



## **HERITAGE HALTON HILLS COMMITTEE AGENDA**

**Date:** Wednesday, October 15, 2025, 4:30 p.m.  
**Location:** Esquesing Room - Halton Hills Town Hall  
1 Halton Hills Drive  
**Members:** Councillor C. Somerville, Chair, C. Donaldson, L. Quinlan, M. Rowe, R. Denny,  
A. Walker, T. Brown, Councillor M. Kindbom

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 September 17, 2025.
4. SCHEDULED ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION
  - a. Research and Evaluation Report - 14406 Third Line (Churchill)
  - b. Research and Evaluation Report - 26 Wildwood Road (Glen Williams)
  - c. Research and Evaluation - 508 Main Street (Glen Williams)
  - d. Research and Evaluation - 9059 Third Line (Scotch Block)
  - e. Speyside Post Office
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, September 17, 2025, in the Esquering Room at Town Hall, 1 Halton Hills Drive, Halton Hills, ON.

**Members Present:** Councillor C. Somerville, Chair, Councillor M. Kindbom, C. Donaldson, L. Quinlan, M. Rowe, A. Walker, T. Brown

**Regrets:** R. Denny

**Staff Present:** L. Loney, Manager of Heritage Planning, C. MacPherson, Heritage and Development Review Planner, N. Brady, Senior Administrative and Heritage Planning Coordinator, R. Brown, Deputy Clerk - Administration

**Others Present:** I. Westerveld, Board Secretary for Limehouse Memorial Hall

#### **1. CALL TO ORDER**

Councillor C. Somerville, Chair called the meeting to order at 4:30 p.m.

#### **2. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY/CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

There were no disclosures of pecuniary and/or conflict of interest.

#### **3. RECEIPT OF PREVIOUS MINUTES**

##### **3.a Minutes of the Heritage Halton Hills Committee Meeting held on June 18, 2025.**

Recommendation No. HHH-2025-0042

THAT the Minutes from the Heritage Halton Hills Committee meeting held on June 18, 2025, be received.

**CARRIED**

#### **4. SCHEDULED ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION**

##### **4.a Research and Evaluation Report - 12389 Fifth Line (Limehouse)**

L. Loney provided an overview of the research and evaluation report for the property located at 12389 Fifth Line (Limehouse). It meets 6 of 9 criteria for designation. It is a representative example of an ecclesiastical Gothic Revival limestone church. It was originally the Methodist Church until 1930 and was later purchased in 1945 by the Limehouse Women's Institute. It is contextually significant and is a landmark in Limehouse. For these reasons staff recommend designation.

I. Westerveld, Board Secretary for Limehouse Memorial Hall, was present and expressed concerns about loss of insurance or increase in insurance premiums if the property is designated

##### Recommendation No. HHH-2025-0043

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommends Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property at 12389 Fifth Line (Limehouse) for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act;

AND FURTHER THAT the staff report be put on October 27, 2025, Council Agenda.

**CARRIED**

##### **4.b Research and Evaluation Report - 16 Main Street South (Georgetown)**

C. MacPherson provided an overview of the research and evaluation report for the property located at 16 Main St. South (Georgetown). It meets 5 of 9 criteria for designation. It was built in 1866 and is representative example of a late-nineteenth-century Gothic Revival dwelling. It is associated with Archibald McKinlay, Dr. Andrew Scott Elliott and Dr. Arthur McAllister. It is important in defining, maintaining, and supporting the early development of Downtown Georgetown. For these reasons staff recommend designation.

Recommendation No. HHH-2025-0044

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommends Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property at 16 Main Street South (Georgetown) for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act.

**CARRIED**

**4.c Research and Evaluation Report - 9 Prince Street (Glen Williams)**

C. MacPherson provided an overview of the research and evaluation report for the property located at 9 Prince St. (Glen Williams). It meets 5 of 9 criteria for designation. It is a representative example of a Gothic Revival residential dwelling. It is associated with Theophilus Norton and Roger Guyot. It is contextually significant and serves to define and maintain the historic character of Glen Williams. For these reasons staff recommend designation.

Recommendation No. HHH-2025-0045

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommends Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property at 9 Prince Street (Glen Williams) for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act.

**CARRIED**

**4.d Research and Evaluation Report - 28 Mountain Street (Glen Williams)**

L. Loney provided an overview of the research and evaluation report for the property located at 28 Mountain St. (Glen Williams). It meets 5 of 9 criteria for designation. It was built in 1890 and is a unique example of a Queen Anne Revival style dwelling. It was constructed for Norman Ainley, owner of the Sykes and Ainley Manufacturing Company. It is contextually significant and is linked to the residential community. For these reasons staff recommend designation.

Recommendation No. HHH-2025-0046

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommends Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property at 28 Mountain Street (Glen Williams) for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act.

**CARRIED**



#### **4.e Research and Evaluation Report - 511 Main Street (Glen Williams)**

L. Loney provided an overview of the research and evaluation report for the property located at 511 Main St. (Glen Williams). It meets 5 of 9 criteria for designation. It was built in 1865 and is representative example of a Georgian Revival residential building. It is associated with the Williams family, milling industry, and its later owners, the Hepburn family. It is a significant landmark at the south gateway to Glen Williams. For these reasons staff recommend designation.

Recommendation No. HHH-2025-0047

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommends that Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property at 511 Main Street (Glen Williams) for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act.

**CARRIED**

#### **4.f Preliminary Review - 15769 5 Side Road (Halton Hills)**

C. MacPherson provided an overview of the initial research into the property located at 15769 5 Side Road (Halton Hills). It meets 3 of 9 criteria for designation. It was built in 1877 and was used as a school from 1877 until 1963. Alexander Graham Bell once performed an experiment at this location for the students. It was used as the Town Line Euchre Club and the Pine Grove Community Centre. It is a modified example of a one-room Ontario rural schoolhouse. Staff do not recommend designation for the property at this time.

Recommendation No. HHH-2025-0048

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommends that staff not pursue additional Research and Evaluation for the property at 15769 5 Side Road for potential designation under the Ontario Heritage Act.

**CARRIED**

#### **4.g Properties for Additional Consideration**

L. Loney reviewed properties on the Heritage Registry with the Committee to determine properties that can be removed from the registry and those properties that should be further researched and evaluated. The committee made the following recommendation.

##### Recommendation No. HHH-2025-0049

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommend that Council remove the following properties from the Heritage Register:

524 Main Street (Glen Williams)

532 Main Street (Glen Williams)

79 Main Street S. (Georgetown)

94-96 Mill Street (Georgetown)

47 Frederick Street (Acton)

137 Bower Street (Acton)

15 Mill Street N. (Acton)

36 Main Street S. (Georgetown)

10 Mill Street E. (Acton)

11 Queen Street (Georgetown)

127 Mill Street (Georgetown)

13-15 Mill Street E. (Acton)

AND FURTHER THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommends the following properties be further researched and evaluated for potential designation under the Ontario Heritage Act:

530 Main Street (Glen Williams)

7-9 Main Street N. (Georgetown)

12-14 Mill Street E. (Acton)

**CARRIED**

**4.h Heritage Property Grant Program (HPGP) - 17 McNabb Street (Georgetown)**

C. MacPherson advised that the owner originally applied to the HPGP in 2024. Due to contractor availability, the owner decided to phase the work. The owner had the repointing work completed in 2025. The owner did not apply for the HPGP in 2025, but has requested to use the HPGP to fund the conservation work. As Heritage Halton Hills approved the work undertaken at 17 McNabb Street as part of the 2024 HPGP and based on staff's previous communications with the Owner staff recommend the remainder of the work be retroactively approved as part of the 2025 Heritage Property Grant Program to an upset limit of \$3,000 to be paid to the Owner. Staff advised that there were still funds available from the 2025 HPGP to cover this.

Recommendation No. HHH-2025-0050

THAT in accordance with Heritage Halton Hills approval of the work undertaken at the property at 17 McNabb Street as part of the 2024 Heritage Property Grant Program and based on staff's previous communications with the Owner, the remainder of the work be retroactively approved as part of the 2025 Heritage Property Grant Program to an upset limit of \$3,000 to be paid to the Owner.

**CARRIED**

**4.i Veteran's Commemoration Project**

C. Somerville advised that as part of the commemoration of our Veterans and those who serve and safeguard our country there are Veteran's crosswalks being unveiled in Acton and Georgetown. On Thursday, September 25, 2025, at 5:00 PM the public is invited to attend a ceremony where the new Veteran's crosswalk at Elgin Street South and Mill Street East (Hwy 7) in Acton will be unveiled.

As part of these commemorations C. Somerville requested the development of 3 commemorative signs to accompany the proposed veteran's crosswalks in Acton and Georgetown, with a smaller sign to be placed in Glen Williams.

Recommendation No. HHH-2025-0051

THAT Heritage Halton Hills approve an upset limit of \$15,000 for the development of 3 commemorative signs to accompany proposed Veteran's crosswalks in Acton and Georgetown, with a smaller sign to be placed in Glen Williams, and that the final design and wording for this signage be subject to Heritage Halton Hills approval in consultation with the Legion.

**CARRIED**

**4.j Bill 23 Heritage Strategy Update**

N. Brady provided an update on the quantity of properties that have been designated since the passing of Bill 23 and how many will have been designated by the end of 2025.

- 68 Designations have been completed to date as part of the Town's Bill 23 Heritage Strategy;
- 4 additional properties will be finalized as of September 29, 2025; and
- 5 By-laws will be brought forward to Council on October 6, 2025

**5. ITEMS TO BE SCHEDULED FOR NEXT MEETING**

R. Brown to circulate to the Committee the Kingston Motion with respect to Heritage Property Insurance Rates.

**6. ADJOURNMENT**

The meeting adjourned at 5:57 p.m.

## Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2025)

**Churchill Community Church**  
14406 Third Line, Esquesing, Town of Halton Hills

August 2025

### **Project Personnel**

<b>Report Authors</b>	Laura Loney, MPlan, MCIP, CAHP, RPP Manager of Heritage Planning
<b>Historical Research</b>	Laura Loney
<b>Field Review</b>	Laura Loney
<b>Report Preparation</b>	Laura Loney
<b>Mapping Graphics:</b>	Rehan Waheed, MA Planning Data Analyst
<b>Report Reviewers:</b>	Caylee MacPherson, CAHP-Intern Planner – Development Review & Heritage  Bronwyn Parker Director of Planning Policy

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## 1.0 Property Description

Churchill Community Church	
<b>Municipality</b>	Town of Halton Hills
<b>County or Region</b>	Region of Halton
<b>Legal Description</b>	PT LT 32, CON 3 ESQ, AS IN 263179, 266102; AS SHOWN ON PL 1098; HALTON HILLS/ESQUESING PIN: 250030005
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1838
<b>Original Use</b>	Residential
<b>Current Use</b>	Commercial
<b>Architect/Building/Designer</b>	Unknown
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Vernacular Religious Building
<b>Additions/Alterations</b>	Rear addition; Front addition and tower; Basement c.1960s
<b>Heritage Status</b>	Listed on the Town's Heritage Register
<b>Recorder(s)</b>	Laura Loney
<b>Report Date</b>	August 2025

## 2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 14406 Third Line in the Town of 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 – 14406 Third Line



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 14406 Third Line

## 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<sup>1</sup>.

### *Early Settlement*

The existing church and adjacent cemetery are located on land originally settled by the Snyder and Swackhamer families. This location, the highest point in Halton Hills, was referred to locally as “The Hill,” or “Swackhamer’s Hill” following settlement here. The 1819 Patent Plan (Figure 3) identifies William Swackhamer on Lot 32, Concession 3, and Jacob Swackhamer on Lot 32, Concession 4.

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



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan

The Swackhamer (also occasionally identified as “Swackhammer”) family settled in Esquesing Township, emigrating from Grimsby around 1830, including Jacob Swackhamer whose family settled on Lot 32, Concession 4. Farmer Jacob Swackhamer (1794-1874) was a United Empire Loyalist and served as General Sir Isaac Brock’s orderly during the War of 1812, fighting at the Battle of Lundy’s Lane. He and his brothers Jacob, John, William, and David Swackhamer received veteran’s land grants following their war service.

By 1827, the northwest corner of Jacob Swackhamer and his wife Mary Maria’s (née Thompson) (1799-1890) farm would become a burial ground for the family and later community, following the death of Julia Ann Swackhamer (Jacob Swackhamer’s niece) in September 1827. The cemetery was later expanded through a land donation from a C. Wallace Swackhamer, a descendant of Jacob Swackhamer. The first schoolhouse for the community (which later was used as a community centre) was a log house within the centre of the lot. Mary and Jacob had fifteen children.

Farmer Jacob Snyder (1803-1882) was born in Gainsborough and in 1830, moved with his wife Mary (née Zimmerman) (1806-1881) to Erin Township, then moving to the subject property on Lot 32, Concession 3 in 1834. Snyder, like Swackhamer, served in the War of 1812 as a Private. Jacob and Mary Swackhamer had twelve children.

