



## HERITAGE HALTON HILLS COMMITTEE AGENDA

**Date:** Wednesday, February 19, 2025, 4:30 p.m.  
**Location:** Esquesing Room - Halton Hills Town Hall  
1 Halton Hills Drive  
**Members:** Councillor C. Somerville, Chair, Councillor J. Racinsky, C. Donaldson, L. Quinlan, M. Rowe, R. Denny, A. Walker, T. Brown

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY/CONFLICT OF INTEREST
3. RECEIPT OF PREVIOUS MINUTES
  - a. Minutes of the Heritage Halton Hills Committee Meeting held on January 15, 2025.
4. SCHEDULED ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION
  - a. Research and Evaluation Report - 10454 Regional Road 25 - Dufferin School (Speyside)
  - b. Research and Evaluation Report - 11999 Fifth Line - Gibraltar School (Limehouse)
  - c. Research and Evaluation Report - 2 King Street - McCuiag-Feller House (Georgetown)
  - d. Research and Evaluations Report - 53 Charles Street - Pinegrove Cottage (Georgetown)
  - e. Research and Evaluation Report - 510 Main Street - Moffit Forster House (Glen Williams)
  - f. Property for Additional Consideration - 9 Queen Street (Georgetown)
  - g. Properties for Additional Consideration - Tweedle Street Properties (Glen Williams)
  - h. Update - 8 Albert Street (Georgetown)
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 January 15, 2025, in the Esquesing Room at Town Hall, 1 Halton Hills Drive, Halton Hills, ON.

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

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

**Others:** D. Putica, Representative of the owners of 9709 Fifth Line

---

#### 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 or conflict of interest.

#### 3. RECEIPT OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

##### 3.a Minutes of the Heritage Halton Hills Committee Meeting held on November 20, 2024.

Recommendation No. HHH-2025-0001

THAT the Minutes of the Heritage Halton Hills Committee Meeting held on November 20, 2024 be received.

**CARRIED**

#### 4. SCHEDULED ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

##### 4.a Heritage Conservation Award

C. MacPherson advised that 36 Edith Street has been nominated for the Heritage Conservation Award for the reconstruction of the original porch. The porch's character-defining elements were identified using historical documentation, physical evidence, and comparative analysis. The corbels were crafted using old-growth pine timbers from a previous interior renovation. The porch posts were reclaimed from a heritage home located in Rosedale, Ontario, which matched the original post markings. For these reasons staff are supportive of 36 Edith Street receiving the annual Heritage Conservation Award for restoration.

Recommendation No. HHH-2025-0002

THAT the Owner of the property at 36 Edith Street be presented with the annual Heritage Conservation Award for the restoration of the porch on the front elevation at the next available Council meeting.

**CARRIED**

##### 4.b Research and Evaluation Report - 15 Queen Street - Atkinson-Lake House

C. MacPherson provided an overview of the research and evaluation report for the property located at 15 Queen Street, Georgetown. It meets 4 out of the 9 criteria for designation. It is a representative example of a late-nineteenth-century vernacular residential building with Gothic Revival influences. It is associated with Atkinson, Lake, Glassey, Dale families, as well as John J. Gibbons and Laurent Thibault. The property serves to define and maintain the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century character of properties surrounding the former Grand Trunk Railway Station. The owners are supportive of designation. For these reasons staff recommend designation.

Recommendation No. HHH-2025-0003

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

**CARRIED**

**4.c Research and Evaluation Report - 13718 22 Side Road - Samuel Kennedy House**

C. MacPherson provided an overview of the research and evaluation report for the property located at 13718 22 Side Road, Halton Hills. It meets 3 out of the 9 criteria for designation. It is a representative example of a rare, early nineteenth-century vernacular Loyalist Georgian cottage. It is associated with Samuel Kennedy, William Tost, Morris Saxe, and Benson Case. The property physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings, and has remained in its original location since 1826. The owners are supportive of designation. For these reasons staff recommend designation.

Recommendation No. HHH-2025-0004

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommend Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property at 13718 22 Sideroad for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

**CARRIED**

**4.d Research and Evaluation Report - 9104 Dublin Line - Creighton-Moore Farmhouse**

A. Foster provided an overview of the research and evaluation report for the property located at 9104 Dublin Line, Halton Hills. It meets 4 out of the 9 criteria for designation. It is a representative example of a late-nineteenth-century agricultural residence in the Ontario Gothic Cottage style. It is associated with the Creighton, Moore, and Chisholm families. The property remains physically, functionally, and visually linked to its surroundings. For these reasons staff recommend designation.

Recommendation No. HHH-2025-0005

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommend Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property at 9104 Dublin Line for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

**CARRIED**



**4.e Research and Evaluation Report - 9296 Dublin Line - McCallum House**

A. Foster provided an overview of the research and evaluation report for the property located at 9296 Dublin Line, Halton Hills. It meets 4 out of the 9 criteria for designation. It is a representative example of a mid-nineteenth-century Georgian Farmhouse. It is associated the McCallum family for nearly 200 years. The property remains physically, functionally, and visually linked to its surroundings. For these reasons staff recommend designation.

Recommendation No. HHH-2025-0006

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommend Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property at 9296 Dublin Line for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

**CARRIED**

**4.f Research and Evaluation Report - 99-103 Main Street South - Wright Block**

A. Foster provided an overview of the research and evaluation report for the property located at 99-103 Main Street, Georgetown. It meets 4 out of the 9 criteria for designation. It is a representative example of mid nineteenth-century vernacular commercial architecture within downtown Georgetown. It has 160 years of continuous commercial use including Henry Wright's dry goods store, the Willson family's furniture store and funeral parlour, J.J. Gibbens' bakery, and the Georgetown Herald. The property remains physically, functionally, and visually linked to its surroundings. For these reasons staff recommend designation.

Recommendation No. HHH-2025-0007

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommend Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property at 99-103 Main Street.

**CARRIED**

**4.g Research and Evaluation Report - 9709 Fifth Line - Fisher Farmhouse**

A. Foster provided an overview of the research and evaluation report for the property located at 9709 Fifth Line, Halton Hills. It meets 4 out of the 9 criteria for designation. It is a representative example of a late nineteenth-century Gothic Revival Farmhouse. It is associated with the Fisher, Hume, and Wilson Families. The property remains physically, functionally, and visually linked to its surroundings.

D. Putica expressed concerns about designation and requested further consultation with staff.

Staff agreed to meet with D. Putica and the owners of the property to provide them with further information about designation.

The Committee agreed to defer making a decision about this property to a future meeting date to allow for further discussions with the owners.

Recommendation No. HHH-2025-0008

THAT Heritage Halton Hills defer a decision with respect to the property located at 9709 Fifth Line, Halton Hills to a future Heritage Halton Hills Committee Meeting.

**CARRIED**

**4.h Research and Evaluation Report - 6 Queen Street - Bowman-Lane House**

C. MacPherson provided an overview of the research and evaluation report for the property located at 6 Queen Street, Georgetown. It meets 4 out of the 9 criteria for designation. It is a representative example of a Gothic Revival residential building. It is associated with the Bowman, Lane, and Savings families. The property remains physically, functionally, and visually linked to its surroundings. The owners are supportive of designation. For these reasons staff recommend designation.

Recommendation No. HHH-2025-0009

THAT Heritage Halton Hills recommend Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property at 6 Queen Street for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

**CARRIED**

**4.i Heritage Property Grant Program (HPGP) Eligibility - Follow-up**

L. Loney advised the committee that there are guidelines for approval of the Heritage Property Grant Program that stipulates that approved grants will be for work directly related to repair, reconstruction and restoration of heritage features. When the program was under subscribed to the guidelines may have been more loosely followed. However, as the program has become more popular and the program is being funded by the Town of Halton Hills and not a third party, the guidelines will be applied more strictly. Staff will consult with the committee on any changes to the guidelines that may assist in the administration of the grant program.

**4.j Verbal Update - 2 Guelph Street**

L. Loney advised that the Town received an Objection to the Notice of Intention to Designate with respect to 2 Guelph Street, Georgetown on December 3, 2024. L. Loney advised that the Objection Report will be brought to Council on February 10, 2025. L. Loney advised that staff will be recommending proceeding with the designation by-law.

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

**6. ADJOURNMENT**

The meeting adjourned at 4:58 p.m.

# Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2023)

**Dufferin School**  
10454 Regional Road 25, Speyside, Town of Halton Hills

January 2025

**Project Personnel**

**Report Authors**

Caylee MacPherson, CAHP Intern  
Planner – Development Review & Heritage

with

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

**Historical Research**

Caylee MacPherson

Laura Loney

**Field Review**

Caylee MacPherson

Laura Loney

**Report Preparation**

Laura Loney

**Mapping Graphics:**

Rehan Waheed, MA  
Planning Data Analyst

**Report Reviewers:**

Laura Loney

Bronwyn Parker  
Director of Planning Policy

John Linhardt  
Commissioner of Planning & Development

## Table of Contents

1.0 Property Description .....	5
2.0 Background .....	5
2.1 Historical Background .....	6
2.2 Property & Architectural Description.....	14
2.3 Architectural Style & Comparative Analysis.....	19
3.0 Description of Heritage Attributes and Evaluation Checklist .....	21
4.0 Summary .....	22
5.0 Sources.....	24

