



HERITAGE HALTON HILLS COMMITTEE AGENDA

Date: Wednesday, January 15, 2025, 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 November 20, 2024.
4. SCHEDULED ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION
 - a. Heritage Conservation Award
 - b. Research and Evaluation Report - 15 Queen Street - Atkinson-Lake House
 - c. Research and Evaluation Report - 13718 22 Side Road - Samuel Kennedy House
 - d. Research and Evaluation Report - 9104 Dublin Line - Creighton-Moore Farmhouse
 - e. Research and Evaluation Report - 9296 Dublin Line - McCallum House
 - f. Research and Evaluation Report - 99-103 Main Street South - Wright Block
 - g. Research and Evaluation Report - 9709 Fifth Line - Fisher Farmhouse
 - h. Research and Evaluation Report - 6 Queen Street - Bowman-Lane House
 - i. Heritage Property Grant Program (HPGP) Eligibility - Follow-up
 - j. Verbal Update - 2 Guelph Street
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 November 20, 2024, in the Esquesing Room at Town Hall, 1 Halton Hills Drive, Halton Hills, ON.

Members Present: Councillor C. Somerville, Chair, Councillor J. Racinsky, C. Donaldson, L. Quinlan, M. Rowe, R. Denny, A. Walker

Regrets: T. Brown

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

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chair, Councillor C. Somerville called the meeting to order at 4:31p.m.

2. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY/CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There were no disclosures of pecuniary or conflict of interest.

3. CLOSED SESSION

Recommendation No. HHH-2024-0058

THAT the Heritage Halton Hills Committee convene in Closed Session for a Verbal Update by staff regarding the security of the property of the municipality or local board.

CARRIED

Committee convened into Closed Session at 4:32 p.m.

Committee reconvened into Open Session at 4:42 p.m.

Recommendation No. HHH-2024-0059

THAT the Heritage Halton Hills Committee receive the information contained within the Confidential Minutes dated November 20, 2024, with respect to the confidential verbal update by staff regarding the security of the property of the municipality or local board.

CARRIED

Confidential Minutes of the Heritage Halton Hills Committee Meeting dated November 20, 2024 are on file in the Clerk's Office.

4. RECEIPT OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

4.a Minutes of the Heritage Halton Hills Committee Meeting held on October 16, 2024.

Recommendation No. HHH-2024-0060

THAT the Heritage Halton Hills Committee Meeting Minutes dated October 16, 2024, be received.

CARRIED

5. SCHEDULED ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

5.a Research and Evaluation report - 10295 10 Side Road - Stewart's Castle (Scotch Block)

A. Foster provided an overview of the research and evaluation report. The property located at 10295 10 Side Road, Scotch Block meets 4 out of the 9 criteria for designation. It is a representative example of Georgian architecture in rural Scotch Block. The property is associated with the Stewart, Huffman, Seynuck, and Howitt families. It has contextual value as it serves to define and maintain the early-nineteenth-century agricultural character of the Scotch Block. The owners are supportive of designation.

Recommendation No. HHH-2024-0061

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommend Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property at 10295 10 Side Road (Scotch Block) for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

CARRIED

5.b Research and Evaluation Report - 12 and 14 Adamson Street North - Noble-Pomeroy House (Norval)

A. Foster provided an overview of the research and evaluation report. The property located at 12 and 14 Adamson Street North, Norval meets 4 out of the 9 criteria for designation. It is a representative example of a Gothic Revival workers residence in the community of Norval. The property is associated with the Noble and Pomeroy families, and Norval Mills and serves to define and maintain the early-19th-century character of Norval.

Recommendation No. HHH-2024-0062

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommend Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property at 12 and 14 Adamson Street North (Norval) for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

CARRIED

5.c Research and Evaluation Report - 15 Mountain Street - Frances Williams House (Glen Williams)

A. Foster provided an overview of the research and evaluation report. The property located at 15 Mountain Street, Glen Williams meets 5 out of the 9 criteria for designation. It is a representative example of Georgian architecture in Glen Williams. The property is associated with Jacob, Charles, and Frances Williams, as well as Jack Thompson and aerospace engineers Thomas Earl and Arthur Bragg-Smith. The owners are supportive of designation.

Recommendation No. HHH-2024-0063

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommend Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property at 15 Mountain Street (Glen Williams) for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

CARRIED

5.d Research and Evaluation Report - 8 Albert Street - Gibbons-Ross House (Georgetown)

C. MacPherson provided an overview of the research and evaluation report. The property located at 8 Albert Street, Georgetown meets 4 out of the 9 criteria for designation. It is a representative example of a late Edwardian residence. It is associated with John Joseph Gibbons and William James Ross. The property has contextual value as it serves to define the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century character of Albert Street, surrounding the former Grand Trunk Railway Station in Georgetown.

Recommendation No. HHH-2024-0064

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommend Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property at 8 Albert Street (Georgetown) for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

CARRIED

5.e 2025 Heritage Halton Hills Meeting Dates

The Heritage Halton Hills Committee Meeting dates for 2025 are as follows:

Wednesday, January 15, 2025

Wednesday, February 19, 2025

Wednesday, March 19, 2025

Wednesday, April 16, 2025

Wednesday, May 21, 2025

Wednesday, June 18, 2025

Wednesday, July 16, 2025 (Tentative)

Wednesday, August 20, 2025 (Tentative)

Wednesday, September 17, 2025

Wednesday, October 15, 2025

Wednesday, November 19, 2025

Wednesday, December 10, 2025

6. ITEMS TO BE SCHEDULED FOR NEXT MEETING

R. Denny asked if there was any place for the Roles of Honour' from local churches to be preserved and displayed when churches in the community close. To be looked into by staff and discussed at a future meeting

R. Denny asked if there is a checklist or criteria that can be referred to for those that apply for the Heritage Property Grant Program. L. Loney advised that it is on her to-do list and will report back at a future meeting.

L. Loney announced that this was the last meeting for staff member L. Bateson as she is retiring in December. L. Loney thanked L. Bateson for all her hard work and dedication to the committee over the years and wished her all the best in her retirement.

7. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 5:05 p.m.

Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Atkinson – Lake House

15 Queen Street, Georgetown, Town of Halton Hills

January 2025

Project Personnel

Report Authors

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Planner – Development Review & Heritage

with

Laura Loney, MPlan, MCIP, CAHP, RPP
Manager of Heritage Planning

Historical Research

Caylee MacPherson

Field Review

Caylee MacPherson

Report Preparation

Caylee MacPherson

Mapping Graphics:

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Austin Foster, MA
Cultural Heritage Assistant

Laura Loney

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Director of Planning Policy

John Linhardt
Commissioner of Planning & Development

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1.0 Property Description

15 Queen Street, Georgetown	
Municipality	Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Region of Halton
Legal Description	PLAN 37 LOT 7 PT BLK D; HALTON HILLS
Construction Date	c.1880s
Original Use	Residential
Current Use	Residential
Architect/Building/Designer	James Skirrow Atkinson
Architectural Style	Vernacular with Gothic Revival Influence
Additions/Alterations	Rear Addition
Heritage Status	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
Recorder(s)	Caylee MacPherson; Laura Loney
Report Date	January 2025

2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 15 Queen 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*.

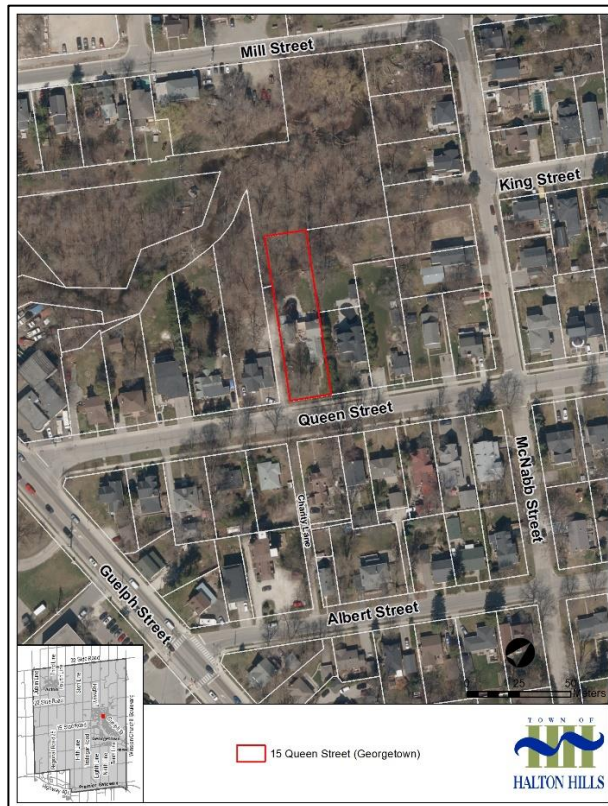


Figure 1: Location Map – 15 Queen Street, Georgetown

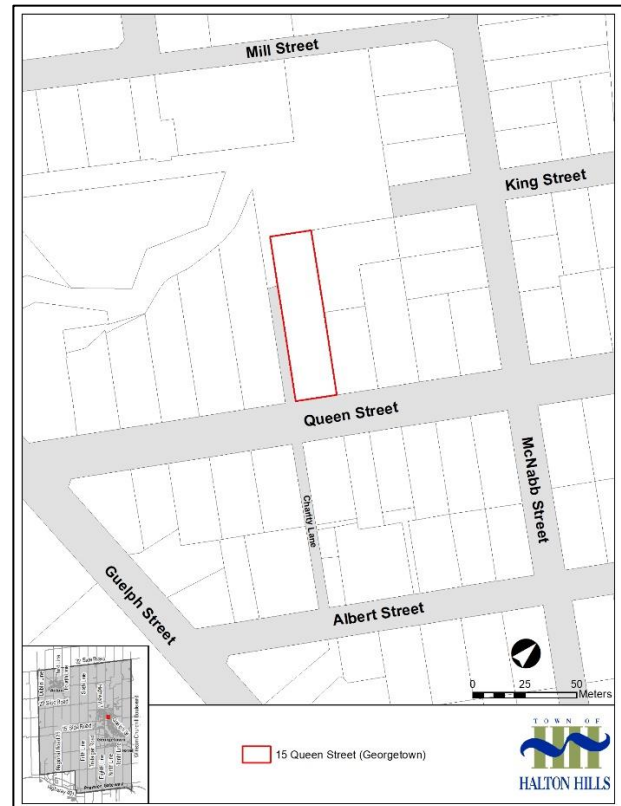


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 15 Queen Street, Georgetown

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

Early Settlement History

John Moore 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. By 1867, Henry Bancroft had purchased the plot from Kennedy, and he maintained ownership until 1884 when the property was sold to James Skirrow Atkinson (1852-1923).

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.

Atkinson Family

James Atkinson was born in the nearby community of Hornby, and later moved to Georgetown where he worked as a machinist. James likely constructed the extant dwelling in the late 1880s, as the 1891 Census showing James, his wife Caroline (née Clarridge) (1855-1923), and his three children William (b. 1874), Ida May (1876-1965), and Bennie (b. 1879) living along Queen Street.



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1819 Patent Plan



Figure 4: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan

By 1896, James and Caroline retired and moved to Toronto along Argyle Street. In the early 1900s, James and Caroline moved to Preston with their daughter Ida and son-in-law Clayton Hulburt (1876-1948), the mayor of Preston and owner of the Hulburt Shoe Co. Following James' death in 1923, Caroline moved to Cobourg Avenue in Toronto to live with Bennie.

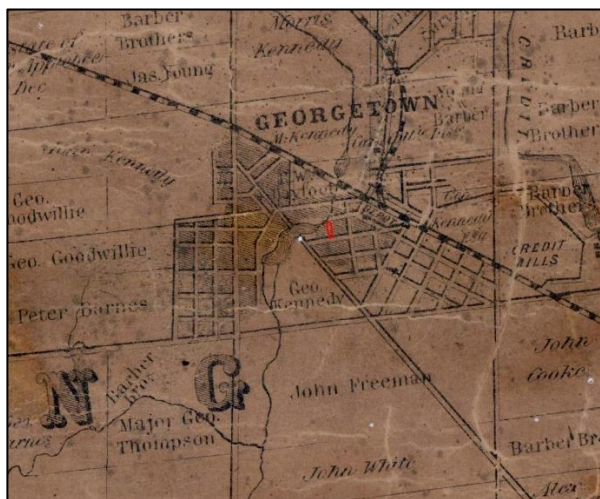


Figure 5: Subject property identified on Tremaine's 1858 Map of the County of Halton, Canada West

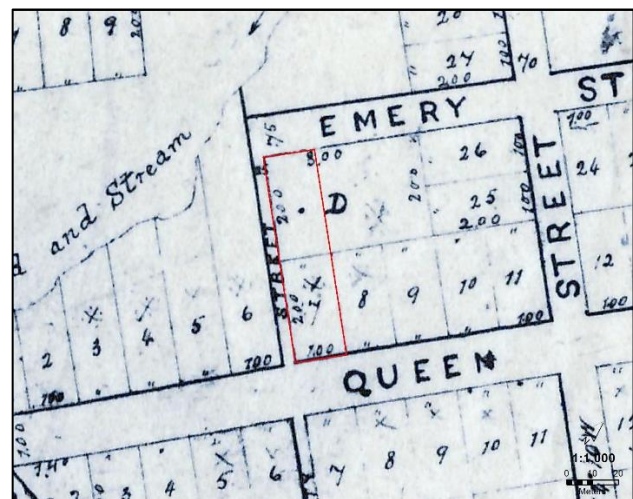


Figure 6: Subject property identified on 1859 Georgetown Plan of Town Lots

Lake Family

Before moving to Toronto, James and Caroline Atkinson had sold the subject property to Mary Jane (née Baker) (1874-1915) and Thomas Lake (1843-1928). Both Thomas and Mary were born in Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England, and immigrated to Canada in 1873 where they settled in Orillia for 20 years before moving to Seaforth, and then Georgetown with their five children: Thomas Jr. (b. 1880), Mary (1882-1975), Joseph (1885-1965), Charles (1888-1980), and George (b. 1890).

During Thomas Lake's time in Georgetown, he worked as a baker at a local bakery and was a member of the local St. George's Anglican Church located along Guelph Street. Both Mary and Thomas remained in Georgetown until their respective deaths in 1915 and 1928.

Glassey and Dale Family

In 1906, Thomas and Mary Lake sold the property to John (1859-1917) and Margaret Glassey (née McCallum) (1861-1944). Born in Georgetown in 1859, John worked at the Barber and Provincial Paper Mills as a paper maker and lived with his children John Jr. (1886-1980) and Ellen (1891-1971).

John died in 1918, leaving the house for his wife Margaret; in 1920, daughter Ellen married LeRoy Dale (1889-1956) and continued to live in the dwelling with Margaret. By 1934, Margaret granted the property to Ellen and moved to the home of her niece, Mrs. Helen Hortop (1876-1954), at 126 Pendrith Avenue in Toronto.



Figure 7: View of Queen Street c.1910 looking northwest towards 9 and 11 Queen Street; 15 Queen Street is obstructed in the background (EHS21543)

Ellen continued to live in the house with Dale, who worked as a lawyer at the Dale and Bennett law firm in Georgetown. Born in Madoc, Dale attended Albert College in Belleville, later graduating from Osgoode Hall in 1914. After graduating, Dale settled in Georgetown in 1914, and practiced as a lawyer at the firm Shilton, Wallbridge, & Dale before transferring to Dale and Bennett in 1930. In 1934, LeRoy was made King's Counsel and served as the Town Solicitor and Esquesing Township Solicitor on several occasions.



Figure 8: Subject property identified on the 1929 National Topographic Survey

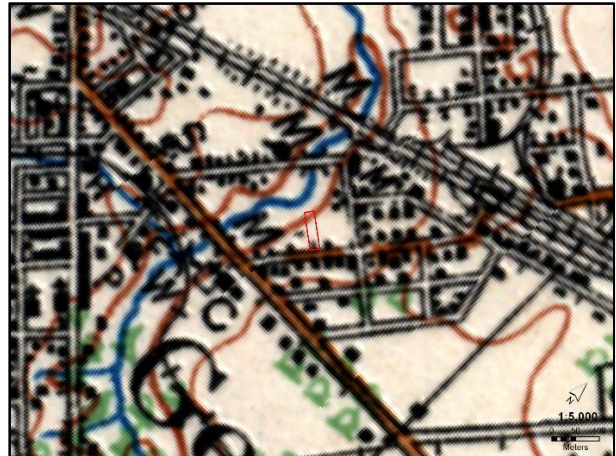


Figure 9: Subject property identified on the 1931 National Topographic Survey

Dale was also involved in local politics, having been elected as a Georgetown Village Councilor in 1919, a Reeve in 1920, and the first Mayor of Georgetown upon the Village's incorporation as a Town in 1922. Dale served as Mayor until 1926, taking a break from politics for two years before returning as Mayor in 1928 for another two-year term.

ELECTION IN TOWN

—

**MANY NOMINATED— A RUN FOR
MAYOR, REEVE AND COUNCIL-
LORN IN WARDS ONE AND
THREE**

—

**TRUSTEES AND HYDRO COMMIS-
SIONER BY ACCLAMATION**

—

There was a good attendance of rate-
payers at the Nomination meeting
held in the town hall on Monday even-
ing when the following were proposed
to fill the various offices of the Muni-
cipality:—

FOR MAYOR

JOHN D. KELLY, by W. H. Kentner
and Ed. McWhirter.

M. L. NEAR, by W. C. Bossey and W.
O. Anthony.

LEROY DALE by W. J. Campbell and
Harold Cleave.

DONALD MCINTYRE, by N. Tuck and
W. Greenawald.

Figure 10: LeRoy Dale listed as one of the candidates for the 1929 Georgetown town election (*Georgetown Herald*, November 28, 1928, p. 2)

**HALTON LIBERALS HELD
ANNUAL MEETING**

**LEROY DALE, K.C., GEORGETOWN,
ELECTED PRESIDENT.**

The annual meeting of the Halton
Liberal Association was held at Mil-
ton on Thursday evening, Nov. 17th,
1938. Every ward in the county was
well represented at the meeting.

Mr. Edwin Harrop, who has been
president of the Association for the
past four years, did not stand for re-
election and the following officers were
elected:—

LeRoy Dale, K.C.—President.
Phil Ryness—1st. Vice-president.
W. N. Robinson, K.C.—2nd Vice-
president.
Thomas Ramshaw—Secretary.
Archie Galbraith—Treasurer.

After the election of officers and
other business of the meeting was
concluded, the meeting was addressed
by Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Federal Mini-
ster of Agriculture, who gave a clear
and convincing exposition of the trade
agreements between Canada, Britain
and the United States.

The meeting was also addressed by
Thomas Blakelock, M.P.P., Hughes
Cleave, M.P. and LeRoy Dale, K.C.

Figure 11: Article announcing LeRoy Dale being Elected as the President of the Halton Liberals Association (*Georgetown Herald*, November 23, 1938, p. 1)

During his time as mayor, Dale oversaw the integration of Georgetown's first waterworks system. In 1956, he returned to politics and was elected as a Councilor, becoming Chair of Veterans' Affairs and the Georgetown Firefighters.

Dale was also involved with the local community, being a member of St. John's Church, where he later presented memorial windows located on the east side of the Church. He was also a president of the Georgetown Red Cross society for several years during and after WWII, and was an honorary president of Branch 120, Canadian Legion, and donated a memorial plaque for the Legion auditorium. Dale served as a prominent member of the Liberal party and has served several terms as the president of the Georgetown Liberal Association. Dale's interest in sports also led him to become the first president of the Georgetown Arena Company, a private arena constructed by citizens that later became a municipally-owned arena.



Figure 12: LeRoy Dale with the Georgetown Baseball Team, c. 1920 (EHS84)



Figure 13: LeRoy Dale posing with the Georgetown Men's Group, c. 1920 (EHS1372)

In 1942, Ellen sold the property to John J. Gibbons (1860-1968). Gibbons was born in Eramosa Township, later moving to Acton, and then Albert Street in Georgetown in 1919. During his time in Georgetown, Gibbons opened a barber shop with his business partner along Main Street. In later years, Gibbons operated his own barber shop before becoming involved in local politics in 1931. Gibbons was first elected as a Councilor in 1931, holding the position for three years before running for mayor. Following the election, Gibbons served a ten-year term from 1934-1943, taking a break from politics in 1943 for 2 years.

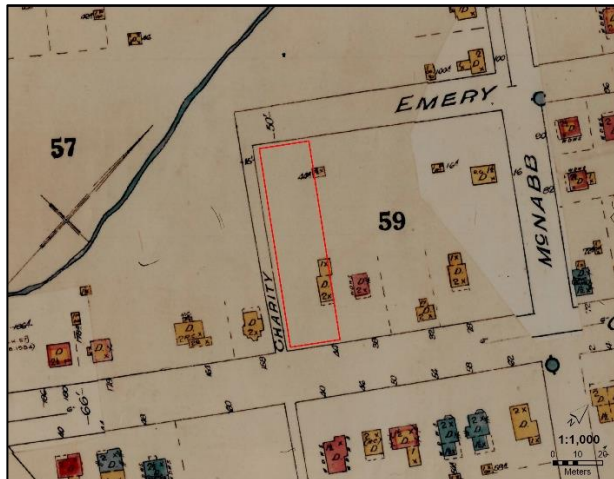


Figure 14: Subject property identified on the 1934 Georgetown Fire Insurance Plan

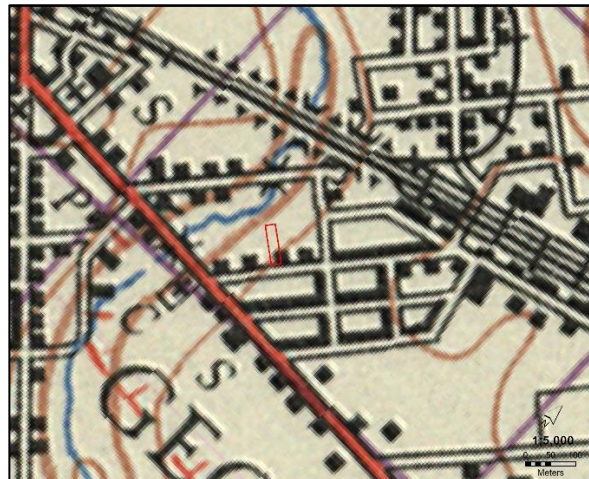


Figure 15: Subject property identified on 1942 National Topographic Survey

Following this break, Gibbons was elected as a councillor in 1945 and was elected as mayor again between 1947-1949. In 1949, Gibbons was appointed as the Town's Assessment Commissioner, and later returned to politics, being re-elected as mayor once again from 1964-1968. Gibbons served as a member of the Hydro Commission, the Board of Police Commissioners, and the Hospital Association. Outside of politics, Gibbons was a member of the Lions Club and Lawn Bowling Club.



Figure 16: Councillor John Joseph Gibbons with Town Council, c. 1930 (EHS00899)



Figure 17: Mayor John Joseph Gibbons, c. 1964 (EHS06900)

While living along Queen Street, Gibbons lived with his wife Harriet (née Sykes) (1895-1996). Harriet was born in Glen Williams to parents Mary and Albert Sykes and attended Georgetown High School. In the early 1920s, Harriett worked in the office of the Morris Saxe Creamery. Harriett lived to be one of Georgetown's oldest residents, reaching the age of 101.



Figure 18: Subject property identified on 1952 aerial photography



Figure 19: Subject property identified on 1960 aerial photography

Kerr and McBride Families

In 1946, Gibbons sold the property to John Kerr (1899-1985) and Mary Kerr (1896-1978), who also lived with their daughter Eileen (1934-2020). John worked as a mechanic and was part of Branch 120 of the Georgetown Legion and the Georgetown Volunteer Brigade. Mary was a part of the Local Council of Women and was elected as President in 1957. By 1958, the Kerr family sold the property to Thomas McBride (1875-1970), relocating to Dorset shortly thereafter.



Figure 20: Eileen Kerr with the Georgetown Girls Pipe Band, c.1948 (EHS00953)



Figure 21: Jack Kerr with the Georgetown Volunteer Fire Brigade, c.1950s (EHS1081)

McBride purchased the farm after moving from his farm in Nassageweya. Originally born in Glen Williams, McBride attended school in Terra Cotta and was an active member of the Orange Lodge in Glen Williams. Shortly after moving to Queen Street, McBride sold the property to Willem and Aske Braam in 1959.

1960s - Present

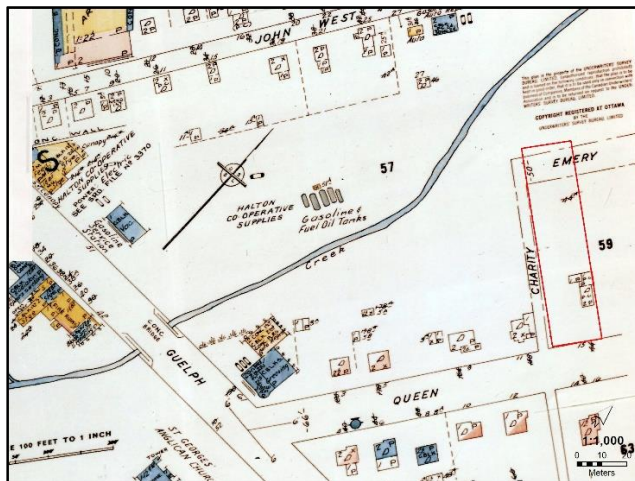


Figure 22: Subject property identified on the 1960 Georgetown Fire Insurance Plan



Figure 23: Subject property identified on 1965 aerial photography

Both Willem Braam (1917-2012) and Aske Braam (1918-2011) (née Haan) were born in the Netherlands and immigrated to Canada in the mid-twentieth century. Willem worked as a stationary engineer and was a member of the First Baptist Church, playing the organ every Sunday during morning service.

In 1967, the Braam family sold the property to Hazel Hill (1967-1968), and moved to Main Street South in Georgetown. Hazel lived on Queen Street for a year before selling the property to Norma Burnside in 1968. Norma owned the subject property for 4 years and sold the property to Kevin Sandifer (b. 1949) in 1972.

Kevin immigrated to Canada at the age of 8 in 1957, and moved to Main Street with his family, arriving from Britain with his mother Bettie, father George, and brother Oliver. While living on Queen Street, Kevin lived with his wife Lynda (née Majuery), after they were married during the same year in 1972. By 1973, the Sandifer family moved, and the property was purchased by James Torswick.



Figure 24: Subject property identified on 1969 aerial photography



Figure 25: Subject property identified on 1974 aerial photography

Torswick worked as a lithographer and lived with his wife Jane who worked as a secretary. The Torswicks lived in the extant dwelling for a short period before selling the house in 1975 and moving to Europe.

In 1975, Laurent Thibault purchased the subject property with his wife, Paulette. Shortly after moving to Georgetown, Laurent began coaching boys' soccer in 1975 and has since become an active member of the community, volunteering for several community organizations.

Overtime, Thibault has served as a chair member for many foundations and organizations, such as the Georgetown Hospital Foundation, the Halton Hills Cultural Round Table, as well as the Economic Pillar Subcommittee of the Town's Sustainability Advisory Committee. Additionally, Thibault has participated on the Board of Governors at McMaster University, the Board of Directors of the Canadian Foundation for Economic Education, and has been instated as an honorary life member for the Canadian Association for Business Economics.