#### *Church Foundations and Evolution*

In 1838, the foundations of what would become the Churchill Congregational Church were established when a group of early settlers met at Jacob Swackhamer’s farm for bible study and worship. The first minutes of the congregation were taken on February 4, 1838, in the schoolhouse on Swackhamer’s farm within the centre of the Lot. Founding families of the church included Swackhammer, Gibbons, Masales, Harris, Denny, and McCutcheon; Peter Masales and Jacob Swackhamer were its first Deacons.

On August 30, 1839, it was resolved that the bond for the deed of the meeting house for the church would be held by Jacob Swackhamer and that the land purchased for the church from Jacob Snyder for one British Pound would be its location. Lumber for the church was donated by Jacob Swackhamer, who

had originally intended to use it for his own residence. Construction on the church building was completed by 1843, and its first anniversary was held on January 17, 1844.

The first minister for the Church was Reverend Hiram Denny (b~1800-1879). Reverend Denny had been sent by the Congregational Church in England in 1836 to become a Circuit Rider in Canada West, visiting groups across the area and helping to establish congregations in Alton, Caledon, and Georgetown. Reverend Denny would serve the Churchill congregation for 16 years.

In 1841, the Upper Canada Missionary Society (Congregational) was established at this location. The deed for the church was in 1851 by Jacob Swackhamer.

A structure is identified in same location as the existing church in Tremaine's 1858 *Map of the County of Halton, Canada West* (Figure 4) with J. Snyder identified as the owner of Lot 32, Concession 3, and a church identified in the 1877 mapping with a cross identifying the cemetery across from the church in Lot 32, Concession 4 owned by Chris Swackhammer (Figure 5 and Figure 6).

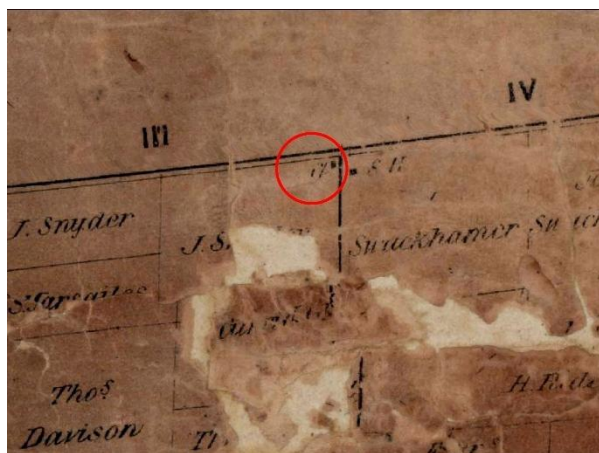


Figure 4: Subject property identified on the Tremaine's 1858 *Map of the County of Halton, Canada West*



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



Figure 6: Subject property identified on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Ontario

Established in the late 1830s, the congregation would grow and evolve much like many early Protestant congregations in the area. The first women's organization in the church was documented on November



11, 1867, when the minutes indicate that the female members of the congregation were establishing a committee for pulpit renovations. The female congregants later established a Visitation Committee and Ladies' Aid. Between 1884 and 1897, the church shared its minister with Greenlaw Church in Caledon and later was served by ministers from the Acton Baptist Church. In 1894, a young people's group was formed in the congregation.

In 1925, the United Church of Canada was established with the amalgamation of the Methodist Church, Congregational Union of Canada, and a percentage of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. In 1925, the congregation of the Churchill Congregational Church voted to join the United Church of Canada. Reverend Henry Caldwell would serve as the first minister for the church following this vote and remained for seven years.



Figure 7: Churchill United Church, c. June 1938 (EHS 27724)

The 1935 and 1939 National Topographical Maps (Figure 8 and Figure 9) show the church and cemetery within a largely unchanged rural context.



Figure 8: Subject property identified on the 1935 National Topographic Map

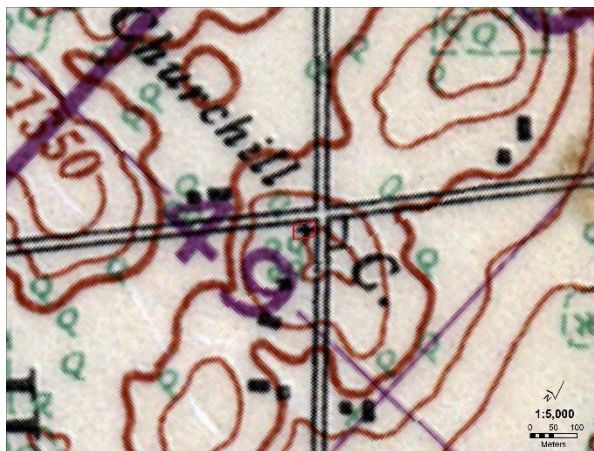


Figure 9: Subject property identified on the 1939 National Topographic Map

Over the years, several changes and improvements have been undertaken within the interior and on the exterior of the church building. The horse sheds were removed in the 1950s. In 1953, the congregation constructed an addition to the church and a basement beneath (Figure 10), and in 1962, the congregation had a mortgage-burning ceremony.



Figure 10: Churchill United Church after a cellar was added, c. January 1954 (EHS 27725)

In 1968, the church was threatened with closure by the Halton Presbytery following a period of decline, and 25 of its members transferred to Trinity United Church in Acton. At the time of this closure, however, it was discovered that the church had remained under the ownership of its four trustees and was not owned by the United Church itself. This led to the registration of the church as Churchill Community Church and its independence from the United Church denomination, and the church was re-opened.



Figure 11: Children on the steps of Churchill United Church, c.1960 (EHS 12608)



Figure 12: Churchill United Church, c.1967 (EHS 23457)



Figure 13: Churchill United Church, c.1969; The tower above the front vestibule is not yet extant (EHS 25176)

1985 aerial photography (Figure 14) shows the changed context to the north of the subject property along the west side of Third Line with residential infill. The belfry/tower was added between 1985 and 1993.





Figure 14: Subject property identified in 1985 aerial photography



Figure 15: Churchill United Church, c.1985 (EHS 25177)



Figure 16: Churchill Community Church, c.1993 (EHS 08540)



Figure 17: Churchill Community Church, c.1995 (EHS 16856)





Figure 18: Subject property identified in 1999 aerial photography



Figure 19: Subject property identified in 2007 aerial photography



Figure 20: Subject property identified in 2011 aerial photography



Figure 21: Subject property identified in 2015 aerial photography



Figure 22: Subject property identified in 2017 aerial photography



## 2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The property at 14406 Third Line is a rectangular-shaped parcel located at the southwest intersection of 32 Side Road and Third Line in the Town of Halton Hills in the former Township of Esquesing. The property is located within a primarily agricultural context to the south, east, and north, with several residential buildings to the west along 32 Side Road. The one-storey church building is located within the northwest half of the lot, while the southeast half of the lot features a gravel driveway. The historic cemetery associated with the church is located on the other side of Third Line and is bordered by mature trees.



Figure 23: Subject property identified in 2023 aerial photography



Figure 24: Looking north into Churchill Cemetery from Third Line (Google Streetview 2025)



Figure 25: Looking north into Churchill Cemetery along Third Line (Town of Halton Hills 2025)



Figure 26: Looking northeast towards the subject property along Third Line (Town of Halton Hills 2025)



Figure 27: Looking southwest towards the subject property along Third Line, showing the cemetery on the opposite corner (Town of Halton Hills 2025)

The one-storey frame church building sits on a concrete block foundation and is made up of three sections. Along Third Line at the northeast elevation the building is accessed through a one-storey vestibule with gable roof via a flight of poured concrete steps. Entrance to the church is through a flatheaded opening which is located off-centre on the façade. On either side of the entrance are two flatheaded window openings with no visible sills or eaves as the building is clad in contemporary siding. A small octagonal window opening is extant and centered beneath the gable peak. Above this one-storey portion of the building is a square bell tower with pyramidal roof and louvered openings on each side beneath the eaves.



Figure 28: Looking northwest towards the northeast corner of the existing building at 14406 Third Line (Town of Halton Hills 2025)



Figure 29: Looking southwest towards the northwest corner of the existing building at 14406 Third Line (Town of Halton Hills 2025)

The main section of the building containing the sanctuary rises above the one-storey vestibule and features a gable roof with eaves returning on the northeast elevation. Three flatheaded window openings are symmetrically placed along the side (northwest) elevation along 32 Side Road. Rectangular window openings are extant at the basement level within the concrete block foundation wall. A smaller



one-storey addition is visible at the rear of this elevation beyond a return and features a flatheaded window opening.



Figure 30: Northwest elevation of the existing building along 32 Side Road (Google Streetview 2025)

The other side (northwest) elevation facing the existing parking area mirrors the northeast elevation. Single entry doors are visible within the front vestibule addition and rear one-storey addition. Solar panels are visible along the sloped roof on the northwest side.



Figure 31: Northwest elevation of the existing building at 14406 Third Line (Town of Halton Hills 2025)

The rear elevation of the rear one-storey addition features no openings. A contemporary concrete block chimney extends from the intersection of the rear addition and main building and extends above the existing roofline.

## 2.3 Architectural Style and Analysis

Churchill Community Church can best be described as an early-19<sup>th</sup>-century rural vernacular frame church building, with no distinctive architectural features or decorative elements that would suggest adherence to a particular style. The original portion of the church features a simple rectangular plan and medium-pitched gable roof, common in pioneer, first-generation churches in Ontario. The church building also features simple flatheaded window openings along each side elevation which are evident in early photographs of the church building (Figure 7).

Constructed using local lumber and materials, the church's simple and practical form has been modified somewhat since its construction, including the addition of a front vestibule and tower, basement and basement windows, and rear addition. These alterations have been in keeping with the simplistic original form of the church building and reflect the evolution of the church and congregational needs since its construction.

## 3.0 Description of Heritage Attributes and Evaluation Checklist

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

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

Churchill Community Church is an early, representative example of an early-19<sup>th</sup>-century, rural vernacular frame church building in the Town of Halton Hills. The original portion of the church features a simple rectangular plan and medium-pitched gable roof, common in pioneer, first-generation churches in Ontario, and symmetrically placed, rectangular window openings along each side elevation. The simplicity of the church's construction and materials reflects the modest rural community which established the early Congregational Church in this area and remains an important reminder of the area's early settlement with veteran's grants following the War of 1812.

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

Churchill Community Church is directly associated with the early pioneer settlement of the surrounding area, early religious life during the 19<sup>th</sup>-century, and the establishment of Christian places of worship within the Town of Halton Hills. The property is also associated with early settlers and United Empire

Loyalists, John Snyder and Jacob Swackhamer, who both fought in the Battle of Lundy's Lane in Niagara Falls, and were closely associated with General Sir Isaac Brock. Following the War of 1812, John Snyder and Jacob Swackhammer received land grants in Esquesing Township for their loyalty to the Crown.

The extant church building remains a tangible symbol of and connection to the social and cultural network of this rural landscape and surrounding community, and represents the evolution of the Congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian denominations in the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century with the establishment of the United Church of Canada, and the church's later transition away from the United Church to a non-denominational place of worship as a Community Church.

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

The existing church building at 14406 Third Line, throughout its history as an early Congregational Church and later United Church to its current use as a Community Church, is important in defining and maintaining the character of the area. In its original location at the highest point in the Town of Halton Hills, Churchill Community Church has remained physically and visually linked to the surrounding topography and has continued to serve as a place of worship since its construction almost 200 years ago. Built by early settlers of the area adjacent to an early burial ground for the community at Churchill Cemetery, Churchill Community Church has remained a landmark here since 1938.

#### **4.0 Summary**

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 14406 Third 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 14406 Third Line that contribute to its physical and design value are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing building at the intersection of 32 Side Road and Third Line in the historic Churchill community in the Town of Halton Hills;
- The scale, form, and massing of the raised one-storey, rectangular plan frame building with medium-pitched gable roof with returning eaves;
- The scale, form, and massing of the one-storey vestibule addition at the northeast elevation, including gable roof, central entrance, and symmetrically placed rectangular window openings on either side;
- The materials, including frame construction; and,
- Along the side (northwest and southeast) elevations, symmetrically placed rectangular window openings.

The heritage attribute of the property at 14406 Third Line that contributes to its historical and associative value is identified as follows:

- The legibility of the existing building within the property as an early-19<sup>th</sup>-century vernacular rural frame church building within the historic Churchill community in the Town of Halton Hills.

The heritage attributes of the property at 14406 Third Line that contribute to its contextual value are identified as follows:

- The legibility of the existing building within the property as an early-19<sup>th</sup>-century vernacular rural frame church building within the historic Churchill community in the Town of Halton Hills;
- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing building at the intersection of 32 Side Road and Third Line in the historic Churchill community in the Town of Halton Hills; and,
- The scale, form, and massing of the raised one-storey, rectangular plan frame building with medium-pitched gable roof with returning eaves.

The interiors, rear addition, basement level, existing exterior cladding, and contemporary central tower feature have not been identified as heritage attributes as part of this report.