## Table of Figures

Figure 1: Location Map – 10454 Regional Road 25.....	5
Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 10454 Regional Road 25.....	5
Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan .....	7
Figure 4: Subject property identified on Tremaine’s 1858 <i>Map of the County of Halton, Canada West</i> .....	7
Figure 5: Schoolhouse identified on the 1877 Halton County Atlas .....	7
Figure 6: Advertisement for Gurney’s Wooden Furnaces ( <i>Canadian Champion</i> , July 13, 1893, pg. 3) .....	7
Figure 7: Datestone inscribed “1892” on the side (southwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024).....	8
Figure 8: Datestone inscribed “D, S.S. No. 10, 1903” on the front (northeast) elevation (Halton’s Scotch Block).....	8
Figure 9: Subject property identified on the 1909 National Topographic Survey.....	9
Figure 10: Subject property identified on the 1915 National Topographic Survey.....	9
Figure 11: Subject property identified on the 1933 National Topographic Survey.....	9
Figure 12: Front (northwest) elevation of Dufferin School, c. 1944 (EHS11532) .....	9
Figure 13: Advertisement for tenders for painting of Dufferin School ( <i>Georgetown Herald</i> , July 9, 1941, p. 8) .....	10
Figure 14: Subject property identified on the 1942 National Topographic Survey.....	10
Figure 15: Original rear (southwest) elevation of Dufferin School, c.1950 (EHS18897) .....	10
Figure 16: Pen and Ink sketch of Speyside Public School, c.1960 (EHS22769) .....	10
Figure 17: Photograph of Dr. Elizabeth Smith, n.d. (University of Waterloo WA10-40-2149) .....	11
Figure 18: Photograph of William Hampshire, c.1940s (Milton Historical Society 5964) .....	11
Figure 19: Photograph of John Yaremko as the Ontario Minister of Transport, c.1959 (University of Toronto).....	12
Figure 20: Lois Swan at the North Halton Golf and Country Club ( <i>Independent &amp; Free Press</i> , April 30, 1995, p. 22) .....	12
Figure 21: Subject property identified on 1980 aerial photography.....	13
Figure 22: Subject property identified on 1999 aerial photography.....	13
Figure 23: Subject property identified on 2007 aerial photography.....	13
Figure 24: Subject property identified on 2023 aerial photography.....	13
Figure 25: Partial front (northeast) and side (northwest) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2023).....	14

Figure 26: Front (northeast) elevation obscured by vegetation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)..... 14

Figure 27: Datestone located beneath the gable peak inscribed “D, S.S. No. 10, 1903” (Halton’s Scotch Block)..... 14

Figure 28: Side (northwest) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)..... 15

Figure 29: Original window along the side (northwest) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024) ..... 15

Figure 30: Contemporary addition on the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)..... 15

Figure 31: Bell and cupola located on the roof of the contemporary addition (Town of Halton Hills 2024) ..... 15

Figure 32: Side (southeast) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024) ..... 16

Figure 33: Datestone inscribed "1892" on the side (southeast) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)..... 16

Figure 34: Side (southeast) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024) ..... 16

Figure 35: Side (southeast) elevation of the subject dwelling showcasing the contemporary addition (Town of Halton Hills 2024)..... 16

Figure 36: Rear (southwest) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024) ..... 17

Figure 37: Rear contemporary accessory structure (Town of Halton Hills 2024)..... 17

Figure 38: Former entryway on the interior of the subject building (Town of Halton Hills 2024)..... 17

Figure 39: Brick soldier course lintel located above the former entryway (Town of Halton Hills 2024)..... 17

Figure 40: Entryway used for the former schoolhouse (Town of Halton Hills 2024) ..... 18

Figure 41: Wooden beam covering the former flagpole opening (Town of Halton Hills 2024) ..... 18

Figure 42: Prospective one-room schoolhouse design (*The Canada Farmer*, Vol. 3, no. 12, p.189) ..... 19

Figure 43: Prospective one-room schoolhouse design (*The Canada Farmer*, Vol. 3, no. 12, p.189) ..... 19

Figure 44: Prospective one-room schoolhouse floorplan (*The School House, Its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangements*, p. 45)..... 20

Figure 45: Prospective one-room schoolhouse design (*The School House, Its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangements*, p. 44)..... 20

Figure 46: Former S.S. No. 17 Milton Heights School (Halton’s Scotch Block)..... 21

Figure 47: Former Zion School, S.S. No. 12, built c.1869, photograph taken c. 1890 (North York Historical Society)..... 21



## 1.0 Property Description

<b>10454 Regional Road 25</b>	
<b>Municipality</b>	Speyside, Town of Halton Hills
<b>County or Region</b>	Regional Municipality of Halton
<b>Legal Description</b>	PT LT 13, CON 2 ESQ, AS IN 488762; HALTON HILLS/ESQUESING
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1873-1875
<b>Original Use</b>	Institutional
<b>Current Use</b>	Residential
<b>Architect/Building/Designer</b>	Trustees of S.S. No. 5
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Vernacular One-room Ontario Rural Schoolhouse
<b>Additions/Alterations</b>	Rear Addition
<b>Heritage Status</b>	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
<b>Recorder(s)</b>	Caylee MacPherson with Laura Loney
<b>Report Date</b>	January 2025

## 2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 10454 Regional Road 25, Speyside, 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*.

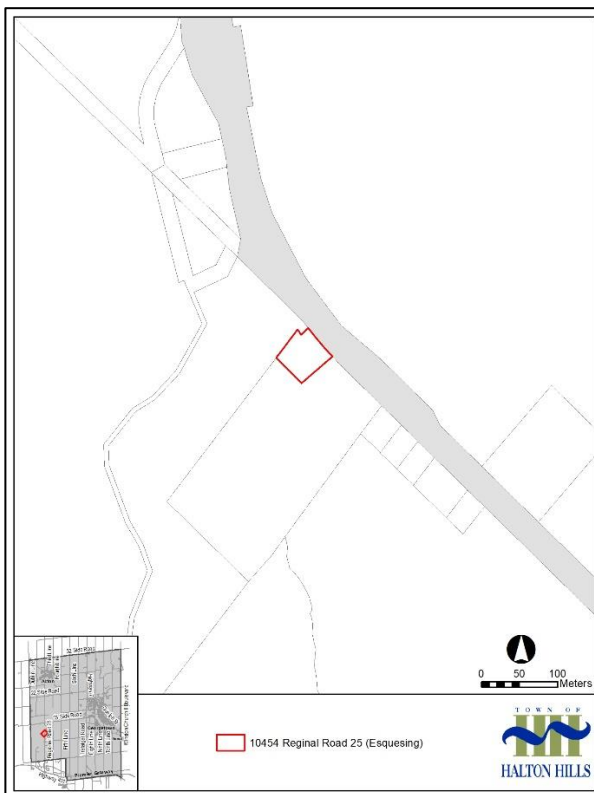


Figure 1: Location Map – 10454 Regional Road 25



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 10454 Regional Road 25



## 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 European Settlement and S.S. No. 5 Trustees*

In 1875, John McNaughton was granted the patent for 100 acres at Lot 13, Concession 2 in Esquesing. During the same year, McNaughton sold  $\frac{3}{4}$  acres of his land to the Trustees of S.S. No. 5 Esquesing for \$50. Following the sale, the boundary for S.S. No. 10 was established, including area from parts of S.S. No. 1 (Waterloo School) and S.S. No. 5 (Ligny School), as both schools were too far of a distance for the increasing number of children living in Speyside. Promptly following the sale, the Trustees of S.S. No. 5

---

<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.

constructed the c.1875 frame one-room schoolhouse, introducing S.S. No. 10 Dufferin School to Speyside.



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan

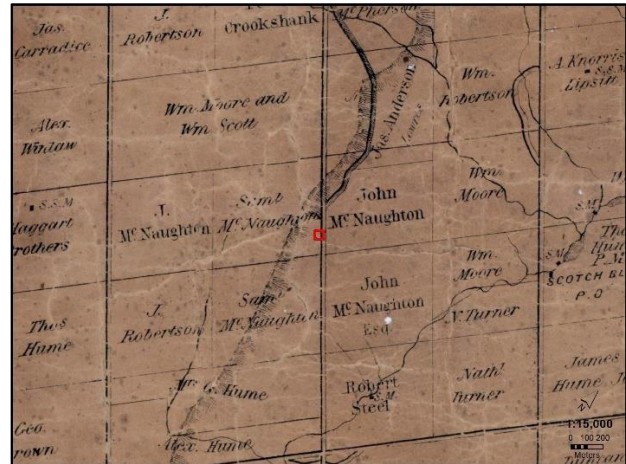


Figure 4: Subject property identified on Tremaine's 1858 Map of the County of Halton, Canada West

Many townships throughout Ontario, including Esquesing Township, were divided into school sections through the *Common School Act* in 1846. These school sections were typically 5-8 square kilometres. The *Common School Act* also regulated the election of trustees, rates levied to support schools, the construction of new schools, teacher examination and licensing, curriculum and government grants. Prior to the construction of Dufferin School, children also had the option to attend a community school in the Speyside village hall, which was then located at the southeast corner of the intersection at Regional Road 25 and 15 Side Road (no longer extant).

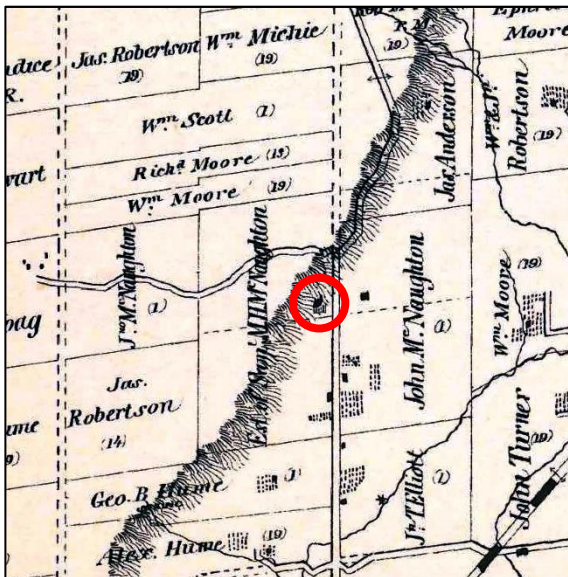


Figure 5: Schoolhouse identified on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*

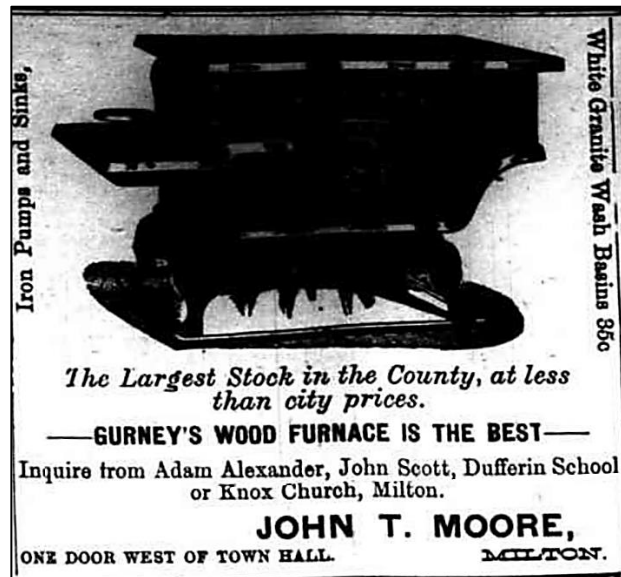


Figure 6: Advertisement for Gurney's Wooden Furnaces (*Canadian Champion*, July 13, 1893, p. 3)

Aside from Speyside's distance from nearby school sections, the schoolhouse was also likely built due to the introduction of the *Ontario School Act* (the "Act"). Introduced in 1871, the Act was championed by

Egerton Ryerson, who strongly believed in the idea of taxes supporting schools and increasing their accessibility to more children.