Figure 26: Subject property identified on 1977 aerial photography



Figure 27: Advertisement for Portraits from Paulette Thibault (*Georgetown Herald*, November 15, 1978, p. 16.)

In 1981, Thibault sold the subject property to Pauline Shay. Shay owned the property for two years before selling the house to Russell and Caroline Thompson in 1984. In 1986, the property was sold to Daniel Darcy and Pamela Backhouse in 1992. The property was sold several times over the years before being purchased by its present owners.



Figure 28: Subject property identified on 1980 aerial photography

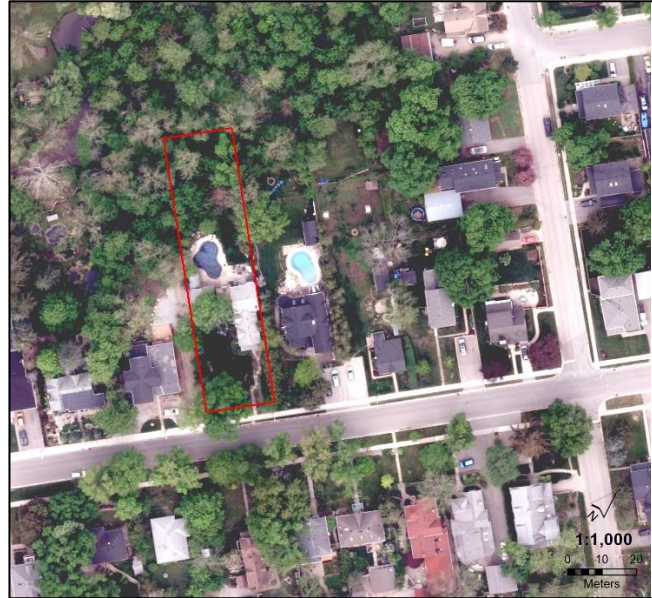


Figure 29: Subject property identified on 2017 aerial photography

2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is located along the northwest side of Queen Street in the community of Georgetown within the Town of Halton Hills. The property is a rectangular-shaped lot and features a two-storey frame dwelling with vinyl siding, a hipped-roof, front porch, and rear one-storey addition. The property can be accessed via Charity Lane fronting onto Queen Street.



Figure 30: Subject property identified on 2023 aerial photography

The front (southeast) elevation of the existing two-storey residential building features a one-storey open wooden porch with contemporary wood pillars and railings, a flatheaded tripartite window opening and

a flatheaded doorway opening. Above the front porch, along the second storey, are two flatheaded window openings beneath the gable roof.



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



Figure 32: View of the side (southwest) and front (southeast) elevations of the subject dwelling from Charity Lane (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The side (southwest) elevation features a flatheaded, tripartite window opening, along with a one-storey projecting bay window with a hipped roof. At the second storey are two gable peaks, each containing a semi-circular window opening beneath the roofline. A contemporary brick chimney is located between the two gable peaks and extends from the first storey past the roofline. The side (northwest) elevation is not visible from the public right of way and is concealed with evergreen coniferous trees.



Figure 33: View of the front (southeast) and side (southwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 34: View of the side (northwest) elevation from Queen Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Towards the rear (northwest) elevation is a contemporary two-storey rear addition. A contemporary detached single-car garage with a gable roof is also located adjacent to the dwelling on the southwest side of the property.



Figure 35: View of the detached single-car garage from Queen Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 36: View of the rear addition from Queen Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

2.3 Architectural Style & Analysis

The existing dwelling located at 15 Queen Street is representative of a vernacular late-nineteenth-century residential building with Gothic Revival architectural influences. The Gothic Revival architectural style was prevalent in Ontario between 1830 and 1900 and was used for a variety of buildings from brick and frame cottages to stone castles. Characteristics of the Gothic Revival style include, but are not limited to, one-and-a-half to two-storeys in massing, a steep gabled roof with decorative wooden bargeboard, a bay window along the front elevation, and dichromatic or polychromatic brick patterns.

Vernacular buildings are not often defined by a particular style of architecture but can be influenced by or feature elements from certain architectural styles. Vernacular architecture is dependent on the local architectural context and is often used to describe buildings reflecting local designs and materials.

The subject dwelling is best described as a vernacular structure, however it also features certain influences derived from the Gothic Revival architectural style, including the two gable peaks on the side (southwest) and bay window along the side (southwest) elevation, as well as the gable roof. The existing porch on the front (southeast) elevation has been modified over time, however, it likely featured decorative Gothic Revival elements such as bargeboard and/or corbels.

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 15 Queen Street has design and physical value, and it is a representative example of a late-nineteenth-century vernacular residential building with Gothic Revival architecture influences in the community of Georgetown. The two-storey frame dwelling features influence from the Gothic Revival style, including elements such as the bay window and two gable peaks along the side (southwest) elevation, and the front porch on the front elevation. The dwelling has retained most of its original form and massing, however, the building has been modified; including alterations to the front porch and window openings beneath the twin gable peaks, as well as the construction of a two-storey rear addition.

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 15 Queen Street has historical and associative value as it is associated with the Glassey and Dale families, and because of its associations with the development of Queen Street during the expansion of the railroad. John Glassey worked at the Barber Paper Mill as a paper maker, alongside his children John Jr. and Ellen. In later years, Ellen was granted ownership of the property, and lived there with her husband, LeRoy Dale. Dale was involved in local politics, having been elected as a Georgetown Village Councillor in 1919, a Reeve in 1920, and the first Mayor of Georgetown upon the Village's incorporation as a Town in 1922. Dale served as the mayor until 1926 and was re-elected as mayor in 1928 after a 2-year break. Dale was also involved with the local community, being a member of St. John's Church, where he later presented memorial windows located on the east side of the Church. He was also a president of the Georgetown Red Cross society for several years during and after WWII, and was an honorary president of Branch 120, Canadian Legion, and donated a memorial plaque for the Legion auditorium. Dale's interest in sports also led him to become the first president of the Georgetown Arena Company, a private arena constructed by citizens.

The property is also associated with John J. Gibbons, who opened a barber shop with his business partner along Main Street. In later years, Gibbons operated a barber shop on his own before becoming involved in local politics in 1931. Gibbons was first elected as a Councilor in 1931, holding the position for three years before running for mayor. Following the election, Gibbons served a ten-year term from 1934-1943, taking a break from politics in 1943 for 2 years.

In later years, Laurent Thibault purchased the subject property, and was an active member of the community; volunteering for a number of community organizations. Thibault has served as a chair member for many foundations and organizations, Georgetown Hospital Foundation, the Halton Hills Cultural Round Table, as well as the Economic Pillar Subcommittee of the Town's Sustainability Advisory

Committee. Additionally, Thibault has participated on the Board of Governors at McMaster University, the Board of Directors of the Canadian Foundation for Economic Education, and has been instated as an honorary life member for the Canadian Association for Business Economics.

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 15 Queen Street has contextual value as it serves to define and maintain the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century character of properties surrounding the former Grand Trunk Railway Station. The property is physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings in the residential neighbourhood, within close 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 15 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 15 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.1880s, two-storey vernacular residential building with gable roof, one-storey covered porch, and frame construction;
- The front (southeast) elevation, including:
 - Flatheaded window openings located at the first and second storeys;
 - Flatheaded entryway located beneath the existing covered porch;
- The side (southwest) elevation, including:
 - One-storey projecting bay with three window openings;
 - Twin gable peaks located at the second storey; and,
 - Flatheaded window opening at the first storey.

The two-storey rear addition, one-storey detached garage, side (northeast) 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)

Samuel Kennedy House

13718 22 Side Road, Esquesing, Town of Halton Hills

November 2024

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1.0 Property Description

13718 22 Side Road, Esquesing	
Municipality	Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Regional Municipality of Halton
Legal Description	PT LT 22, CON 8 ESQ, PTS 1-4 20R5905 EXCEPT PTS 1,5 20R1611; HALTON HILLS
Construction Date	c.1826
Original Use	Residential
Current Use	Residential
Architect/Building/Designer	Samuel Kennedy
Architectural Style	Vernacular Loyalist Georgian Cottage
Additions/Alterations	Middle Addition; Rear Addition (c.1990s); Front Dormers
Heritage Status	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
Recorder(s)	Caylee MacPherson with Laura Loney
Report Date	November 2024

2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 13718 22 Side Road, Esquesing, 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 – 13718 22 Side Road



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 13718 22 Side Road

2.1 Historical Background

Indigenous History

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

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

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

In 1986, the Mississaugas initiated a claim against the Government of Canada over the 1805 Toronto Purchase. On June 8, 2010, the parties involved reached a final compensatory agreement. It resulted in a cash payment of \$145 million to the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation¹.

Kennedy Family (1819-1879)

In 1819, Samuel Kennedy (1797-1879), alongside his brothers, John (1787-1874), Charles (1792-1854), Morris (1794-1886), and George (1799-1870), submitted a petition to the Governor to obtain free land. In 1821, Kennedy secured his location ticket for Lot 22, Concession 8. After arriving in Esquesing, Kennedy began to clear his hundred-acre plot and constructed a temporary log cabin.

During this time, Kennedy lived with his wife, Hannah (née Stull) (b.1795) and daughter Margaret (1822-1915). Hannah was the daughter of Loyalists Latham (1750-1845) and Anne (née Hutt) (1769-1857) Stull. However, after welcoming their second child Mary (1824-1912), more living space was needed. Kennedy began building the extant one-and-a-half storey dwelling, finishing construction in 1826. Over the years,

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.

Hannah and Samuel welcomed six more children, including Samuel Lathem (1826-1880), Jacob (b.1829), Adam (1832-1900), James (1834-1904), John (b.1837), and Hannah Catherine (b.1840).

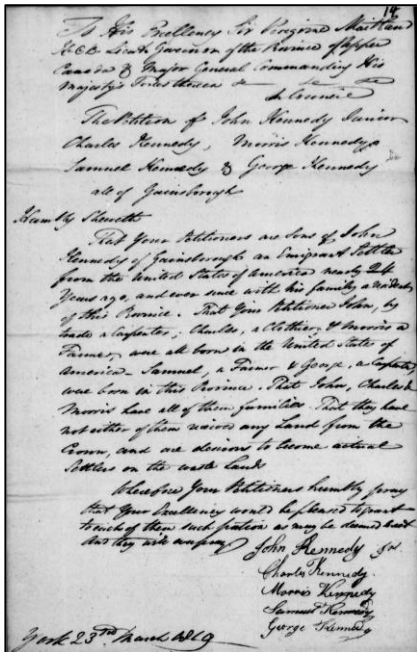


Figure 3: Kennedy Brother's Upper Canada Land Petition dated March 23rd, 1819 (Library and Archives Canada)

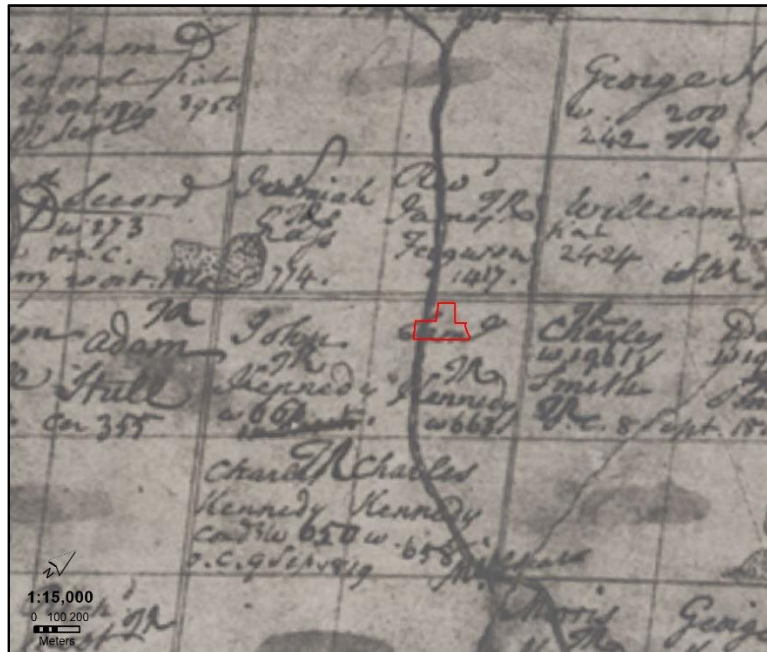


Figure 4: Subject property identified on the 1819 Patent Plan

On December 4th, 1844, Kennedy was officially granted the Crown Patent for the eastern half of Lot 22, Concession 8. Samuel was a farmer and owned livestock such as hogs and horned cattle. During his time in Esquesing, Kennedy served in many Town roles, acting as a Warden, Assessor, Poundkeeper, and Pathmaster. Following Hannah's death in 1868, Samuel transferred ownership of the property to his son, Adam, then moved to live with his daughter, Margaret, and her husband, Walter Green, in nearby Belwood.



Figure 5: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan



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

The 1861 Census lists Adam married to Mary (née Mathewson) (1833-1906), who was born in Nova Scotia prior to arriving in Ontario. Together, Adam and Mary raised seven children, including Hannah Ann (1856-1927), Catherine (1857-1926), Alexander (1866-1945), Jacob (1869-1913), Mary Ellen (1872-1944), Daniel Ross (1877-1912), and Ward (1879-1940) Kennedy.

Like his father, Adam was employed as a farmer. By 1879, Samuel Kennedy passed away, and Adam sold the property to William Samuel Thompson (1804-1881). Adam then moved with his family to Mount Pleasant, Michigan.



Figure 7: Photograph of Samuel and Hannah's daughter, Mary Kennedy, n.d. (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)



Figure 8: Photograph of Samuel and Hannah's daughter, Margaret Greene, n.d. (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)

Thompson Family (1879-1882)

William Thompson was originally born in Lorton, England, and worked as a miller by trade. William eventually married his wife, Ann (née Warwick) (1801-1889) in the late 1840s, following the death of Ann's former husband, John Noble (d. 1837). In 1851, William and Ann were living in Bowness, Warwick, England with their four children William, James (1842-1863), Margaret (1844-1925), and George, along with Ann's child Robert Noble (1834-1899).

William and Ann Thompson moved to Canada in the late 1850s, and by 1861 were living in East Flamborough. In 1879, William and Ann purchased the subject property, and lived alongside their daughter Margaret Alderson, her husband Christopher Alderson (1841-1927), and their children Ann (1886-1904), Christina (1870-1936), Jane (1873-1909), Margaret (1877-1952), John (1881-1967), and Louise (1886-1957).

The Thompson and Alderson families lived on the property for a short time before William's death in 1881. In 1882, Joseph Barber, Robert Bessey, as well as Thomas (b. 1851) and Margaret (née Woods) (1859-1933) Maw were named executors of William's will; requiring them to sell all of William's real estate.

Maw Family and McKee Family (1882-1888)

In 1882, Thomas and Margaret purchased the subject property. The 1884 Assessment Rolls show Thomas and Margaret living at Concession 8, Lot 22, with their children Jessie (1881-1968), and Aylmer

(1882-1958); a few years later, Alfred (b.1885) and Tilford (b.1888) were born. In the years following, the Maw family sold the property to John and Mary McKee in 1888. The McKee family owned the property for 6 months before selling the property to William Tost (1830-1910) in 1888.

Tost Family (1888-1898)

William Tost was a well-known resident in Glen Williams, working as a blacksmith and carriage maker in the village, and later opening his own shop along Main Street in the Glen. Tost was originally born in England, moving to Canada in the 1830s, and settling in Glen Williams in 1846. By 1888, he lived along 22 Side Road with his daughters Margaret (1856-1931) and Letitia Warden (1851-1915) and worked as a farmer. After 10 years, Tost sold the property a year later to Allan Holmes (1841-1903) in 1898.



Figure 9: William Tost's blacksmith shop along Prince Street in Glen Williams, c. 1871 (EHS1026)



Figure 10: Subject property identified on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County*

Holmes and Hughes Family (1898-1906)

Allan Holmes was born in Norval and later became a farmer in Ashgrove along Seventh Line. In 1883, Holmes moved to 4 Queen Street, Georgetown with his wife Jane (née Crawford) (1839-1912). After moving to Georgetown, Holmes worked as a drover, which entailed moving or herding groups of animals. As a resident of Georgetown, Holmes was also a member of the local Methodist Church on Guelph Street (now St. John's United Church).

After purchasing the subject property in 1898, Holmes began renting the extant dwelling to Thomas (1869-1943) and Isabella (née Kentner) (1874-1942) Hughes. Thomas and Isabella were married in 1898 and welcomed their first child Louis (1900-1968) shortly after in 1900. By 1901, the Hughes family was living at the extant dwelling and Thomas was working as a farm labourer.

Following Allan's death in 1903, Jane sold the subject property to Henry Pratt (H.P.) Lawson (1840-1920) before moving to St. Paul, Minnesota with her daughter Barbara (1877-1914) and son-in-law James Saunders (1878-1914).

Henry P. Lawson (1906-1920)

H.P. Lawson (1840-1920) was originally born in Fifeshire, Scotland, and emigrated to Canada with his family in 1852. During his time in Esquesing Township, Lawson became one of the earliest entrepreneurs in the community as a landowner and while running several sawmills, limekilns, and lumbering operations. In 1893, Lawson became involved in local politics and sat on the Esquesing Council as Deputy-Reeve. Lawson also introduced the “Lawson Trout Pond” in the 1890s in Georgetown, which was eventually drained and filled to accommodate the radial line in the 1910s.

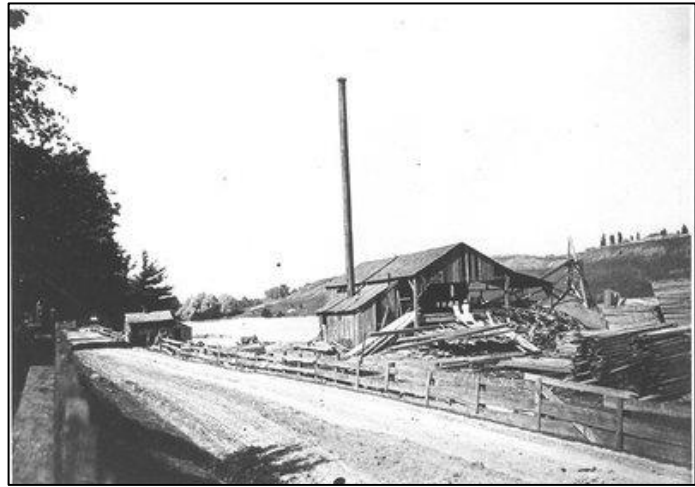


Figure 11: Photograph of Henry Pratt Lawson (EHS)

Figure 12: H.P. Lawson's sawmill, c. 1912 (EHS00059)

In 1901, Lawson married Margaret Mabel Grant (1875-1926). H.P and Margaret constructed a house along Market Street, where they lived with their two children, Margaret (1902-1977) and Mary (1904-1981).



Figure 13: Subject property identified on the 1909 *National Topographic Survey*



Figure 14: S.S. No. 16 Schoolhouse located at the intersection of Highway 7 and Side Road 22 (EHS04726)

Like the Holmes family, Lawson did not live at the subject property while owning it. Lawson allowed his sawmill workers to lodge on the property and later rented out the home to various other families.

Lawson also took advantage of the natural resources on the property, clear cutting the trees and delivering them to his sawmill via the creek behind the house.

The first family to rent the property from Lawson was the Mills family. Hugh (1866-1920) and Ruth (née Gardner) Mills (1874-1962) moved to the property in 1906, with their children William (1897-1978) and Mabel (1900-1907). While living on 22 Side Road, William and Mabel attended the local S.S. 16 Schoolhouse located at Highway 7 and 22 Side Road, which served the school section. After two years, the Mills ended their lease and moved elsewhere in Esquesing.

The Garvin family moved to the property from Hornby in 1908. Stonecutter John Garvin (1870-1945) and his wife Mary (née Hill) (1878-1955) moved into the house with their children, Howard (1898-1964), Gordon (1899-1965), and Marie (1903-1988). The Garvin's tenancy rented the home for two years before moving to Glen Williams in 1910 where Williams and Howard worked at the Barber Mill. Over the next few years, Lawson had many tenants, including Robert Milligan from 1910-1912, as well as Henry (1893-1963) and John (1896-1958) Hancock from 1914-1916. In 1920, H.P. Lawson passed away, and the property was sold to Morris Saxe (1879-1965).

Morris Saxe (1920-1938)

Saxe arrived in Canada from Kiev, Russia in 1903, later marrying his wife Dora (1885-1935) (née Gerzog) in Brantford in 1909. After arriving in Canada, one of Morris' first jobs was assisting with clean-up after the Great Fire of 1904 in Toronto. Shortly after, Morris settled in Acton where he worked at the Acton Tanning Company.



Figure 15: Morris Saxe, date unknown
(*Acton Free Press*, October 1, 1975, p. 4)



Figure 16: Morris Saxe's Georgetown Creamery, c.1920 (EHS221)

Morris later worked as a dairy farmer, becoming interested in the creamery business, and taking a butter-making course at the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph. Eventually, Morris established a creamery in Acton, north of the Main and Mill Street intersection. In 1917, Morris then opened a larger creamery in Georgetown, relocating there with his family. In addition to his businesses, Saxe also worked as an interpreter for the federal government during WWI.

Morris was a member of the Jewish faith and assisted new Jewish immigrants in Canada during the early twentieth century. In 1927, Saxe established the Canadian Jewish Farm School south of Georgetown, which served as an agricultural training school for Polish children orphaned during WWI. Saxe initially welcomed 38 children, welcoming more groups until he hosted a total of 79 children. Morris was also the founder and president of the Federation of Jewish Farmers of Ontario and was also a founding member of the University Avenue Synagogue in Toronto.



Figure 17: Bennett family in front of the extant dwelling, date unknown (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)



Figure 18: William and Ethel Bennett, c. 1914 (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)

Saxe lived in Georgetown while also overseeing the Farm School. Throughout his ownership, several tenants rented the subject property from him including the Bennett family from 1923-1933, the Noro family from 1933-1936, and the Hancock family from 1937-1938.



Figure 19: Photograph of the subject property, date unknown (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)



Figure 20: Noro family photograph, date unknown (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)



Figure 21: John and Ellen Hancock, date unknown (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)

After the Hancock family relocated, Robert and William Hall continued to live on the property until it was sold by Saxe to Benson Case (1890-1986) in 1938.

Benson Case (1938-1983)

Before living in Georgetown, Case lived with his parents Dr. Thomas (1855-1940) and Jennie (née Disher) (1864-1949) Case in Toronto, working at T. Eaton Life Assurance as an office manager. Case had studied at the University of Toronto before he enlisted during WWI on April 5, 1915. By April 18, 1915, he arrived in Folkestone in April 1915 to complete four months of training, following which he joined the 5th Canadian Field Ambulance as a stretcher-bearer. Case later joined the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade after arriving in France.



Figure 22: Private Benson Case, n.d. (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)

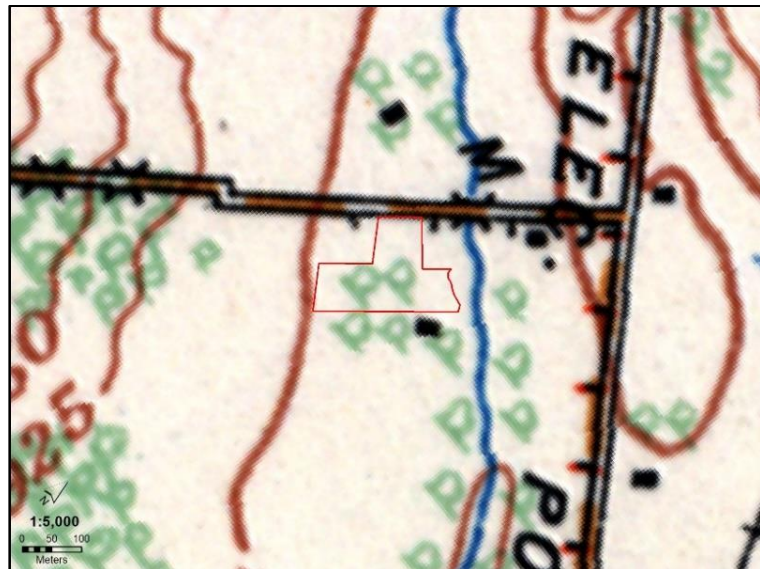


Figure 23: Subject property identified on the 1933 National Topographic Survey

In 1916, Case left his unit and joined the 43rd Battery Canadian Field Artillery as a gunner and signaller, fighting in Somme, Vimy Ridge, and Passchendaele. Following the end of WWI, he was discharged as a non-commissioned officers Bombardier Benson Simpson Case. Following the war, Case completed his education at the University of Toronto in 1920 and later joined T. Eaton Life Assurance.

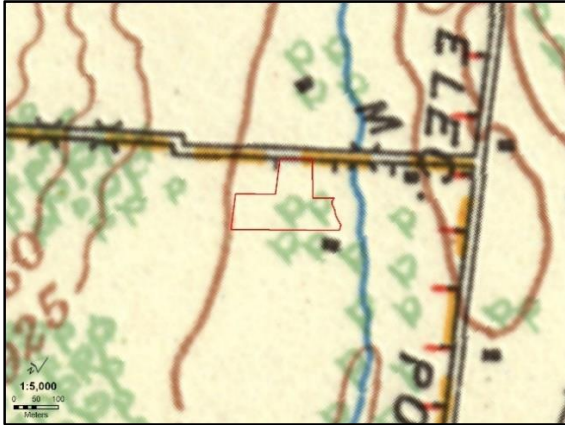


Figure 24: Subject property identified on the 1938 National Topographic Survey



Figure 25: Employees celebrating the 25th anniversary of T. Eaton Life Assurance Company on the subject property, c. 1945 (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)

In 1938, Case and four of his army friends, Gordon Smith, Rudolph Corbett, James Kinsburgh, and Ross Junkin, purchased the hundred-acre property from Morris Saxe, subdividing the land into equal lots. Case spent 11 years restoring and remodeling the farmhouse, and in 1949 retired from T. Eaton Assurance to relocate to Esquesing full-time.

Throughout Case's ownership, he hosted many community events and welcomed many of his army comrades for reunions. Prior to these reunions, he would place a sign reading "Welcome to the Dead Horse Farm" as a reference to the previous tenants who handled dead livestock for a living.