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# Research and Evaluation Report



(J.M. Rowe, 2024)

## Norton Family Cottage

26 Wildwood Road, Glen Williams, Town of Halton Hills

September 2025

## **Project Personnel**

### **Report Authors**

Mark Rowe,  
Head Archivist - Esquesing Historical Society  
Member, Heritage Halton Hills

with

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

Caylee MacPherson, CAHP-Intern  
Planner – Development Review & Heritage

### **Historical Research**

Mark Rowe

### **Field Review**

Mark Rowe

### **Report Preparation**

Mark Rowe

Laura Loney

Caylee MacPherson

### **Mapping Graphics:**

Rehan Waheed, MA  
Planning Data Analyst

### **Report Reviewers:**

Laura Loney

Caylee MacPherson

Bronwyn Parker  
Director of Planning Policy

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## 1.0 Property Description

26 Wildwood Road, Glen Williams	
<b>Municipality</b>	Town of Halton Hills
<b>County or Region</b>	Regional Municipality of Halton
<b>Legal Description</b>	PART LOTS 13, 14, 19 & 20, LOTS 15 TO 18, PART PPK 2 & 3, BLK E, PL 10; PT GLEN ST. PLAN 10 (CLOSED BY JUDGES' ORDER AS IN 378451) TOWN OF HALTON HILLS
<b>Construction Date</b>	c. 1942
<b>Original Use</b>	Residential
<b>Current Use</b>	Residential
<b>Architect/Building/Designer</b>	James Norton / Gerry Inglis
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Vernacular with Dutch Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival Influences
<b>Additions/Alterations</b>	N/A
<b>Heritage Status</b>	Listed
<b>Recorder(s)</b>	John Mark Rowe with Laura Loney
<b>Report Date</b>	September 2025

## 2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 26 Wildwood Road in Glen Williams, Halton Hills, Ontario. The report includes an evaluation of the property's cultural heritage value as prescribed by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

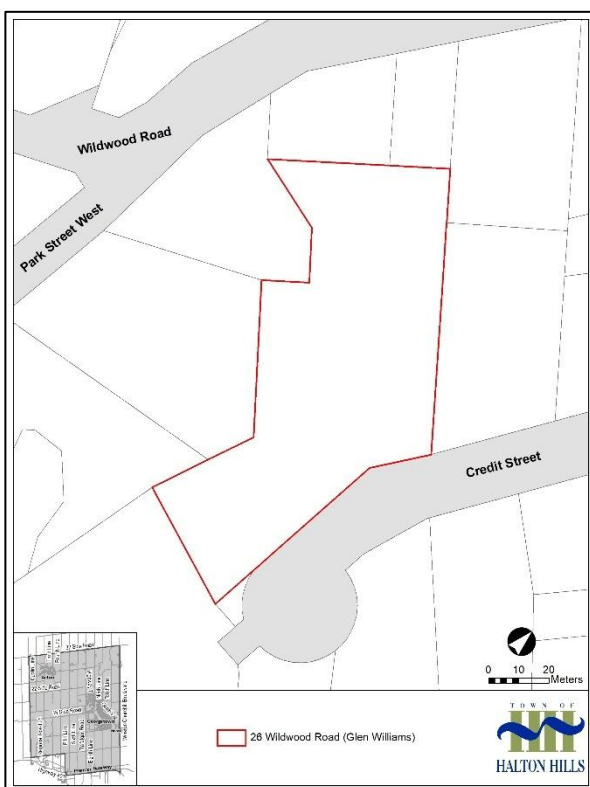


Figure 1: Location Map - 26 Wildwood Road



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph - 26 Wildwood Road

## 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<sup>1</sup>.

### *Early European Settlement*

Esqueusing Township was officially opened for settlement in September 1819 after the survey was completed by Richard Bristol and Charles Kennedy. Land was awarded firstly to those who served in the War of 1812. Morris Kennedy received a location ticket for the west half of Lot 20, Concession 9 on August 24, 1819, while his brother George received one for the east half of Lot 20 (the subject property). Morris completed his settlement duties, and the Crown granted him the one hundred acres in May 1823. George Kennedy claimed a disability, allowing an extension in time to complete settlement duties. George Kennedy received the Crown patent for the east half of Lot 20 on July 20, 1841. George Kennedy

---

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



left his original grant in 1823, purchasing Lot 18, Concession 9 (where Georgetown grew). He transferred the one hundred acres to his brother Morris in December 1843.



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan



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

Morris Kennedy sold the larger part of the east sixty-nine acres, two rod and two perch to David Reesor on November 4, 1853. David Reesor (b.1823 in Markham) contracted with George McPhillips, Provincial Land Surveyor, to lay out a subdivision on his land. Kennedy completed the survey map dated May 1854 which included Glen Williams and upon which he plotted all the extant buildings. Reesor did not see much of a return on his investment, with a sale in 1854 and a few beginning the next year, however most lots were not sold until 1873. In the meantime, Reesor founded the Markham *Economist* in 1856, would later become a member of the Legislative Council, and in 1867 was chosen as a member of the first Senate.

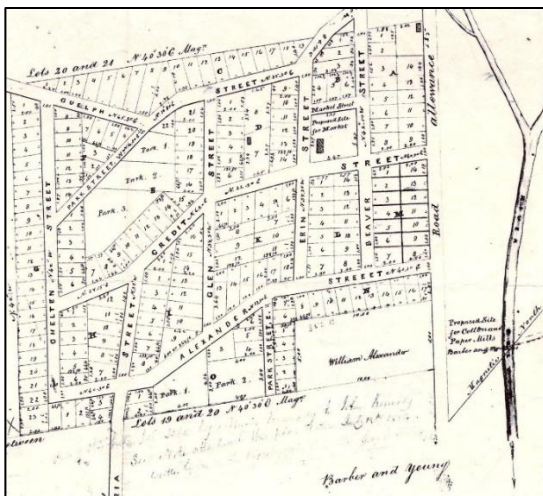


Figure 5: 1877 Plan and Lots of Glen Williams

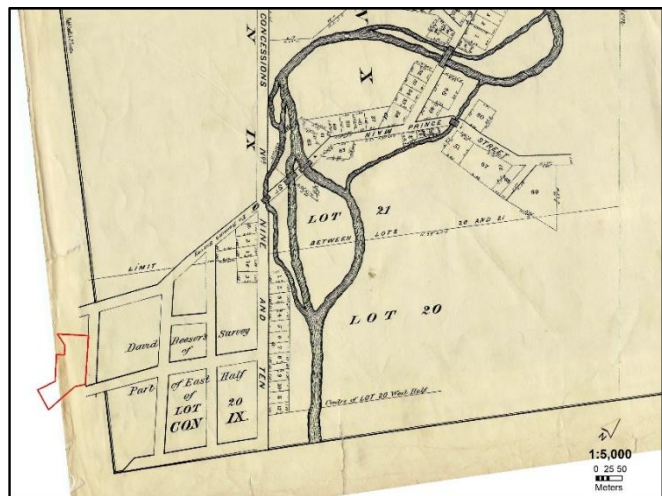


Figure 6: Subject property identified on the 1877 Plan and Lots of Glen Williams

It is worth noting that the 1877 *Plan and Lots of Glen Williams* (Figure 5) is misleading. Note the grid pattern on the right, which is the flat flood plain; west of Erin Street, the Credit valley rises in a steep slope. Most of the map to the west was never laid out, and the road on the north edge – Guelph Road – was a given road and is now named Wildwood Road.



The lots are organized into Blocks, and the subject property is part of Block E within the plan.

### *Norton Family*

James Allen Norton was born on May 1, 1874, at Churchville, Peel County and died on September 26, 1948, at age 74, in Glen Williams. He married Lillian Beerman of Georgetown (b. June 27, 1879). Mrs. Norton died on October 31, 1971, at Glen Williams.

The 1911 Census identifies James Norton working at the paper mill in Georgetown. The census shows Lilly Norton with children William, Pearl, Arthur, Lilly, Norman, Mary, Emily, and John. The 1921 Census also identifies James working at the paper mill with an expanding family. The 1931 Census lists James as 57 years of age and working at the stone quarry. The family lived in a nine-room frame home on Ninth Line – now 42 Confederation. This 1872 house was owned by the Norton family since 1910. It was destroyed by fire in 2006.



Figure 7: Wildwood Road climbs up the valley from Glen Williams, c.1912. The subject property is on the right (EHS 20298)

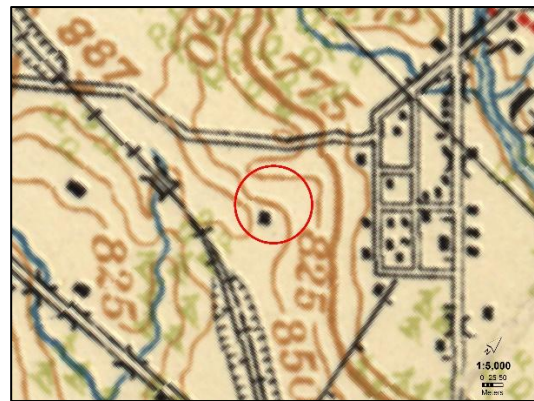


Figure 8: Subject property identified on the 1915 National Topographic Survey

Norman Norton, son of James and Lillian married Dorothy Oxley on June 30, 1927. James and Lillian Norton presented the married couple with the deed to this section of land in Block E of Reesor's survey as a wedding present. In 1928, he joined a relation, Charles Wellington Norton at his newly purchased gas station and garage at Norval. Unfortunately, C.W. Norton died of an infection in March 1929. Advertisements from 1929, show Norman Norton had assumed operation of the garage.



Figure 9: Advertisement for Norton's Garage (*Georgetown Herald*, 3 July 1929)

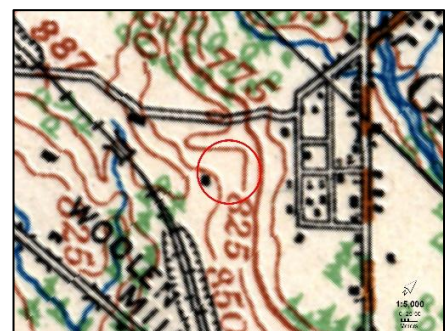


Figure 10: Subject property identified on the 1931 National Topographic Survey

The 1931 Census shows Norman and Dorothy Norton living in Glen Williams with 2-year-old James and 5-month-old Robert. Norman is identified as a mechanic at a garage. Sometime thereafter they moved

to Hamilton, as *The Georgetown Herald* notes their return to the village in April 1937. Norton began a career at the Abitibi Paper Mill in Georgetown in 1940, completing 28 years as an employee.

The lands on the side of the Credit valley abutting Guelph Road (Wildwood Road) belonged to Norman and Dorothy Norton. The steep valley descended to the valley floor, abruptly dropping down to Erin Street. The 1931 census records James Norton as a quarryman, after more than a quarter century at Provincial Paper. He had given this rocky slope to his son Norman as a wedding present.

In addition to Norman's work, local mason and carpenter, Gerry Inglis (1930-2016), aided in the construction of the house. Inglis was a well-known resident, who helped construct the Glen Williams Cenotaph, and aided in the restoration of the powder house in Limehouse Conservation Area. In addition to his work as a mason, Inglis was an avid hockey player, playing and coaching for the Georgetown Raiders. During his time as a coach, he led many teams to win multiple championships, with five of his higher-level players being drafted to the NHL.

In recognition of his work, Inglis was inducted into the Halton Hills Sports Museum in 2011. The former Confederation Bridge in Glen Williams was also renamed "Inglis Bridge" to commemorate the Inglis family's contributions to the community.

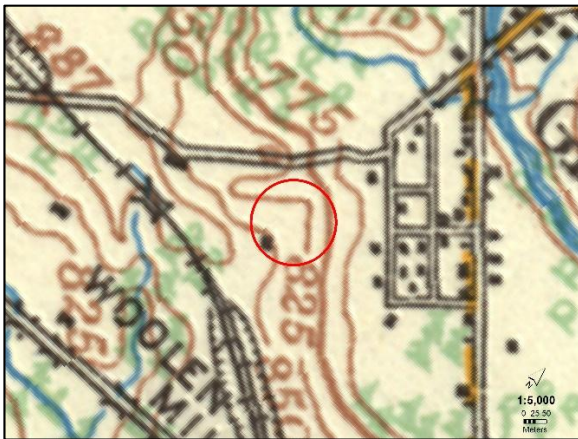


Figure 11: Subject property identified on the 1938 National Topographic Survey

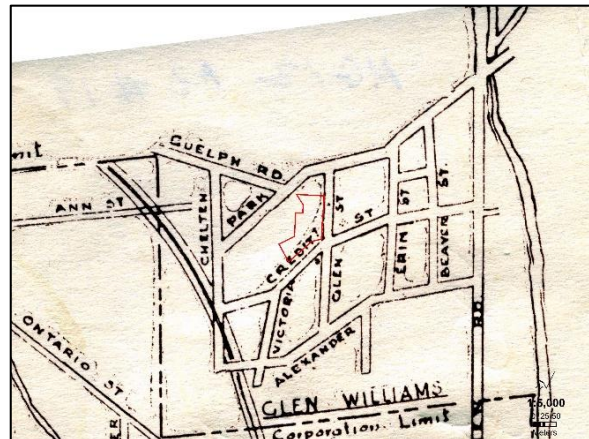


Figure 12: Subject property identified on the 1954 Town of Georgetown Survey

Norman and Dorothy built a cabin for the family to live in on part of the property. Daughter Sylvia Graham (née Norton) recalled that it was intended as a temporary accommodation as evidenced by curtains as room dividers and sheets of cardboard as wallpaper to keep drafts out. James proceeded to use his skills as a quarryman to blast the face of the rock that blocked the continuation of Glen Street, as envisioned on the 1854 survey of The Hon. David Reesor.