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

With the changes made by the *Act*, there was a need to construct new one- and two-room schoolhouses to accommodate the growing student populations. In response, many communities took advantage of these government grants to build and operate new schools.

Dufferin School was likely named for Lord Dufferin (1826-1902), Canada's Governor General between 1872-1878. Dufferin School was a one-room schoolhouse and typically accommodated students aged 6 to 17 and often had a single teacher who worked concurrently with students of different education levels.

An "1892" datestone located on the foundation indicates alterations were undertaken to the schoolhouse. During this time, new double desks were bought to replace the combined desks and benches. In total, the schoolhouse had nearly 20 students by 1892.

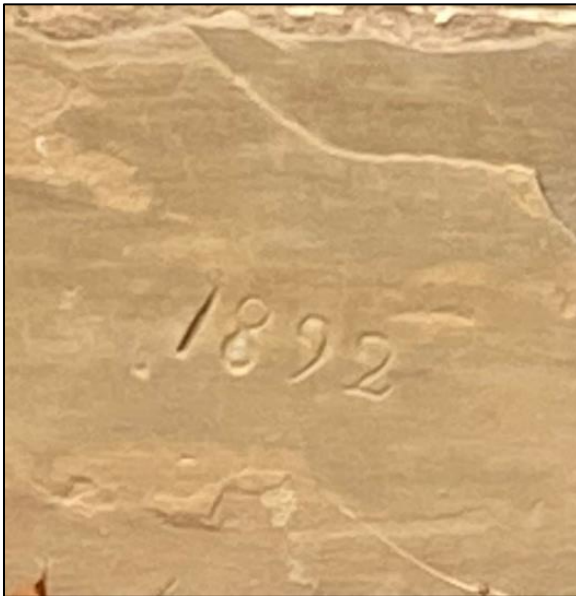


Figure 7: Datestone inscribed "1892" on the side (southwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 8: Datestone inscribed "D, S.S. No. 10, 1903" on the front (northeast) elevation (*Halton's Scotch Block*)

Further work was completed in 1903, with the addition of a brick veneer façade and the introduction of two new entrances towards the rear of the school. These entrances replaced the original stairs and porch, as they were considered to be dangerous. Above the gable peak on the front elevation is a datestone inscribed "D, S.S. No. 10, 1903", confirming the date of these changes.





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



Figure 10: Subject property identified on the 1915 *National Topographic Survey*

By the 1930s, a new cement tank was installed to collect water from a nearby spring, providing running water to the school. Students were often tasked with keeping the school warm throughout the winter and lighting the basement furnace before the school day started. During the Great Depression, people often snuck into the basement of the school to seek shelter and stay warm.

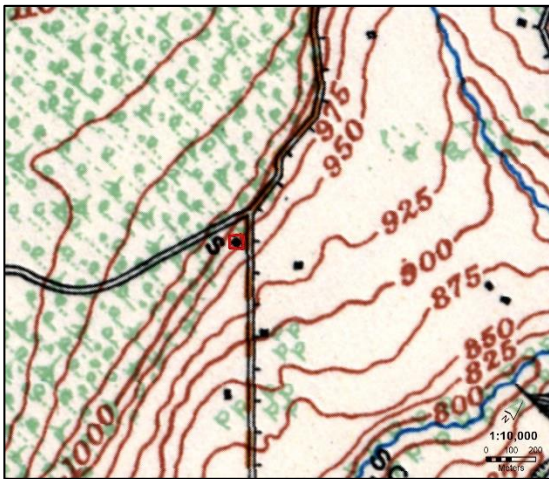


Figure 11: Subject property identified on the 1933 *National Topographic Survey*



Figure 12: Front (northwest) elevation of Dufferin School, c. 1944 (EHS 11532)

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



Figure 13: Advertisement for tenders for painting of Dufferin School (*Georgetown Herald*, July 9, 1941, p. 8)

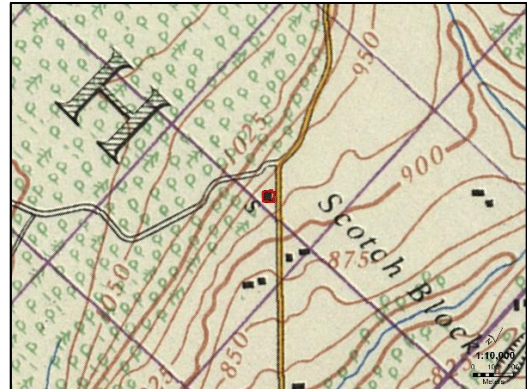


Figure 14: Subject property identified on the 1942 *National Topographic Survey*

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

In 1945, Dufferin School, along with Lorne, Dublin, Mount Pleasant, and Waterloo Schools formed School Area No. 1, Esquesing Township. In 1960, Speyside School was constructed north of Speyside along 17 Sideroad and Regional Road 25, offering a new five room public school for 180 pupils. Following the opening of Speyside School, Dufferin, Lorne, Dublin, Mount Pleasant, and Waterloo Schools were permanently closed. Pupils often commuted to school by bus, with only 10 students travelling to school by foot.



Figure 15: Original rear (southwest) elevation of Dufferin School, c.1950 (EHS 18897)

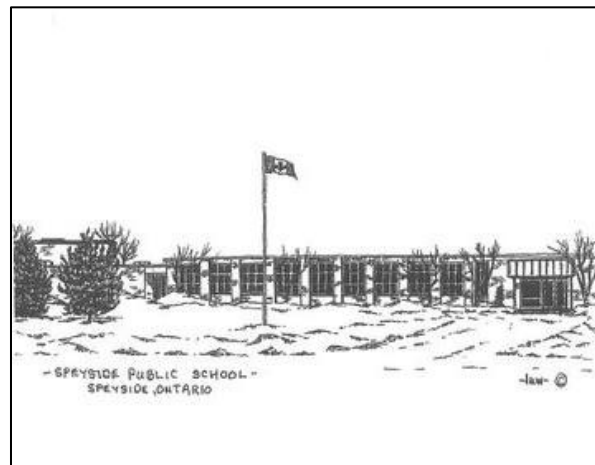


Figure 16: Pen and Ink sketch of Speyside Public School, c.1960 (EHS 22769)

In the earlier years of schoolhouses, teachers were often female and boarded with local families. Over the years, many teachers were employed at S.S. No. 10 Dufferin, including Dr. Elizabeth Smith (1859-1949). Dr. Smith taught in Speyside in 1878, two years before leaving for medical school at Queen's University, later graduating as one of the three members from Queen's University's first class of female medical students. After graduation, Dr. Smith established the first woman-led medical practice in



Hamilton in 1884, practicing there for two years. After marrying Dr. Adam Shortt, Dr. Smith started to focus on medical education and women's advocacy in Kingston and later Ottawa. Dr. Smith was a registrar and professor at the Women's Medical College, organizer of Ottawa's Canadian Club, and also led many women's organizations. During her time in Speyside, Dr. Smith maintained a personal journal, documenting her experiences while teaching at Dufferin.



Figure 17: Photograph of Dr. Elizabeth Smith, n.d. (University of Waterloo WA10-40-2149)

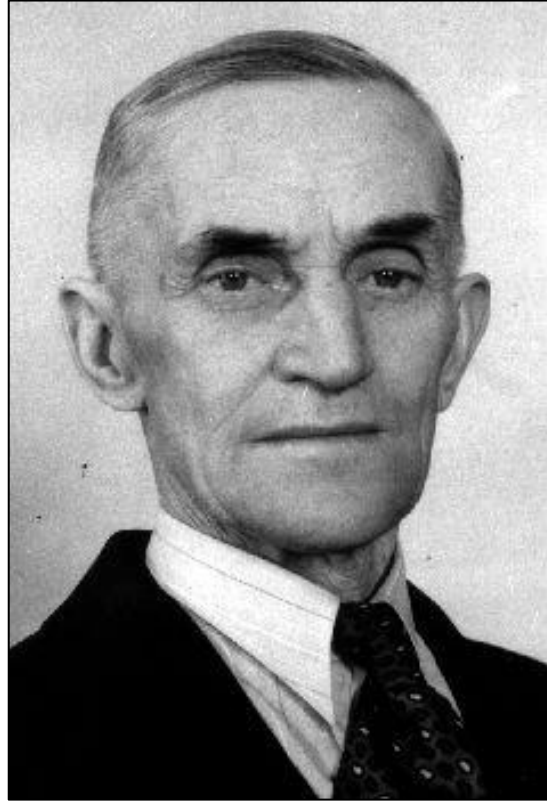


Figure 18: Photograph of William Hampshire, c.1940s (Milton Historical Society 5964)

In addition to teachers, many students have passed through Dufferin School throughout the years. One of its most notable students was William James Laird Hampshire (1873-1968), who was born in Fergus, but later moved to a 200-acre farm in Speyside, helping his family clear the land. In his youth, William helped build a stone home located at 9920 Regional Road 25, later purchasing it in the 1920s. During construction, William carried the stone and mortar for the original owner, Joseph Bate.

After his time at Dufferin School, he later served as a Trustee of the school for 30 years. William spent seven years on Esquesing Council, two of the years being Deputy-Reeve, two years as Reeve, and four years a County Councillor. Additionally, William was a member of Boston Presbyterian Church for 80 years, taught a Bible class for 26 years, and was a Sunday school superintendent for 25 years. William was also President of the County Sunday School Association for several years. By 1930, William was established as an elder until his death in 1968.

In 1935, William became the Sherrif, Surrogate Court Registrar, and Local Registrar of Deeds for the County of Halton. He held these positions until 1946. As a life-long Liberal, William ran in the 1926 federal election to represent the riding of Halton, but was beaten out by the Conservative candidate, Dr.

R. K. Anderson. William was also once President of the Canadian Club in Milton, which was a men's social club.

### *1960s to Present*

Following the closure of Dufferin School, the property was then sold to John Yaremko (1918-2010) and Mary Yaremko (née Maturyn) (d.2005) for \$3,000 in 1961. John Yaremko was born in Welland and attended the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall Law School. In 1946, he was called to the bar and was named a member of the Queen's Counsel in 1953.