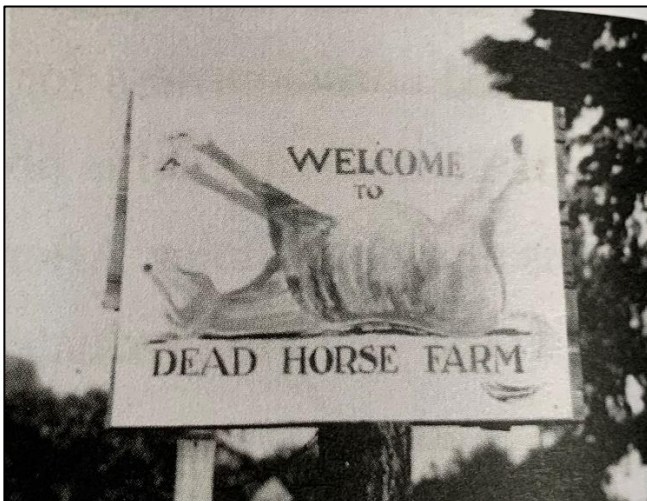


Figure 26: Case's "Welcome to the Dead Horse Farm" sign placed along 22 Side Road welcoming visitors (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)

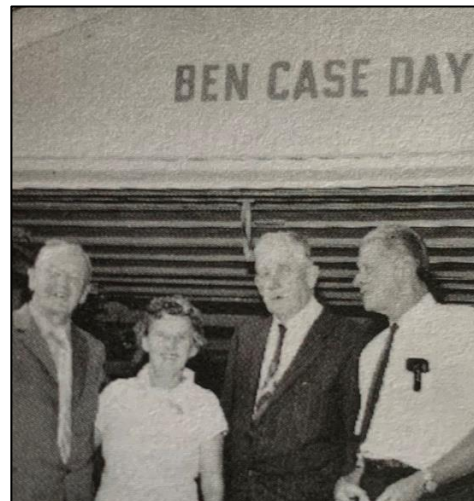


Figure 27: Case with Charlotte and George Ironside, as well as Reeve George Currie, on Ben Case Day, September 7th, 1970 (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)

Case became a well-known member of the community, participating in the Georgetown Horticultural Society, the Halton Museum Board, and was the first male member of the Silverwood Women’s Institute. In honour of his contributions, the Ironside family hosts a “Ben Case Day” on September 7th, 1970, offering speeches filled with appreciation for his dedication to community organizations.

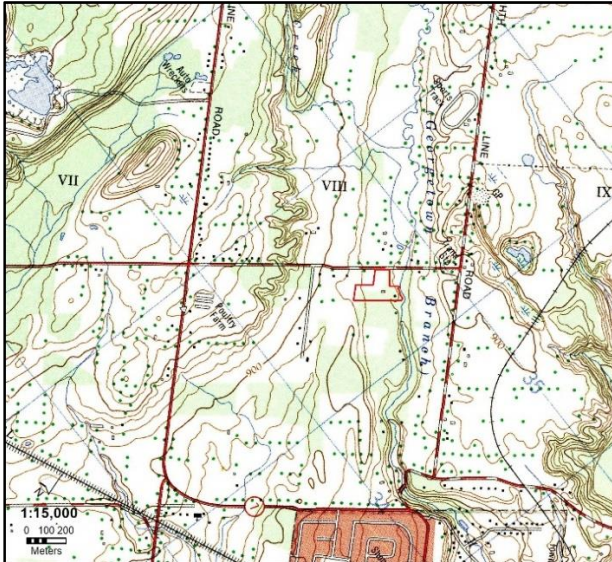


Figure 28: Subject property identified on the 1974 *National Topographic Survey*



Figure 29: Ben Case celebrating his 92nd Yule (*Georgetown Herald*, December 23, 1982, p. 1)

In 1983, Case sold the property to his neighbours, the current owners.



Figure 30: Subject property identified in 1985 aerial photography



Figure 31: Extant dwelling under renovation in the late twentieth century, with new dormers above the roofline (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)



Figure 32: Subject property identified in 2011 aerial photography



Figure 33: Subject property identified in 2023 aerial photography

2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is located along the southeast side of 22 Side Road in the community of Esquesing within the Town of Halton Hills. The property is an irregularly shaped lot and features a two-storey frame dwelling with horizontal grey cladding, stone foundation, a hipped-gable roof, and a two-storey addition along the rear (northeast) elevation. The property can be accessed by vehicle via a gravel driveway fronting onto 22 Side Road, however, is not visible from the right-of-way.



Figure 34: Front (southwest) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The front (southwest) elevation features four flatheaded window openings with two-over-two hung wood windows on the first storey, with a central entrance flatheaded entryway flanked by sidelights, featuring a painted wooden door. The door features a metal knob, and an original American Colonial lock box and key likely introduced by Samuel Kennedy.

Along the second storey is a hipped roof featuring two contemporary dormers featuring flatheaded window openings and gable roofs. The front elevation also features a date sign referencing the date of construction and original owner, inscribed “Samuel Kennedy Farmer, 1826”.



Figure 35: Partial front (southwest) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

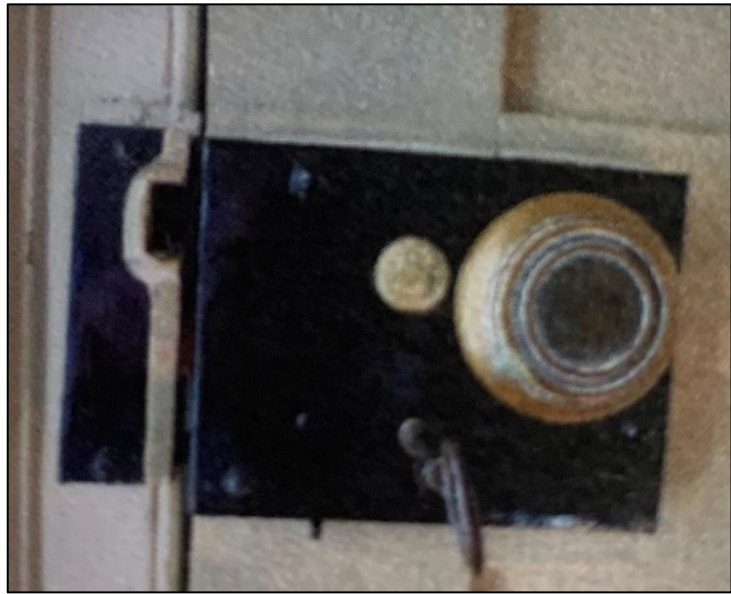


Figure 36: Photograph of the American Colonial lock box produced from 1775-1800, found on the interior of the front door (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)

Along both side (southeast and northwest) elevations are single flatheaded window openings at the first storey, with two flatheaded window openings at the second storey, both featuring wood two-over-two hung windows.



Figure 37: Side (southeast) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 38: Partial side (northwest) elevation of the subject dwelling, showing the middle and rear additions (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Behind the original farmhouse is a one-storey addition connecting to the rear addition found on the northeast elevation.



Figure 39: Partial side (southeast) elevation of the rear addition on the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



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

To the southeast of the dwelling is a red barn with a stone foundation, horizontal wood cladding, a gable roof, and dormers on either side elevation. Likely constructed in the early twentieth century, the existing barn has been altered, however, the original stone foundation remains in-situ with minimal interventions.



Figure 41: Front (northeast) elevation of the accessory barn structure (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 42: Side (southeast) elevation of the accessory barn structure (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 43: Side (northwest) elevation of the barn (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 44: Rear (southwest) elevation of the barn (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The house is situated along Silver Creek, with an extensive tree canopy and an early-twentieth century wooden bridge spanning the creek, providing connections from either side.



Figure 45: Wooden bridge spanning Silver Creek towards the rear of the property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 46: Silver Creek running through the rear yard (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

2.3 Architectural Style

The Georgian architectural style was brought to Upper Canada by the English and United Empire Loyalists from the 1780s to 1870s. Often, settlers first constructed log houses, which were then replaced with stone, brick, or clapboard buildings as soon as possible.

According to Shannon Kyles of *Ontario Architecture*, the Georgian architectural style features characteristics such as one-and-a-half and two storey massing, multi-bay symmetrical facades, dual chimneys, hipped-gable or gable roofs, transom and sidelights flanking the doorway, flatheaded window openings, as well as stone, clapboard, or brick cladding. Vernacular Georgian buildings constructed by Loyalists were often simple brick or frame homes with large chimneys and minimal ornamental detailing.

The existing dwelling within the subject property is representative of a vernacular Loyalist Georgian cottage, featuring common characteristics of the style, such as the one-and-a-half storey massing, frame construction, hipped-gable roof, sidelights flanking the entryway, flatheaded window openings throughout, symmetrical five-bay façade. The dwelling has been altered, with the removal of two original brick chimneys, as well as the addition of two gable-roof dormers above the roofline, and two contemporary additions to the rear of the original house. Despite these alterations, the dwelling has retained most of its form as an example of Georgian 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 subject property has physical and design value as it is a representative example of a rare, early nineteenth-century vernacular Loyalist Georgian cottage in the Town of Halton Hills. Constructed by Samuel Kennedy in 1826, the one-and-a-half residential building features characteristics typical to the Georgian architectural style including the hipped-gable roof, frame construction, sidelights flanking the entryway, symmetrical 5-bay façade, and flatheaded window openings throughout.

The dwelling has been altered, with the removal of two original brick chimneys, as well as the addition of two gable-roof dormers above the roofline, and two contemporary additions to the rear of the original house. Despite these alterations, the dwelling has retained most of its form as an example of vernacular Georgian architecture and is one of the earliest known frame houses in Halton Hills.

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 13718 22 Side Road has historical and associative value due to its associations with one of the earliest settler families in Esquesing, the Kennedy family. Samuel Kennedy, alongside his brothers, acquired Lot 22, Concession 8 from the Crown in 1821. By 1826, Kennedy constructed the extant dwelling, and in 1841, received the Crown Patent for the eastern half of Lot 22, Concession 8. Samuel was a farmer and owned livestock including hogs and horned cattle. During his time in Esquesing, Kennedy served in many Town roles, acting as a warden, assessor, pound keeper, and a path master. After Samuel passed away, his son Adam Kennedy owned the subject property.

The Samuel Kennedy House is also associated with William Tost, a well-known resident of Glen Williams who worked as a blacksmith and carriage maker in the village, and later opened his own shop along Main Street in the community. Additionally, the property is associated with Henry P. Lawson, one of the early entrepreneurs of Halton Hills who owned several sawmills, limekilns, and lumbering operations. In 1893, Lawson was also involved in local politics and sat on the Esquesing Council as Deputy-Reeve.

The property was later owned by prominent community member Morris Saxe, who owned a dairy creamery first in Acton, then later in Georgetown. Saxe was also a member of the Jewish faith and established the Canadian Jewish Farm School south of Georgetown, which served as an agricultural training school for Polish children orphaned during WWI. Saxe was also the founder and president of the Federation of Jewish Farmers of Ontario and was also a founding member of the University Avenue Synagogue in Toronto.

After 1938, the subject property was owned by Benson Case, who was a WWII veteran and scholar from the University of Toronto. Case was well-known member of the community, participating in the Georgetown Horticultural Society, the Halton Museum Board, and was the first male member of the Silverwood Women's Institute. Case also hosted several community events within the subject property.

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

The subject property is physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings, and has remained in its original location since 1826. The barn adjacent to the house represents the original agricultural uses of the property from the early-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. The house, located along a private driveway off 22 Side Road obstructed by dense vegetation, 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 13718 22 Side Road has physical and design, historical and associative, and contextual value and therefore meets Ontario Regulation 9/06 criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest.

The heritage attributes of the property at 13718 22 Side Road are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing building along 22 Side Road in Esquesing;
- The scale, form, and massing of the existing c.1826, one-and-a-half storey residential building with hipped-gable roof and wood materials;
- The front elevation, including:
 - o Four flatheaded window openings along the first storey with wood windows;
 - o Flatheaded entryway flanked by sidelights;
- The side elevations, including:
 - o Flatheaded window openings with wood windows at the first and second storey;
- Interior features, including:
 - o Wooden front door with the American Colonial lock box; and,
- Accessory barn structure, including:
 - o Existing stone foundation.

The rear addition has not been identified as a heritage attribute as part of this report.

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Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Creighton-Moore Farmhouse

9104 Dublin Line, Scotch Block, Town of Halton Hills

January 2025

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1.0 Property Description

9104 Dublin Line, Scotch Block	
Municipality	Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Region of Halton
Legal Description	PT LT 6, CON 1 ESQ, PT 1, 20R6771, EXCEPT PT 1, 20R14515 & PT 1 EXP. PLAN HR1262463 TOWN OF HALTON
Construction Date	c.1872
Original Use	Residential
Current Use	Residential
Architect/Building/Designer	William Moore
Architectural Style	Ontario Gothic Cottage
Additions/Alterations	Contemporary rear addition
Heritage Status	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
Recorder(s)	Austin Foster, Laura Loney
Report Date	January 2025

2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 9104 Dublin Line in Halton Hills, Ontario (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The report includes an evaluation of the property’s cultural heritage value as prescribed by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

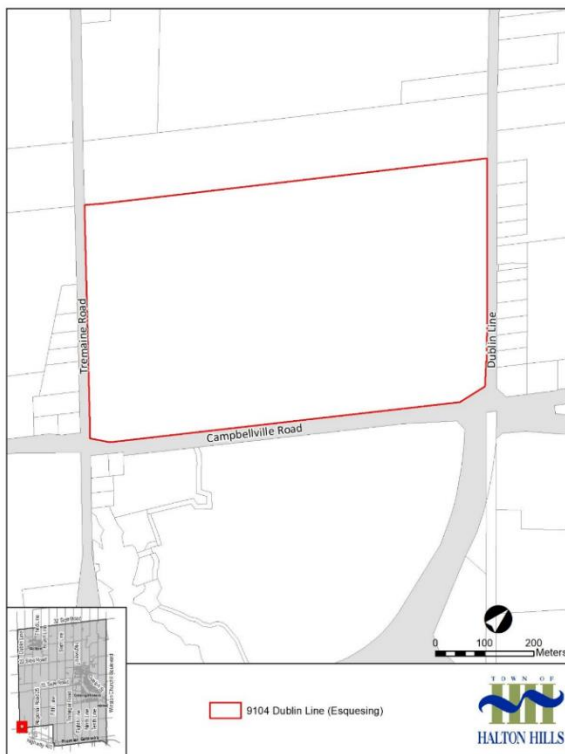


Figure 1: Location Map – 9104 Dublin Line

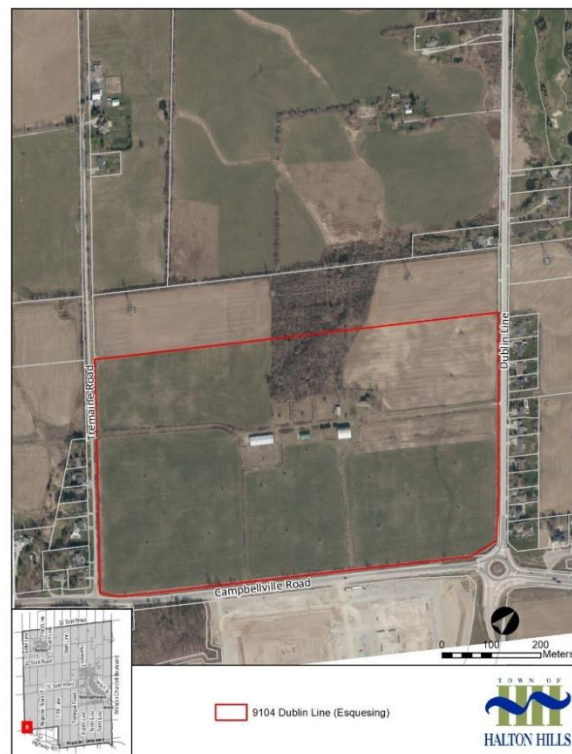


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 9104 Dublin Line

2.1 Historical Background

Indigenous History

The enduring history of First Nation Peoples in Halton Hills can be traced back through time immemorial before contact with Europeans in the 1600s. Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the Credit River was central to Indigenous ways of life, supporting settlements, fisheries, horticulture, transportation, and trade. Iroquoian-speaking peoples, ancestors of the Wendat, occupied the Credit River Valley for hundreds of years until 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 1649-1650 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

Early European Settlement and the Creighton Family

In 1819, the Crown established a land grant initiative in what is now the Halton region, aiming to attract settlers to the area. This program drew a significant number of Scottish immigrants, many of whom established homesteads in the southwestern part of Esquesing Township. Initially known as the "Scotch Settlement," this area later came to be referred to as the "Scotch Block."

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.

John Creighton I (c.1780-1851), a Scottish immigrant from Ettrick, settled in Scotch Block in 1819 with his wife, Janet Creighton (née Forbes) (1790-1824). Shortly after their arrival, their son, John Creighton II (1819-1856), was born. The family initially settled on the northeastern half of Lot 7, Concession 2, Esquesing. Between 1820 and 1823, Creighton cleared the densely forested property, constructing a log cabin on the southwestern corner of the parcel and preparing the land for agricultural cultivation. In December 1821, Creighton and other local Scottish settlers petitioned the Crown for an extension of time to pay the patent and survey fees associated with their land grants. The petition was approved, and on October 25, 1824, Creighton was granted the patent for the 100 acres of Lot 7, Concession 2. In January 1832, he was deeded an additional 100 acres of the western half of the property.

By May 1835, Creighton had sold 150 acres of his original property to John Duff, retaining a 50-acre parcel containing his house and barn. He subsequently moved his agricultural operations to the subject property within Lot 6, Concession 1, Esquesing, reinvesting the profits from the sale of Lot 7 to expand his farming capabilities. Preparation for cultivation on the subject property had begun between 1830 and 1834 while Creighton still lived on his original property. Lot 6, Concession 1 had been patented by the Crown to the Canada Company on July 9, 1829, and Creighton officially acquired the deed for the 120-acre parcel in February 1835, though the transaction was not registered until January 1845.

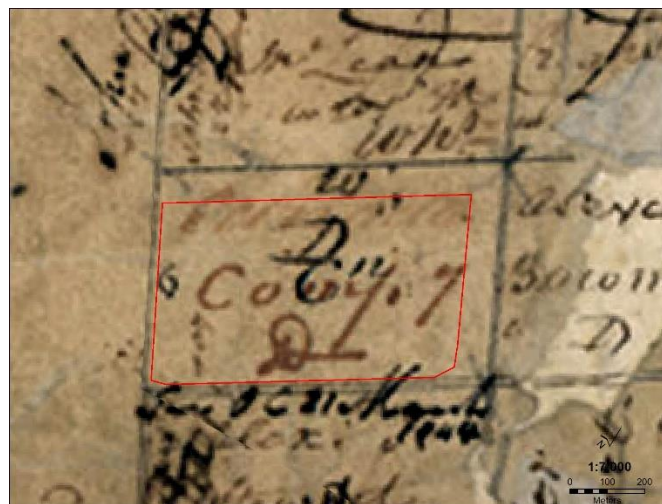


Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan

John Creighton was an active and influential member of the local Presbyterian Church. Creighton contributed significantly to the construction of the first church in the Scotch Block, near the site of the present Boston Presbyterian Church (built in 1868), as well as the establishment of the Presbyterian cemetery. During the early years of European settlement in the region, congregants gathered in their homes for worship. The first service in the Scotch Block was conducted by Rev. William Jenkins in June 1820 on Andrew Laidlaw's farm at Lot 6, Concession 4; a tree stump served as a pulpit, and congregants sat on logs.

While these informal arrangements sufficed during the initial years of settlement, the growing congregation soon required a permanent place of worship. A committee was formed to establish a formal meeting place, including notable community members such as John Stirrett, James Laidlaw, Robert Shortreed, George Barbour, Thomas Barbour, George Darling, James Frazer, and John Creighton. According to church meeting notes dated March 5, 1824, Creighton was serving as a trustee when land

was acquired from Andrew Laidlaw to construct a meetinghouse and burial ground for the Presbyterian settlers. That same year, Creighton's wife Janet died at the age of 44.

Construction of the meetinghouse began in 1825 but was not completed until 1835. By 1832, Creighton had become a church elder, serving alongside Thomas Barbour, Andrew Laidlaw, and John Burns. He was present for the induction of the church's first minister, Rev. Peter Ferguson, on April 11, 1832. In 1844, under the ministry of Rev. William Rintoul, the church was named "Boston Presbyterian" in honor of Rev. Thomas Boston, a theologian from the parish of Ettrick, Scotland, where both Rintoul and Creighton originated. John Creighton remained an active and committed member of the church community until his death in 1851.



Figure 4: The first Presbyterian Meeting House built on Lot 6, Concession 4, c. 1864 (*The North Halton Compass*, 30 June 2000, p. 10)

In January 1841, at the age of 22, John Creighton II (1819-1856) purchased the subject property from his 60-year-old father. The family continued to live together on Lot 7, Concession 2, with the elder Creighton remaining active in local and church affairs and the younger farming the subject property. Around 1843, John Creighton II married Catharine Alexander (1819-1855), a fellow Scottish settler and member of the same church. Catharine was the daughter of stone mason Adam Alexander (1780-1867) and Margaret Mortimer (1781-1851) who had emigrated to Ancaster from Aberdeenshire in 1826. Notably, Alexander worked on the construction of Dundurn Castle in Hamilton, built for Allan McNabb between 1832 and 1835. The family moved from Ancaster to settle in Scotch Block in 1836. Catherine and John had four children: Margaret (b. 1844), Janet "Jennie" (1847-1930), John Creighton III (1849-1939), and Elizabeth "Elsie" (1851-1942). Catherine died suddenly in 1855 at 36 years old and John died the following year at 37 years old.



Figure 5: Catharine Alexander Creighton (1819-1855) c.1850 (Milton Historical Society, via Ancestry, 2013)

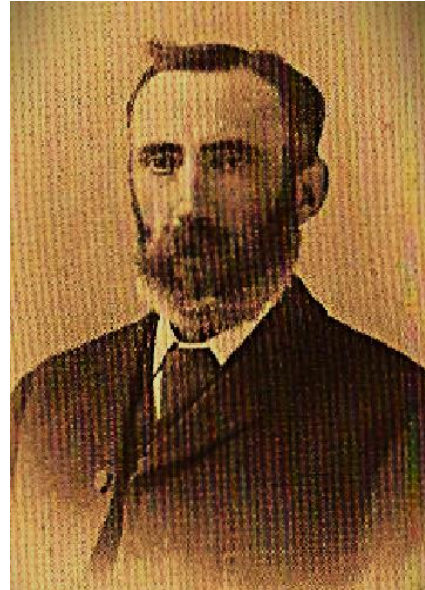


Figure 6: John Creighton II (1819-1856) c.1850 (Milton Historical Society, via Ancestry, 2013)

In 1856, the subject property was transferred through probate of will to John Creighton III (1849-1939) along with Lot 7, Concession 2, and other properties valued at \$3,000. At the time of his inheritance, John was only seven years old. Consequently, Margaret, John, Janet, and Elizabeth moved to the Adam Alexander farmstead to live with their mother's family. While the 1858 Tremaine map records the owners of Lot 6, Concession 1 as "the heirs of J. Creighton," various tenants, including James Anderson and Adam Alexander II, farmed the subject property from 1856 to 1870. By 1861, the children had likely returned to their family home on Lot 7, Concession 2 as the census records them as a single family living together in a one-and-a-half storey stone house headed by 12-year-old John and 17-year-old Margaret. Following Margaret's marriage to Malcom McKinnon, Margaret left the family home around 1870. The 1871 census lists John Creighton III as a 22-year-old farmer living with his sisters Janet and Elizabeth.

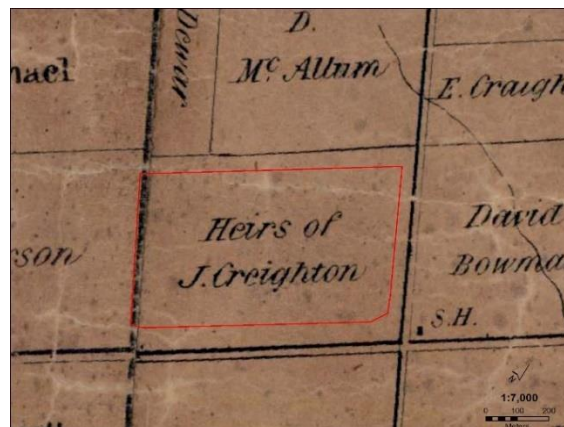


Figure 7: Subject property identified on Tremaine's 1858 Map of the County of Halton, Canada West

In the spring of 1872, John Creighton III married Agnes McCallum (1854-1945) and the couple settled in the Creighton family home on Lot 7, Concession 2, selling the subject property in July of that same year.

Elizabeth and Janet would each marry and relocate over the following decade, while John and Agnes remained in the family home until selling the property to Finlay McCallum in December 1879 and relocating to Milton.

Janet married Malcolm Chisholm (1840-1912). Their grandson, James Lloyd Chisholm (1911-1992), son of their eldest son Leonard William Chisholm (1874-1953), would later purchase the subject property in 1941. John and Agnes had several children, including John "Jack" Creighton IV (1873-1958), Jean (1875-1945), Finlay (1876-1934), James "Jim" (1878-1944), Catherine (1880-1968), Janet (1883-1958), Elsie Margaret (1887-1897), and Agnes (1890-1968).



Figure 8: Malcolm and Jennie (Creighton) Chisholm family c.1890. Standing, rear: Francis, Elsie, Leonard. Front: Adam, Jennie, Olive, Malcolm, Catherine (Chisholm Family Tree, MHS via Ancestry 2013)

The Moore Family

In July 1872, William Moore Jr. (1841–1924) purchased the subject property from John Creighton III for \$1226. Moore was a descendent of a United Empire Loyalist, David Moore (1775–1884) and his son, William Moore Sr. (1805–1890), who immigrated with his father to Scotch Block in 1819. Like John Creighton, David Moore also contributed to the construction of the Boston Presbyterian Church and cemetery. His contributions are noted in the minutes for a meeting on March 5, 1824. William Moore Sr., who owned and farmed Lots 12 and 13, Concession 3, Esquesing, is also mentioned in the Boston Presbyterian Church records. Between 1835 and 1845, he occupied seats and contributed to the financial support of the church, according to entries in the Treasurer's books.

William Moore Jr. was born and raised on his father's farm in Scotch Block, working as a farmhand until his marriage to Isabella Kerr Moore (1840–1928) in 1871. The following year, William and Isabella

purchased and moved to the subject property, where they established a modest sheep farm. During their early years on the property, the existing Gothic Revival stone residence was constructed. While living at the subject property, William and Isabella had two children: William Burnett “Burnie” Moore (1875–1949) and John Kerr Moore (1878–1960). The 1901, 1911, and 1921 censuses document the family residing together on the property, listing both sons as farmhands.



Figure 9: Subject property identified on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*



Figure 10: The congregation of the old United-Presbyterian Church at Mansewood featuring members of the Chisholm, Elliott, Creighton, Bowman, Scott, Alexander and Moore families. c. 1880. (MHS 5593)

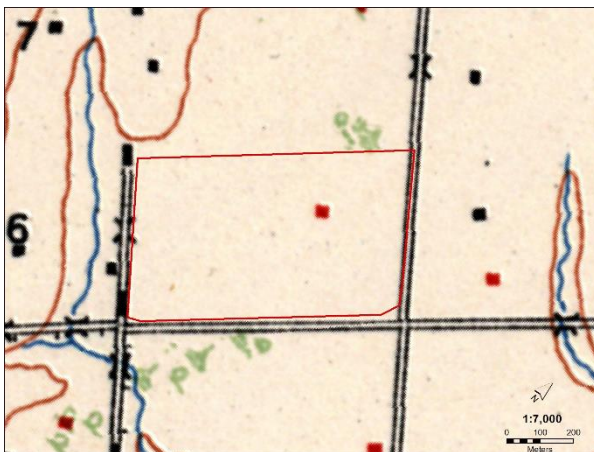


Figure 11: Subject property identified on the 1909 *National Topographic Map*

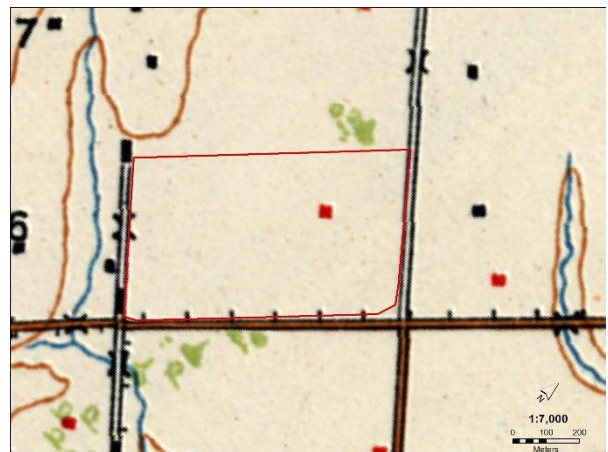


Figure 12: Subject property identified on the 1918 *National Topographic Map*

William Moore Jr. was an active member of the Boston Presbyterian Church, and in 1911, he was involved in reorganization of the Presbyterian Cemetery. At a meeting on May 27, 1911, a plan proposed by William Laidlaw, K.C., of Toronto, was adopted to raise a trust fund through subscriptions for shares of stock. Moore was among the central organizers of this endeavour.