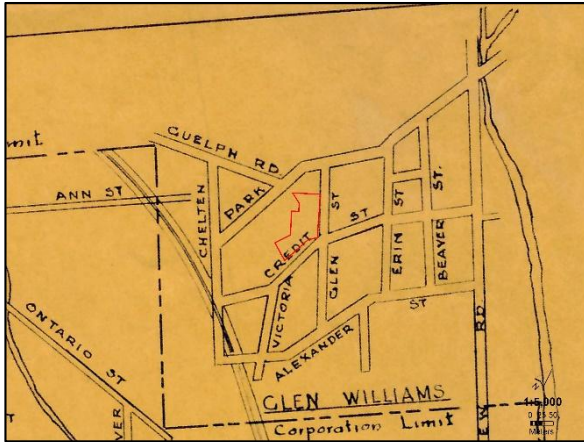


Figure 13: Subject property identified on the 1956 Town of Georgetown Survey



Figure 14: Subject property identified on 1954 aerial photography

A flat terrace was created upon which a dressed stone house with frame gambrel roof was constructed. The rear door opens to an alley formed by the house and the rock face. Daughter Sylvia recalls moving into their completed home at age six, in 1942.



**NOTICE**

**OF APPLICATION**

**FOR ROAD CLOSING**

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF  
THE COUNTY OF HALTON

IN THE MATTER of the Regis-  
try Act, RSO 1960, Chapter  
348, Section 91,

AND IN THE MATTER of the  
closing of a portion of Glen  
Street in the Village of Glen  
Williams according to Regis-  
tered Plan Number 10,

AND IN THE MATTER of the  
man Norton, Applicant.

WHEREAS application has  
been made by Norman Norton  
for an order closing a portion  
of Glen Street in the Village of  
Glen Williams Township of Es-  
sex County as more particularly  
described in Schedule 'A' at-  
tached hereto;

Take Notice that I have ap-  
pointed Thursday, the 20th day  
of June, 1968, at my Chambers  
in the Court House on the Base  
Line at the Town of Milton, at  
the hour of 2 p.m., to receive  
into said application and to hear  
representation from persons af-  
fected by such road closing, to  
have read the affidavits of Nor-  
man Norton and Kenneth Cowan  
Lindsay, filed, and in the  
circumstances, to make an order  
closing the said portion of Glen  
Street.

And Further Take Notice that  
if any person affected by the  
closing of the said portion of  
Glen Street shall fail to appear  
either in person or by his Coun-  
sel, the matter shall be dealt  
with without further regard to  
the rights of said person.

DATED at Milton this 14th  
day of May, A.D., 1968.  
Alan B. Sprague,  
Judge of the County Court  
of the County of Halton.

**SCHEDULE 'A'**

ALL AND SINGULAR that  
certain parcel or tract of land  
and premises situate, lying and  
being in the Township of Essex  
in the County of Halton  
and Province of Ontario and be-  
ing composed of part of Glen  
Street lying between Blocks 'E'  
and 'D' as shown on David  
Reesor's Survey of part of the  
Village of Glen Williams in part  
of the East Half of Lot 20 in  
Concession 9 in the said Town-  
ship and filed as Registered  
Plan Number 10 in the Registrar's  
Office for the said County and  
which said part of Glen Street  
is more particularly described  
as follows:

**PREMISING** that Glen Street  
in the said Village of Glen  
Williams as shown on said Regis-  
tered Plan Number 10 has a  
bearing of North 86d. 33' 50"  
West and relating all bearings  
herein thereto:

**COMMENCING** at the point  
of intersection of the South West  
Limit of Glen Street in the said  
Village of Glen Williams as  
shown on said Registered Plan  
Number 10 with the Northwest  
Limit of Lot 20, Block 'E', as  
shown in said Plan Number 10:

**THENCE** South 86 d. 33' 50"  
West, along the said South-west  
Limit of Glen Street, 86.33  
feet more or less to the point of  
intersection of the said South-west  
Limit of Glen Street with the  
North-west Limit of Credit St.  
as shown on said Registered  
Plan Number 10 said point of  
intersection being also the East

angle of Lot 16 in Block  
as shown on said Registered  
Plan Number 10;

**THENCE** North 87d. 22' 00"  
East, across Glen Street, 86.33  
feet more or less to the point of  
intersection of the North East  
Limit of Glen Street with the  
Westerly limit of Credit Street  
as shown on said Registered  
Plan Number 10 said point of  
intersection being also the south  
angle of Lot 8 in Block 'D' as  
shown on said Registered Plan  
Number 10;

**THENCE** North 36d 33' 50"  
West, along the said North-east  
Limit of Glen Street, to the point  
of intersection with a line drawn  
through the point of commence-  
ment on a bearing of North 52d  
39' 50" East;

**THENCE** South 82d 38' 5"  
West across Glen Street, 86.33  
feet more or less to the point  
of commencement.

8-13

Figure 15: Notice of closure of Glen Street  
(Georgetown Herald - May 28, 1968)

**DEATHS**

**NORTON, Norman**  
peacefully on Monday,  
November 5, 1990 at  
Georgetown and  
District Memorial  
Hospital. Norm Norton  
of Georgetown in his  
87th year. Beloved hus-  
band of Dorothy Oxley  
and loving father of  
Robert and his wife  
Stella of Milton, Sylvia  
(Mrs. Gordon Graham)  
of Georgetown, Stanley  
and his wife Carole of  
Georgetown, and  
Patricia (Mrs. Kenneth  
McCauley) of  
Georgetown and the late  
James and Leslie  
Norton. Dear brother of  
Kathleen Armstrong of  
Brampton, Garnet  
(Dan) Norton of Guelph  
and Bess Puckering of  
Georgetown. Lovingly  
remembered by his 13  
grandchildren and 12  
great grandchildren.  
Friends were received  
at the J.S. Jones and Son  
Funeral Home,  
Trafalgar Road, north  
of Maple Avenue,  
Georgetown, (877 3631)  
on Tuesday from 7 p.m.  
to 9 p.m. Funeral and  
committal service was  
held in the chapel  
Wednesday, November  
7, 1990 at 11:00 a.m.  
Cremation followed. In  
memory contributions  
to the St. Alban's  
Anglican Church or the  
Georgetown and  
District Memorial  
Hospital Foundation  
would be appreciated.

Figure 16: Death Notice of James Norton  
(Georgetown Herald - September 29, 1948)

In 1968, Norman Norton had a judge in Milton review and formally close Glen Street, part of which formed the property at 26 Wildwood Road. The Norton family sold the property to Harriet and A.J. Mathews, who on November 30, 1973, sold the property to Robert and Donna Irvine, the current owners.

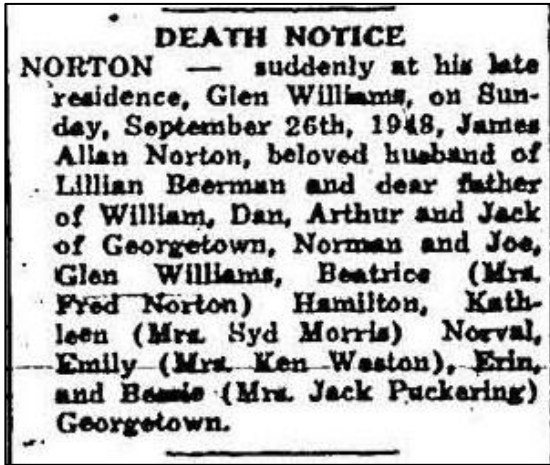


Figure 17: Obituary of Norman Norton 1990 (Georgetown Independent)

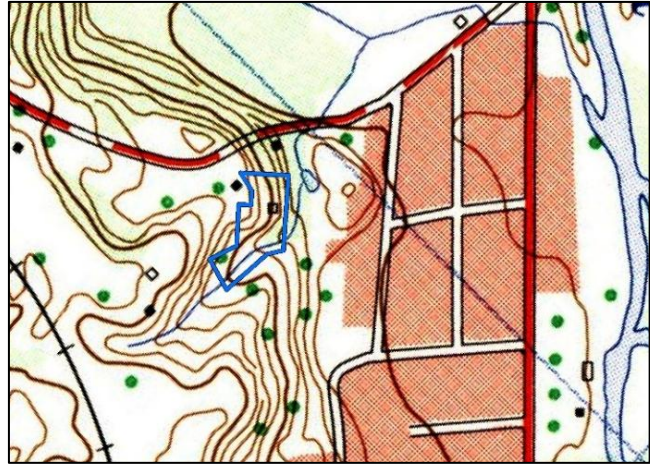


Figure 18: Subject property identified on the 1974 National Topographic Survey



Figure 19: Subject property identified on 1977 aerial photography



Figure 20: Subject property identified on 1985 aerial photography





Figure 21: Subject property identified on 1990 aerial photography



Figure 22: Subject property identified on 2017 aerial photography

## 2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The Norton House is located at 26 Wildwood Road, Glen Williams, Halton Hills, and is an irregular shaped lot comprised of three village lots, four partial village lots, part of reserve park lots and a closed road right-of-way. This c.1942 vernacular house features a multi-coloured cut limestone base at the first storey with half timbering at the second, a gambrel roof, and stone quoining. The property is legally known as “PART LOTS 13, 14, 19 & 20, LOTS 15 TO 18, PART PPK 2 & 3, BLK E, PL 10; PT GLEN ST. PLAN 10 (CLOSED BY JUDGES' ORDER AS IN 378451) TOWN OF HALTON HILLS.”



Figure 23: Subject property identified on 2023 aerial photography

The dwelling can be accessed by a long driveway from Wildwood Road on the former Glen Street right-of-way. The rear (southwest) elevation of the house is placed near the rock face and the steep incline up to the next property. The southern terrace is an open flat garden bounded by the hill on the west and by the edge terrace on the east, overlooking neighbours on Erin Street.





Figure 24: Partial front and side elevation of the subject property (J.M. Rowe 2024)



Figure 25: Front elevation of the subject property (J.M. Rowe 2024)

The front (northeast) elevation of the dwelling features two flatheaded window openings and a flatheaded entryway with stone sills and lintels. Directly above the roofline is the side of the gambrel roof, which slightly overhangs over the first storey, and features three dormers with two large flatheaded window openings on either end, with a smaller flatheaded window opening in the centre. The cedar shakes on the gambrel roof have since been replaced with asphalt shingles.



Figure 26: The side (northwest) elevation of the subject property (J.M. Rowe 2024)



Figure 27: North end of 26 Wildwood showing path leading between the house and the rock face. (J.M. Rowe 2024)

The side (northwest) elevation features a multi-coloured cut stone base on the first storey, with two narrow flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels. In between both windows is a wide-



based chimney that tapers and extends beyond the roofline. At the second storey is a stuccoed half-timbered façade with a flatheaded window opening on either side of the projecting stone chimney.

The other side (southeast) elevation features a similar look with a mixture of fieldstone and cut stone at the first storey, and a stuccoed half-timbered façade at the second storey. On the first storey is a flatheaded entryway and flatheaded window opening with stone sills and lintels. To the left of the entryway is a projecting stone chimney which extends to the roofline which has since been capped. The second storey features two flatheaded window openings and a central vent located below the gambrel peak.



Figure 28: Side (southeast) elevation of the subject property (J.M. Rowe 2024)



Figure 29: Rear (southwest) elevation of the subject property (J.M. Rowe 2024)

The rear (southwest) elevation features three flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels at the first storey; with two square window openings positioned at either end, and a tall, narrow window centered between them. Above the roofline is the other side of the gambrel roof, which features two shallow dormers containing two differently sized flatheaded window openings.





Figure 30: Rear view of the gambrel roof, showing two windows and new asphalt shingles (Courtesy of the Property Owner 2025)



Figure 31: Interior photograph of the original fireplace with the original stone mantelpiece. The original cherry wood ceiling beams are evident as well as the original cherry wood widow casements. (J.M. Rowe 2024)

Within the interior of the dwelling is the original stone fireplace and mantelpiece, as well as the original cherry wood ceiling beams and casements.



Figure 32: Interior of 26 Wildwood Road showing cherry wood beams, ceiling, and window casements. (J.M. Rowe 2024)

## 2.3 Architectural Style and Analysis

The Colonial Revival architectural style emerged in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century and was intended to reflect the early architecture used by settler colonies throughout North America. Popular expressions featured influence from Dutch, Irish, Scottish, French, and German settlements, and can be further defined according to the regional location and the period the style was derived from. Typically, Colonial Revival buildings can be distinguished based on the use of modern materials and construction methods. In contrast, the Tudor Revival is inspired by the Period Revival architectural style, which features influence directly from European architecture.