In 1951, John Yaremko started his political career, being elected to Ontario's Provincial Parliament as the first Canadian of Ukrainian descent to be elected in Eastern Canada. In 1958, Yaremko was appointed as the youngest Cabinet Minister and served in seven Ministries in the administrations of Premiers Leslie Frost, John Robarts, and Bill Davis. In total, he served in Parliament for 25 years.

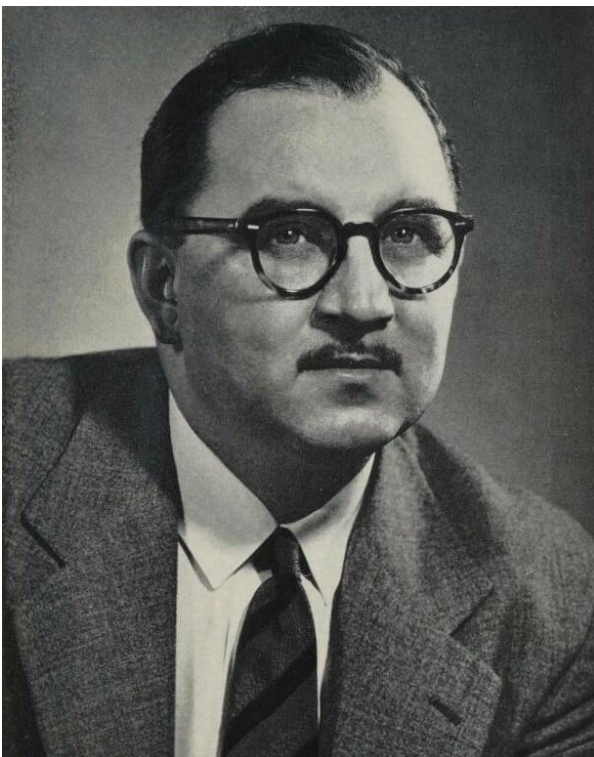


Figure 19: Photograph of John Yaremko as the Ontario Minister of Transport, c.1959 (University of Toronto)



Figure 20: Lois Swan at the North Halton Golf and Country Club (*Independent & Free Press*, April 30, 1995, p. 22)

In addition to his political career, Yaremko was also involved in supporting fellow Ukrainians by advocating for the establishment of the Canada Ukraine Parliamentary Internship Program for university students from Ukraine in the House of Commons and the Ontario Legislature and also established scholarship opportunities for students at various Ontario universities.

For his efforts, Yaremko was issued the Order of St. Andrew for his work for democracy in Ukraine. He also received the Paul Yuzyk Award for Multiculturalism, which was established by Citizenship and Immigration Canada to recognize individuals who promote multiculturalism in their communities.



The Yaremko family owned the property until 1965, when it was purchased by Wilfred Fortowsky. In 1970, Fortowsky sold the property to Margaret Ryan and Gordon Chapman, who later sold the property to John (Jack) (1926-2014) and Lois (1927-2017) Swan in 1978 (Figure 20). John attended the University of Toronto studying Chemical Engineering and later became the head engineer for the Redpath Sugar refinery located along the lakefront in Toronto in the 1950s.

By the early 2000s, the property was sold to Alicja Chuchala, and in 2018, the property was sold to its current owners.



Figure 21: Subject property identified on 1980 aerial photography



Figure 22: Subject property identified on 1999 aerial photography



Figure 23: Subject property identified on 2007 aerial photography

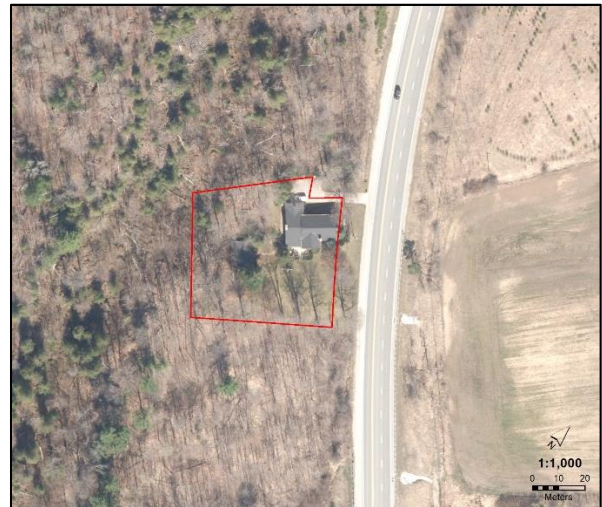


Figure 24: Subject property identified on 2023 aerial photography



## 2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is an irregularly shaped parcel located along the southwest side of Regional Road 25 in the community of Speyside within the Town of Halton Hills. The property features an existing one-and-a-half-storey frame dwelling with painted brick veneer cladding, a gable roof, stone foundation, as well as an addition and accessory structure along the rear (southwest) elevation. The property can be accessed by vehicle via a brick paved driveway along Regional Road 25.



Figure 25: Partial front (northeast) and side (northwest) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2023)

The front (northeast) elevation consists of a plain elevation with a gable roof, stone foundation, projecting brick plinth, and a datestone inscribed “D, S.S. No. 10, 1903”. Presently, the front elevation is partially obscured by vegetation.



Figure 26: Front (northeast) elevation obscured by vegetation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

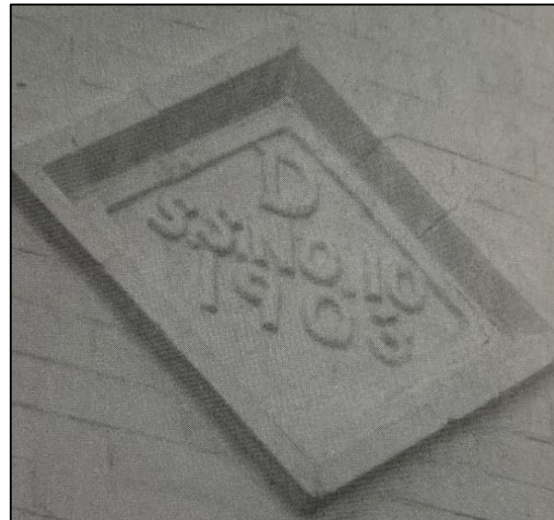


Figure 27: Datestone located beneath the gable peak inscribed “D, S.S. No. 10, 1903” (Halton’s Scotch Block)



Towards the side (northwest) elevation are four flatheaded windows with soldier course lintels and stone sills, encased by contemporary vinyl shutters. Directly above the stone foundation is a projecting brick plinth. Access to the dwelling is provided by a flatheaded entrance along the contemporary addition.



Figure 28: Side (northwest) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 29: Original window along the side (northwest) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Above the existing entryway is an operational bell and cupola, likely the original school bell formerly located directly above the rear elevation.



Figure 30: Contemporary addition on the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 31: Bell and cupola located on the roof of the contemporary addition (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



On the other side (southeast) elevation are two original flatheaded window openings with soldier course lintels and stone sills. Beneath the original windows, the stone foundation includes a datestone marked "1892" indicating alterations were undertaken during that year. The southeast (side) elevation also includes a contemporary addition with a single flatheaded window opening with a soldier course lintel and stone sill, along with floor to ceiling windows, with the original stone sills beneath.



Figure 32: Side (southeast) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

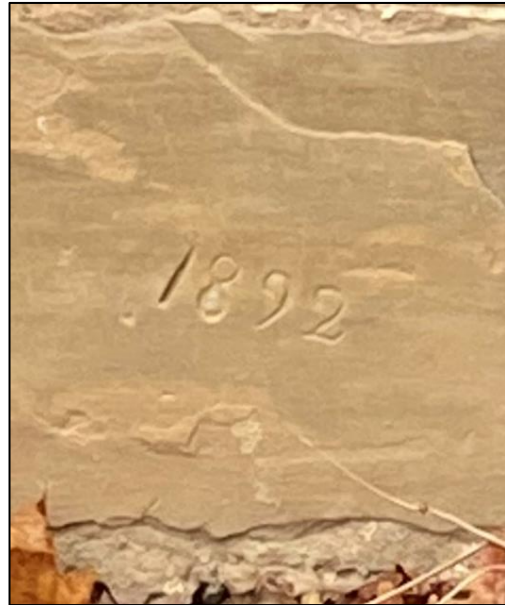


Figure 33: Datestone inscribed "1892" on the side (southeast) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 34: Side (southeast) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 35: Side (southeast) elevation of the subject dwelling showcasing the contemporary addition (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Along the rear (southwest) elevation is a contemporary one-storey addition, which extends along the entire rear elevation. Behind the subject dwelling is a contemporary one-storey accessory building.



Figure 36: Rear (southwest) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 37: Rear contemporary accessory structure (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Despite the contemporary addition, the original rear brick veneer façade remains extant in the interior of the building. One entryway is currently infilled with brick; however, the original brick soldier course lintel remains. The other entryway has been maintained and features a brick soldier course lintel. A wood beam currently covers the former opening for the flagpole.