In 1924, William Moore Jr. died of arteriosclerosis. According to his will, the subject property was to be held in trust by his wife, Isabella Kerr Moore, until her death, at which point full ownership would transfer to their children. Isabella owned the property until her death in 1928, during which time William B. Moore continued to live and work on it. In 1929, the brothers officially inherited the family farm, maintaining their sheep farming operations and expanding into dairy cattle farming.

John Kerr Moore, married Annie Geraldine Campbell (1890-1973) in 1923 and had their son John Ruben Moore in 1929. While he maintained partial ownership of the subject property along with his brother Burnie, John and Annie had purchased and relocated to another property in the area.

During this period, the Moore brothers continued their farming operations, with some of their activities documented in local newspapers. For instance, in February 1925, a man named Leslie-Carton was caught trespassing on John Moore's property and was ordered to pay Moore \$10 as compensation for allegedly scaring a sheep to death. In September 1939, a sheep on John Moore's property was mauled by an unknown dog, resulting in \$16 in insurance compensation, as evaluated by Mr. Peter McGibbon and reported in the *Georgetown Herald* on September 14, 1939. Burnie continued to farm the subject property. Contemporaries described him as a devout member of the presbyterian church with substantial knowledge of the bible and great interest in global politics and world events.

Burnie Moore suffered from a prolonged illness at the end of the 1930s. By 1941, then 66, Burnie had moved in with his brother and sister-in-law, and the subject property was sold. Burnie died at his brother's home in September 1949. The *Georgetown Herald* reported: "Friends will regret to note the passing of Mr. William Bernie Moore, in his 75th year... For some years, he had made his home with his brother, John K. Moore. His passing at his brother's home was sudden. Interment took place on Monday, September 5th, at Boston Cemetery. The service was conducted by Rev. J. N. McFaul" (*The Georgetown Herald*, September 14, 1949). The brothers sold the farm to James Loyd Chisholm in 1941.

The Chisholm Family

James "Lloyd" Chisholm (1911–1992), son of Leonard William Chisholm (1874-1954) and Jessie Reid Moffat (1874-1939) was the thrice-great grandson of John Creighton I. The Chisholm family settled in the area during the 1820s when Thomas Chisholm (1759-1841) emigrated from Scotland. The Chisholm family prospered in the region, intermarrying with other prominent Scottish pioneer families, including the Creightons and Moffats. Lloyd Chisholm's acquisition of the subject property marks a return to an ancestral farmstead. In addition to the subject property, Chisholm also owned the Moffat family farm at Lot 5, Concession 6, Nassagaweya, located approximately two kilometers southwest of the subject property.

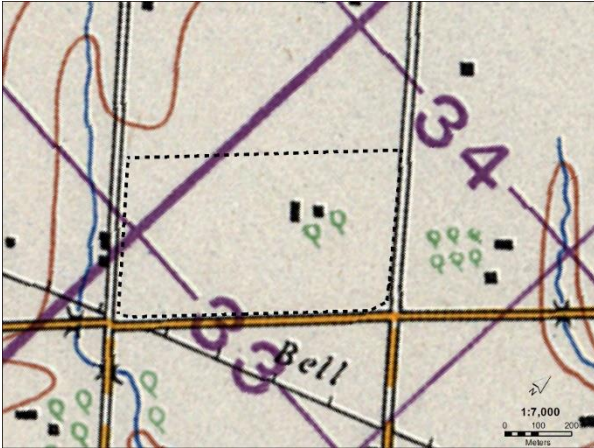


Figure 13: Subject property identified on the 1942 National Topographic Map

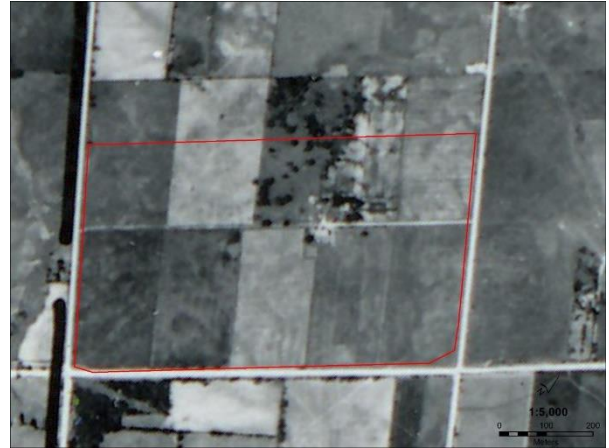


Figure 14: Subject property identified in 1954 aerial photography

From the 1940s to the 1960s, Lloyd Chisholm operated a successful dairy farm on the western half of the subject property while also experimenting with breeding standardbred horses beginning in 1954. Chisholm maintained his residence on the Moffat family farm at Lot 5, Concession 6 Nassagaweya (now 5284 Campbellville Road), while renting the stone farmhouse and eastern half of the subject property to various tenants. During this time, he became an accomplished breeder and judge of Guernsey cattle, serving as president of the National Breeders Association and as a director of the Canadian Livestock Records Corporation in the 1960s. However, the rapid post-war development of the region in the late 1950s brought significant challenges to both the Moffat and Creighton family farms.

Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, Chisholm's 150-acre Nassagaweya farm was reduced by two-thirds. The Department of Highways and the newly established Credit Valley Conservation Authority claimed over one hundred acres for the Kelso dam project and the construction of the 401 respectively. In 1964, the region expropriated further land from both the Moffat property and the subject property to facilitate the widening of Campbellville Road.



Lloyd Chisholm surveys his shrinking farm.

Historic Farm Being Gobbled By "Ruthless" Expropriation

Figure 15: The headline of *The Georgetown Herald*, August 7, 1969, p. 3.



Figure 16: Chisholm observes the development of his land at Lot 5, Concession 6, Nassagaweya for Highway 401. (*The Georgetown Herald*, July 7, 1969, p. 5)

The expropriation of farmland prompted Chisholm to sell the majority of his “prized Guernsey milkers,” shifting his focus to raising horses. The remaining dairy herd was relocated to the subject property, while a standardbred farm was established at the Moffat farmstead. By the mid-1960s, the Chisholms exited the dairy industry entirely, founding Arawana Equestrian Farms at Lot 5, Concession 6, Nassagaweya. The farm quickly became one of the region’s premier standardbred operations.

In the early 1960s, Chisholm partnered with John J. Mooney, president of the Ontario Jockey Club, to lead the development of Woodbine Mohawk Racing Park. The track opened to great acclaim in 1963, with its inaugural live races taking place on April 26. Chisholm was instrumental in promoting and managing the facility, organizing events, and campaigning for a liquor license in 1965. As the first chairman of the Standardbred Improvement Association, Chisholm lobbied the Provincial Government for the establishment of the Ontario Sires Stakes (OSS) program. This association later evolved into the Standardbred Breeders of Ontario Association (SBOA), which honoured him by naming its Lloyd Chisholm Achievement Award after him. By 1966, Chisholm focused exclusively on breeding and racing standardbreds, auctioning off the remainder of his Guernsey cattle and selling the subject property to Regin Properties Limited. His contributions to the industry were recognized with his induction into the Canadian Horse Racing Hall of Fame in 1991. Records from the U.S. Trotting Association attribute nearly 100 standardbreds to Arawana Farms.



Figure 17: Lloyd and Mary Chisholm and their pacer at Arawana Farms, 1973. (MHS 4306)



Figure 18: The Moffat-Chisholm Farmstead at Lot 5, Concession 6, Nassagaweya (House Sigma, 2021)

In 1966, Lloyd and Mary Chisholm sold the subject property to Regin Properties Limited. In 1984, the property was acquired by Cantario Farms Ltd., a Standardbred breeding, training, and boarding operation. Founded in the mid-1970s by lawyer Bob Burgess and his legal partner John MacDonald, Cantario Farms emerged as one of Canada's leading breeders of standardbred horses during the 1980s and early 1990s. Burgess initially specialized in corporate law in Toronto before transitioning to equine law upon moving to Campbellville. He played a central role as counsel for the Ontario Standardbred Improvement Association, contributing to the establishment of the Ontario Sires Stakes program—a cause passionately advocated for by Lloyd Chisholm. In 1992, Cantario Farms faced foreclosure, leading to its acquisition by Glengate Holdings. The subject property was subsequently sold to its current owner in 2006.



Figure 19: Subject property identified on the 1974 *National Topographic Map*



Figure 20: Subject property identified in 1999 aerial photography



Figure 21: The existing residence on the subject property c.1986 (EHS 18294)

2.2 Property & Architectural Description



Figure 22: Subject property identified in 2023 Ortho imagery (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The property at 9104 Dublin Line is a rectangular-shaped 98-acre parcel along the southwest side of Dublin Line in Halton Hills. The legal description is PT LT 6, CON 1 ESQ, PT 1, 20R6771, EXCEPT PT 1, 20R14515 & PT 1 EXP. PLAN HR1262463 TOWN OF HALTON HILLS. The property contains a one-and-a-half storey farmhouse with a c.1950s rear addition, and several associated outbuildings within an agricultural landscape. The property is accessed via an unpaved driveway from the Dublin Line that extends southwest to Tremaine Road North.



Figure 23: Front (northeast) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The existing residence is a one-and-a-half-story Ontario Gothic Cottage constructed on a T-plan with a cross-gable roof. The front (northeast) elevation is constructed of squared cut ashlar masonry, framed by larger dressed stone quoins at the corners. Two redbrick chimneys are positioned symmetrically, flanking and rising above the gable peaks of the side elevations.

The first storey features a five-bay design with four rectangular, flat-headed window openings, each capped by stone lintels and footed by stone sills. At the center of the elevation, the primary entrance is similarly topped with a stone lintel and includes a transom window flanked by sidelights.

The upper storey features a single full-centered arched window opening, positioned beneath a central gable peak adorned with painted wooden bargeboard.



Figure 24: Side (southeast) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The side (southeast) elevation is divided into three distinct sections: the northeastern block, the center block, and the mid-twentieth-century rear addition.

The northeastern block is constructed of squared cut ashlar masonry, framed by larger dressed stone quoins at the corners, and is capped by a moderately pitched gable end. A redbrick chimney bisects the northwestern block, extending above the gable peak. The first storey features two rectangular, flat-headed window openings with stone sills and lintels, while the second storey contains two smaller, rectangular, flat-headed window openings with stone sills and lintels situated closer to the chimney.

The center block, also constructed of squared cut ashlar, is flush with the northeastern block but lacks the stone quoins. The first storey contains two original, small rectangular, flat-headed window openings with stone sills and lintels, as well as two modern window openings flanking a modified contemporary entrance. The second storey steps back slightly, forming a T-shaped footprint with the front elevation. It features a single full-centered arched window opening, positioned beneath a central gable peak. The stone on the second storey has been parged with stucco or plaster.

The rear addition, a single-storey structure dating to the mid-nineteenth century, is clad in cedar shakes and contains a single entrance.



Figure 25: Side (Northwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The side (northwest) elevation of the existing dwelling is divided into two sections: the projecting northeastern block and the stepped-back southwestern block.

The northeastern block is constructed of squared cut ashlar masonry, framed by larger dressed stone quoins at the corners, and capped by a moderately pitched gable end. The first storey contains a single rectangular flat-headed window opening, framed with a stone sill and lintel. The second storey features two evenly spaced rectangular flat-headed window openings, each with stone sills and lintels.

The stepped-back southwestern block recedes to form a T-shaped footprint and is constructed of fieldstone and rubble, framed with dressed stone quoins. The first storey includes three equally spaced rectangular flat-headed window openings with stone sills and lintels. On the second storey, a single full-centered arched window opening, footed by a stone sill, is positioned beneath a central gable peak.



Figure 26: Rear (southwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The rear (southwest) elevation's first storey is largely obscured by a mid-twentieth century addition. It is constructed of fieldstone and rubble masonry, framed by dressed stone quoins at the corners, and capped by a gable end. A redbrick chimney extends above the gable peak. The second storey features two evenly spaced rectangular flat-headed window openings, each framed with stone sills and lintels.



Figure 27: Agricultural fields and industrial buildings looking northeast from subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 28: Agricultural fields looking northwest from subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 29: Looking northeast from subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 30: Looking southwest down unpaved laneway towards subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 31: An agricultural accessory building southeast of residence on subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 32: An agricultural accessory building southwest of residence on subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

2.3 Architectural Style and Analysis

The Gothic Revival Cottage, or Ontario Cottage, style, was the most popular residential style in Canada until 1950 and the most prevalent residential design style in all of Ontario. Identified in the Canadian Farmer magazine in 1865, the cottage with centre-gable is extant with variations in stone, brick, and wood throughout the province.

Features characteristic of the Ontario Cottage style that are featured within the existing residential building at 9104 Dublin Line including the steeply pitched roof, gable peaks, bargeboard and decorative wooden architectural detailing, and stone lintels and sills on the front elevation are still extant, as is the one-and-a-half storey form of the mid-nineteenth century residential building.

The residence at 9104 Dublin Line exhibits defining characteristics commonly found in contemporary rural residences in the region, including its scale, form, massing, materials, and architectural style. Several Ontario Gothic-style cottages in the area share similar features. A notable example is the Moffat-Chisholm House on Lot 5, Concession 6, Nassagaweya, a c.1870s one-and-a-half-storey Ontario Gothic residence constructed of squared ashlar masonry, featuring a center gable peak, stone sills, decorative wooden bargeboard, twin chimneys, and a central gable window. Another example is located within the property at 8605 Fifth Line on Lot 6, Concession 3, Esquesing. This c.1870s former Chisholm

farmhouse includes a cross-gable roof, stone sills and lintels, a central gable with wooden bargeboard, twin chimneys, and a central gable window.



Figure 33: An example of an Ontario Gothic Cottage at Moffat-Chisholm Farmstead on Lot 5, Concession 6, Nassagaweya (House Sigma, 2021)



Figure 34: A Chisholm Family Farmhouse at 8605 Fifth Line on Lot 6, Concession 3, Esquesing (House Sigma 2020)

While the residence on the subject property is a representative example of the Ontario Gothic Cottage in the community of Scotch Block, its design was likely influenced by the several Georgian Revival farmhouses in the region such as the c.1860s McCallum House at 9296 Dublin Line on Lot 7, Concession 1, directly adjoining the subject property to the northwest, and the c.1860s Georgian Revival residence at 8350 Esquesing Line. These homes share defining features, including squared ashlar masonry, a five-bay primary façade, rectangular window openings with stone sills and lintels, central entrances with sidelights and transoms, projecting eaves, gable roofs, and twin chimneys at the gable ends. These shared characteristics reinforce the architectural coherence and regional identity of rural residences in Scotch Block in the mid-nineteenth century.



Figure 35: The McCallum House on Lot 7, Concession 1 (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 36: The c.1860s Georgian Revival farmhouse located at 8350 Esquesing Line (Google Streetview 2022)

2.4 Farmstead Analysis

Historic Ontario Farmstead Feature	Existing (Y/N)	Comments
A. Farmhouse	Y	The existing c.1870s farmhouse is extant within the subject property.
B. Barn	N	There are three barns on the subject property, however, they are modern additions to the subject property.
C. Outbuildings	Y	There are several farm-related outbuildings or barns within the subject property.
D. Silo	N	There are no silos within the subject property.
E. Entrance Driveway Framed by Vegetation	N	The existing driveway features three mature deciduous trees; two on the northwest side of the driveway (closest to residence), and one on the southwest; and one mature coniferous tree on the northwest side. Several stumps of mature trees are extant along the access lane.
F. Front-yard Mature Trees	Y	Several mature coniferous and deciduous trees surround the existing dwelling.
G. Rear Fields	Y	The subject property features agricultural fields surrounding the original c.1870s residence.
H. Drive Lines	Y	An unpaved driveway stretches Southwest to Northeast from Dublin Line to Tremaine Road North. Two more lanes provide accessibility to Campbellville Road, stretching southeast from the northeastern and southwestern barns respectively.
I. Rear Woodlot	Y	A large, mature woodlot is located Northwest of the residence on the subject property.
J. Wind Rows along Property Edge	Y	The property features several windrows along the property lines and within the subject property.
K. Orchard	N	There are no orchards extant within the subject property; the orchard shown in early 1870s mapping is no longer extant.
Additional Criteria for Consideration	(Y/N)	Comments
Early Settlement/Pre-1867	N	The subject property was settled by the Creighton family pre-Confederation, however, the existing stone residence was

Historic Ontario Farmstead Feature	Existing (Y/N)	Comments
		constructed by the Moore family c.1870, shortly after confederation.
Structures of Individual Architectural Significance	Y	The existing Ontario Gothic Revival farmhouse remains a significant feature of the subject property.
Intact Collection of Typological Features	N	The c.1870s farmhouse remains an isolated heritage feature of the farm complex.
Within a Rural Area/Adjacent to other In-tact Farmsteads	Somewhat	The subject property is situated within a semi-rural area, though the surrounding landscape is undergoing notable changes. To the northwest of the property, there is a mix of farm land, a stone quarry, and a conservation area. Directly northeast lies a golf course, agricultural land, and a row of residential housing. Residential infill on severed lots of former farms is located along the northwest side of Dublin Line north of James Snow Parkway. To the southeast, an industrial complex is currently under construction. Southwest of the property, the landscape is characterized by additional agricultural land, a quarry, and a campground.
Site Development Pressure	N	The subject property is located within the Niagara Escarpment Control Area and within the Greenbelt.

The subject property has retained several elements that are typical of historic Ontario farmsteads, including the original c.1870s farmhouse, agricultural fields, windrows, and a woodlot along the northwest property line. The property remains primarily agricultural, with several related outbuildings situated southwest of the residence. The property is located within a changing broader context, with both intact historic farmsteads adjacent to the property and an evolving commercial, industrial, and residential context in the general area. The significant feature of the subject property remains the original farmhouse set back within the subject property within an agricultural setting.

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 9104 Dublin Line has physical and design value as a representative example of a late-nineteenth-century agricultural residence in the Ontario Gothic Cottage style. The one-and-a-half storey residential building exhibits features typical of this style, including the cross-gable roof, squared cut ashlar and rubble construction, quoining, decorative wooden bargeboard, stone sills and lintels, transom, sidelight windows, central gable peaks with arched window openings, and red brick chimneys.

While a modern rear addition and a front porch have been added, the house has maintained much of its historical character and integrity.

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 9104 Dublin Line holds historical and associative value with connections to the Creighton, Moore, and Chisholm families. These families significantly contributed to the agricultural and social history of the region. John Creighton, one of the first Scottish settlers in Scotch Block during the 1820s, initially cleared the land for agricultural use. He played a key role in establishing the first Presbyterian church in the area and was actively involved in local agriculture and politics. Ownership of the property remained within the Creighton family and their direct descendants intermittently until the mid-twentieth century.

William Moore Jr., a descendant of United Empire Loyalists, constructed the extant dwelling in the 1870s and operated a sheep farm on the subject property. The Moore family remained involved in the local Presbyterian community, contributing to the Boston Presbyterian Church and its associated cemetery.

In the 1940s, the property was acquired by James "Lloyd" Chisholm, a descendant of John Creighton. Chisholm established a successful dairy and later horse-breeding operation on the property, playing a key role in the development of the standardbred horse racing industry in Ontario. His involvement in the foundation of the Ontario Sires Stakes program and his contributions to the Standardbred Breeders of Ontario Association are recognized as significant achievements in the field of Canadian horse racing.

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 9104 Dublin Line has contextual value as an important part of the rural agricultural landscape in the Scotch Block area of Halton Hills. The property remains physically, functionally, and visually linked to its surroundings, with the c.1870s farmhouse set within a broader agricultural setting that includes rear fields and windrows along the property edges. The farmhouse, constructed by William Moore Jr., reflects the rural character of the area and contributes to the historical continuity of farmstead development in the region. While modern development has encroached upon the surrounding landscape, the property maintains its agricultural roots, reinforcing the historic and agricultural character of the Scotch Block. The farmhouse has not been identified as landmark due to its deep setback from Dublin Line and modest size; however, it remains distinct in its detailing and construction as the surrounding context of the area changes.

4.0 Summary

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 9104 Dublin Line has physical and design, historical and associative, and contextual value and therefore meets Ontario Regulation 9/06 criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest.

The heritage attributes of the property at 9104 Dublin Line are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing farmhouse within the subject property;
- The scale, form, and massing of the existing one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival farmhouse with cross-gable roof;
- The materials, including the squared stone and rubble exterior with dressed stone quoining;
- The front (northeast) elevation, including:
 - The central entrance with transom window, stone lintel, and sidelight windows;
 - Four rectangular flat-head window openings with stone lintels and footed by limestone sills;
 - Central gable with a full-centered arched window opening, stone voussoir and wooden bargeboard.
- The side (northwest) elevation including:
 - Redbrick Chimney above the gable peak;
 - Six rectangular flat-headed window openings with stone lintels and sills
 - Central gable with a full-centered arched window opening, stone voussoir, and stone sill.
- The side (southeast) elevation including:
 - Redbrick Chimney;
 - Six rectangular flat-headed window openings with stone lintels and sills
 - Central gable with a full-centered arched window opening, stone voussoir, and stone sill.
- The Rear (southwest) elevation including:
 - Extended redbrick Chimney;
 - Rectangular flat-headed window openings with stone lintels and sills.

The rear one-storey addition and the interiors have not been identified as heritage attributes in this report.

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Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

McCallum House

9296 Dublin Line, Scotch Block, Town of Halton Hills

January 2025

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1.0 Property Description

9296 Dublin Line, Scotch Block	
Municipality	Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Region of Halton
Legal Description	PT LT 7, CON 1 ESQ, AS IN 290299, EXCEPT PART 1, 20R9517; T/W 255316; S/T DEBTS, IF ANY, IN 247076; HALTON HILLS/ESQUESING
Construction Date	c.1860
Original Use	Residential/Farm
Current Use	Residential/Farm
Architect/Building/Designer	McCallum Family
Architectural Style	Georgian Farmhouse
Additions/Alterations	Rear Addition
Heritage Status	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
Recorder(s)	Laura Loney with Austin Foster
Report Date	January 2025

2.0 Background

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

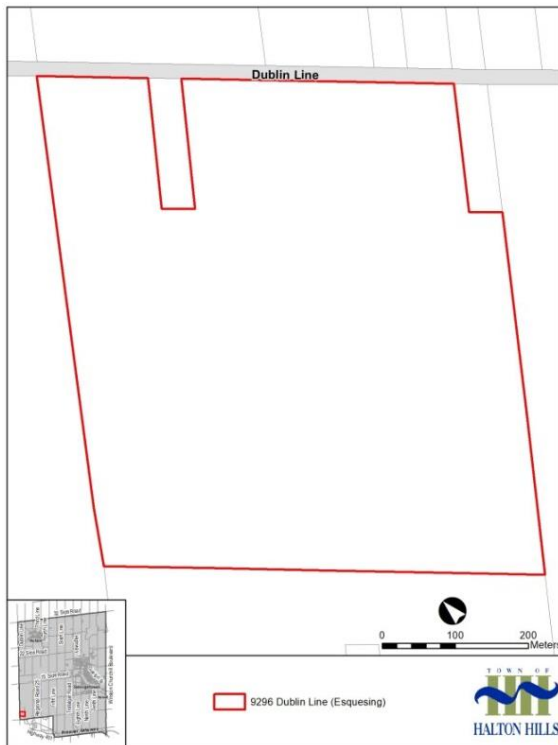


Figure 1: Location Map – 9296 Dublin Line



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 9296 Dublin Line

2.1 Historical Background

Indigenous History

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

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

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

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

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 European Settlement and the McCallum Family

In 1819, the Crown established a land grant initiative in what is now the Halton region, aiming to attract settlers to the area. This program drew a significant number of Scottish immigrants, many of whom established homesteads in the southwestern part of Esquesing Township. Initially known as the "Scotch Settlement," this area later came to be referred to as the "Scotch Block."

James McLean received the Crown patent for the eastern 100 acres of Lot 7, Concession 1, Esquesing in 1834. In February 1839, the property was sold to Duncan McCallum (1800–1883). A cabinetmaker and carpenter by trade, McCallum married Susan Menzies (1801–1876) in Kenmore, Scotland, in May 1828. The couple had their first three children—Finlay (1829–1908), James (1830–1911), and Margaret (1832–1916)—before emigrating to Canada to establish a farm.

In 1833, the McCallums travelled to North America with Duncan's parents, Finlay McCallum (1764–1833) and Christina McCallum (1765-c.1835), and five of his siblings: Archibald (1802–1880), Margaret (1804–1889), Isabella (1810–1892), Finlay McCallum Jr. (1813–1881), and Janet (1815–1904). Disembarking in New York in the summer of 1833, the family traveled first to Toronto, then to Esquesing Township where they settled on the subject property by 1834. Duncan likely leased the property from James McLean before formally purchasing it in 1839. Finlay McCallum Sr. died in late 1833 shortly after the family's arrival in Canada, and the children remained in Toronto with Finlay Jr. and Janet for some time before joining their parents in Scotch Block.



Figure 3: Duncan and Susan McCallum c. 1870s (McCallum Family Tree, MHS via Ancestry)



Figure 4: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan



Figure 5: Duncan McCallum (McColl, J. Records and Memories of Boston Church of the Scotch Block)

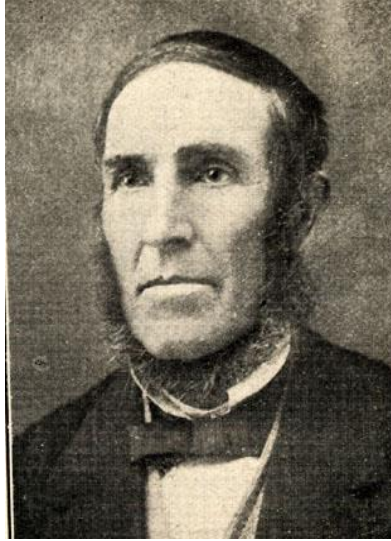


Figure 6: Finlay McCallum, c.1870. (Milton Historical Society 1690)



Figure 7: Jane McCallum (née Laidlaw), c.1860s (Milton Historical Society 4916)

After spending two years as a teacher in Toronto, Finlay McCallum Jr. (1813–1881) relocated to Halton, initially living on Lot 7, Concession 1, with Duncan and his family. While residing on the subject property, Finlay worked as a farmer, however, by 1848 he had relocated to Milton where he was employed as a teacher. In October 1850, Finlay married Jane Laidlaw (1830–1906), and from 1852 to 1875, the couple had eleven children. By 1860, he was serving as Deputy Registrar and County Treasurer, roles he held until his death in 1881. In 1861, Finlay ran for general election to parliament but was defeated by John White by 331 votes. In 1866, Finlay purchased a farm on Lots 3 and 4, Concession 1, in Esquesing Township, where he lived for the remainder of his life. In 1871, Duncan and Finlay purchased the 200-acre parcel at Lot 12, Concession 7, Nassagaweya. Another brother, Archibald McCallum, also briefly lived on Lot 7, Concession 1, with Duncan and Finlay before purchasing parts of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 2, in 1845.