Based on the extant features, the Norton House can be best described as a vernacular building with Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival Influences. According to John Blumeson's *Ontario Architecture: A Guide to Styles and Building Terms, 1784 to the Present*, the distinctive Dutch Colonial Revival characteristics include one-and-a-half storey massing, high gambrel roofs with dormers, and smaller entrances with stoops. Further, features typical to the Tudor Revival style include tall chimneys, brick, or stone at first storey, and half-timbering on the upper storeys.

The Norton House features elements from both the Dutch Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival architectural style, including the one-and-a-half storey massing, high gambrel roof with dormers, a small central entrance, a multi-coloured cut stone base at the first storey, and half-timbering at the second storey.

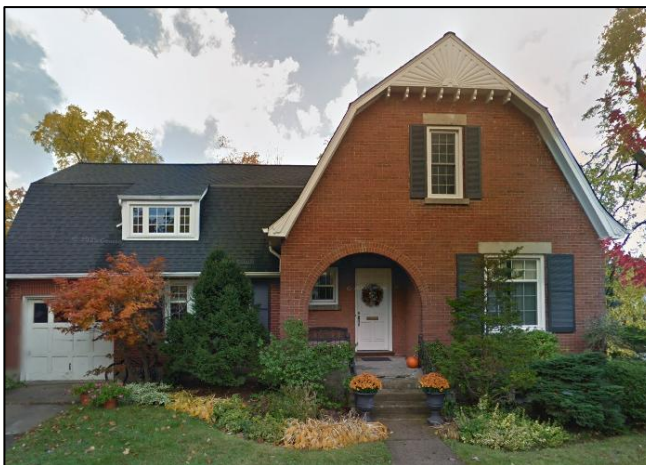


Figure 33: Dutch Colonial Revival residential building at 88 Lake Avenue, Acton (Google Streetview, 2014)



Figure 34: Tudor Revival at 3044 Lakeshore Road, Burlington (Google Streetview, 2015)

Throughout Halton Region, there are various extant examples of Dutch Colonial Revival (Figure 32) and Tudor Revival (Figure 33) residential buildings. The Dutch Colonial Revival building at 88 Lake Avenue, Acton, features elements typical of this style, including the gambrel roof and small entrance, but also features brick construction, stone sills and lintels, vergeboard, and decorative bracketing. The Tudor Revival building at 3044 Lakeshore Road, Burlington, features brick construction on the first storey with half-timbering at the second storey, a gable roof, tall brick chimneys, and multi-paned leaded glass windows. In comparison, the Norton House uses distinct elements from both architectural styles and is the only known example of a vernacular residential building with Dutch Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival influences in Halton Hills.

### 3.0 Description of Heritage Attributes and Evaluation Checklist

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

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

The Norton Cottage is a unique example of a c.1942 vernacular residential building with Dutch Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival influences in the Town of Halton Hills. Constructed of locally sourced multi-coloured cut stone, this residential building features a gambrel roof, flatheaded window openings throughout, dormers on the sides of the gambrel roof, and two stone chimneys. One chimney has since been capped, while the other chimney remains functional. The interior of the building features beams, and lower window casements, crafted with locally milled cherry wood. In addition to the beams, the interior features an original stone fireplace and mantelpiece. Constructed using sandstone sourced by trained local quarryman James Norton, and dressed by stone mason Gerry Inglis, the Norton House features a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit with its unique stonework.

While the upper windows have been modified, the lower windows are original cherry-wood casements. Additionally, the original cedar shakes were replaced by asphalt shingles in July 2025. Despite these alterations, the dwelling remains a unique example of a vernacular residential building with both Dutch Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival influences.

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

The Norton Cottage at 26 Wildwood Road has historical value due to its associations with locally trained quarryman, James Norton, and local mason and carpenter Gerry Inglis. Inglis was a well-known resident, who helped construct the Glen Williams Cenotaph, and aided in the restoration of the powder house in Limehouse Conservation Area. In addition to his work as a mason, Inglis was an avid hockey player, playing and coaching for the Georgetown Raiders. During his time as a coach, he led many teams to win multiple championships, with five of his higher-level players being drafted to the NHL. In recognition of his work, Inglis was inducted into the Halton Hills Sports Museum in 2011. The former Confederation Bridge in Glen Williams was also renamed "Inglis Bridge" to commemorate the Inglis family's contributions to the community.

The property also has associations with the local Glen Williams quarry, the origin of the buildings stone. The stone construction reflects the importance of the quarrying industry to the village throughout the

20<sup>th</sup> century. The local stone from the Glen Williams quarry was also used in the construction of many prominent buildings such as Toronto Old City Hall, Casa Loma, and Queen's Park.

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

The Norton Cottage at 26 Wildwood Road has contextual value as a sturdy house built for a working-class family and finished with local dressed sandstone quarried from the Niagara Escarpment, north of the village. Glen Williams stone was used in the construction of buildings like Toronto Old City Hall, Casa Loma, and Queen's Park. While difficult to see from the road because of tree growth, the house fits neatly into the side of the rock face, on a small plateau, commanding a view of the Credit Valley and the village.

## 4.0 Summary

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 26 Wildwood 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 26 Wildwood Road that contribute to its physical and design value are identified as follows:

- The setback, placement, and orientation of the existing building along Wildwood Road in the community of Glen Williams, Town of Halton Hills;
- The scale, form and massing of two-storey building with a gambrel roof, multi-coloured cut stone, stucco, and half-timbering;
- The materials, including multi-coloured cut stone and cherry wood;
- The front (northeast) elevation, including:
  - Flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels;
  - Flatheaded entryway with stone sill and lintel;
  - Overhanging gambrel roof with three dormers, each containing a flatheaded window opening;
- The side (northwest) elevations, including:
  - Multi-coloured cut stone base at the first storey;
  - Flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels;
  - Central stone chimney extending above the roofline;
  - Stuccoed façade with half-timbering and flatheaded window openings at the second storey;
- The side (southeast) elevations, including:
  - Multi-coloured cut and field stone base at the first storey;
  - Flatheaded window opening with stone sill and lintel;
  - Flatheaded entryway with stone sill and lintel;
  - Stone chimney extending to the roofline;

- Stuccoed façade with half-timbering and flatheaded window openings at the second storey;
- The rear (southwest) elevation, including;
  - Flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels;
  - Overhanging gambrel roof with two dormers, each containing a flatheaded window opening;
- The interior, including:
  - Northwest stone fireplace with original stone mantelpiece;
  - Cherry wood milled beams; and,
  - The ground floor cherry wood window casements and frames.

The heritage attribute of the property at 26 Wildwood Road that contributes to its historical and associative value is identified as follows:

- The legibility of the property as a unique early-twentieth century example of vernacular residential building with Dutch Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival influences within the community of Glen Williams in the Town of Halton Hills.

The heritage attributes of the property at 26 Wildwood Road that contribute to its contextual value are identified as follows:

- The legibility of the property as a c.1942 example of a unique early-twentieth century example of vernacular residential building with Dutch Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival influences within the community of Glen Williams in the Town of Halton Hills.
- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing building along Wildwood Road in the community of Glen Williams, Town of Halton Hills; and,
- The scale, form, and massing of the existing two-storey multi-coloured cut stone building with gambrel roof, and stone chimneys.



## 5.0 Sources

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## Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2025)

### **William Edge Tool Factory**

508 Main Street, Glen Williams, Town of Halton Hills

September 2025

## **Project Personnel**

### **Report Authors**

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

### **Historical Research**

Laura Loney

### **Field Review**

Laura Loney

### **Report Preparation**

Laura Loney

### **Mapping Graphics:**

Rehan Waheed, MA  
Planning Data Analyst

### **Report Reviewers:**

Caylee MacPherson, CAHP-Intern  
Planner – Development Review & Heritage

Bronwyn Parker  
Director of Planning Policy

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## 1.0 Property Description

William Edge Tool Factory	
Municipality	Glen Williams, Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Region of Halton
Legal Description	LT 52, RCP 1556; HALTON HILLS PIN: 250580213
Construction Date	c.1848
Original Use	Industrial
Current Use	Residential
Architect/Building/Designer	Built for Isaac Williams
Architectural Style	Georgian
Additions/Alterations	Rear additions
Heritage Status	Listed on the Town's Heritage Register
Recorder(s)	Laura Loney
Report Date	September 2025

## 2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 508 Main Street in the community of Glen Williams in the Town of 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*.

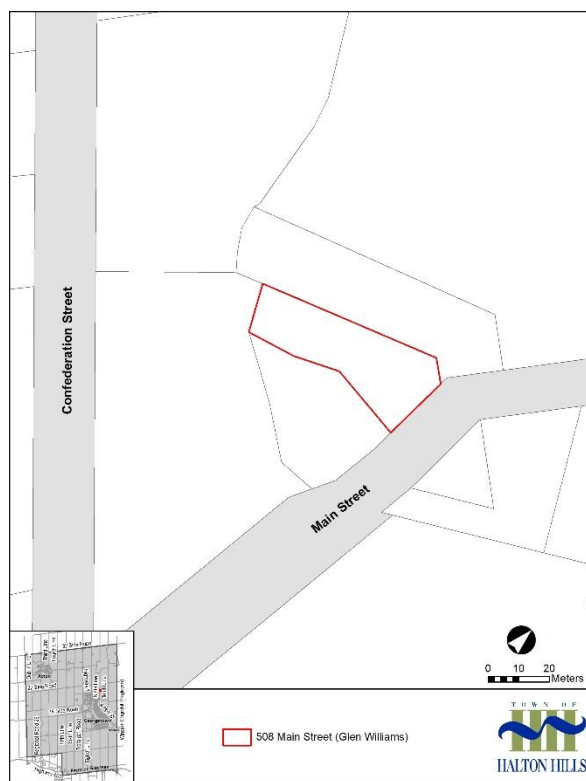


Figure 1: Location Map – 508 Main Street



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 508 Main Street



## 2.1 Historical Background

### *Indigenous History Background*

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

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

### *European Settlement & the Williams Family*

In 1818, the Crown granted Lot 21, Concession 10 in Esquesing Township to Loyalist descendant John Butler Muirhead (1796-1824). He completed his settlement duties on his 200 acres on June 13, 1823, and married Ann Dockstader (1804-1837) the following year in May 1824. The Crown Patent for the land was issued to Muirhead on September 25, 1824, however he died suddenly on November 29 of that same year. Muirhead’s heirs inherited the property and promptly sold it to Benajah Williams in 1825.

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



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1819 Patent Plan

On October 12, 1824, clothier Benajah Williams (1765-1851) listed his mill property and Grimsby Township property for sale in the *Niagara Gleaner*. He then moved to Esquesing Township in the spring of 1825 with his third wife, Elizabeth Kennedy (1788-1842), and nine of his fifteen children: John Richard (1792-1858), Joel (1803-1871), Lydia (1809-1876), Charles (1811-1889), George (1813-1836), Jacob (1816-1853), Ira (1818-1833), Isaac (1820-1911), and David (1827-1902).

Williams purchased Lot 21, Concession 10, Esquesing Township from the heirs of John Butler Muirhead on November 9, 1825, although they had been on the property since 1824. At 60 years old, Benajah established a sawmill on Lot 21, working with his sons to dig a mill raceway, create a dam, and construct the mill within their first year on the land. After the sawmill's completion, the Williams family built a wooden grist flour mill along the Credit River.

The success of his milling industries enabled Benajah to purchase an adjoining 200 acres of land within Lot 21, Concession 9 in 1833, where he established the village of Williamsburg and built a crossroad to allow for more accessible transportation to the area. In the years following, Williams surveyed and severed small parcels of his land for his family. Benajah formally divided his Williamsburg (later known as Glen Williams) property between his second and third sons. Charles received the south-easterly 106 acres on February 4, 1842, while Jacob received the north-westerly ninety-four acres on July 24, 1843, which included the woollen mill he had established in 1839 (below what is now Mountain Street). Charles Williams established a general store, and Joel Williams began farming Lot 21, Concession 10 in 1830. Following the division of the property, the brothers had a village plan drafted. The settlement quickly attracted several industries. Besides Charles Williams' saw and flour mills, the woollen mills, and the tannery, there were cabinet makers, pump makers, shingle makers, Joseph Tweedle's and Archibald Cooper's sawmills, and Leslie's brickyards.

#### *Isaac Williams and Family*

Benajah and Elizabeth Williams' seventh child, Isaac Albert Williams (1820-1911), married Sarah (also "Sara") Mariah Ackert (1824-1897) in 1842. The pair had six sons, including George, John, Peter, Isaac, and James Williams. Isaac Williams had many different roles within the village, including cabinetmaker, tanner, shingle-maker, and pump maker. Isaac Williams is also identified in Philo Dayfoot's account books between 1850 and 1852.