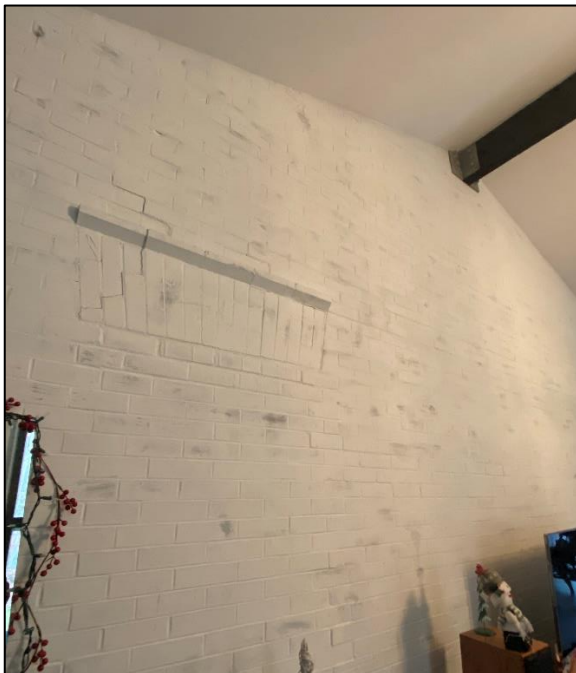


Figure 38: Former entryway on the interior of the subject building (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 39: Brick soldier course lintel located above the former entryway (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 40: Entryway used for the former schoolhouse (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

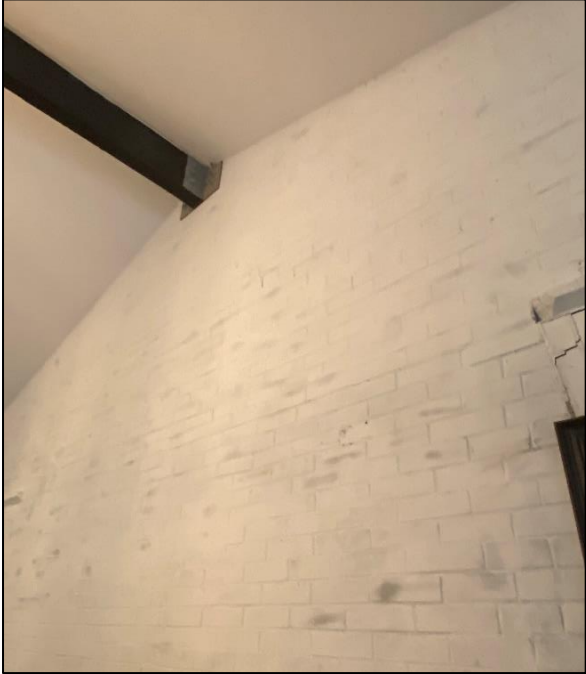


Figure 41: Wooden beam covering the former flagpole opening (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

### 2.3 Architectural Style & Comparative Analysis

The existing building at 10454 Regional Road 25 is a representative early example of a late-19<sup>th</sup>-century vernacular rural Ontario schoolhouse. In 1857, the Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada published *“The School House; Its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangements”*, which provided architectural plans for grammar, intermediate, and primary schools, along with recommendations for school site layouts and construction methods. Similarly, in 1866, the *Canadian Farmer* published an article, *“Cheap Country School Houses”*, providing architectural floorplans and construction methods for rural schoolhouses.

Rural schoolhouse designs often featured a gable roof, semi-circular or flatheaded window openings, a central semi-circular door opening with transom, date stone, as well as a cupola and bell directly above the gable peak. The rural schoolhouse designs typically featured a main entrance, along with two other separate entrances for boys and girls. Materials recommended included brick, frame, and stone, depending on local availability and funding. The one-room schoolhouse was designed for sixty-four pupils and was intended to accommodate a small rural village or hamlet.

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

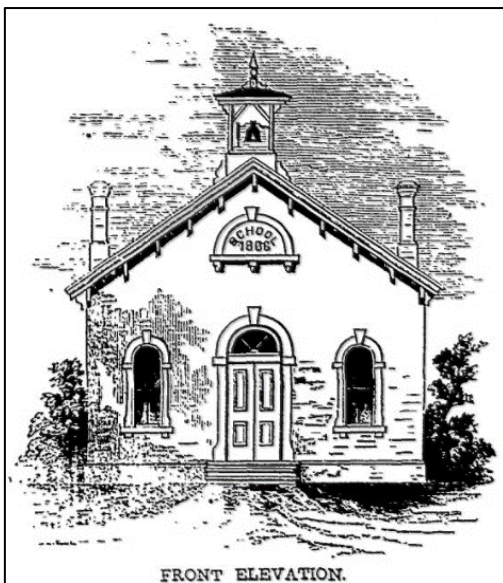


Figure 42: Prospective one-room schoolhouse design (*The Canada Farmer*, Vol. 3, no. 12, p.189)

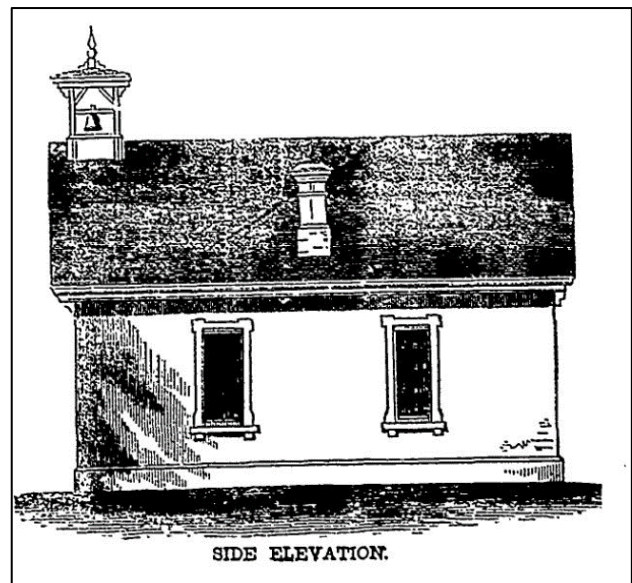


Figure 43: Prospective one-room schoolhouse design (*The Canada Farmer*, Vol. 3, no. 12, p.189)



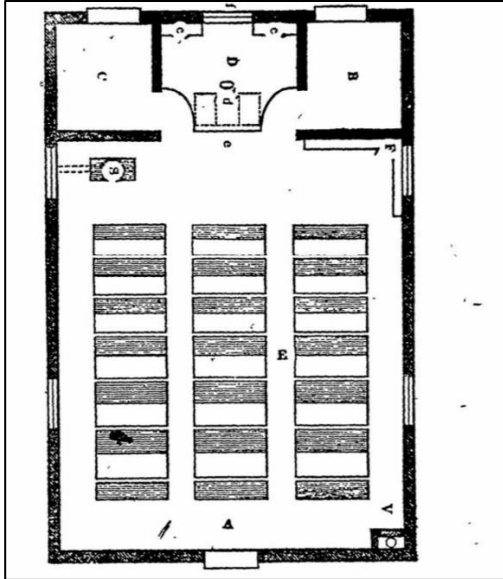


Figure 44: Prospective one-room schoolhouse floorplan (*The School House, Its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangements*, p. 45)



Figure 45: Prospective one-room schoolhouse design (*The School House, Its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangements*, p. 44)

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

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

Features extant within the existing building include the frame construction, gable roof, and multiple windows along the side elevations. Years following the construction of the schoolhouse, many modifications were made, although these alterations were characteristic of one-room schoolhouses, including the addition of a datestone on the front elevation, two separate entrances for boys and girls along the rear elevation, and the brick veneer cladding.

The original bell is extant atop the contemporary addition located along the side (northwest) elevation with a contemporary wood cupola. Additionally, prior to the construction of the rear entrances, a single entryway existed along the front (northeast) elevation, however, was infilled, as the entrance was above grade and concerns were raised for the children's safety. The original rear elevation is no longer visible, as a one-storey addition was constructed on the rear. Despite these interventions, the building remains a representative example of a one-room schoolhouse.



Figure 46: Former S.S. No. 17 Milton Heights School (Halton’s Scotch Block)



Figure 47: Former Zion School, S.S. No. 12, built c.1869, photograph taken c. 1890 (North York Historical Society)

Similar examples of the one-room schoolhouse exist in Halton Region and Toronto, including the former S.S. No. 17 Milton Heights School in Milton (Figure 49) and Zion School in Toronto (Figure 50). Despite modifications completed in the 1920s, Milton Heights School originally consisted of a similar one-and-a-half-storey one-room schoolhouse with multiple windows on the side elevations, two separate entrances for boys and girls, a cupola and bell, gable roof, datestone, as well as stone sills and lintels. Zion School consists of a similar schoolhouse layout, with one-and-a-half storey massing, two entrances and multiple windows with radiating voussoirs, a gable roof, date stone, along with a cupola and bell.

In comparison to both Milton Heights and Zion Schools, Dufferin School is a rare example of a frame construction one-room schoolhouse with brick veneer cladding in the community and is one of the few remaining examples in the Town of 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>N/A</b>
Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	<b>N/A</b>

The property at 10454 Regional Road 25 has physical and design value as a representative and rare example of an Ontario rural one-room schoolhouse in the community of Speyside within the Town of Halton Hills. The one-and-a-half storey schoolhouse is one of the oldest frame schoolhouses in Halton Hills and features a gable roof with brick veneer cladding, multiple windows along the side elevations, and a datestone indicating the year brick veneer was introduced (c.1903). The design features influence



from *The School House; Its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangements* and the *Canadian Farmer*, which published architectural plans and construction methods for grammar, intermediate, and primary schools in Canada.

Despite the contemporary additions along the rear and side elevations, the extant building remains a representative example of a one-room schoolhouse.

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

The property at 10454 Regional Road 25 has historical and associative value due to its associations with the early educational system in the community of Speyside. The student population began to grow with the establishment of the *Common School Act* and the *Ontario School Act*, which introduced rates levied to support and construct new schools and later abolished the former fees for public schools and made attendance compulsory for children ages 7 to 12. In response, many communities took advantage of these government grants to build and operate new schools.

The property also has associations with John Yaremko, who attended the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall Law School. In 1946, he was called to the bar and was named a member of the Queen's Counsel in 1953. In 1951, John Yaremko started his political career, being elected to Ontario's Provincial Parliament as the first Canadian of Ukrainian descent to be elected in Eastern Canada. In 1958, Yaremko was appointed as the youngest Cabinet Minister and served in seven Ministries in the administrations of Premiers Leslie Frost, John Robarts, and Bill Davis. In total, he served in Parliament for 25 years. In addition to his political career, Yaremko was also involved in supporting fellow Ukrainians through internships and scholarships.

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

The property at 10454 Regional Road 25 has contextual value as it is important in defining, maintaining, and supporting the rural character of the area along Regional Road 25. The former Dufferin Schoolhouse is physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings as an early schoolhouse that serviced the local school section in Speyside for more than 80 years.

#### **4.0 Summary**

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 10454 Regional Road 25 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 10454 Regional Road 25 are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the schoolhouse along Regional Road 25 in the community of Speyside within the Town of Halton Hills;
- The scale, form, and massing of the one-and-a-half storey frame schoolhouse with brick veneer cladding, brick plinth, stone foundation, and gable roof;
- The materials, including brick, wood, and stone;
- On the front (northeast) elevation:
  - o The datestone beneath the gable peak, inscribed “D, S.S. No. 10, 1903”;
- On the side (northwest) elevation:
  - o Flatheaded window openings with brick soldier course lintels and stone sills;
  - o Bell and cupola located on the roof;
- On the side (southeast) elevation:
  - o Flatheaded window openings with brick soldier course lintels and stone sills;
  - o Datestone along the stone foundation inscribed “1892”; and,
- On the interior:
  - o Former original rear (southwest) brick veneer façade featuring a flatheaded entryway with brick soldier course lintels.