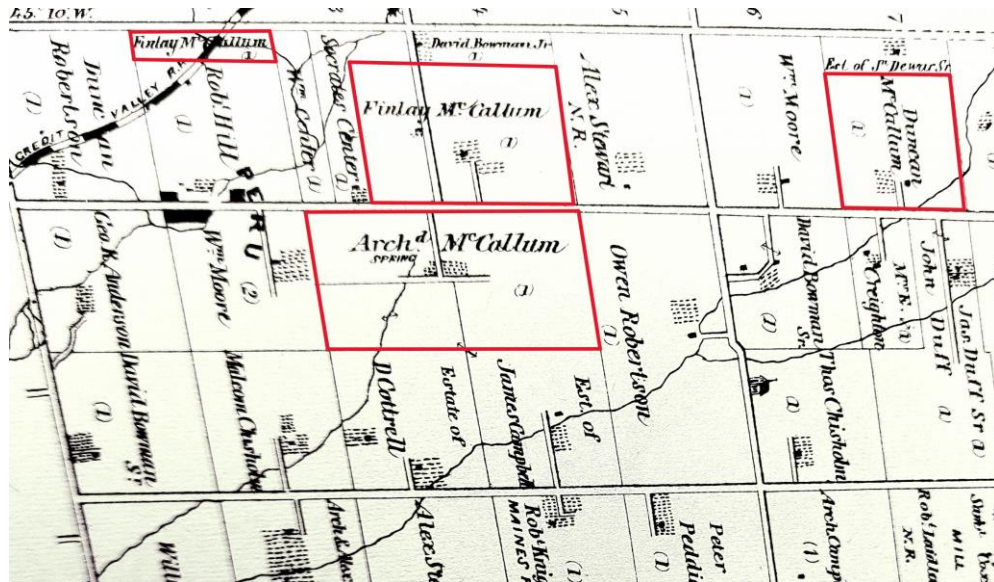


Figure 8: Esquising properties of the McCallum brothers identified on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*

While living on the subject property, Duncan and Susan McCallum raised seven children: Finlay (1829–1908), James (1830–1911), Margaret (1832–1916), Christian (1834–1896), Katharyn (1839–1921), Isabella (1841–1919), and John (1844–1930). The 1861, 1871, and 1881 censuses list Duncan as a farmer operating on his own account, with his sons assisting as farmhands.

Duncan was an active member of the greater Scotch Block community, particularly in its religious life. He served as a church elder in the late 1850s and throughout the 1860s. In March 1866, he was appointed chair of the committee responsible for the construction of Boston Presbyterian Church (completed in 1868), with James Smith of Toronto engaged as the architect. Duncan also served as superintendent and foreman carpenter, overseeing the church's construction. The existing residence on the subject property was constructed around this time and is documented on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*. The *Atlas* also depicts an orchard located to the south of the driveway.

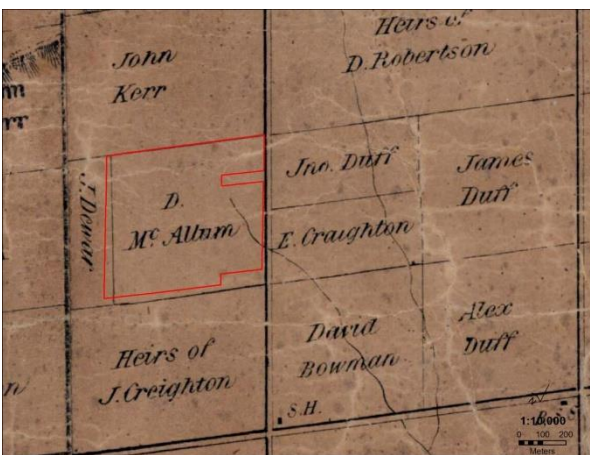


Figure 9: Subject property identified on Tremaine's 1858 *Map of the County of Halton*

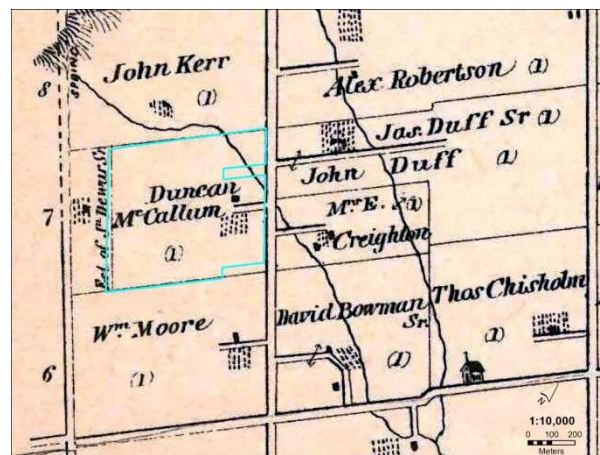


Figure 10: Subject property identified on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*

At 43 years old, Duncan and Susan McCallum's eldest son, Finlay (1829–1908), married 20-year-old Catherine McDougall (1852–1930) in April 1872, and the couple lived on the subject property throughout their marriage. Finlay had been farming the property alongside his father since their arrival in Canada. Finlay and Catherine raised nine children on the property: Catherine (1872–1941), Susan (1874–1943), Margaret (1876–1956), Duncan James (1879–1952), John Finlay (1882–1947), Jane (1883–1973), Jennie (b. 1884), Janet Myrtle (1887–1969), and Neil (1890–1965). Susan McCallum died in 1876, followed by Duncan in September 1883 at the age of 82. In winter of that year, the property was transferred to Finlay McCallum by probate of Duncan's will.

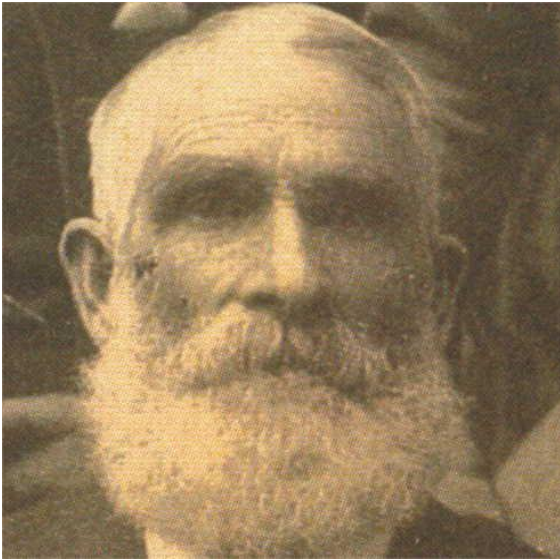


Figure 11: Finlay McCallum c.1890 (Milton Historical Society 6067)



Figure 12: A c.1890-1900 photograph of the McCallum Family. Back row - Catherine, John, Susan, Duncan, Margaret. Centre row - (Mother) Catherine, Jane and (Father) Finlay. Front row - Myrtle and Neil (Milton Historical Society 6067)

Finlay McCallum and his wife Catherine McDougall McCallum farmed the subject property with their children until Finlay's death in 1908. The property was subsequently transferred to Catherine, who continued living on the property for the remainder of her life. During this time, their youngest son, Neil McCallum (1890–1965), assumed responsibility for farming the land.

In 1914, the property was transferred from Catherine McDougall McCallum to her son Neil McCallum (1890–1965). Neil married Margaret Matthew Pryde (1900–1969) in February 1923, and the couple had two children: Finlay Alexander McCallum (1924–2012) and Margaret Elizabeth McCallum (1927–1992). Neil and his son Finlay farmed the subject property throughout the early twentieth century. Catherine McDougall McCallum lived on the property with Neil and his family until her death in 1930. Neil supplemented his income during the winters by working for the Barnes Investigating Bureau from 1959 to 1963, in factories in Milton, and as a gateman at the Kelso Conservation Area. Neil was also involved in the local community, maintaining the McCallum family's long-standing connection with Boston Presbyterian Church and serving as a Black Knight of the Milton Loyal Orange Lodge.



Figure 13: Neil McCallum c. 1930s (McCallum Family Tree, MHS via Ancestry)



Figure 14: A c.1938 photograph of Ligny School students. Margaret Elizabeth McCallum (1927–1992) is the second figure from right in the middle row (Milton Historical Society 6801)



Figure 15: Subject property identified on the 1909 *National Topographic Map*

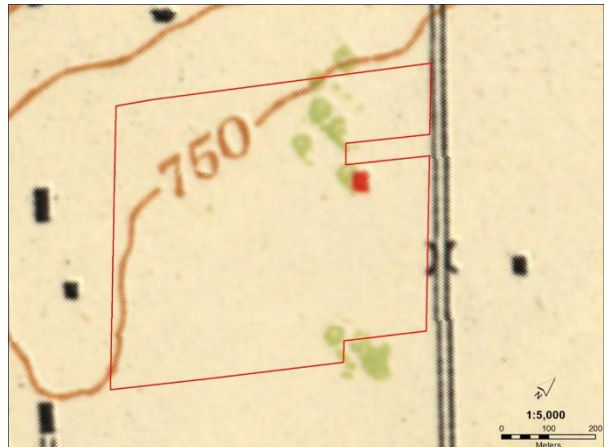


Figure 16: Subject property identified on the 1918 *National Topographic Map*



Figure 17: Subject property identified on the 1929 *National Topographic Map*

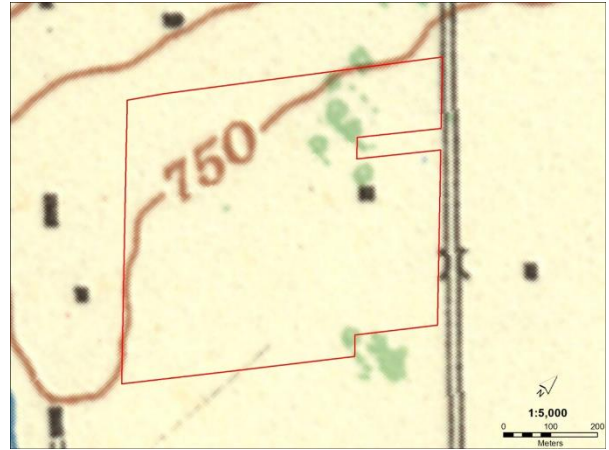


Figure 18: Subject property identified on the 1938 *National Topographic Map*

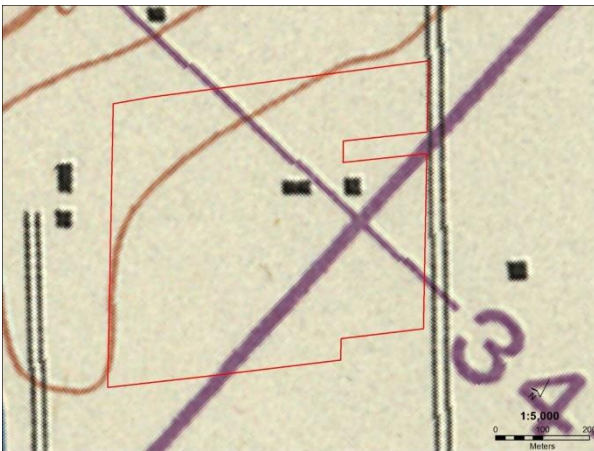


Figure 19: Subject property identified on the 1942 *National Topographic Map*; a new structure is identified to the rear of the original residence within the subject property.

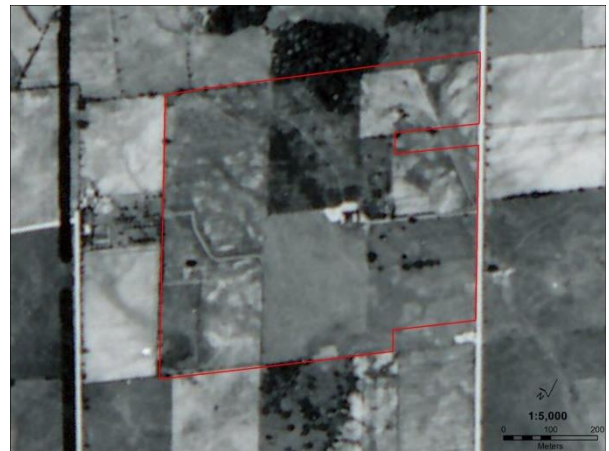


Figure 20: Subject property identified in 1954 aerial photography

In 1965, Neil McCallum (1890–1965) died in Milton following the sudden onset of an illness. Shortly before her own death in 1969, his wife, Margaret Matthew Pryde McCallum, transferred ownership of the subject property to their only son, Finlay Alexander McCallum (1924–2012), and his wife, Nessie Elizabeth Rhoda McCallum (1929–2013), in 1968. This marked the fourth generation of McCallum family ownership of the property. Finlay and Nessie were succeeded by their children—Finlay, Janet (May), and Susan—the fifth generation of the McCallum family to own the property. As of the finalization of this report, the property has recently been sold, bringing an end to 185 years of McCallum family ownership.

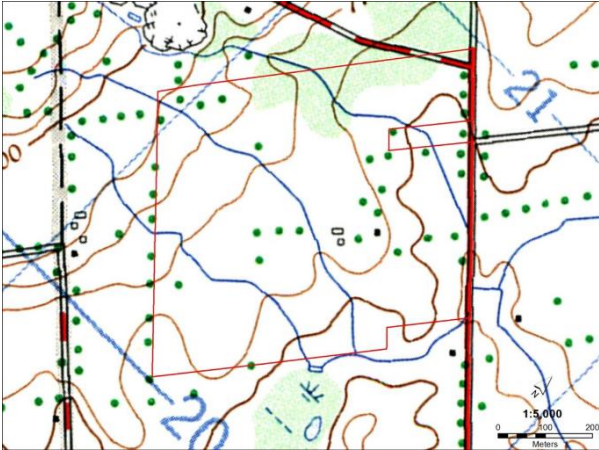


Figure 21: Subject property identified on the 1974 *National Topographic Map*



Figure 22: Subject property identified in 1999 aerial photography



Figure 23: Subject property identified in 2015 aerial photography



Figure 24: Subject property identified in 2023 aerial photography

2.2 Property & Architectural Description

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



Figure 25: Looking towards the subject property from Dublin Line (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 26: Looking towards the subject property from Dublin Line (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

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

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



Figure 27: Front (southeast) elevation of the Duncan McCallum House (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

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



Figure 28: Partial southwest elevation of the Duncan McCallum House (Courtesy of Avison Young)

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



Figure 29: Side (southwest) elevation of the Duncan McCallum House (Courtesy of Avison Young)

2.3 Architectural Style & Comparative analysis

Georgian-style architecture was brought to Canada by United Empire Loyalists and people emigrating from Great Britain. The style was used throughout the province primarily between the 1780s and 1860s, replacing the log homes of these early settlers. According to John Blumenson's *Ontario Architecture: A Guide to Styles and Building Terms, 1784 to the Present*, the Georgian and Georgian revival styles are defined by their balanced composition, restrained ornamentation, and minimal detailing, focusing on symmetry, simplicity and solidity, and characterized by a formal arrangement of façades with some classical detailing.

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

The residence at 9296 Dublin Line shares several defining characteristics with other contemporary rural residences in the region, including scale, form, massing, materials, and architectural style. A notable example is the c.1860s Georgian-Revival style residence at 8350 Esquesing Line (Figure 31), which features squared cut ashlar masonry, a five-bay primary elevation, rectangular window openings with stone sills and lintels, sidelights and a transom at the central entrance, projecting eaves, a gable roof, and twin chimneys at the gable ends.

Another example, located directly southeast of the subject property at 9104 Dublin Line (Lot 6, Concession 1) (Figure 32), is a c.1870s Gothic Revival-style residence. While differing slightly in architectural character, it shares several elements with the subject property, including squared cut ashlar masonry, a five-bay front elevation, rectangular window openings with stone sills and lintels, sidelights and a transom at the central entrance, projecting eaves, a gable roof, and twin chimneys at the gable ends. These shared characteristics reinforce the architectural coherence and regional identity of rural residences in Scotch Block in the mid-nineteenth century.



Figure 30: The c.1860s Georgian Revival farmhouse located at 8350 Esquesing Line (Google Streetview 2022)



Figure 31: The c.1870s Gothic Revival farmhouse located on Lot 6, Concession 1 at 9401 Dublin Line (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

2.4 Farmstead Analysis

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

Historic Ontario Farmstead Feature	Existing (Y/N)	Comments
A. Farmhouse	Y	The existing c.1860s farmhouse is extant within the subject property.
B. Barn	N	There are no farm-related outbuildings or barns within the subject property.
C. Outbuildings	N	There are no farm-related outbuildings or barns within the subject property.
D. Silo	N	There are no silos within the subject property.
E. Entrance Driveway Framed by Vegetation	N	The existing driveway features two small deciduous trees on either side of the drive adjacent to the right of way, and there are some mature trees surrounding the existing house. However, the existing driveway is not tree-lined.
F. Front-yard Mature Trees	N	The existing driveway features two small deciduous trees on either side of the drive

Historic Ontario Farmstead Feature	Existing (Y/N)	Comments
		adjacent to the right of way, however they are not mature.
G. Rear Fields	Y	The subject property features agricultural fields surrounding the original c.1860s residence.
H. Drive Lines	N	The driveway accessed from Dublin Line remains the only drive within the subject property.
I. Rear Woodlot	Somewhat	There is no woodlot located at the rear of the property, however there is a woodlot along the northwest property line which may have been the historic woodlot for the property.
J. Windrows along Property Edge	Y	The property features several windrows along the property lines and within the subject property.
K. Orchard	N	There are no orchards extant within the subject property; the orchard shown in early 1870s mapping is no longer extant.
Historic Ontario Farmstead Feature		
Additional Criteria for Consideration	Existing (Y/N)	Comments
Early Settlement/Pre-1867	Y	The subject property was settled by the McCallum family pre-Confederation, with the existing stone residence constructed c.1860.
Structures of Individual Architectural Significance	Y	The existing pre-Confederation Georgian Revival farmhouse remains a significant feature of the subject property.
Intact Collection of Typological Features	N	The c.1860s farmhouse remains an isolated feature of the former farm complex.
Within a Rural Area/Adjacent to other In-tact Farmsteads	Somewhat	The subject property remains within a rural area, however the landscape is continuously changing. A golf course is located directly across from the subject property, and the area to the south includes industrial and commercial properties. Residential infill on severed lots of former farms is located along the

		northwest side of Dublin Line just north of James Snow Parkway.
Site Development Pressure	N	The subject property is located within the Niagara Escarpment Control Area and within the Greenbelt.

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

3.0 Description of Heritage Attributes and Evaluation Checklist

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

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

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 9296 Dublin Line has historical and associative value due to its 185-year history and association with the McCallum Family. The existing pre-confederation c.1860s house was constructed by Duncan McCallum, who was a farmer and cabinet maker in Halton. Originally from Breadalbane, Perthshire, Scotland, Duncan immigrated to Halton in 1833. During his time in the community, Duncan was the on the committee overseeing the construction of Boston Presbyterian Church from 1866 to 1869 and was the superintendent during the building process. Duncan's son, Finlay McCallum (1829–1908), and his wife, Catherine McDougall McCallum (1852–1930), inherited the subject property in 1883, where they farmed with their children until Finlay's death in 1908. The property was subsequently transferred to their youngest son, Neil McCallum (1890–1965), in 1914. Neil continued to farm the subject property while undertaking various off-season roles, including working for Barnes Investigating Bureau from 1959 to 1963, at local factories in Milton, and as a gateman at Kelso Conservation Area. Neil was also an active member of the Boston Presbyterian Church and served as a Black Knight in the Milton Loyal Orange Lodge. In 1968, ownership of the subject property passed to Neil's son, Finlay Alexander McCallum (1924–2012), and his wife, Nessie Elizabeth Rhoda McCallum (1929–2013), marking the fourth generation of McCallum ownership. They were succeeded by their children—Finlay, Janet (May), and Susan—who became the fifth generation of the McCallum family to own the property.

Following the recent sale of the property, McCallum family ownership concluded after nearly two centuries.

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 9296 Dublin Line has contextual value as it serves to maintain and support the rural character of the surrounding area in the historic Scotch Block community in the Town of Halton Hills. The existing farmhouse, surrounded by agricultural fields since its settlement in the mid-nineteenth century, is physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings. The residence on the subject property shares several defining characteristics with other contemporary rural residences in the region, including scale, form, massing, materials, and architectural style. The farmhouse has not been identified as landmark due to its deep setback from Dublin Line and modest size, however it remains distinct in its detailing and construction as the surrounding rural context of the area changes.

4.0 Summary

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 9296 Dublin Line has physical and design, historical and associative, and contextual value and therefore meets Ontario Regulation 9/06 criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest.

The heritage attributes of the property at 9296 Dublin Line are identified as follows:

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

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

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Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Wright Block

99-103 Main Street South
Georgetown, Town of Halton Hills

January 2025

99 - 103 Main Street South – Wright Block; 99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS; 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."

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99 - 103 Main Street South – Wright Block; 99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS; 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."

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1.0 Property Description

99-103 Main Street South, Georgetown	
Municipality	Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Regional Municipality of Halton
Legal Description	99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."
Construction Date	c.1850s
Original Use	Commercial
Current Use	Commercial
Architect/Building/Designer	Unknown
Architectural Style	Commercial Vernacular
Additions/Alterations	First storey alterations; Rear additions; Interior alterations
Heritage Status	Listed on Halton Hills Heritage Register
Recorder(s)	Austin Foster with Laura Loney
Report Date	January 2025

2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 99-103 Main Street, Georgetown. The report includes an evaluation of the property's cultural heritage value as prescribed by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

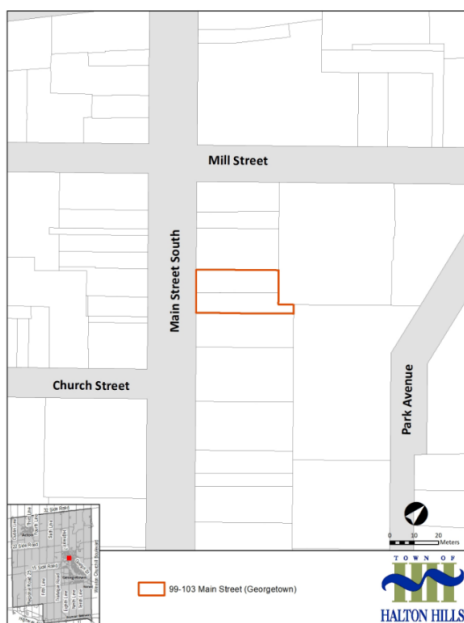


Figure 1: Location Map: 99-103 Main Street (Town of Halton Hills, 2024)



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph: 99-103 Main Street (Town of Halton Hills, 2024)

99 - 103 Main Street South – Wright Block; 99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS; 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."

2.1 Historical Background

Indigenous History Background

The enduring history of First Nation Peoples in Halton Hills can be traced back through time immemorial before contact with Europeans in the 1600s. Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the Credit River was central to Indigenous ways of life, supporting settlements, fisheries, horticulture, transportation, and trade. Iroquoian-speaking peoples, ancestors of the Wendat, occupied the Credit River Valley for hundreds of years until the mid-1600s, establishing semi-permanent villages. There are numerous archaeological sites in Halton Hills dating from this period, ranging from village sites to burial grounds, which reveal a rich cultural heritage. The Wendat were displaced by the Haudenosaunee around 1649-50 amid the conflicts that arose between European colonial powers and their First Nation allies. The Mississaugas (part of the Anishinaabe Nation) arrived in southern Ontario in the 1690s, 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 nineteenth 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

Early European Settlement

In the early 1820s, a modest settlement known as "Hungry Hollow" emerged around the Kennedy mills on Silver Creek as the Kennedy family attracted settlers to work in their sawmill, gristmill, and woolen mill. This modest settlement drew wider attention in 1828 when John Galt, representing the Canada Company, opened the York to Guelph Road. This new route connected the community to nearby towns and extended to Galt, Guelph, and Goderich, fostering further growth and development over the next decade. In 1837, William and James Barber purchased George Kennedy's woolen mill, renaming the

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.

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settlement Georgetown. The subject property is located within the 200 acres purchased by George Kennedy in 1823 on Lot 18, Concession 9, Esquesing.

By 1839, village lots had been informally laid out, though not yet registered, surveying lands belonging to George, Morris, and John Kennedy, Philo Dayfoot, James Young, and the Barber brothers. The property at 99 and 103 Main Street South occupies Lots 4 and 8, East of Main Street and South of Mill Street, within George Kennedy's survey. On the January 1854 map, Provincial Land Surveyor Charles Kennedy plotted the existing buildings, showing the southern half of Lot 4 and all of Lot 8 as vacant land at that time.



Figure 3: Detail from 1854 survey of Georgetown identifying Lots 4 and 8 in red (EHS MG12 A3 #23)

Raised on a farm in Chinguacousy Township, Henry Wright (1822-1865) married Sarah Jane Webb (1824-1859) on June 18, 1845, and the couple settled in Georgetown shortly thereafter. At 26 years old, Henry Wright established a prosperous dry goods and grocery store on Main Street. Over the course of the decade, he successfully grew his business and became a well-known merchant in Georgetown.

On December 6, 1848, Henry Wright acquired portions of Lot 4 and Lot 8 with the intention of constructing a commercial block. The lots remained undeveloped for nearly a decade. Between 1848 and 1854, Wright focused on saving the profits from his dry-goods business, gradually accumulating the resources necessary to undertake construction. By 1854, he was able to commence work on both a private residence and a commercial block, fulfilling his original plans for the properties.

In May 1854, Henry Wright contracted local builder William Watson to construct a residence measuring 52 by 32 feet, with brickwork rising 19 feet and a stone foundation standing 7 feet high. By 1855, Wright secured a mortgage on Lot 8 for £250, likely to finance the construction of his home. In 1858, Wright further expanded his investments, obtaining two additional mortgages on Lots 4 and 8: one for \$1,000 in January and another for \$3,000 in September. These funds were allocated to the construction of a commercial block, known as the Wright Block.

Construction of the Wright Block began in October 1858 and extended into the following year, resulting in a two-storey red brick structure laid in a common bond pattern along Main Street. Wright relocated his dry-goods store to the new building in 1859. Upon completion, the Wright Block quickly became a landmark in downtown Georgetown. Advertisements placed in the Georgetown Herald between 1860

99 - 103 Main Street South – Wright Block; 99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS; 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."

and 1862 for local saddler J.F. Taylor's shop referenced Wright's store as a landmark, emphasizing its growing prominence within the community.