In 1848, Isaac Williams bought village lots 61 and 62 within Lot 21 from his brother Charles Williams. It was likely this year that the existing building at 508 Main Street was constructed as an edge tool factory and pump manufacturing facility. Isaac Williams then built a dam at the back of the subject property to power a cabinet and chair factory next to the edge tool factory building which he then built sometime between 1852 and 1854. This building, known now as the Williams-Holt building at 504 Main Street, was constructed in triple-wythe brick by Williams, perhaps in anticipation of his success at the time. As a mortgage was shortly thereafter placed on the property at £1028. Figure 4 identifies the two buildings in a collection of industrial buildings to the east of the Credit River at the entrance to the Glen Williams community.



Figure 4: David Reesor's Survey of Part of the Village of Glen Williams, c.1854, annotated (Reesor & McPhillips)

Sometime following 1851, Isaac Williams entered into a partnership with pump maker and shingle manufacturer John Holt. In 1855, the partners mortgaged village lots 61 and 62 for £300. However, Williams' partnership with Holt was officially dissolved according to the *Halton Journal* in December 1856. By 1857, Williams had sold the edge tool factory within the subject property to Silas Beebe, and then sold the shingle mill to Moffit Forester. By 1857, the village directory notes Beebe as the owner in the edge tool factory (508 Main), Robert Brown as the pump maker at the neighbouring property (504 Main) and Moffit Forester as shingle miller in the village.

By 1861, Isaac Williams was living in Eramosa Township, Wellington County, and was later a travelling patent medicine salesman in Michigan.

#### *Mid-Nineteenth-Century Ownership to Present*

In 1866, a Robert Hunt purchased the subject property. It is likely that the former factory was converted to a residence at this time. Four few years later, Hunt sold the property to Hugh Morrison Melville (b.~1821) and Sarah Melville (née Tyson) (b.~1820) in 1870.

A carpenter by trade who had emigrated from Scotland to Canada by 1848, the 1851 census identifies Hugh M. Melville as then living in Hamilton, working as a carpenter and living with another family. The 1861 census identifies Morrison, then 40, with his first wife, Mary Ann Melville, then 24, and two

children living in Hamilton. Following Mary Anne's death in 1861, Melville married Tyson in 1865 in Quebec where he was then living.

In 1877, Robert Shaw took a mortgage from Sarah and Hugh Melville for the property. By 1879, the family had moved to Manitoba. Shaw purchased the property from the Melville family in 1880.

The 1881 census identifies the family living in Winnipeg with two children, while by 1901 Hugh and Sarah were living on their own in the city.



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

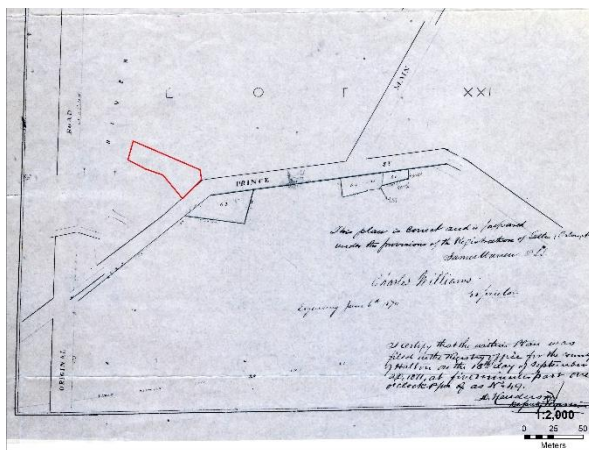


Figure 6: Subject property identified on Charles Williams' 1870 Plan of Part of Glen Williams

In 1883, Shaw and his wife sold the property to Morris James Crawford, however Shaw then took out a mortgage on the property. In 1885, the property was conveyed via Power of Sale from Robert Shaw to Mary Ann Edith Thompson, a widow, and then in 1886 sold to widow Susan Phoebe Williams who appears to have owned the property until 1924. Susan Phoebe Williams (née Forster) (1856-1919) was the daughter of John Moffat Forster and Maria Forster, and in 1873 was married to carpenter Jacob Irvine Williams (1852-1870), son of Jacob Williams (1816-1852) (brother to Isaac Williams and son of Benajah Williams).

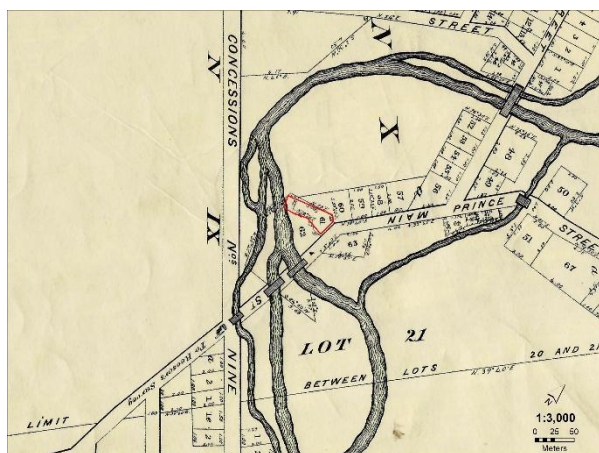


Figure 7: Subject property identified on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Canada West



Figure 8: Subject property identified on the 1877 Illustrated Atlas of the County of Halton, Canada West





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

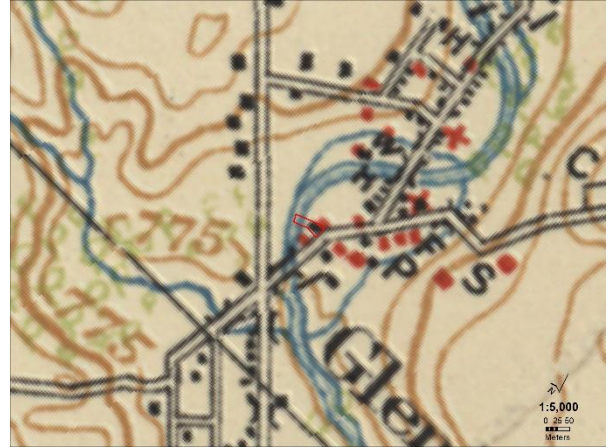


Figure 10: Subject property identified on the 1915 National Topographic Map

In 1924, the property was transferred from Susan Phoebe Williams' estate to Elizabeth and George Glover, who the next month sold the property to Lily Cole Moody.

In November 1930, the property was transferred by quit claim to widow Sarah Hume. Sarah (née Costain) (1885-1971) was the widow of Archibald "Archie" George Hume (1888-1918), who died at the age of 29.

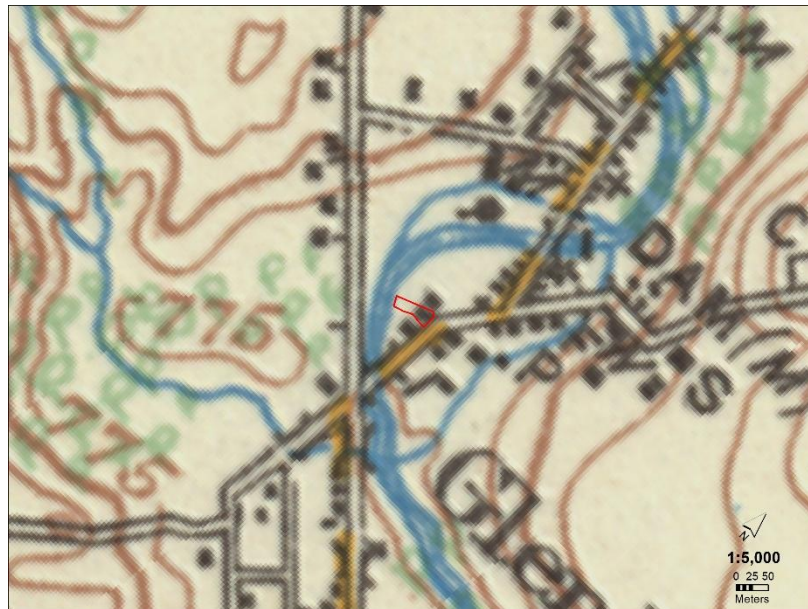


Figure 11: Subject property identified on the 1938 National Topographic Map

In 1957, the property was transferred to Marie and John Moody for \$10,000, who would own the property until August 2009, after which it changed changes a few more times. The property was purchased by its current owners in 2018.





Figure 12: Subject property identified in 1960 aerial photography



Figure 13: Subject property identified in 1977 aerial photography



Figure 14: Subject property identified in 1999 aerial photography

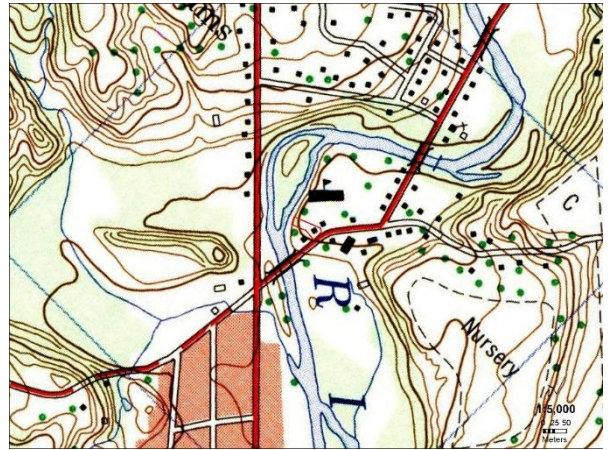


Figure 15: Subject property identified on the 1974 National Topographic Map



Figure 16: 508 Main Street, c.1990 (EHS 00940)



Figure 17: 508 Main Street, c.1990 (EHS 10796)





Figure 18: 508 Main Street, c.2017 (HouseSigma)

## 2.2 Property & Architectural Description



Figure 19: Subject property identified in 2023 aerial photograph

The subject property is an irregularly-shaped parcel located along the west side of Main Street and to the northeast of the Credit River. The property features a two-storey frame building with rear one-storey additions. The original two-storey structure features a gable roof and one-storey porch which

stretches along the front (east) elevation and is clad in contemporary siding. The rear of the property abuts the Credit River and mature trees are located at the rear and side property lines. A one-storey detached garage is located at the rear of the existing residence in addition to some smaller outbuildings.

The front (east) elevation is symmetrical in appearance. The main flatheaded entrance is centered on the elevation at the first storey and features a contemporary surround. Two symmetrically placed, paired flatheaded window openings are extant on either side of the central entrance. At the second storey, five flatheaded window openings are symmetrically placed along the elevation, with the central window opening modified with a smaller window insert. Contemporary shutters are extant on the paired window openings on either side of the central window opening.



Figure 20: Front (east) elevation of the existing building at 504 Main Street (Town of Halton Hills 2025)

The side (south) elevation of the original two-storey building features no existing openings. The front porch wraps around this elevation and terminates at the rear of this elevation where it intersects with the rear one-storey addition. The side gable roof features returning eaves on this elevation.

The side (north) elevation mirrors the south elevation with no extant openings. An additional one-storey rear elevation is extant beyond this elevation.





Figure 21: Side (south) elevation of the existing building at 508 Main Street (Town of Halton Hills 2025)



Figure 22: Side (north) elevation of the existing building at 508 Main Street (Town of Halton Hills 2025)

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

### 2.3 Architectural Style and Analysis

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.

According to John Blumenson's *Ontario Architecture: A Guide to Styles and Building Terms, 1784 to the Present*, typical features characteristic of the Georgian style in Ontario include:

- Symmetrical Facades: The front elevation is highly symmetrical, often centered around a prominent entrance with neo-classical detailing;
- Hipped or Gabled Roofs: Georgian homes typically feature hipped roofs, though gabled roofs are also common;
- Graduated Fenestration: Windows are symmetrically arranged, with larger windows on the ground floor and smaller ones above, often featuring multi-paned sash windows;
- Brick or Stone Construction: Georgian homes are commonly constructed of brick or stone, with bricks often laid in a Flemish bond pattern;
- Classical Detailing: Features such as modillions under the eaves, limestone lintels above windows and doors, cornice with modillion blocks, moulded window surrounds, pedimented porticos; and,
- Chimneys: Symmetrically placed chimneys are a hallmark of Georgian architecture, often located at the center of side elevations.

The existing building at 508 Main Street in Glen Williams is a representative example of a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century industrial building with Georgian influences in the Town of Halton Hills. Built originally as an edge tool factory, the building has retained its symmetrical façade, gable roof, and graduated

fenestration as a residential building with limited architectural detailing, and remains a landmark long Main Street in the community.

### 3.0 Description of Heritage Attributes and Evaluation Checklist

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

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

The Williams Edge Tool Factory Building has physical and design value as a representative mid-nineteenth-century Georgian industrial-form building the community of Glen Williams in the Town of Halton Hills. The existing two-storey frame building has retained its scale, form, and massing, its gable roof, symmetrical façade and graduated fenestration, with little ornamental elements or architectural design features which reflect its original use as an industrial building. A one-storey porch added to the front elevation of the former industrial building reflects its long use, since the 1860s, as a residential building.