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

## 5.0 Sources

### Primary Sources

---

Ancestry.com. Canada, Find a Grave® Index, 1600s-Current [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

The Canada Farmer (June 15, 1866). "Cheap Country School Houses", [Vol. 3, no. 12]. Accessed by: [https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.8\\_04206\\_59/14](https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.8_04206_59/14).

Hodgins, George (1857). *The School House, Its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangements*. Toronto; Printed for the Dept. of Public Instruction for Upper Canada by Lovell and Gibson. Retrieved from: <https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.59365/49>.

### Newspapers

#### *Acton Free Press*

"Former Halton Sherrif W.J.L. Hampshire dies" (January 24, 1968). *Acton Free Press* (Acton, ON), p. 11. [https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonNews/89027/page/11?q=\(\(dufferin\)\)&docid=OOI.89027](https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonNews/89027/page/11?q=((dufferin))&docid=OOI.89027)

"New Speyside School Opens This Week" (November 24, 1960) *Acton Free Press* (Acton, ON). <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonImages/88653/page/6?q=%22dufferin+school%22&docid=OOI.88653>

#### *Canadian Champion*

Advertisement for Gurney's Wooden Furnaces (July 13, 1893). *Canadian Champion*, pg. 3. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonNews/2491852/page/3?n=>

"Pleasant Years at Dufferin School" (May 13, 1981). *Canadian Champion*, pg. D2. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonNews/page.asp?ID=2589826&po=62&q=%22dufferin+school%22&docid=OOI.2589826>

#### *Georgetown Herald*

"Tenders for Painting" (July 9, 1941). *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), p. 8. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonNews/90528/page/8?n=>

"Will Join School Area" (March 16, 1961). *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), p. 9. <https://news.haltonhills.halinet.on.ca/91569/page/9?q=%22Liqny%22&docid=OOI.91569>

#### *Globe and Mail*

Obituary for John Alexander Swan. (October 15, 2014). <https://www.legacy.com/ca/obituaries/theglobeandmail/name/john-swan-obituary?id=41477634>

#### *Independent & Free Press*

"Twice as nice" (April 30, 1995). *Independent & Free Press*, p. 22. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonImages/107587/page/23?n=>

*New Tanner*

“Speyside school ushered in new era for education” (May 26, 2005). *New Tanner*, p. 7.  
[https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonNews/107537/page/8?q=\(\(Dufferin%20AND%20school\)\)&docid=OOI.107537](https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonNews/107537/page/8?q=((Dufferin%20AND%20school))&docid=OOI.107537)

*Toronto Star*

Obituary – John Yaremko (August 9, 2010). Retrieved from:  
<https://obituaries.thestar.com/obituary/john-yaremko-1088130979>.

---

**Secondary Sources**

---

Brock University (2023). *Foundations of Education, Week 4: The Education Act*. Retrieved from:  
<https://foundations.ed.brocku.ca/week04/4/>.

Brooks, Scott. (2024). “Historic Scottish settlement of Speyside once a bustling village”. *Halton Hills Today*. Retrieved from: <https://www.haltonhillstoday.ca/then-and-now/historic-scottish-settlement-of-speyside-once-a-bustling-village-8523901>

*Construction of Pineview School* (1963). Esquesing Historical Society. EHS06426.

Dills, Jim and Brown, Gloria (Stark). (2009) *Halton’s Scotch Block: The People and Their Stories*. Milton Historical Society: Milton.

Kyles, Shannon. “Schools”. Ontario Architecture. Retrieved from:  
<http://ontarioarchitecture.ca/school.htm>.

McColl, John (1920). *Records and Memories of Boston Church of the Scotch Block, County of Halton, Ontario. 1820-1920*. Retrieved from:  
[https://electricscotland.com/history/canada/scotch\\_block.pdf](https://electricscotland.com/history/canada/scotch_block.pdf).

McLeod, Susanna. (2021). “Female Medical Students Sidelined but not out”. *The Kingston Whig Standard*. Retrieved from: <https://www.thewhig.com/opinion/columnists/female-medical-students-sidelined-but-not-out>

McMaster University. “*In Her Hands: A Century of Women Shaping Healthcare in Hamilton*”. Retrieved from: <https://hsl.mcmaster.ca/archives/exhibitions/in-her-hands/#tab-content-exhibit>

Milton Historical Society. *William James Laird Hampshire, 1873-1968*. (5964).

SooToday. (2017). Obituary for Swan, Lois Marion. <https://www.sootoday.com/obituaries/swan-lois-marion-692850>

Teeterville Pioneer Museum (2014). *History of S.S. No. 11 Teeterville School*. Retrieved from:  
<https://teetervillemuseum.ca/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/History-of-Teeterville-School.pdf>.

Town of Oakville (2020). Heritage Research Report: Sixteen School, 2477 Fourth Line. Retrieved from:  
<https://pub-oakville.escribemeetings.com/filestream.ashx?documentid=20613>.

Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society. *“Early Ontario School History”*. Retrieved from:  
<https://www.wellesleyhistory.org/early-ontario-school-history.html>.

University of Toronto (2024). *OISE's Ontario Historical Education Collections (OHEC)*. Retrieved from:  
<https://guides.library.utoronto.ca/c.php?g=394609&p=5179115>

University of Toronto. (1959) ONTARIO DEPT. OF TRANSPORT ANNUAL REPORT. Retrieved from:  
<https://archive.org/details/31761116519448/page/n13/mode/1up>

University of Waterloo. Special Collections & Archives, *Photograph of Dr. Elizabeth Smith. (SCA19-WA10-42)*.

# Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

## **Gibraltar Schoolhouse**

11999 Fifth Line, Limehouse, Town of Halton Hills

January 2025

**Project Personnel**

**Report Authors**

Caylee MacPherson, CAHP Intern  
Planner – Development Review & Heritage

with

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

**Historical Research**

Caylee MacPherson

Laura Loney

**Field Review**

Caylee MacPherson

Laura Loney

**Report Preparation**

Caylee MacPherson

Laura Loney

**Mapping Graphics:**

Rehan Waheed, MA  
Planning Data Analyst

**Report Reviewers:**

Laura Loney

Bronwyn Parker  
Director of Planning Policy

John Linhardt  
Commissioner of Planning & Development

## Table of Contents

1.0 Property Description .....	5
2.0 Background .....	5
2.1 Historical Background .....	6
2.2 Property & Architectural Description.....	15
2.3 Architectural Style & Comparative Analysis.....	17
3.0 Description of Heritage Attributes and Evaluation Checklist .....	19
4.0 Summary .....	21
5.0 Sources.....	22

## Table of Figures

Figure 1: Location Map – 11999 Fifth Line.....	5
Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 11999 Fifth Line.....	5
Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1819 Patent Plan .....	7
Figure 4: Subject property identified on Tremaine’s 1858 <i>Map of the County of Halton, Canada West</i> .....	7
Figure 5: Gibraltar Schoolhouse identified on 1877 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton</i> .....	8
Figure 6: Students and Miss. Bella Gordon (centre) posing for a class photograph, c.1895 (EHS 21868)....	8
Figure 7: Exterior of Gibraltar Schoolhouse, c.1909 (EHS 21866).....	8
Figure 8: Exterior of Gibraltar Schoolhouse, c.1909 (EHS 19964).....	8
Figure 9: Subject property identified on the 1909 <i>National Topographic Survey</i> .....	9
Figure 10: Annotated class photograph outside of Gibraltar Schoolhouse, c.1913 (Limehouse Tweedsmuir, Book 2, p.56).....	9
Figure 11: Exterior of Gibraltar Schoolhouse, c.1920 (EHS 21867).....	9
Figure 12: Subject property identified on the 1922 <i>National Topographic Survey</i> .....	9
Figure 13: Pupils gathered at Gibraltar Schoolhouse, c.1931 (Limehouse Tweedsmuir, Book 2, pg. 2) .....	10
Figure 14: Gibraltar Schoolhouse class photograph, c.1931 (Limehouse Tweedsmuir, Book 2, pg. 2).....	10
Figure 15: Gibraltar Schoolhouse class photograph, c.1942 (Limehouse Tweedsmuir, Book 2, pg. 1).....	10
Figure 16: Exterior of Gibraltar Schoolhouse, c.1944 (EHS 11520).....	10
Figure 17: Class photograph outside of Gibraltar Schoolhouse, c.1948 (EHS 20802).....	11
Figure 18: Student Ted Wilson pumps water at Gibraltar, c.1948 (EHS 20794).....	11
Figure 19: Subject property identified on 1952 aerial photography.....	11
Figure 20: Lower-classroom group photograph, c.1959 (Limehouse Tweedsmuir, Book 2, p.55).....	11
Figure 21: Upper-classroom group photograph, c.1959 (Limehouse Tweedsmuir, Book 2, p.54).....	12
Figure 22: Photograph of the new Limehouse Public School, c.1962 (Limehouse Tweedsmuir, Book 2, p.19).....	12
Figure 23: Notice of sale for Gibraltar School ( <i>Acton Free Press</i> , April 25, 1963, p. 7).....	13
Figure 24: Gibraltar boarded up after closing and the opening of Limehouse, c.1962 (EHS 10318).....	13
Figure 25: Subject property identified on 1974 aerial photography.....	13
Figure 26: Subject property identified on the 1974 <i>National Topographic Survey</i> .....	13
Figure 27: Subject property identified on 2002 aerial photography.....	14
Figure 28: Subject property identified on 2017 aerial photography.....	14



Figure 29: Subject property identified on 2023 aerial photography..... 15

Figure 30: Front (southwest) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024) ..... 16

Figure 31: Partial front (southwest) and side (southeast) elevations of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)..... 16

Figure 32: Side (northwest) elevations of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024) ..... 16

Figure 33: Side (southeast) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024) ..... 16

Figure 34: Rear accessory structure (Town of Halton Hills 2024) ..... 17

Figure 35: Prospective one-room schoolhouse floorplan (*The Canada Farmer*, Vol. 3, no. 12, p.189)..... 18

Figure 36: Prospective one-room schoolhouse design (*The School House, Its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangements*, p. 44)..... 18

Figure 37: A c.1859 one-room rural schoolhouse located in Jordan, Ontario (Lincoln Museum & Cultural Centre) ..... 18

Figure 38: Former Pinegrove School located along Fifth Line (Google Streetview 2022)..... 18

Figure 39: Photograph of S.S. No. 1 Bosanquet Union School in Lambton County, Ontario, in the late-nineteenth century (Lambton County Museum) ..... 19

Figure 40: Postcard of S.S. No. 17 Rosemont Union School in Rosemont, Ontario, c. 1910 (Museum of Dufferin P-2937) ..... 19

## 1.0 Property Description

11999 Fifth Line, Limehouse	
<b>Municipality</b>	Town of Halton Hills
<b>County or Region</b>	Regional Municipality of Halton
<b>Legal Description</b>	PT LT 21, CON 6 ESQ, PART 1, 20R9187 TOWN OF HALTON HILLS
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1864
<b>Original Use</b>	Institutional
<b>Current Use</b>	Residential
<b>Architect/Building/Designer</b>	Trustees of S.S. No. 9
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Vernacular Ontario Rural Schoolhouse
<b>Additions/Alterations</b>	Addition of Second Storey (c.1875)
<b>Heritage Status</b>	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
<b>Recorder(s)</b>	Caylee MacPherson with Laura Loney
<b>Report Date</b>	January 2025

## 2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 11999 Fifth Line, Limehouse, 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*.