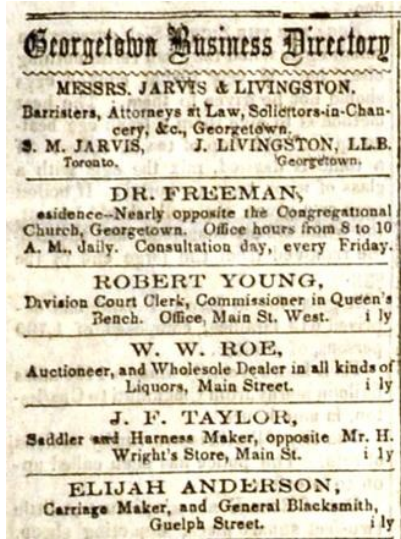


Figure 4: J.F. Taylor references the Wright Block in The Georgetown Business Directory published in the Canadian Champion, June 12, 1861.



Figure 5: Crowds watch a Drummer's Snack parade in July 1912. The buildings from left to right are Barclay Block (1854); Barclay Post Office (1866) and Wright Block (1858) (detail) (EHS21580)

Henry Wright thrived throughout the remainder of the 1850s and into the 1860s. In 1857, he was joint assignee with Francis Barclay from local blacksmith Hugh Milloy, and the Canada Directory of that year listed him as a general retail and produce dealer. He also purchased a subscription to the 1858 Tremaine Map of Halton.

Sarah Jane Wright died in 1859, and by the 1861 census, Henry Wright was recorded as a widower at the age of 39, living in his two-storey brick house with his four children. He continued to run his shop and live in his home until his sudden death in 1866. In January of that year, the *Canadian Champion* reported that Wright died after felling a tree on G.K. Chisolm's farm. Following Wright's untimely death, the subject property was sold on October 5, 1867, to Francis Barclay, owner of the adjoining Mammoth House. It is likely that Barclay incorporated Wright's property into his clothing store. In 1871, Barclay sold the property to his successor, William McLeod.

99 - 103 Main Street South – Wright Block; 99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS; 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."



Figure 6: Main Street South, looking north. On the far right is the veranda on the north half (#99) of the Wright Block. (EHS 21524)

The northern portion of the Wright Block at 99 Main Street South became home to the furniture store and funeral parlour operated by the Willson family. John G. Willson (1826–1903), originally a cabinet maker, began his trade around 1869 in the former Travis planning mill on Main Street. Over time, Willson expanded his services to include the production of furniture and coffins for the village. In 1881, following the demolition of the Travis building, Willson relocated his business to the north section of the Wright Block, officially opening his furniture store and funeral parlour. John's son, William Harvey Willson (1860–1950), later joined the business and pursued formal training at the School of Embalming, where he obtained certification. With these credentials, William advertised his skills as an undertaker while continuing the family's furniture enterprise, ensuring the dual operation of the store and funeral services in Georgetown for many years.

99 - 103 Main Street South – Wright Block; 99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS; 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."



Figure 7: An 1898 photograph of Hornby Division Sons of Temperance. William Harvey Wilson pictured as first figure on left in third row (EHS 11456)



Figure 8: An advertisement for J. G. Willson's funeral services placed in the Herald (Georgetown Herald, December 11, 1891).

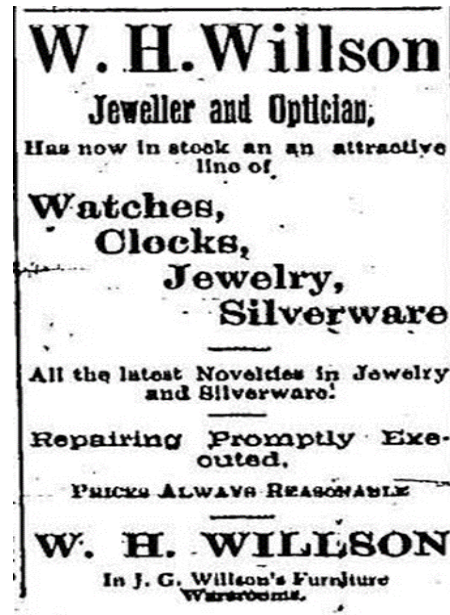


Figure 9: An advertisement for W. H. Willson's furniture Business placed in the Herald (Georgetown Herald, November 19, 1902).

In 1927, the Willson business was sold by Harold C. McClure (1904-1975). McClure modernized the structure and interior as needed, adding musical records and a Simpson's order office. For the undertaking side of the business, he offered a motorized ambulance service.

99 - 103 Main Street South – Wright Block; 99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS; 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."

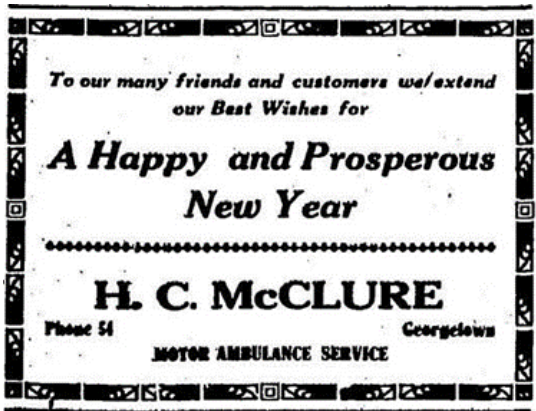


Figure 10: An advertisement for H. C. McClure's Ambulance Services placed in the Herald (Georgetown Herald, December 28, 1927)



Figure 11: An advertisement for H. C. McClure's Home furnishing store placed in the Herald (Georgetown Herald, March 14, 1928)

When the funeral home relocated to Market Street, 99 Main Street South transitioned to commercial retail use, first becoming Ready's and later Bain's 5c to \$1 store. In 1954, Don Barrager purchased the building and opened Barrager's Cleaners, as identified in the 1960 Fire Insurance Plan of Georgetown. Over the following years, the property housed various businesses, including a lingerie store, a plant store, and a Dollar Plus store, which shared space with Irma's Beauty Chalet for a time. In November 2013, 99 Main Street South became Latitudes restaurant, and in 2019, it was rebranded as The Berwick.



Figure 12: Ready's 5-cent to \$1.00 Store on the left. Main Street South in 1949 (EHS 00026)

99 - 103 Main Street South – Wright Block; 99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS; 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."



Figure 13: Barrager's Cleaners and The Herald in the Wright Block in 1961 (EHS 18401)

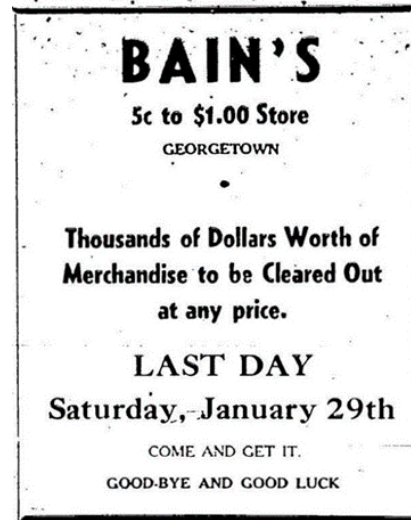


Figure 14: An advertisement for Bain's 5-cent store placed in the Herald (Georgetown Herald, January 26, 1955)

The southern portion of the building, known as 103 Main Street South, remained part of the property until 1882, when William McLeod sold Lot 8. J.G. Willson, who had established his furniture and funeral business in the north part of the building, used the southern portion in collaboration with his brother, William Willson, a jeweler.

By 1908, the building underwent renovations, which included the addition of brick bake ovens in the basement to supply J.J. Gibbens' bake shop located upstairs at 103 Main Street. The shop remained in operation until the beginning of World War II, after which it sat empty until Stan Grabb opened Georgetown Furniture Sales. During this time, the Misses Claridge also operated a millinery shop on the second floor.

99 - 103 Main Street South – Wright Block; 99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS; 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."

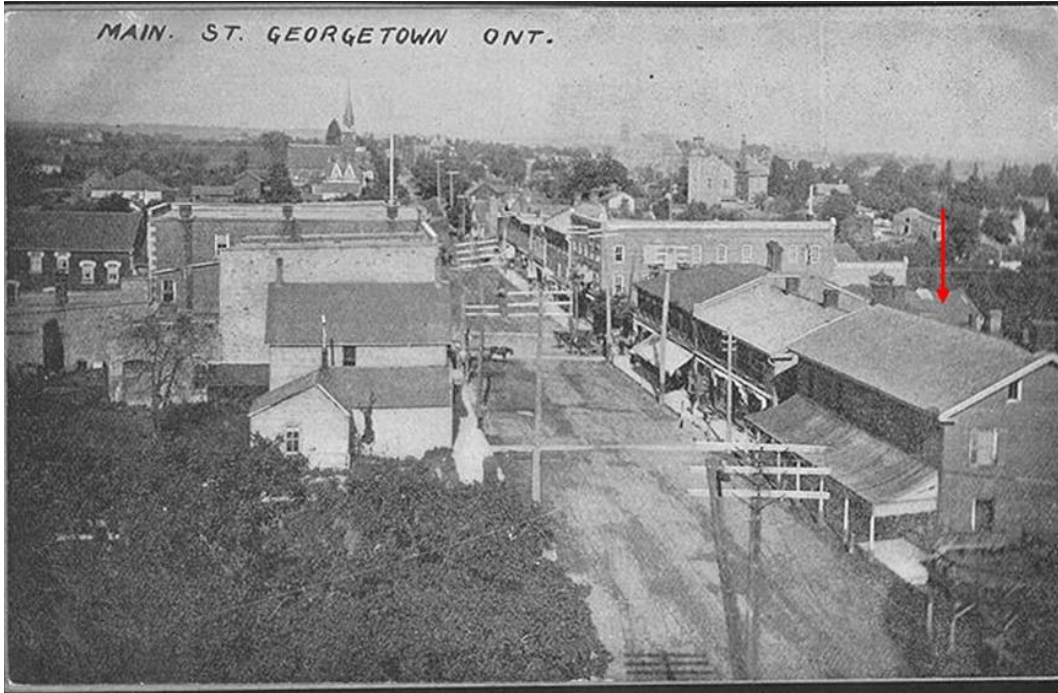


Figure 15: Main Street, Georgetown, c.1910 The Wright Block is on the right indicated by a red arrow. (EHS 00009)



Figure 16: The east side of Main Street south of Mill, taken from the balcony of the Bennett House in July 1912. The Wright Block is at the centre back of the photo (EHS 21576)

99 - 103 Main Street South – Wright Block; 99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS; 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."

In November 1950, the *Georgetown Herald* Newspaper, under the ownership of Walter Biehn, moved its offices to 103 Main Street South. The Newspaper operated from this location until April 1980, when it relocated to Guelph Street. After the Newspaper's departure, former publisher Bill Evdokimoff took over the space and opened Rameses Printing and Publishing. The bakery tradition returned in November 1993 when Cakes of Elegance opened in this building. In 2005, it was replaced by Heather's Bakery, which continues to operate at 103 Main Street as of 2024.

Figure 17: Christmas Special advertisement placed in the Herald (Georgetown Herald, November 21, 1984)



Figure 18: Dollar Plus, Irma's Beauty Chalet and Cakes of Elegance c. 1994 (EHS 10889)



Figure 16: 1854 survey map of Georgetown showing (in red) the approximate location of the Wright Block. EHS MG12 A3 #23

99 - 103 Main Street South – Wright Block; 99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS; 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."



Figure 17: Plan of Georgetown, showing village lots, taken from the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County*. The Wright Block is shown in red.

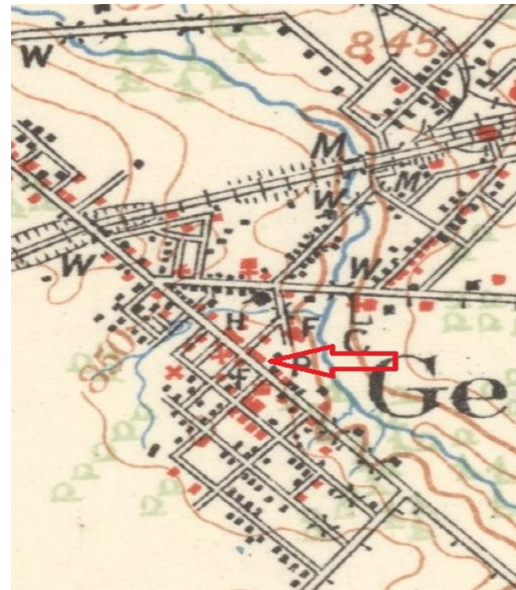


Figure 18: 1909 *Brampton Topographical Map*



Figure 19: 1934 Fire Insurance Plan, showing the subject property outlined in red. (EHS MG12 A3 #17.02)

99 - 103 Main Street South – Wright Block; 99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS; 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."

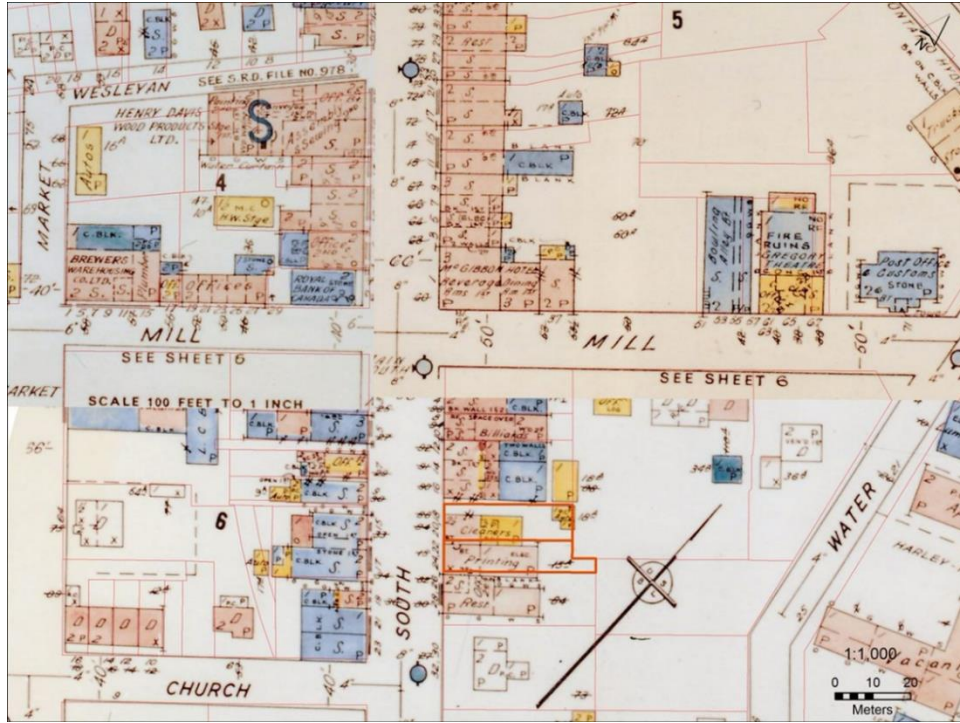


Figure 20: 1960 Fire Insurance Plan, identifying cleaners in the northern portion of the building and printing in the southern portion.

99 - 103 Main Street South – Wright Block; 99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS; 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."

2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The 1858 commercial building at 99-103 Main Street South in Georgetown is located along the east side of Main Street South within a commercial row. The existing two-storey building with rear additions has been modified at grade, as with many of the nineteenth-century commercial properties extant within Georgetown's commercial core. The subject property's legal address is 99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS; 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."



Figure 21: Subject property identified in 2023 aerial photography



Figure 22: Looking north along Main Street South towards the subject property (Town of Halton Hills, 2022)



Figure 23: Looking south along Main Street South towards the subject property (Town of Halton Hills, 2022)

99 - 103 Main Street South – Wright Block; 99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS; 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."

The scale, form, and massing of the two-storey structure has been conserved through the alterations to the property since its construction. A single brick chimney is located at the peak of the gable roof on the south end of the building and appears to have been parged and likely capped. Looking southeast towards the building from the right of way, the existing one-storey addition with roof deck is visible beyond the building's gable roof. The south side of the building abuts the existing nineteenth-century building at 109 Main Street South.



Figure 24: Looking southeast towards the subject property from Main Street South (Google Streetview, 2022)

The west (front) elevation of the building features red brick laid in a common bond pattern, with symmetrically placed rectangular window openings at the second storey above the existing storefronts. The windows have been replaced and shutters added. Brick voussoirs are featured above each window opening, and contemporary gooseneck lighting is installed above the first storey. A covered wooden awning once encompassed the entire façade. Modern signs cover any signs of the awning anchor strip.



Figure 25: 99-103 Main Street Front (West) Elevation (Town of Halton Hills, 2022)

99 - 103 Main Street South – Wright Block; 99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS; 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."

The northernmost storefront on the building at 99 Main Street South also features a single entrance door along with a central entrance to the existing restaurant flanked by two wide rectangular windows on either side. At the south end of the building, the first storey features an entrance for 105 Main Street South, presumably accessing the second storey, with a recessed entrance to the existing bakery and large storefront window adjacent to this entrance. The storefront is clad in what appears to be EIFS or stucco panels.



Figure 26: Partial west elevation (Town of Halton Hills, 2022)



Figure 27: Partial west elevation (Town of Halton Hills, 2022)

The side (north) elevation of the building is within a narrow alleyway. The two-storey building's red brick is extant throughout this elevation above a parged foundation. A single window opening is located at the second storey.



Figure 28: Looking east along the alleyway along the north side of the subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2022)

99 - 103 Main Street South – Wright Block; 99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS; 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."

The rear (east) elevation of the building shows a frame one-storey addition at the rear of the northern half of the building, and a raised one-storey brick addition with flat roof to the rear of the southern half of the building.



Figure 29: Rear elevation of the existing building, showing rear one-storey additions (Town of Halton Hills 2022)

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 Wright Block at 99-103 Main Street South has physical and design value as a representative example of a nineteenth-century commercial structure within downtown Georgetown. The two-storey building height, red brick exterior, vertical second-storey windows with articulated lintels and sills, and recessed entry doors are reflective of commercial buildings constructed along many main streets throughout Ontario during this time.

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

99 - 103 Main Street South – Wright Block; 99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS; 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."

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 Wright Block at 99-103 Main Street South has significant historical and associative value through its long-standing associations with key individuals and businesses in Georgetown’s early history.

Constructed in 1858 by Henry Wright, a notable local merchant, the building originally housed his dry goods store and was among the first brick commercial buildings on Main Street.

After Wright’s death in 1866, the northern portion of the existing building at 99 Main Street South became the location of the Willson family’s furniture store and funeral parlour, operated by John G. Willson and later his son, William Harvey Willson, from 1881. This association with the Willson family, a prominent name in Georgetown’s business and service sectors, continued for several decades, making the building a significant site for community services such as funeral arrangements and furniture sales.

The southern portion of the building at 103 Main Street South housed several notable businesses, including J.J. Gibbens’ bakery, which operated until World War II, and later the Georgetown Herald from 1950 to 1980. The building’s continuous use as a commercial property for over 160 years, along with its associations with prominent local figures and businesses, emphasizes its historical and associative value to Georgetown.

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 Wright Block at 99-103 Main Street South holds significant contextual value in defining, maintaining, and supporting the built heritage character of Georgetown’s downtown. Main Street South is characterized by its collection of nineteenth and early twentieth-century two-storey redbrick commercial buildings, which served as the economic heart of the community during this period. As one of the earliest structures of its kind, the Wright Block continues to exemplify the architectural and commercial character that defines Main Street South. Alongside other prominent buildings such as the Roe Block at 51-57 Main Street South, the Armour Block at 61 Main Street South, and the Barclay Block at 87 Main Street South, the Wright Block plays a critical role in preserving the cohesive streetscape of Georgetown’s commercial core.

The property remains physically, functionally, and visually connected to its surroundings, having continuously served as a commercial structure in its original location for over 160 years. Its enduring presence reinforces the historical connection to Georgetown’s commercial development and ensures that it maintains the essential component of the area’s commercial identity.

4.0 Summary

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 99-103 Main Street in Halton Hills 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.

99 - 103 Main Street South – Wright Block; 99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS; 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."

The heritage attributes of the property at 99-103 Main Street South are identified as follows:

- The location, setback, and orientation of the two-storey min nineteenth century commercial building within a commercial row in historic downtown Georgetown;
- The scale, form, and massing of the two-storey building with gable roof and red brick exterior
- The materials, including red brick laid in a common bond pattern;
- The four symmetrically placed, flatheaded window openings on the second storey of the front (west) elevation;
- The window opening at the second storey of the side (north) elevation; and,
- The chimney on the south end of the gable roof.

The interiors of the buildings have not been identified as heritage attributes as part of this report.

99 - 103 Main Street South – Wright Block; 99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS; 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."

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99 - 103 Main Street South – Wright Block; 99 Main Street South: PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 611469; T/W & S/T 611469; HALTON HILLS; 103 Main Street South: PT LT 4, 5 & 8, PL 37, E OF MAIN ST OR S OF MILL ST, AS IN 738944; T/W & S/T 738944. "S/T EASE H698005"; HALTON HILLS. "ADDED 2003 03 31."

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Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Fisher Farmhouse
9709 Fifth Line

January 2025

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1.0 Property Description

9709 Fifth Line	
Municipality	Esquesing, Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Region of Halton
Legal Description	PT LT 9, CON 6 ESQ, PT 2 20R6088 S&E PTS 1 & 2 20R16721 TOWN OF HALTON HILLS; PIN: 250290094
Construction Date	c.1870s
Original Use	Residential/Farm
Current Use	Residential/Farm
Architect/Building/Designer	Thomas Fisher
Architectural Style	Gothic Revival
Additions/Alterations	Contemporary additions to rear
Heritage Status	Listed on the Town's Heritage Register
Recorder(s)	Laura Loney with Austin Foster
Report Date	January 2025

2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 9709 Fifth Line in Halton Hills, Ontario (Figure 1 and **Error! Reference source not found.**). The report includes an evaluation of the property's cultural heritage value as prescribed by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

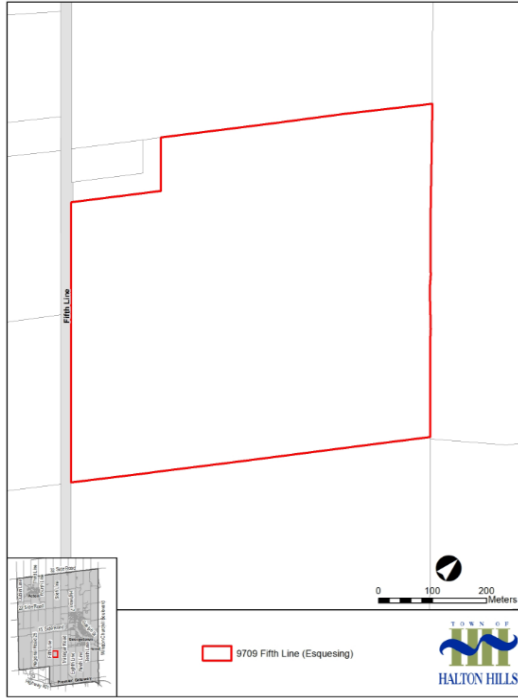


Figure 1: Location Map – 9709 Fifth Line (Town of Halton Hills, 2024)



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 9709 Fifth Line (Town of Halton Hills, 2024)

2.1 Historical Background

Indigenous History Background

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

The Wendat were displaced by the Haudenosaunee around 1649-50 amid the conflicts that arose between European colonial powers and their First Nation allies. The Mississaugas (part of the Anishinaabe Nation) arrived in southern Ontario in the 1690s, 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.¹

Early Settlement & the Fisher Family

Scottish-born John Fisher (1792-1871) emigrated to the United States in 1817 with his wife, Nancy Agnes (née Ovens) (1796-1873), and their infant son, George (1816-1818). While working as a carpenter in Buffalo, New York, Fisher petitioned for land in Upper Canada and was granted the eastern half (100 acres) of Lot 9, Concession 5, Esquering in 1819. The Fishers arrived in Canada in spring of that year and over the next few years, they gradually cleared and prepared their property for farming and habitation, returning to Buffalo throughout the winters. Fisher completed his settlement duties by the end of 1821 and the patent was officially registered in February of 1822. Initially, the Fisher family lived in a log cabin built by John between 1819 and 1822, which he later replaced with a two-storey, frame house in 1842.

Seeking to expand his agricultural holdings in the area, John Fisher petitioned for and was granted the deed for the west half of Lot 9, Concession 6 (the subject property) in 1831. The transfer was officially registered in 1834. For the next two decades, the Fisher family maintained their residence and agricultural operations on Lot 9, Concession 5 while farming the subject property within Lot 9, Concession 6.

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.

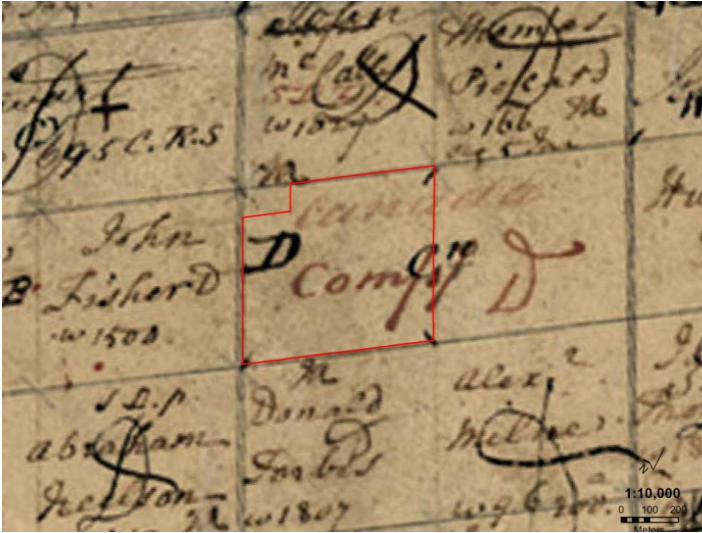


Figure 3: Subject Property identified in 1822 Patent Plan. Note the original Fisher property to the west.

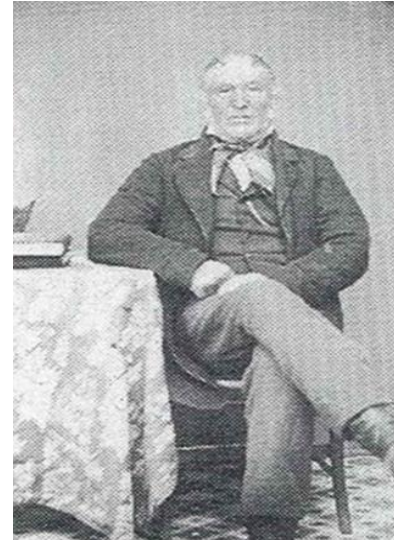


Figure 4: Photograph of John Fisher, c.1850 (Trafalgar Township Historical Society via Find A Grave)



Figure 5: The existing house at 9670 Fifth Line constructed by John Fisher on Lot 9, Concession 5 around 1842 (Town of Halton Hills, 2024)



Figure 6: Fisher homes identified in 2023 satellite imagery, Lot 9, Concession 5 left; Lot 9, Concession 6 on right (Google Earth, 2023)

John and Nancy Fisher had ten children: George (1816-1818), Jane (1817-1902), Mary (1819-1900), John Fisher Junior (1823-1904), Thomas (1825-1899), Agnes (1827-1910), Isabella (1830-1907), Georgina (1832-1919), William (1835-1904), and Elizabeth (1838-1902). John's sons farmed the Fisher land for several decades while his daughters gradually left the family homestead to marry. Jane Fisher married Thomas Hume, the postmaster for the Scotch Block, and they farmed the west half of Lot 12, Concession 4, in Esquesing Township. In 1884, they relocated to Walkerton, Ontario. Mary Fisher married Alexander Hume, and they farmed the George Hume homestead on Lot 11, Concession 2. Mary and Alexander's daughter Margaret "Maggie" Hume (1860-1946) married George Currie Senior (1857-1919) in 1883, and their grandson, George Douglas Currie (1925-2011), eventually purchased the subject property in 1951. John Fisher Jr. married Jenet Richmond Houston (1828-1910) in 1848 and moved to Caledon, then to Mount Forest, then to Kincardine in Bruce County where he worked as a hotel keeper.