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

The Williams Edge Tool Factory Building has significant historical and associative value due to its ties to the founding Williams family and to the early industrial development and entrepreneurial spirit of the area. Built for founder Benajah Williams' son Isaac, the existing building was constructed as part of Williams' industrial complex in 1848 as an edge tool factory and pump manufacturing facility; the construction of this frame building allowed Williams to construct the more costly triple-wythe brick building next door at 504 Main Street as a cabinet and chair factory.

Although the two-storey building at 508 Main Street was used for industrial purposes for only a short time, its long use as a residential building within the community of Glen Williams, and long-term ownership by members of the Williams family, cements its deep roots within the community of Glen Williams and within its industrial past.

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



The Williams Edge Tool Factory Building at 508 Main Street in Glen Williams has significant contextual value. In its original location to the west of the Credit River, adjacent to Williams' second industrial building at 504 Main Street at the gateway to the community of Glen Williams, the existing building and property are physically, visually, and historically linked to the surroundings. Although originally constructed for industrial use, the building has significant links to its historical use as a residential building since the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Along with the other mid-19<sup>th</sup> century buildings along Main Street in this area, the Williams Edge Tool Factory Building is identified as a landmark within the community.

#### **4.0 Summary**

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 508 Main 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 508 Main Street that contribute to its physical and design value are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing Georgian industrial-form building along Main Street in the community of Glen Williams;
- The scale, form, and massing of the two-storey frame building with side gable roof featuring returning eaves;
- The front (east) elevation, including:
  - o At the first storey, the flatheaded entrance centered on the front elevation, and two symmetrically placed, paired flatheaded window openings on either side;
  - o At the second storey, five flatheaded window openings symmetrically placed along the elevation;
- The side (south and south) elevations featuring no openings or fenestration.

The heritage attribute of the property at 508 Main Street that contributes to its historical and associative value is identified as follows:

- The legibility of the existing building within the property as a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, industrial-form Georgian building adaptively-reused for residential use within the community of Glen Williams in the Town of Halton Hills.

The heritage attributes of the property at 508 Main Street that contribute to its contextual value are identified as follows:

- The legibility of the existing building within the property as a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, industrial-form Georgian building adaptively-reused for residential use within the community of Glen Williams in the Town of Halton Hills.

The rear additions, rear elevation of the original two-storey building, and interiors were not investigated as part of this report.

Please note, this Research and Evaluation Report reflects the most up to date findings relating to its cultural heritage value as identified by staff. This report may be updated in future to reflect future findings as required.

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## Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2025)

**Boston Presbyterian Manse**  
9059 Third Line, Scotch Block, Town of Halton Hills

September 2025

**Project Personnel**

<b>Report Authors</b>	Caylee MacPherson, CAHP-Intern Planner – Development Review & Heritage
	with
	Laura Loney, MPlan, MCIP, CAHP, RPP Manager of Heritage Planning
<b>Historical Research</b>	Caylee MacPherson  Laura Loney
<b>Field Review</b>	Caylee MacPherson  Laura Loney
<b>Report Preparation</b>	Laura Loney
<b>Mapping Graphics:</b>	Rehan Waheed, MA Planning Data Analyst
<b>Report Reviewers:</b>	Laura Loney  Bronwyn Parker Director of Planning Policy



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## 1.0 Property Description

<b>9059 Third Line</b>	
<b>Municipality</b>	Town of Halton Hills
<b>County or Region</b>	Regional Municipality of Halton
<b>Legal Description</b>	PT LT 6, CON 4 ESQ, PART 1, 4, 20R920; HALTON HILLS/ESQUESING
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1889
<b>Original Use</b>	Residential
<b>Current Use</b>	Residential
<b>Architect/Building/Designer</b>	William Strathy & Son (Contractor); William Stewart (Architect); William Maxted (Brick layer)
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Victorian with Gothic Revival Influences
<b>Additions/Alterations</b>	N/A
<b>Heritage Status</b>	Listed on the Town's Heritage Register
<b>Recorder(s)</b>	Caylee MacPherson with Laura Loney
<b>Report Date</b>	September 2025

## 2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 9059 Third Line, 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*.

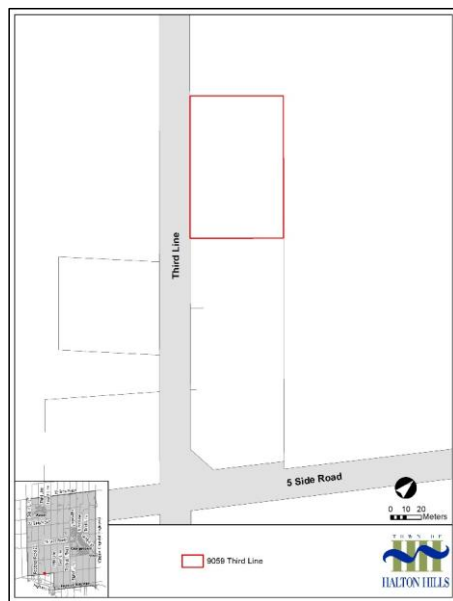


Figure 1: Location Map – 9059 Third Line



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 9059 Third 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 1649-50 amid the conflicts that arose between European colonial powers and their First Nation allies. The Mississaugas (part of the Anishinaabe Nation) arrived in southern Ontario in the 1690s, settling in two groups along the north shore of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The western group, occupying the area between Toronto and Lake Erie, became known as the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. Until the early 19th century, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation followed a seasonal cycle of movement and resource harvesting along the Credit River (Missinnihe, meaning “trusting creek”), and other rivers. In the winter months, extended family groups hunted in the Halton Hills area, travelling south towards the mouth of the river in the spring for the salmon run. The Mississaugas’ fisheries and traditional economies were diminished because of increased Euro-colonial settlement, leading to a state of impoverishment and dramatic population decline.

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

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

### *Early Scottish Settlement and Boston Presbyterian Church*

After the settlement of Esquesing, many Scottish migrants left Scotland and the United States for the area and were granted land in a hamlet later known as “Scotch Block”. In response to the growing Presbyterian population, a service was first held for villagers on Andrew Laidlaw’s farm in June 1820.

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



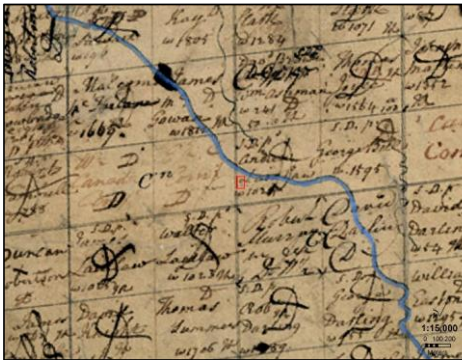


Figure 3: Subject property identified on 1819 Patent Plan



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

A parcel of land was purchased from Andrew Laidlaw in 1824, and work began in 1825 to construct a meeting house. By 1835, the place of worship was complete, and in 1844, the Church was named "Boston Presbyterian" after Thomas Boston, a theologian from Ettrick, Scotland. In 1866, the congregation decided to build a new church, which was completed by 1870. To date, the Boston Presbyterian congregation is still active, and the Church has continued to serve the community for more than 200 years.

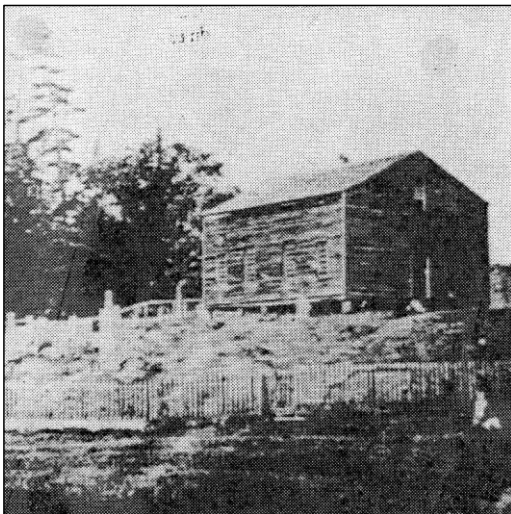


Figure 5: Original frame Presbyterian Church, c.1867 (EHS 12707)

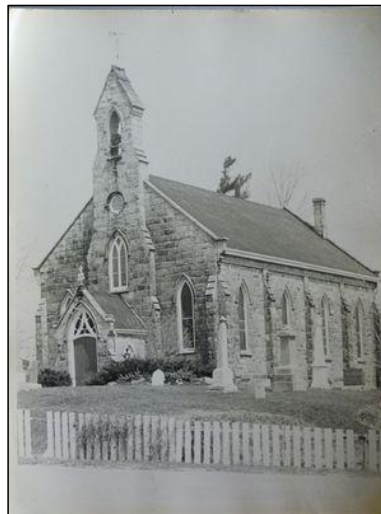
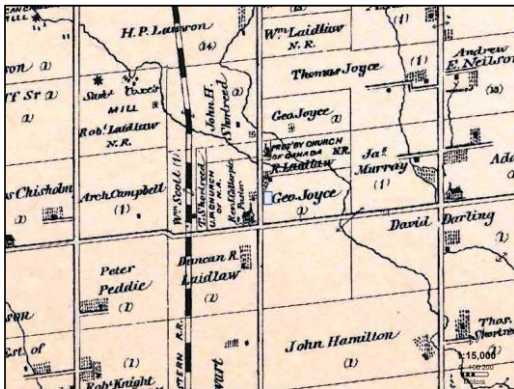


Figure 6: Boston Presbyterian Church, c.1971 (EHS 20745)

At the annual congregational meeting on January 5, 1888, the congregation considered the building of a manse for the home of the next pastor. After approving the construction of a new manse, a building committee was appointed on September 21, 1888, consisting of 15 members of the Church, including Archibald McGibbon, Robert Stewart, Thomas Aitken, Alexander Robertson, Abram Stark, John Sproat, James Murray, John. T. Elliot, Peter Campbell, William Hampshire, James Hume, John Stewart, John Michie, and John Hardy. During the same year, the congregation formed a union with the neighbouring United Presbyterian Church.



On June 20, 1889, William Strathy & Sons from Aberfoyle were retained as contractors to build the extant dwelling. The architect chosen was Mr. William Stewart of Hamilton, who designed several buildings throughout Kentucky, Ohio, Southwestern Ontario, and Toronto. The bricklayer hired was William Maxted of Norval. The manse was constructed down the road from the Boston Presbyterian Church and was directly across from the manse for the United Presbyterian Church (9054 Third Line). The United Church was formerly located down the road at the eastern corner of Third Line and 5 Side Road but was demolished after its closure in 1935.

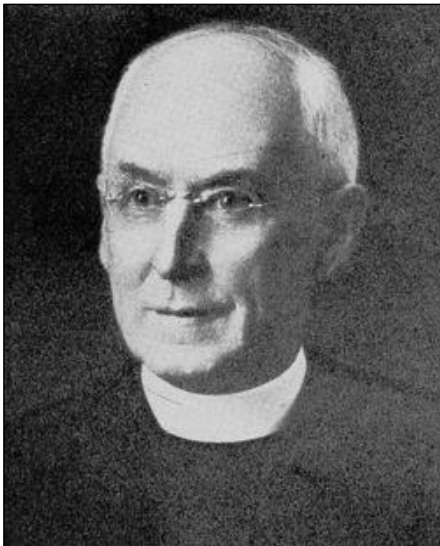


Figure 9: Photograph of Rev. James William Henry Milne, n.d. (Find a Grave Database)



Figure 10: Photograph of Mrs. Alice Milne, n.d. (Find a Grave Database)

The first family to live in the manse was Rev. James William Hendry Milne (1861-1940) and his wife Alice (1863-1952). Before moving to Scotch Block, Rev. Milne had been studying theology at Queen's University in Kingston. Immediately after completing the course, he received a unanimous call to become the pastor of the Boston Church and subsequently moved to the Scotch Block in August 1888.



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



Figure 12: Subject property identified on the 1915 National Topographic Survey

Milne later left the congregation in March 1898 after he received a call to Glebe Presbyterian Church in Ottawa. During his time in Ottawa, he was the President of the Ottawa Ladies' College and later received the honorary degree of D.D. in 1914 from Queen's University.