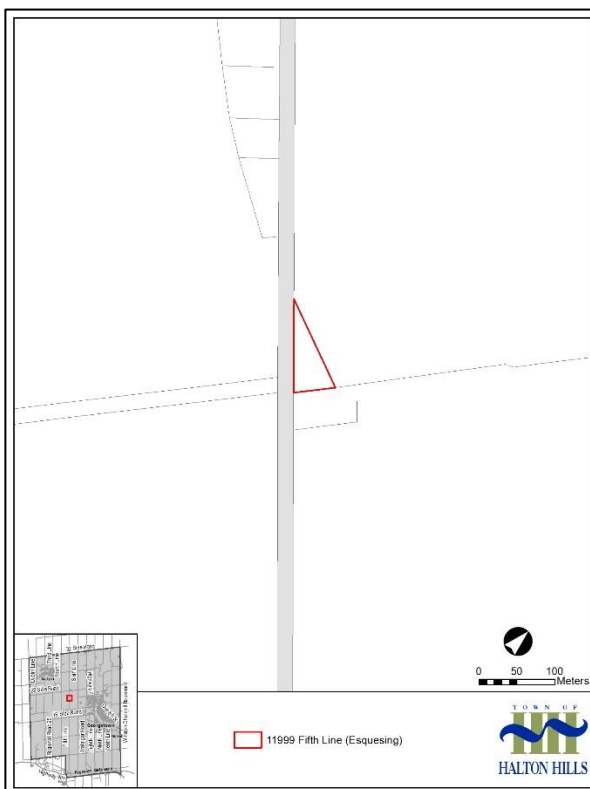


Figure 1: Location Map – 11999 Fifth Line

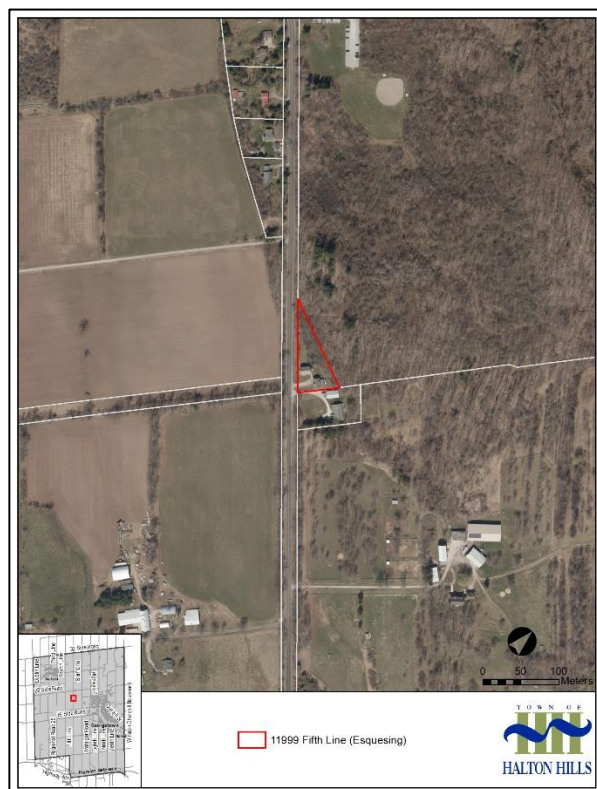


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 11999 Fifth Line

## 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>.

---

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

### Early European Settlement

In 1819, Mary M. Stull (née Lampman) (1797-1878) made a petition to the Crown for land, and by 1828, the Crown granted Stull 200 acres of land at Concession 6, Lot 21 in Esquesing. In 1841, Mary's husband, Adam Stull (1793-1859) sold 50 acres to James Glendinning. During the same year, the property was sold to Joshua Freeman in 1850, who later sold the property to Samuel Freeman in 1856. In 1863, Edward Bescoy purchased the subject property, selling it to the Trustees of S.S. No. 9 a year later in 1864.



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1819 Patent Plan



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

### Trustees of S.S. No. 9 School

The original Limehouse school was located at Concession 6, Lot 18, and consisted of a c.1845 log schoolhouse. After the log building was no longer needed by the local school section, the former schoolhouse remained on Fifth Line at Lot 18, Con. 6; this building was demolished in the late-19th century by Wes. Bessey who used the materials to construct a frame dwelling on Queen Street in Georgetown.

Many townships in Ontario, including Esquesing Township, were divided into school sections through the *Common School Act* in 1846. These school sections were typically 5-8 square kilometres. The *Common School Act* also regulated the election of trustees, rates levied to support schools, the construction of new schools, teacher examination and licensing, curriculum and government grants.

Gibraltar School was constructed between 1862-1864 and originally consisted of a one-storey, one-room schoolhouse. As time went on, the school population began to grow, warranting more room for the rising number of pupils. During this time, many schoolhouses saw growth in school populations due to the introduction of the *Ontario School Act* (the "Act"). Introduced in 1871, the Act was championed by Egerton Ryerson, who strongly believed in the idea of taxes supporting schools and increasing their accessibility to more children. The Act abolished the former fees for public schools and made attendance compulsory for children ages 7 to 12. Children within this age range had to attend school for a minimum of four months annually.

In addition to these changes, each county was assigned a superintendent to oversee the school systems, each school became fully public, and a structured curriculum was introduced. With the changes made by

the Act, there was a need to construct new one- and two-room schoolhouses to accommodate the growing student populations. In response, many communities took advantage of these government grants to build and operate new schools. Additionally, Limehouse was experiencing growth around this time, warranting more room for new pupils.



Figure 5: Gibraltar Schoolhouse identified on 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*



Figure 6: Students and Miss. Bella Gordon (centre) posing for a class photograph, c.1895 (EHS 21868)

By 1875, a second storey was added to the existing school to accommodate the student population. Both rooms at the first and second storeys were used until the 1890s, when the upper storey fell into disuse. During this time, the teacher, Miss Bella Gordon, taught around 60 pupils spanning across 10 grades in the lower room.



Figure 7: Exterior of Gibraltar Schoolhouse, c.1909 (EHS 21866)



Figure 8: Exterior of Gibraltar Schoolhouse, c.1909 (EHS 19964)

Gibraltar School likely accommodated students aged 6 to 17 and often had a single teacher who worked concurrently with students of different education levels. There was no limit to the number of pupils a single teacher could handle, given they had room to accommodate them.





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



Figure 10: Annotated class photograph outside of Gibraltar Schoolhouse, c.1913 (Limehouse Tweedsmuir, Book 2, p.56)

During the school's earlier days, box stoves heated the schoolhouse but were later replaced by furnaces. In 1950, an oil furnace was installed in the basement after a fire erupted in the woodshed. In 1937, hydro was installed in the schoolhouse, with a forced air system following shortly after. Accessing water was always a challenge, and for many years, older students had to carry drinking water from the nearest farm. In later years, a natural spring nearby was used as a source for water.



Figure 11: Exterior of Gibraltar Schoolhouse, c.1920 (EHS 21867)

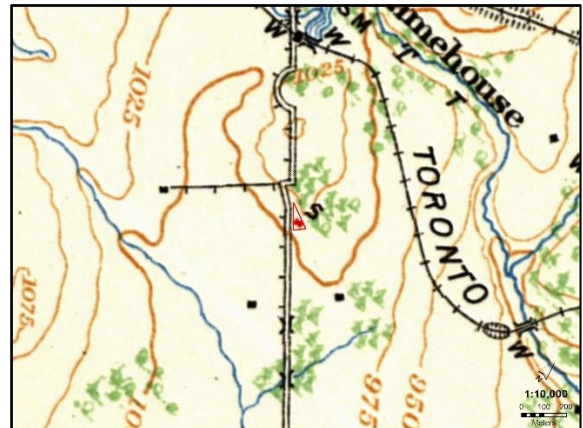


Figure 12: Subject property identified on the 1922 National Topographic Survey

In 1934, music classes were taught using an old organ, later replaced by a piano in 1936. Music teachers included Mrs. Gowdy (1934-1940), Mrs. Robertson (1940-1942), Jean Ruddell (1945-1952), and Mrs. Kidney (1955).



Figure 13: Pupils gathered at Gibraltar Schoolhouse, c.1931 (Limehouse Tweedsmuir, Book 2, pg. 2)



Figure 14: Gibraltar Schoolhouse class photograph, c.1931 (Limehouse Tweedsmuir, Book 2, pg. 2)

In 1954, when the student population reached 45, the upper storey was repaired and reopened by the Board Trustees at the time. However, one-room schoolhouses throughout the Town were continuously growing, and could no longer accommodate the number of students.



Figure 15: Gibraltar Schoolhouse class photograph, c.1942 (Limehouse Tweedsmuir, Book 2, pg. 1)



Figure 16: Exterior of Gibraltar Schoolhouse, c.1944 (EHS 11520)





Figure 17: Class photograph outside of Gibraltar Schoolhouse, c.1948 (EHS 20802)



Figure 18: Student Ted Wilson pumps water at Gibraltar, c.1948 (EHS 20794)



Figure 19: Subject property identified on 1952 aerial photography



Figure 20: Lower-classroom group photograph, c.1959 (Limehouse Tweedsmuir, Book 2, p.55)

In 1961, Esquesing Township Council approved the plans for the new Limehouse School at a cost of \$120,000 (the equivalent to \$1.23 million today). The new school was intended to accommodate 190 pupils from Bannockburn, Blue Mountain, and Gibraltar.