Following Thomas Fisher's marriage to Margaret Michie (1827-1862) in 1849, he constructed their home on the west half of Lot 9, Concession 6. Although Thomas lived and worked on the subject property throughout the 1850s, and his name appears as the owner of the lot on the 1858 Tremain Map, it was

not until John Fisher's death in 1871 that the western half of Lot 9, Concession 6, was officially transferred to Thomas. A provision in John Fisher's final will and testament granted his widow, Nancy Fisher, 25 acres of the west half of Lot 9, Concession 6 for her use during her lifetime. Thomas' brother, William Fisher, inherited their father's original property and homestead at Lot 9, Concession 5.

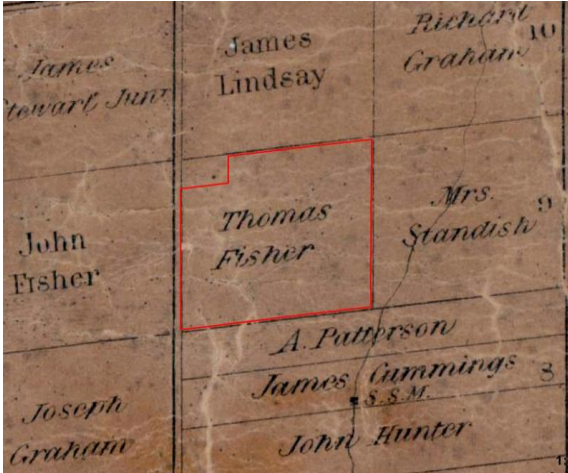


Figure 7: Subject Property identified on Tremaine's 1858 Map of the County of Halton, Canada West

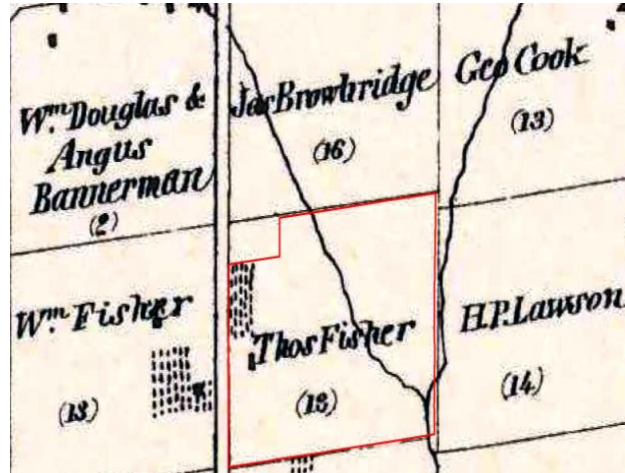


Figure 8: Thomas Fisher identified as owner of the subject property in 1877 *Illustrated Atlas of the County of Halton, Ontario*. Note William Fisher listed as owner of Lot 9, Concession 5.



Figure 9: A photograph of Mary Fisher Hume, c.1889 (EHS 21940)



Figure 10: Cousins Mary, Thomasina, and Jane Hume (daughters of Mary Fisher and Alexander Hume) and Margaret Fisher (daughter of Thomas Fisher and Margaret Michie), c. 1860 (EHS 21948)

Between 1850 and 1860, Margaret and Thomas Fisher had four children: Margaret Fisher (1850-1929), Agnes Fisher (1853-1927), William Fisher (1855-1934), and Thomas John Fisher (1860-1928). Thomas constructed the existing Gothic Revival farmhouse on the subject property sometime between 1871 and 1876. Thomas' sons assisted in the farm's daily operations throughout the 1870s and 1880s, before each marrying and relocating.

Margaret died in 1865 aged 35, and Thomas continued to farm the estate for another 27 years. Thomas' nephew, George Hume (1843-1915), the son of Mary Fisher and Alexander Hume, moved to the subject property to help Thomas farm the subject property in the late 1880s. Following a period of declining mental and physical health, Thomas was killed in a railway accident in July 1899 at the age of 74. His obituary in the *Canadian Champion* notes that he was one of the most well-respected residents in Esquesing Township.

Hume Family

In 1900, the subject property was transferred by Henry Pratt (H.P.) Lawson, acting on behalf of Thomas Fisher's estate, to Thomas' nephew, farmer George Hume. George and his wife Elizabeth (née Aitken) (1848–1932) lived on and farmed the subject property between 1900 and 1914. They had four children: Isabella (1876-1940), Alexander (1878-1963), Beatrice (1887-1984), and Bessie (1889-1971). The family was actively involved in the local Presbyterian Church.

In 1910, following a period of illness, George Hume transferred the subject property to his wife, Elizabeth. Four years later, in 1914, the couple retired from farming and moved to Georgetown. George died on December 7, 1915, at the age of 73, while Elizabeth remained in Georgetown until her death in July 1932. Elizabeth's obituary in the *Georgetown Herald* described her as "a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church, a devoted mother, and a true Christian woman, loved and esteemed by her family and all who knew her" (August 2, 1932, p.2).

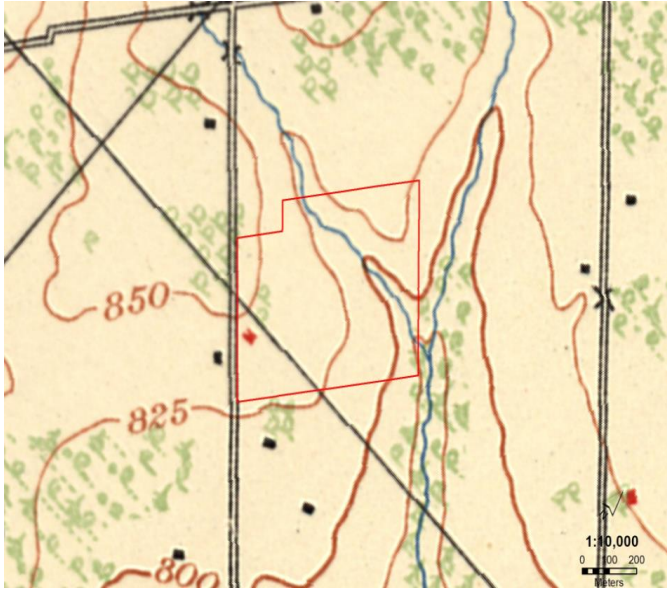


Figure 11: Subject Property identified in 1910 National Topographical Survey



Figure 12: A family portrait of the George and Elizabeth Hume family. At the back are Isabella and Alexander Hume while Beatrice and Bessie Hume are at the front. c. 1900 (EHS 21945)

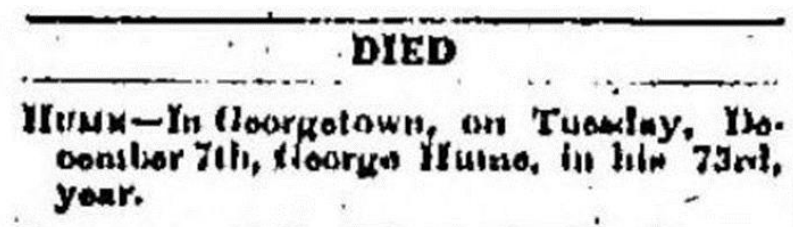


Figure 13: George Hume's notice of death in *Acton Free Press* (Acton, ON), December 16, 1915, p. 2.

Wilson Family

In 1916, the subject property was purchased by Andrew Seward Wilson (1867-1961) and his wife, Edith Pearl (née Cleave) (1885-1965). Their son, Andrew Cleave Wilson (1921-1980), was born on the farm in 1921. Andrew is identified as a farmer in the 1901, 1911, and 1921 censuses. While there is no direct familial relationship between Andrew Wilson and the Fisher family, Wilson was a cousin of George Hume and maintained strong ties with both the Fisher and Hume families. Notably, Andrew Wilson and Alexander Hume were appointed as co-executors of Mary Fisher's will upon her death in 1928.

Edith Wilson also had deep roots in the local agricultural community. According to the *Georgetown Herald*, the Cleave family "has been prominently associated with farming in Esquesing for a century since Richard Cleave emigrated from Devonshire, England, and began farming at Crewson's Corners in 1850" (*Georgetown Herald*, April 23, 1952, p. 8). Edith's family was well-regarded, with members holding leadership positions in local organizations such as the Credit Masonic Lodge and Halton Chapter.

Edith was active in the Norval United Church and the Terra Cotta Farmers Club, following in the footsteps of her mother, who had served as president of both the church's WMS and the Norval Women's Institute.

While living at the property, the Wilson family hosted numerous social gatherings and community events. One notable occasion, reported by the *Georgetown Herald* on December 13, 1944 (p. 5), describes a celebration in honor of Driver Calvin MacDonald, an airman and the son of Mr. and Mrs. James MacDonald, R.R. No. 3 Georgetown. Nearly 80 friends gathered at the Wilson home to present MacDonald with a serviceman's wristwatch. The Wilsons also hosted a weekly euchre club, praised for the "splendid lunches provided by Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Seward Wilson" (*Georgetown Herald*, February 15, 1928, p. 1). Edith was particularly active in the Women's Institute and Norval United Church.

In November 1927, the Seward Wilsons purchased the property at 1 Guelph Street from a Mrs. Floyd, and by March 1928, the *Georgetown Herald* reported the following: "Mr. and Mrs. Seward Wilson have settled into their fine new home in town. We welcome them" (*Georgetown Herald*, March 14, 1928, p. 1).

While living in Georgetown, the Wilsons remained active and engaged community members. Andrew Seward Wilson continued his involvement with the Esquesing Farmers Club, regularly attending meetings. Meanwhile, Edith Pearl Wilson was elected president of the Women's Institute in the 1940s, hosting meetings at their home on Guelph Street.

When the Wilsons retired from farming and moved to Georgetown in 1928, they leased the subject property to farmer Melville Wanless (1903-1983) and his wife, Annie Mary (née Cation) (1899-1986). According to the 1931 census, they had two children, Robert David (1929-2011) and Mary Elizabeth (1930-2016), and remained on the subject property until 1946.

Andrew Seward Wilson continued to own the property while residing at his home on Guelph Street until 1947. However, it was his son, Andrew Cleave Wilson, and his wife, Mary Noreen Ellis Wilson, who returned to the family farm. Their wedding and planned relocation to the family farm was reported in the *Georgetown Herald* (June 19, 1946, p.12). Cleave Wilson grew up in the area and had direct connections to both the Hume and Currie families (the next owners of the subject property), attending the same church and school as George Douglas Currie.

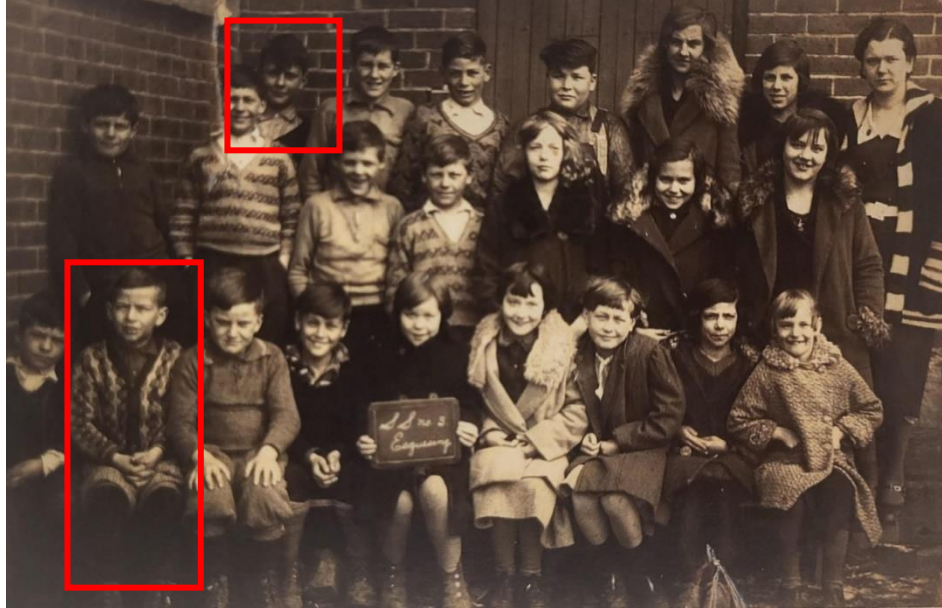


Figure 14: Ashgrove students gather outside the schoolhouse for a picture in 1933. Cleave Wilson is the first figure on the left in the back row. George Douglas Currie appears second to the left in the front row. (EHS 22120)

In March 1947, Andrew Cleave and Mary purchased the property from his parents. However, according to the March 23, 1949, edition of the *Georgetown Herald*, Andrew Cleave Wilson gave up farming to become a police officer, moving the family first to Acton and then to Guelph.

Currie Family and Recent Ownership

In November 1951, the subject property was sold to George Douglas Currie (1925-2011), thereby returning it to John Fisher's lineage. George Douglas Currie, descended from Maggie Hume and George Currie, was the great-great-grandson of John Fisher. Along with his wife, Annie Currie (1925-2024), he owned and farmed the land until 1965. The Curries, like the Wilsons, Humes, and Fishers, were amongst the earliest European settlers in Esquesing, dating back to the early nineteenth century. Despite not having children, George Douglas and Annie ensured the farm remained within the family by selling it to Wesley Currie, who later transferred ownership to Elgin Currie in 1969.

Elgin and his wife, Rosemary, maintained ownership of the farm until 1983, following which its ownership has changed multiple times until purchased by its current owners in 2012.



Figure 15: Margaret (Maggie) Hume (1860-1947) M. George Currie (1857-1948) c. 1883 (EHS21941).



Figure 16: Mary Currie Hume, wife of John Hume (Left) Elsie Hume Wife of Alex Hume (Right) G. Douglas Currie Hume (Middle) c. 1914 (EHS 21943).



Figure 17: Subject Property identified in 1952 Orthographic Imagery (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 18: Subject Property identified in 1980 Orthographic Imagery (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

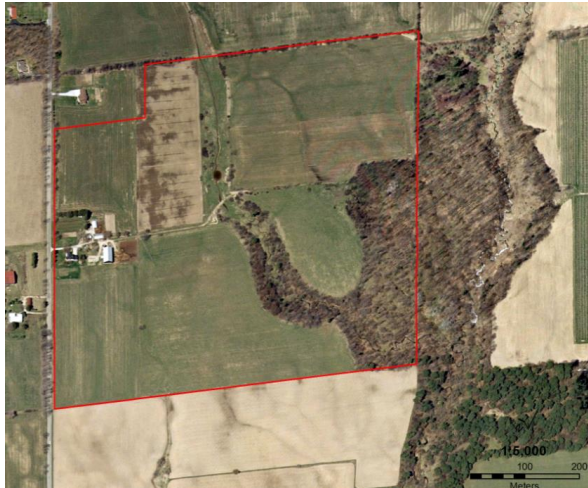


Figure 19: Subject Property identified in 1999 Orthographic Imagery (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 20: Subject Property identified in 2009 Orthographic Imagery (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is a rectangular 96-acre parcel situated along the northeast side of Fifth Line between the historic settlements of the Scotch Block and Ashgrove communities in the Town of Halton Hills. It is accessible via an unpaved driveway from Fifth Line. The property lies in an agricultural area and features a residential building fronting Fifth Line (setback approximately 30 metres), accompanied by associated outbuildings and a small shed to the rear. A large barn constructed behind the residence in the early-twentieth century was demolished around 2012, however its foundations remain observable in satellite imagery. The house is bordered by agricultural fields, with several mature trees nearby. An L-shaped row of coniferous trees framing a young, three-row orchard is located to the northwest of the residence. The property is legally described as PT LT 9, CON 6 ESQ, PT 2 20R6088 S&E PTS 1 & 2 20R16721 TOWN OF HALTON HILLS.

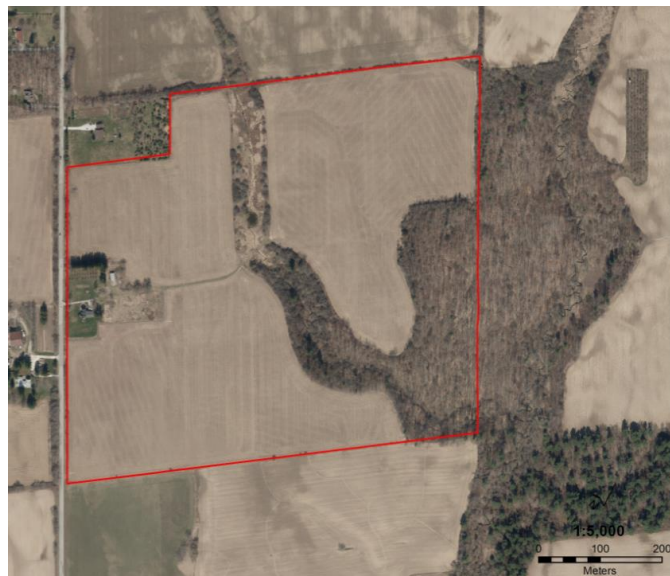


Figure 21: Subject Property identified in 2023 aerial photography



Figure 22: Accessory agricultural buildings at 9709 Fifth Line identified in 2011 satellite imagery (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 23: The footprint of a demolished agricultural building at 9709 Fifth Line identified in 2013 satellite imagery (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 24: Front (southwest) elevation of the existing house at 9709 Fifth Line (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 25: Front (southwest) elevation of the existing house at 9709 Fifth Line (Town of Halton Hills 2023)

9709 Fifth Line Front (Southwest) Elevation

The existing residential structure at 9709 Fifth Line is a two-storey, Gothic Revival farmhouse. It is built on an L-shaped plan with a steeply pitched cross-gable roof and stone foundation. It is constructed of red brick laid in a common bond pattern, with painted brick quoins accentuating the corners.

The front elevation showcases two prominent gables—one centrally positioned on the recessed section of the façade and the other crowning the projecting portion. Both gable-ends feature decorative wooden bargeboards crowned with a finial.

The front elevation is composed of two sections: the recessed portion, and the projecting portion. The projecting section features a centrally located, single-storey, three-sided projecting bay containing three segmentally arched window openings capped with painted brick voussoirs and footed by limestone sills. Above the bay, on the second storey, two segmentally arched window openings are set flush within the wall. These upper window openings are similarly framed with painted brick voussoirs and rest on limestone sills. Above the twin window openings, a decorative white painted brick lozenge pattern is inset beneath the gable peak.



Figure 26: Decorative wooden bargeboard, finial, and white lozenge pattern directly above the bay on the front (southwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2023)

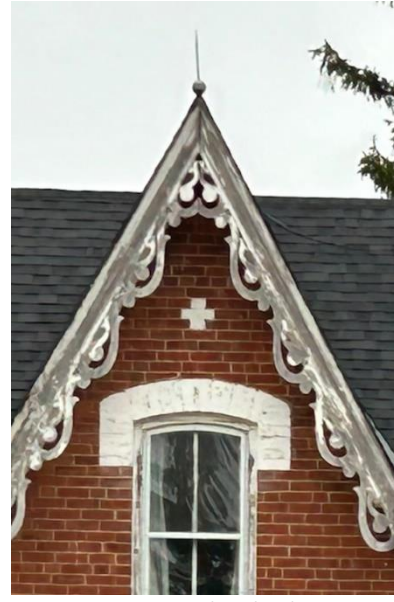


Figure 27: Decorative white brick in a cross pattern beneath the central gable peak on the front (southwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2023)

The recessed portion of the front elevation includes two segmentally arched window openings at grade with painted brick voussoirs and limestone sills. A segmentally arched entrance with a transom window above is positioned adjacent to the window openings on the southeastern section of the recessed portion of the elevation, situated closest to the projecting bay. A single, segmentally arched window opening with a painted brick voussoir and limestone sill is located beneath the central gable peak, with a small inset brick cross detail centrally aligned above it. To the southeast of the segmentally arched window opening, there is a smaller rectangular flat-headed window opening positioned beneath the eaves and vertically aligned with the first-storey entrance. It is framed by simple common-bond brickwork and footed by a limestone.



Figure 28: Segmentally arched window openings with painted brick voussoirs and stone sills at the first storey (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 29: Segmentally arched entrance with painted voussoir and transom window at the first storey (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 30: Second storey segmentally arched window opening with painted brick voussoirs and stone sills under central gable peak (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

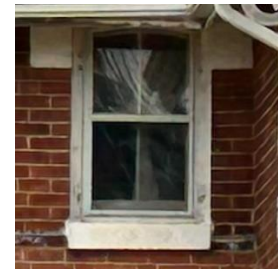


Figure 31: Rectangular, flat-headed window opening on the front elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

When the residence was built in the 1870s, the front elevation likely featured a covered porch or veranda spanning the length of the recessed portion and terminating at the projecting bay, typical of

Gothic Revival residences of similar scale and style. By the mid-twentieth century, a sunroom had replaced the original porch but was removed sometime between 1985 and 2010. A line of discolored bricks between the first and second stories marks where the original roofline joined the structure.



Figure 32: A 1983 photograph of 9709 Fifth Line including a sunroom on the Front Elevation (EHS 18247)



Figure 33: An example of a Gothic Revival farmhouse featuring a veranda at 8708 Tenth Line, Norval (Town of Halton Hills, 2024)



Figure 34: Looking north towards the subject property from Fifth Line, showing the south corner and southwest (front) and southeast (side) elevations and rear additions (Town of Halton Hills 2023)

9709 Fifth Line Side (Southeast) Elevation

The side (southeast) elevation is composed of two sections: the original c.1870s Gothic Revival building, and the two contemporary additions to the rear elevation. The original section of this elevation is composed of redbrick laid in a common-bond pattern framed by painted brick quoining. The residence's stone foundation is extant and features two cellar window openings capped with painted brick voussiors. The two-storey structure features a central gable peak decorated with wooden barge board and crowned with a finial. Two segmentally arched window openings footed by limestone sills are

located at the first storey, with a single segmentally arched window opening featuring a painted brick voussoir and limestone sill is centered beneath the gable peak above. Decorative wooden bargeboard is extant within the gable peak, along with a similar inset brick cross pattern beneath the gable and a finial above the gable peak. A mid-twentieth-century, two-storey frame addition with additional one-storey addition is located to the rear of the brick building and is clad with contemporary siding and features simple window openings.



Figure 35: Looking southeast towards the subject property showing the north corner and side (northwest) and front (southwest) elevations (Town of Halton Hills 2023)

9709 Fifth Line Side (Northwest) Elevation

The northwest elevation is divided into two sections: the c.1870s section and a single-storey, twentieth-century rear addition. The original portion features red brick laid in a common-bond pattern with painted brick quoining. This two-storey structure is capped by a gable end adorned with wooden bargeboard. No window openings are present on the first storey, but two segmentally arched window openings with painted brick voussoirs and limestone sills are symmetrically placed on the second storey, flanking a brick chimney that extends above the gable peak. The rear twentieth-century garage addition is visible at the rear of the original brick structure.



Figure 36: Roadway looking northeast from subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 37: Roadway looking southeast from subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2023)



Figure 38: Agricultural fields looking south from subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 39: 9709 Fifth Line setback from public right of way (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

2.3 Farmhouse Analysis

Historic Ontario Farmstead Feature	Existing (Y/N)	Comments
Farmhouse	Y	The existing c.1870s farmhouse is extant within the subject property.
Barn	N	There are modern farm-related outbuildings north of the residence on the subject property, however the large early twentieth century barn and several accessory structures were demolished around 2012.
Outbuildings	N	There is a farm-related outbuildings north of the residence on the subject property, however, it is a modern structure with no cultural heritage value. The foundations of the early twentieth century barn northeast of the residence are extant.
Silo	N	There are no silos within the subject property.
Entrance Driveway Framed by Vegetation	N	The existing driveway features two small deciduous trees on either side of the drive adjacent to the right of way, and there are some mature trees surrounding the existing house. However, the existing driveway is not tree-lined.
Front-yard Mature Trees	N	The existing driveway features two small deciduous trees on either side of the drive adjacent to the right of way, however they are not mature.
Rear Fields	Y	The subject property features agricultural fields surrounding the original c.1870s residence.

Drive Lines	N	The driveway accessed from Fifth Line remains the only drive within the subject property.
Rear Woodlot	Y	There is a large woodlot located at the rear of the property.
Wind Rows along Property Edge	Y	The property features several windrows along the property lines and within the subject property.
Orchard	Somewhat	An orchard is extant within the same location as in early 1870s mapping, however the trees are not mature.
Additional Criteria for Consideration	(Y/N)	Comments
Early Settlement/Pre-1867	Y	The subject property was originally farmed by John Fisher in 1833. The current residence constructed in the 1870s replaced an earlier dwelling constructed around the 1850s.
Structures of Individual Architectural Significance	Y	The existing Gothic Revival farmhouse remains a significant feature of the subject property.
Intact Collection of Typological Features	N	The c.1870s farmhouse remains an isolated feature of the former farm complex. The modern orchard, while situated in the same location as the late nineteenth century orchard, is populated by young trees. The nineteenth and twentieth century agricultural outbuildings and barn have been demolished.
Within a Rural Area/Adjacent to other In-tact Farmsteads	Y	The subject property remains within a rural area on Fifth Line. The adjacent property at 9670 Fifth Line, originally settled by John

		Fisher in the 1820s, also remains an active farm.
Site Development Pressure	N	The property is currently zoned Agricultural with a watercourse running through the middle of the property governed by Conservation Halton. The property is also included within the Regional Natural Heritage System designation.

While associated agricultural outbuildings remain on the property, none are considered rare, unique, or representative examples of late-nineteenth or early-twentieth-century barns within the modified farmscape. Some typical features of a historic farmstead are extant; however, the property does not qualify as a significant farmscape or cultural heritage landscape. The existing agricultural outbuildings on the property are late twentieth or early twenty-first century constructions.

2.4 Architectural Style and Comparative Analysis

The Gothic Revival architectural style, popular in Ontario from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, is characterized by its emphasis on verticality, intricate detailing, and references to medieval Gothic architecture. The Gothic Revival style was particularly favored for ecclesiastical and residential buildings, where it conveyed a sense of grandeur and historical continuity. Several Gothic Revival farmhouses were built in Ontario around this time, reflecting the style's widespread appeal among rural and residential architecture.