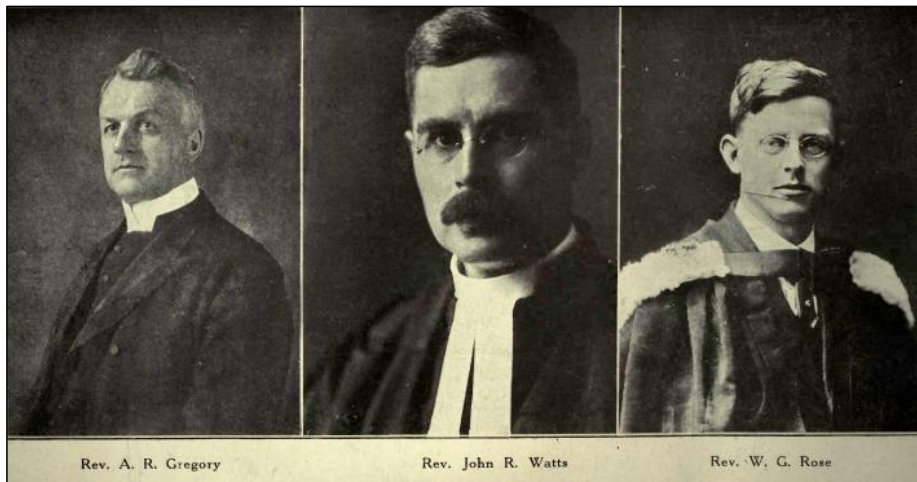


Figure 13: Photographs of Rev. Gregory, Rev. Watts, and Rev. Rose, n.d. (Records and Memories of Boston Church)

The next pastor to lead the Church was Rev. Arthur Ronald Gregory (1863-1911). Gregory, a graduate from both the University of Toronto and Knox College, joined the congregation in September 1898. Bible study was led by Gregory in the extant manse every Monday evening, and he also organized a Young People's Society and conducted weekly prayer meetings on the "mountain" for people who lived remotely. Gregory's wife Mary (née Paterson) (1855-1940) had previously worked as the Principal of the Young Ladies' College in Brantford, however she resigned to get married. During her time in the Church, she led the choir, a large Bible class, and the Women's Missionary Society. Mary and Arthur Gregory lived in the manse with Mary's son, Allison Rolls (1880-1947). In 1904, Gregory resigned from the Church to move back to Toronto, where he took a post-graduate course at Knox College. In later years, both Mary and Arthur became the Principals of Westminster Ladies' College in Toronto.

A few months after Rev. Gregory resigned from his position, Rev. John Watts (1876-1948) became the pastor for Boston Presbyterian Church, moving into the manse with his wife Isabel (née Best) (1874-1960). John Watts attended Shelburne Continuation School and Orangeville Highschool, then Queen's University in 1898 studying Arts and Theology. Due to his poor health, in 1914 Watts decided to resign from his position after serving the Church for nearly 10 years.

On January 29, 1914, a call was given to Rev. William Rose by the Boston Presbyterian Church congregation. Before attending the University of Toronto and Knox College, Rose attended the High and Model Schools of Elora, was employed as a schoolteacher for several years, and worked in a mission field in the Presbytery of Algoma for six months before attending college. After graduating from college, he was an assistant pastor for Rev. McKerroll of Victoria Church in Toronto.

On February 10, 1914, Rose was inducted as minister for the Boston Church congregation and moved into the manse. After 5 years, Rose left the congregation in 1919, and Rev. Robert McDerment was inducted as the pastor on March 18, 1919.





Figure 14: Photograph of Rev. McDermott, n.d.  
(Records and Memories of Boston Church)



Figure 15: Subject property identified on the 1922 National Topographic Survey

The manse served as the home for the various pastors that oversaw the Boston Presbyterian Church congregation up until 1957, when the property was sold to Robert Irving for \$7,000. The congregation voted to sell the property as a new manse had been purchased in Milton between both the Boston and Omagh Presbyterian congregations. In 1968, Irving sold the property to Elmer French. The property was sold to Bob Thompson in 1990 and was then purchased by the current owners in 1992.



Figure 16: Subject property identified on the 1929 National Topographic Survey

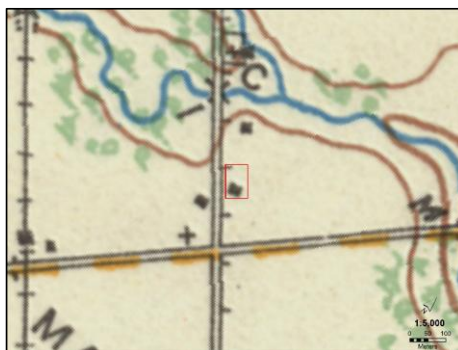


Figure 17: Subject property identified on the 1938 National Topographic Survey



Figure 18: Subject property identified on 1954 aerial photography



Figure 19: Subject property identified on 1999 aerial photography



Figure 20: Subject property identified on 2007 aerial photography



Figure 21: Subject property identified on 2015 aerial photography

## 2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is located on the northeast side of Third Line in the community of Scotch Block within the Town of Halton Hills. The property is a rectangular-shaped lot and features a two-storey brick building with projecting plinth foundation, tall brick chimneys, decorative brick banding beneath the eaves, and a covered front porch. The property can be accessed via a paved driveway from Third Line.



Figure 22: Subject property identified on 2025 aerial photography



Figure 23: Front elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2025)

The front elevation features a two-storey projecting bay with three flatheaded window openings at the first and second storeys, each featuring a stone sill string course, jack arches, and hood moulds. Between each storey is a thin decorative projecting brick band. The remaining front elevation containing the projecting bay features a gable roof with decorative brick corbels on either end. The front elevation also features a one-storey L-shaped covered porch with a hipped roof, decorative frieze, decorative brackets, plain columns, and wooden railings. Two flatheaded entryways are featured beneath the covered porch, with one featuring a transom. Above the covered porch is a single flatheaded window opening with a stone sill, jack arch, and hood mould.



Figure 24: Front (southwest) elevation of the subject dwelling showcasing the decorative brickwork and wooden porch (Town of Halton Hills 2025)



Figure 25: Front porch of the subject dwelling with decorative wooden frieze and brackets (Town of Halton Hills 2025)



Towards the side (southeast) elevation is the continuation of the covered porch. Directly above the front porch are two flatheaded window openings with stone sills, jack arches, and hood moulds. The remaining side (southeast) elevation features a projecting façade with a gable roof, brick corbelling, and two flatheaded window openings with stone sills, jack arches, and hood moulds at the first and second storeys. Directly in the centre of the gable peak is a brick chimney.



Figure 26: Partial side (southeast) elevation of the subject dwelling (Google Streetview 2022)



Figure 27: Partial side (northwest) elevation of the subject dwelling (Google Streetview 2022)

On the other side (northwest) elevation is a bay projecting window at the first storey with two flatheaded window openings with stone sills, jack arches, and hood moulds. Two similar window openings can be observed at the second storey above the bay window, with a tall chimney above the roofline. The remaining side elevation features a projecting façade with a gable roof, brick corbelling, and two flatheaded window openings with stone sills, jack arches, and hood moulds at the first and second storeys.





Figure 28: View of the one-storey accessory building on the subject property from Third Line (Town of Halton Hills 2025)



Figure 29: View of the one-storey accessory building on the subject property from Third Line (Town of Halton Hills 2025)

Towards the northwest corner of the property is a one-storey accessory building, which features two large entryways and a single flatheaded entryway.

### 2.3 Architectural Style & Comparative Analysis

During the Victorian era, many architectural styles were commonly used, such as the Italianate, Gothic Revival, Romanesque, Queen Anne, Second Empire, and Art and Crafts styles. Typically, Victorian-era buildings were constructed using brick, stone, or timber. Towards the final decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Queen Anne Revival style became a popular architectural style, primarily used by the wealthy upper middle classes to mark their new lives and successes in Canada. Shannon Kyles notes in *Ontario Architecture* that the inspiration of Queen Anne Revival architecture was from medieval principles of neighbourhoods and towns that focused on craftsmanship and community.

The Queen Anne Revival style featured a variety of decorative elements and forms, with complex and variable aesthetics that served to express the success of those who built the homes, often featuring characteristics such as:

- Asymmetrical facades
- Chimney stacks
- Front verandahs with decorative elements
- Steeply pitched and irregular rooflines
- Front-facing gables
- Overhanging eaves
- Towers with turrets in the corners
- Two-storey bays
- Unusual windows
- Detailed textures

**Commented [LL1]:** Victorian-era residential building with Queen Anne Revival influences - see 39 Willow St N for languages/clarifying description

The existing building has retained many of its original features since its construction in 1889 and can be described as a representative example of a Victorian-era residential building with Queen Anne Revival influences. The dwelling features many elements typical of the Queen Anne Revival style, including the steeply pitched roof, asymmetrical façade, two-storey bay, front facing gable peak, stacked brick chimneys, decorative brick banding, as well as the verandah with wooden radiating spindles, decorative brackets, architrave, and frieze. The building also features elements that can be generally described as typical of Victorian-era residential architecture and applied to various styles, including the projecting bays, flatheaded window openings with jack arches, projecting plinth foundation, brick corbelling, limestone sills and stringcourse, and tall stacked brick chimneys.

Throughout the Town of Halton Hills, there are very few Victorian-era Queen Anne Revival buildings identified on the Town's Heritage Register, including as 38 Willow Street North (Figure 30) and 39 Willow Street North (Figure 31).



Figure 30: Queen Anne Revival building at 38 Willow Street North, Acton (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 31: Queen Anne Revival building at 39 Willow Street, Acton (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Both examples of Queen Anne Revival residential buildings feature a similar layout to the Boston Presbyterian Manse, including the wooden verandahs, front facing gables, brick construction, and asymmetrical layout. Additionally, the Knox Presbyterian Manse at 39 Willow Street features a similar two-storey bay, decorative brick banding at the first and second storey, flatheaded window openings with jack arches, and a wraparound verandah. However, the Boston Presbyterian Manse remains one of the only examples of a Victorian-era Queen Anne Revival style building in the community of Scotch Block.

### 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	<b>X</b>
Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit	<b>X</b>
Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	<b>N/A</b>

The Boston Presbyterian Manse at 9059 Third Line is a unique, rare, and representative example of a late-nineteenth-century Victorian-era dwelling with Queen Anne Revival influences within the community of Scotch Block in the Town of Halton Hills. The c.1889 two-storey red-brick dwelling features design elements typical of the Queen Anne Revival style, including the steeply pitched roof, asymmetrical façade, two-storey bay, front facing gable peak, stacked brick chimneys, decorative brick banding, as well as the verandah with wooden radiating spindles, decorative brackets, architrave, and frieze.

The building also features elements that are common amongst Victorian-era buildings and are extant within various styles of the period, including the flatheaded window openings with jack arches, projecting plinth foundation, brick corbelling, limestone sills and stringcourse, and tall stacked brick chimneys. The decorative brick work, such as the brick corbels and banding, display a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit.

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

The Boston Presbyterian Manse at 9059 Third Line is associated with the nearby Boston Presbyterian Church, serving as a manse for ministers and their family for nearly 70 years. The Boston Presbyterian congregation was formed in 1820 and was created due to the large presence of Scottish immigrants in the area. At the annual congregational meeting on January 5, 1888, the congregation considered the building of a manse for the home of the next pastor. After approving the construction of a new manse, a building committee was appointed on September 21, 1888, and consisted of 15 members of the Church, including Archibald McGibbon, Robert Stewart, Thomas Aitken, Alexander Robertson, Abram Stark, John Sproat, James Murray, John T. Elliot, Peter Campbell, William Hampshire, James Hume, John Stewart, John Michie, and John Hardy. Throughout the ownership of the Boston Church, the manse hosted several ministers and their families up until 1957, including Rev. James Milne, Rev. Gregory, Rev. Watts, Rev. Rose, and Rev. McDermott.

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

The Boston Presbyterian Manse at 9059 Third Line has contextual value as it is important in defining, maintaining, and supporting the rural character of Scotch Block. The former manse is physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings, and accommodated several ministers from the nearby Boston Presbyterian Church. Due to the setback of the house, and the vegetation partially obscuring the front and side elevations, the property has not been identified as a landmark.

#### 4.0 Summary

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 9059 Third 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 9059 Third Line are identified as follows:

- The scale, form, and massing of the two-storey c.1889 Victorian-era Queen Anne Revival residential building with hipped-gable roof, projecting brick plinth foundation, and brick banding;
- The materials, including brick, stone, and wood;
- The front (southwest) elevation, including:
  - Two storey projecting bay, including:
    - Brick banding at the first and second storey;
    - Flatheaded window openings at the first and second storey with jack arches, hood moulds, and projecting limestone stringcourse sills; and,
    - Hipped roof;
  - Front gable peak with brick corbelling and banding directly beneath the roofline;
  - Flatheaded window opening with jack arch, hood mould, and stone sill;
  - L-shaped porch with decorative frieze and brackets;
  - Two flatheaded entryways;
- The side (southeast) elevation, including:
  - Flatheaded window openings jack arches, hood moulds, and stone sills;
  - Tall brick chimneys; and,
  - Brick corbelling.

The identified heritage attribute of the property at 9059 Third Line that contributes to its historical and associative value includes:

- The legibility of the Victorian-era Queen Anne Revival residential building along Third Line within the community of Scotch Block in the Town of Halton Hills.

The identified heritage attributes of the property at 9059 Third Line that contribute to its contextual value include:

- The legibility of the Victorian-era Queen Anne Revival residential building along Third Line within the community of Scotch Block in the Town of Halton Hills;



- The setback, location, and orientation of the c.1889 Boston Presbyterian Manse on the northeast side of Third Line in the community of Scotch Block; and,
- The scale, form, and massing of the two-storey Victorian-era Queen Anne Revival residential building.

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

Please note, this Research and Evaluation Report reflects the most up to date findings relating to its cultural heritage value as identified by staff. This report may be updated in future to reflect future findings as required.

## 5.0 Sources

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