According to John Blumenson’s *Guide to Ontario Architecture* and A.J. Downing’s *Victorian Cottage Residences*, the typical features characteristic of the Gothic Revival style, especially in farmhouse architecture, include:

- Steeply pitched gable roofs with decorative bargeboards featuring Gothic motifs such as trefoils and quatrefoils, as well as curvilinear vergeboards and intricate bargeboards;
- Pointed arch windows and doorways, often framed with intricate tracery, brick voussoirs, or hood moulds. Noteworthy examples include pointed hood-moulds and depressed-arch hood-moulds;
- Limestone or brick construction with contrasting stone or brick details, such as quoins, castellated cornices, or dichromatic brick patterns;
- Symmetrical façades or asymmetrical layouts with projecting gables, sometimes with finials, pinnacles, or a central gable above the main door, as seen in many Gothic Revival dwellings;
- Chimneys with decorative detailing, often located symmetrically on the roofline and close to gable ends;
- Projecting bay windows;

- Finials placed on gable peaks.

The property at 9709 Fifth Line is an excellent example of a Late Victorian Gothic Revival-style farmhouse, exhibiting many of the key characteristics typical of the style. Notable features include the steeply pitched cross-gable roof, the use of red brick laid in a common bond pattern with contrasting quoins, and the intricate bargeboards with Gothic Revival motifs on the gables.

This property represents a largely faithful adaptation of blueprints published for the Gothic Revival style in publications such as *The Canada Farmer*, which similar residences in the region were based on.

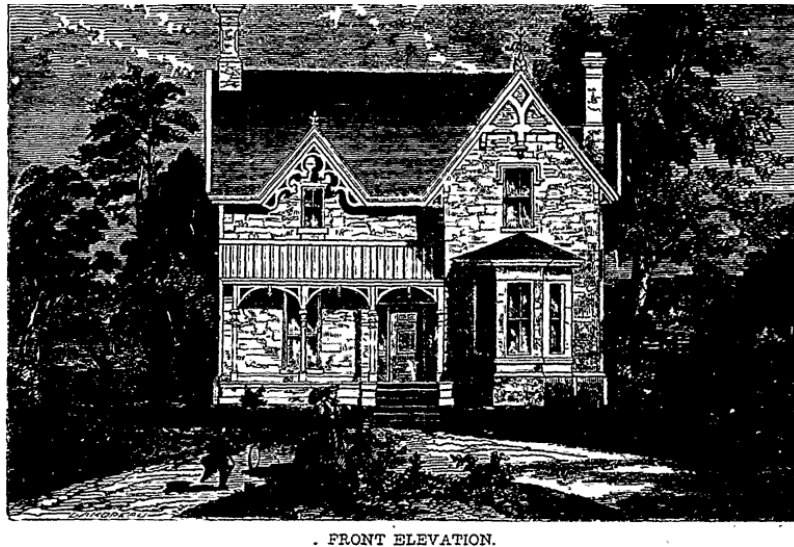


Figure 40: Plans for an L-Shaped Gothic Revival Farmhouse published in *The Canada Farmer* Vol. 1, no. 9 (May 16, 1864) p. 133.

In particular, the front elevation of the property, with its two prominent gables, three-sided bay window, and windows framed by painted brick voussoirs, reflects the Gothic Revival emphasis on verticality and decorative detailing. The presence of three symmetrically placed chimneys, each constructed of red brick with traditional chimney pots, further enhances the property's consistency with the Gothic Revival style.

Comparatively, there are other Gothic Revival farmhouses within Halton Hills that share similarities in form, scale, and detailing both in a town and agricultural setting with example such as 4 Queen Street East in Georgetown, 76 Young Street in Acton, 8708 Tenth Line in Norval, and 10284 Trafalgar Road, Esquesing. While there are other nineteenth century farmhouses along Fifth Line, the Fisher House at 9709 Fifth Line is among the only Gothic Revival Residences visible from the public Right of Way within the general area.



Figure 41: Example of an L-shaped Gothic Revival residence in a town setting in Halton Hills at 4 Queen Street, Georgetown (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 42: Example of an L-shaped Gothic Revival residence in a town setting in Halton Hills at 67 Young Street, Acton (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 43: Example of an L-shaped Gothic Revival residence in an agricultural setting in Halton Hills at 8708 Tenth Line, Norval (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 44: Example of an L-shaped Gothic Revival residence in an agricultural setting in Halton Hills at 10284 Trafalgar Road (Town of Halton Hills 2023)

These properties feature similar steep pitched cross-gable roofs, brick construction with contrasting stone details, elaborate wooden barge boards, L-shaped footprint, projecting bays, segmentally arched window openings, hood-moulds or brick voussoirs, and sills. However, the property at 9709 Fifth Line is unique in its specific combination of features, particularly the intricate details on the wooden, quoining, voussoirs, finials and the three-sided bay window with finely dressed limestone sills.

Despite the contemporary additions to the sides and rear, the overall integrity of the property has been retained, making it a significant example of the style in the region. The combination of architectural features and the property's historical context contribute to its cultural heritage value, aligning it with the broader tradition of Gothic Revival architecture in Ontario.

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 9709 Fifth Line has physical and design value as a representative example of a late-nineteenth-century agricultural residence in the Gothic Revival style. The two-storey brick residential building exhibits features typical of this style, including the gable roof, dichromatic brickwork, projecting bay, decorative wooden bargeboard, finials, segmentally arched window and door openings, transom window, and quoining. 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. While associated outbuildings for farm use remain within the property, none currently serve as rare, unique or representative examples of late-nineteenth-century/early-twentieth-century barns within the modified farmscape.

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 9709 Fifth Line holds significant historical and associative value due to its long-standing connection to early settlers and influential families in the Halton Hills region. Originally granted to John Fisher in 1831, the property became an important agricultural site under the Fisher family's stewardship. John Fisher, a skilled carpenter and one of the first settlers in the area, established a homestead on the property, and his family's presence would be a cornerstone of the local community for over a century.

Following John Fisher's death in 1871, his son Thomas Fisher inherited the property and continued to manage its agricultural operations. Thomas was a well-respected figure in Esquesing Township, known for his significant contributions to the community.

After Thomas Fisher's death in 1899, his nephew, George Hume inherited the subject property. The Hume family maintained ownership of the subject property throughout the early twentieth century, with George and Elizabeth Hume playing active roles in both local agriculture and the Presbyterian Church.

In 1916, the property was transferred to Andrew Seward Wilson and his wife, Edith Pearl Wilson, both of whom had deep roots in the local agricultural community. Edith Wilson was particularly active in local

organizations, such as the Norval United Church and the Terra Cotta Farmers Club. The Wilson family hosted numerous community events from the subject property.

The property's significance is further underscored by its association with key community figures and its role as a venue for notable events, such as social gatherings and celebrations that brought together local residents. Its continuous use as an agricultural residence for over a century and a half highlights its enduring role in the local economy and community life and the legacy of the Fisher, Hume, and Wilson families and their contributions to the development of Halton Hills.

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 9709 Fifth Line holds significant contextual value, being physically, functionally, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings. As a late nineteenth-century Gothic Revival farmhouse that has remained in its original location for over 130 years, it represents a prominent architectural style that defined rural Ontario during this period. The farmhouse is directly related to the nearby Fisher family residence at 9670 Fifth Line, which has stayed within the Fisher family for over 180 years. Additionally, the Chisholm family farmhouse at 8605 Fifth Line, built in the same Gothic Revival L-plan style as 9709 Fifth Line, is listed on the Town of Halton Hills Heritage Register as a notable example of the style in an agricultural setting. Other properties in the vicinity, such as 14178 and 13483 Fifth Line, also feature Gothic Revival farmhouses that continue to function as agricultural residences. Collectively, these properties preserve the architectural character of early agricultural settlement in the region and play a vital role in maintaining the nineteenth-century architectural heritage of the rural landscape within the Town of Halton Hills.

4.0 Summary

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 9709 Fifth Line has physical and design, historical and associative, and contextual value and therefore meets Ontario Regulation 9/06 criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest.

The heritage attributes of the property at 9709 Fifth Line are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing building along Fifth Line;
- The scale, form, and massing of the existing c.1870s, two-storey Gothic Revival residential building with gable roof and stone foundation;
- The materials, including dichromatic brick, wooden bargeboard and detailing throughout;
 - The front (southwest) elevation, including:
 - The one-storey projecting bay with a bracketed roof, as well as three segmentally arched window openings and buff-brick voussoirs;
 - Segmentally arched window openings with brick voussoirs;
 - Decorative brick lozenge pattern and brick cross-shaped detailing;
 - Decorative wooden bargeboard;
 - Finials atop the two gable peaks;

- Painted brick quoining;
 - Segmentally arched entryway with transom window;
- The side (northwest) elevation, including:
 - At the second storey, the segmentally arched window openings with limestone sills and brick voussoirs;
 - Gable end with decorative wooden bargeboard and finials;
 - The chimney extending above the gable peak;
 - Painted brick quoining;
- The side (southeast) elevation, including:
 - At the first storey, segmentally arched window openings with limestone sills and brick voussoirs;
 - Central gable peak with decorative wooden bargeboard;
 - At the second storey, the segmentally arched window opening and limestone sill beneath the gable peak;
 - Painted brick quoining.

The rear addition, accessory structures, 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)

Bowman-Lane House
6 Queen Street, Georgetown, Town of Halton Hills

June 2024

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1.0 Property Description

6 Queen Street, Georgetown	
Municipality	Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Region of Halton
Legal Description	PT LT 3, PL 37, SE OF QUEEN ST, AS IN 713997; HALTON HILLS
Construction Date	c.1900s
Original Use	Residential
Current Use	Residential
Architect/Building/Designer	William Bowman
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 6 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*.

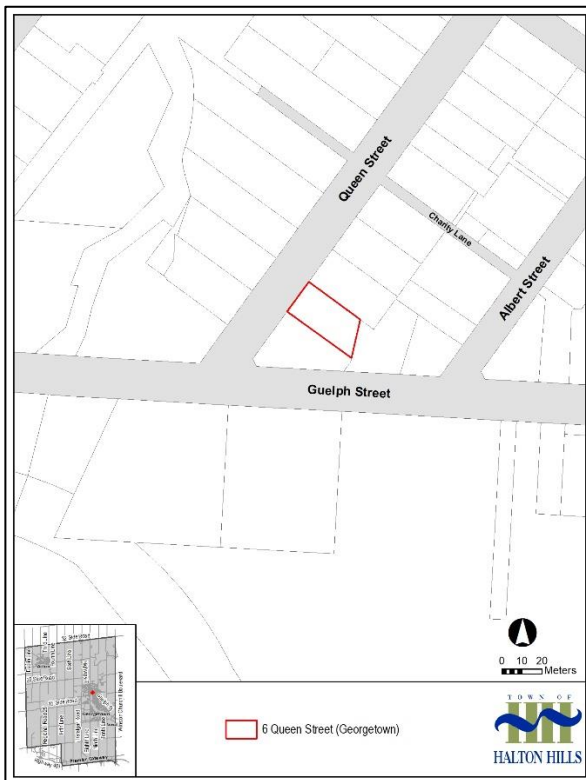


Figure 1: Location Map – 6 Queen Street



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 6 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

Bowman 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.

The subject property was purchased by Mary Gordon McColl (1854-1889) and John McColl (1822-1883) in 1883. The McColls then sold the property to the Allan (1841-1903) and Jane (nee Crawford) (1839-

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.

1912) Holmes during the same year in 1883, who then severed the property into two lots; 4 and 6 Queen Street. In 1903, Allan passed away, and Jane eventually sold the property to William Bowman (1856-1943) for \$740 in 1906. Three years later, in 1909, the property was sold to William (1854-1916) and Annie Lane (nee. Willcott) (1880-1941) for \$2,000, indicating that the existing residential building was constructed on the lands between 1906 and 1909.



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1819 Patent Plan



Figure 4: Subject property identified on the 1855 Tremaine Map

Bowman was originally born in Lancashire, England, and later immigrated to Esquesing Township where he worked as a farmer, according to the 1901 Census. Before moving to Queen Street, Bowman lived in Esquesing with his wife, Annie (1867-1941), and three children, William (1889-1970), Richard (1893-1898), and Charles (1892-1969).

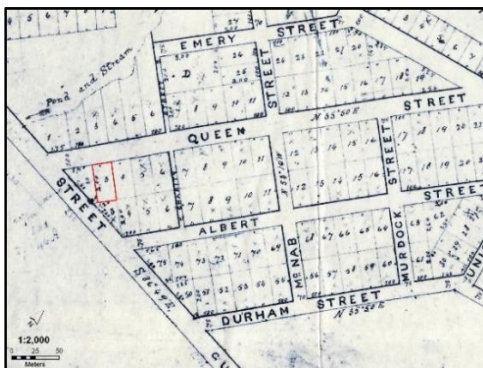


Figure 5: Subject property identified on the 1859 Plan of Town Lots, Georgetown

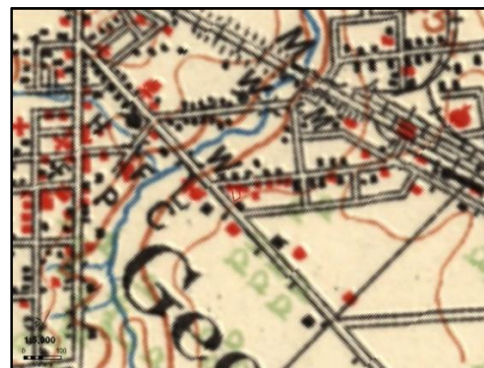


Figure 6: Subject property identified on the 1859 Plan of Town Lots, Georgetown



Figure 7: Panorama looking northeast towards Queen Street c. 1910 (EHS21543)

While on the farm, Richard Bowman was struck by an apple and passed away a few days later. The Bowman family moved to Queen Street shortly after this event. After selling the property in 1909 to the Lane family, the Bowman family later moved to Guelph, where William began retirement.

Lane Family

According to the 1901 Census, William Lane was a farmer, and lived in Esquesing Township with his wife, Annie, and son, Charles (1884-1904). Following Charles' death, the Lanes moved to Queen Street shortly after they purchased the subject property in 1909. After William's passing in 1916, Annie continued to live in the house until her death in 1941.



Figure 8: Looking northeast towards Queen Street c. 1938, 6 and 8 Queen Street are located to the right out of sight (EH526084)



Figure 9: Auction sale announcement (*Georgetown Herald*, December 3, 1941, p. 4)

Throughout the years, Annie tried to sell the house, but was unsuccessful. After Annie's passing, the household items and real estate were advertised for auction in the *Georgetown Herald* (Figure 9).

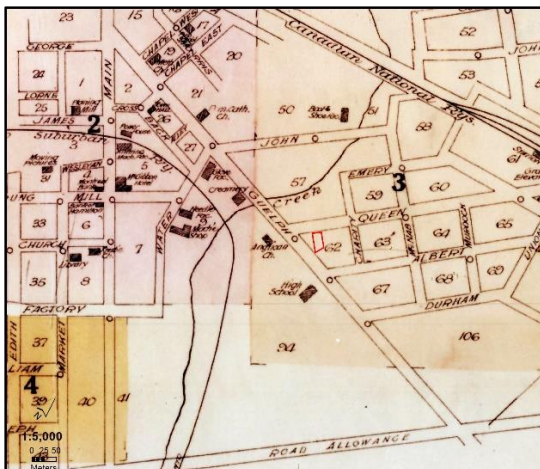


Figure 10: Subject property identified on the 1934 Fire Insurance Plan

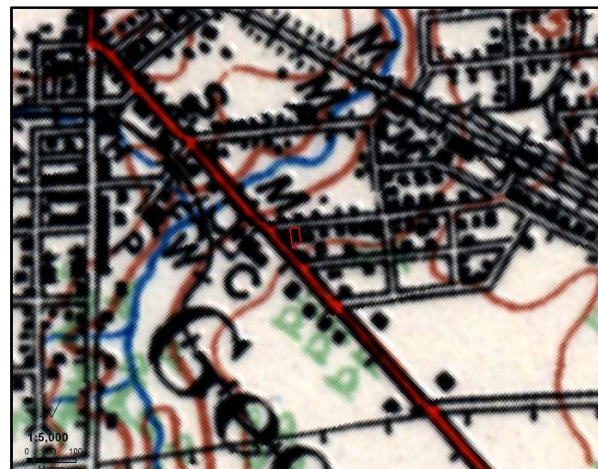


Figure 11: Subject property identified on the 1933 National Topographic Survey

Following the auction, the house was purchased by Charlotte “Lyla” Francis (1901-1972) in 1942. Francis operated her own business, “The Mayfair Studio,” located along Mill Street in the Gregory Theatre Block, until 1945. Francis eventually married Harry Savings (1900-1978) in 1945, who worked as an electrician in the electric railway industry, as indicated by the 1931 Census. Harry Savings was an active member of the community, being a member of the Georgetown Fire Department, Georgetown Legion, as well as volunteering for the Georgetown Cemetery Board as a treasurer.



Figure 12: Advertisement for The Mayfair Studio (Georgetown Herald, March 30, 1938, p. 4)

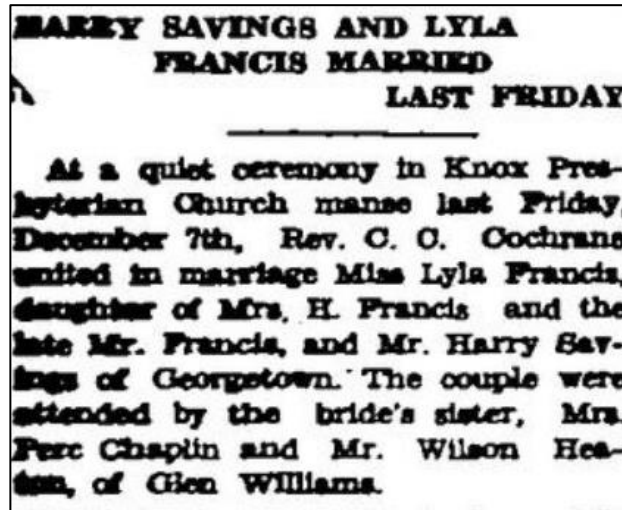


Figure 13: Wedding announcement for Harry and Charlotte Francis (Georgetown Herald, December 12, 1945, p. 4)

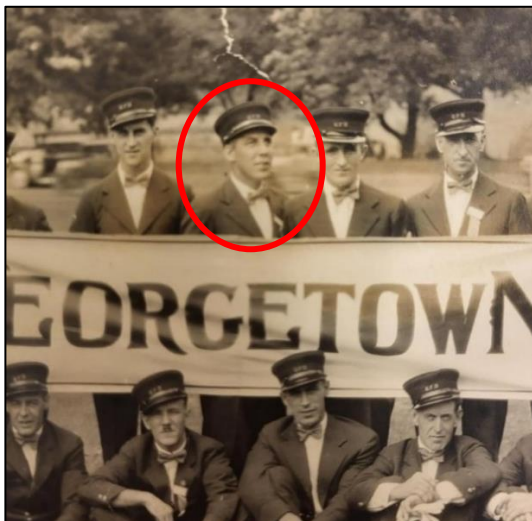


Figure 14: Harry Savings with the Members of the Georgetown Fire Department c. 1931, (EHSP373LF)

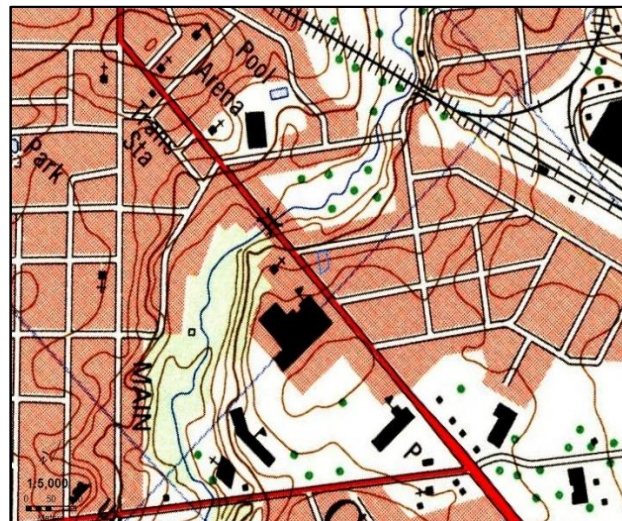


Figure 15: Subject property identified in the 1974 National Topographic Survey Map

In 1972, the property was purchased by John and Deborah Cook. Following the Cook family, Madeline Allerton purchased the property in 1987, owning it for two years until she sold the property to Gregory and Lori Bruce in 1989. The property was then purchased by Tony and Monique Bartolomeo in 2004 and was sold to its present owners in 2022.



Figure 16. Subject property identified in 1990 aerial photography



Figure 17: Subject property identified in 2005 aerial photography

2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is located along Queen Street in the community of Georgetown within the Town of Halton Hills. The property consists of a rectangular-shaped lot and features a two-storey dwelling with rusticated stone cladding, gable roof, staggered stone corner quoins, and a rear addition. The property can be accessed by an asphalt driveway fronting onto Queen Street.



Figure 18: Subject property identified in 2023 aerial photography

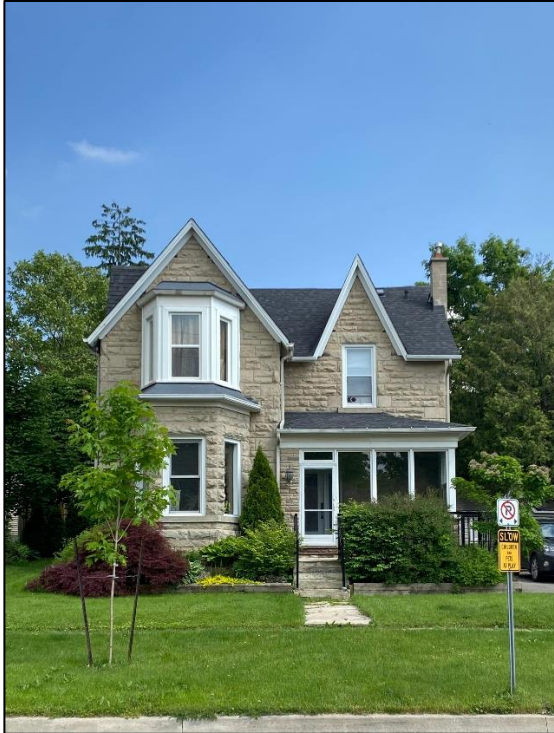


Figure 19: Front (northwest) elevation of the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 20: North corner of the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The front (northwest) elevation features a projecting two-storey bay window, with three flat headed window openings on each storey. At the first storey, the bay is clad with stone lintels and sills, while the second storey features aluminum capping.



Figure 21: Looking northeast along Queen Street towards the subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 22: Looking southwest towards Queen Street, towards Guelph Street (Google Streetview 2020).

The remaining façade is setback and features a covered sunroom porch with a hipped roof, and a flat headed window opening beneath the gable peak with a stone lintel, sill and staggered quoins surrounding.



Figure 23: Stone quoining surrounding the existing window openings (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 24: Staggered stone quoining along the front (northwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Along the side (southwest) elevation is a cinderblock chimney extending beyond the roofline, and two flat headed window openings with stone lintel, sills and staggered quoins surrounding. Towards the other side (northeast) elevation are a one-storey contemporary bay window, and a flat headed window opening. On the second storey are two flat headed window openings, each located underneath two gable peaks.

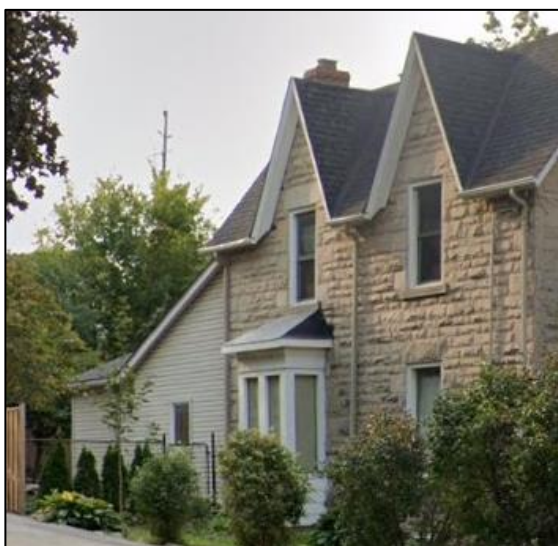


Figure 25: Side (northwest) elevation of the existing dwelling (Google Streetview 2020)



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



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



Figure 28: Side (southwest) elevation of the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Towards the rear (southeast) elevation is a contemporary one-storey addition which covers the entire façade and features horizontal vinyl siding.



Figure 29: Rear (southeast) elevation featuring the contemporary addition (HouseSigma 2022)

2.3 Architectural Style

The residential building can be best described as Gothic Revival, as it is reflective of the prevalent characteristics featured in residential Gothic Revival Cottages in Ontario throughout the mid-nineteenth century.

The existing building at 6 Queen Street is representative of the Gothic Revival architectural style, which was prevalent in Ontario between 1830 and 1900. Typically, 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;
- Stone or brick construction;
- Bay window along the front elevation;
- Central door flanked by transoms and sidelights; and,
- Dichromatic or polychromatic brick patterns.

The Gothic Revival architecture details that are extant in the existing dwelling include the steeply pitched roof, front and cross-gables, stone cladding, corner quoins pattern, and bay window. The existing dwelling has been modified over time, with the construction of a sunroom along the front façade, as well as an addition on the rear elevation. However, the scale, form, and massing of the original building, and the stone exterior, including window and door openings, have been maintained throughout. Opportunities to re-introduce decorative bargeboard remain for the existing building.

The dwelling has maintained much of its original form and openings, however, has been modified over time with the construction of a rear addition. Nonetheless, the dwelling has retained enough integrity to remain 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	N/A
Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N/A

The property at 6 Queen Street has design and physical value, as it is a representative example of a Gothic Revival residential building in the community of Georgetown, within the Town of Halton Hills. The extant dwelling features architectural detailing that is typical to a Gothic Revival style building, including a two-storey massing, stone exterior, steeply pitched roof with front and cross gables, a front bay, quoin patterns, stone sills and lintels surrounding the window openings, and corner stone quoin patterns. The original window and door openings have been maintained throughout the 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
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 6 Queen Street has historical and associative value, as the property has associations with the Savings family. Harry Savings was an active member of the community, who worked as an electrician for the electric railway, and was a member of the Georgetown Fire Department. Later into his life, Harry was a member of the Georgetown Legion and volunteered on the Georgetown Cemetery Board as a treasurer. Harry's wife, Lyla, ran a local business, "The Mayfair Studio," located along Mill Street in the Gregory Theatre Block, until 1945.

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 6 Queen Street has contextual value, as it serves to define and maintain the late-nineteenth century character and development 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 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 6 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 6 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.1880s, two-storey Gothic Revival residential building with cross-gable roof and stone foundation;
- The materials, including stone cladding, sills, and lintels, throughout;
- Front (northwest) elevation:
 - o Two-storey bay (currently overclad on the second storey) window with three flat-headed window openings and stone banding on the first storey exclusively;
 - o The offset gable peak, along with the flat-headed window opening with stone sill, lintel, and quoining;

- Side (northeast) elevation:
 - o Two gable roof peaks;
 - o Two flat-headed window openings at the second storey beneath each gable peak, with stone lintels, sills and staggered quoins surrounding;
 - o Flat-headed window at the first storey with a stone lintel, sill, and quoins;
 - o Brick chimney located directly above roofline; and,
- Side (southwest) elevation:
 - o Flat-headed windows with stone lintels, sills, and quoining at the first and second storeys.

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

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