Figure 21: Upper-classroom group photograph, c.1959 (Limehouse Tweedsmuir, Book 2, p.54)

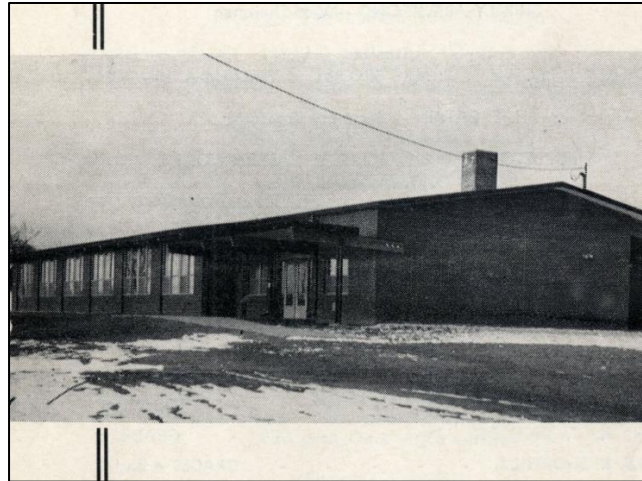


Figure 22: Photograph of the new Limehouse Public School, c.1962 (Limehouse Tweedsmuir, Book 2, p.19)

The first teacher recorded at Gibraltar School was Miss. Bella Gordon in 1890, and she began at a salary of \$500.00. Salaries for teachers ranged from \$150 in the early 1900s to \$1,000 in the 1930s. Once the Great Depression hit, the salaries gradually decreased. However, the salaries eventually reached \$4,100 by the late 1950s.

Many former Gibraltar pupils achieved secondary and post-secondary educations following their attendance at the school, including Reverend John McColl, and Dr. James Lindsay. Reverend John McColl attended Gibraltar in 1860 and later attended Waterloo School. Reverend McColl graduated from the University of Toronto in 1870, and the Theological Seminary of Princeton, New Jersey, in 1873. Afterwards, Reverend McColl worked in congregations in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York State. In June 1916, Reverend John McColl returned to Georgetown.

Dr. James Lindsay was born in Limehouse and remained in the community before leaving to study medicine. After graduating, Lindsay later moved to Guelph to work as a physician and a surgeon. Once Dr. Lindsay retired, he returned to the old Lindsay family homestead in Limehouse and resided on the property until his death. He was an active member with the Presbyterian Church.

#### *1960s to Present*

In September 1962, a new modern six-room school was constructed along 22 Side Road in Limehouse. The school included more classrooms, a principal's office, staff room, and a boiler room. It was constructed using cement block and brick construction and was developed on the community's former baseball field.

After the new Limehouse School opened, Gibraltar Schoolhouse was subsequently shut down. During the following year in April 1963, an advertisement was posted in the *Acton Free Press* for the sale of the school. By December 1963, Harry Brown purchased the property from the board of Esquesing School Area No. 1 for \$3,000 (approx. \$29,670 today). In addition to Gibraltar, Harry Brown also purchased the former Waterloo School for \$3,010 (approx. \$29,770 today).

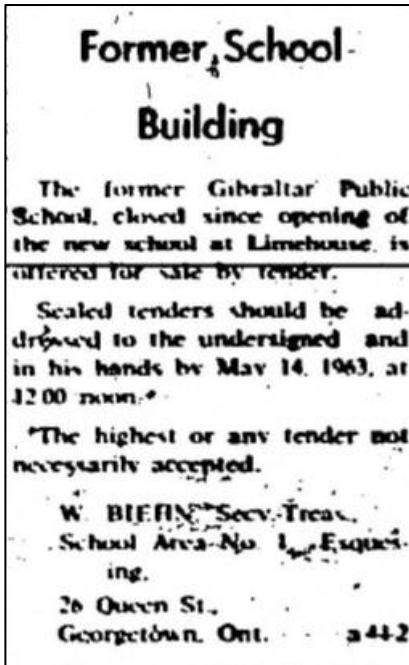


Figure 23: Notice of sale for Gibraltar School (Acton Free Press, April 25, 1963, p. 7)



Figure 24: Gibraltar boarded up after closing and the opening of Limehouse, c.1962 (EHS 10318)

In 2013, Harry Brown sold the property to Upper Canada Development. By 2015, Upper Canada Development sold the property to its present owner who has undertaken significant conservation work on the extant building.



Figure 25: Subject property identified on 1974 aerial photography

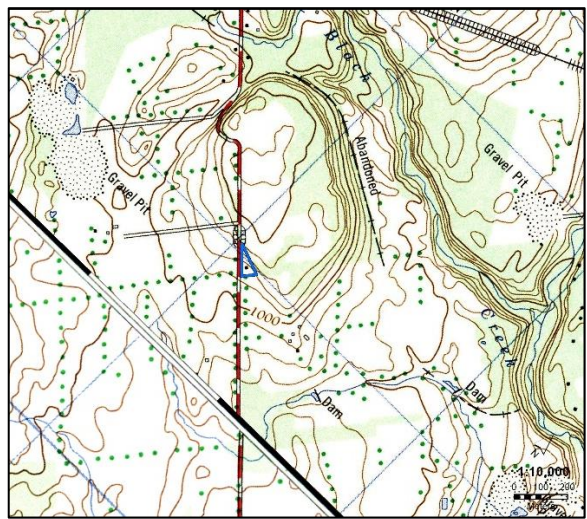


Figure 26: Subject property identified on the 1974 National Topographic Survey



Figure 27: Subject property identified on 2002 aerial photography



Figure 28: Subject property identified on 2017 aerial photography



## 2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is a rectangular-shaped parcel located along the northeast side of Fifth Line in the community of Limehouse within the Town of Halton Hills. The property features a two-storey limestone schoolhouse with a gable roof, multiple flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels, and rectangular cut staggered stone quoins on each corner. The property can be accessed by vehicle via a gravel driveway fronting Fifth Line.



Figure 29: Subject property identified on 2023 aerial photography

The front (southwest) elevation features a one-storey vestibule with a gable roof, flatheaded window with a stone sill and lintel, as well as a flatheaded doorway. Along the first and second storeys are four flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels. Directly above the gable peak is a contemporary stone chimney.





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



Figure 31: Partial front (southwest) and side (southeast) elevations of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Along the side (northwest) elevation at the first storey are three flatheaded window openings, and at the second storey are two flathead window openings, all with stone sills and lintels.



Figure 32: Side (northwest) elevations of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 33: Side (southeast) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Towards the other side (southeast) elevation are three flatheaded window openings on the first and second storeys with stone sills and lintels. The southeast elevation also features cellar doors, which were added later in the early-twentieth century. Along the rear of the property is a contemporary accessory structure constructed of stone. There was previously a wooden shed behind the school, however, it burned down in the 1950s.



Figure 34: Rear accessory structure (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The rear elevation could not be assessed as part of this report, as it is hidden from the public right of way.

### 2.3 Architectural Style & Comparative Analysis

The existing building at 11999 Fifth Line is a representative early example of a vernacular late 19<sup>th</sup> century rural Ontario schoolhouse. In its original form, Gibraltar School would have resembled a rural one-room schoolhouse.

The one-room schoolhouse was designed for sixty-four pupils and was intended to accommodate a small rural village or hamlet. Many of these designs were based on publications such as the *“The School House; Its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangements”* published by the Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada in 1857, or *“Cheap Country School Houses”* published by the *Canadian Farmer* in 1866.

These resources provided architectural plans for grammar, intermediate, and primary schools, along with recommendations for school site layouts and construction methods. Rural schoolhouse designs often featured a gable roof, semi-circular window openings, a central semi-circular door opening with transom, date stone, as well as a cupola and bell directly above the gable peak. Materials recommended included brick, frame, and stone.



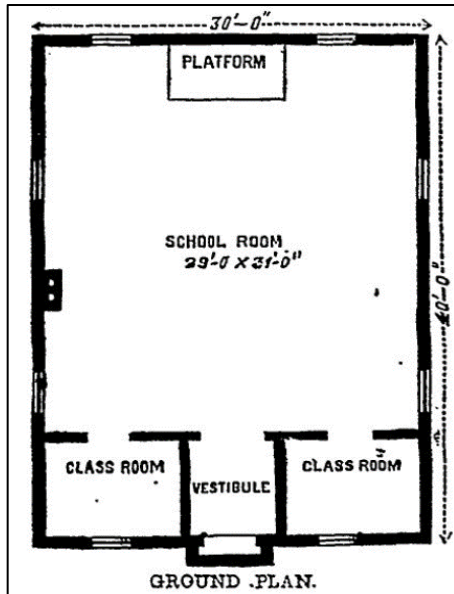


Figure 35: Prospective one-room schoolhouse floorplan (*The Canada Farmer*, Vol. 3, no. 12, p.189)



Figure 36: Prospective one-room schoolhouse design (*The School House, Its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangements*, p. 44)

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

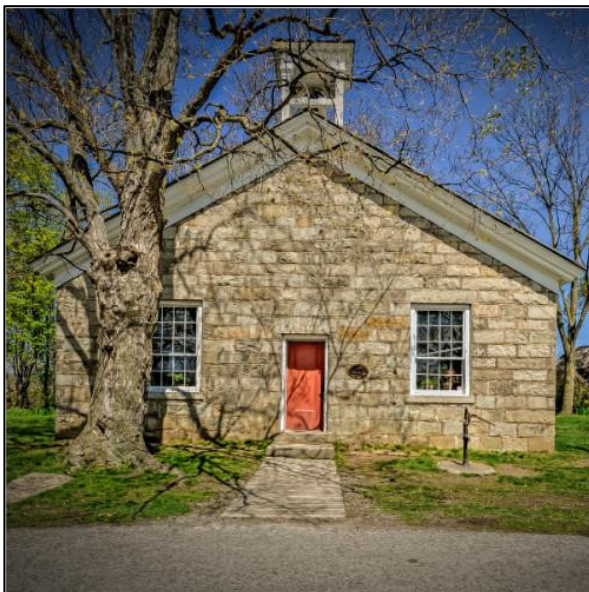


Figure 37: A c.1859 one-room rural schoolhouse located in Jordan, Ontario (Lincoln Museum & Cultural Centre)



Figure 38: Former Pinegrove School located along Fifth Line (Google Streetview 2022)

Prior to the construction of the upper storey, it is likely that Gibraltar School resembled the massing and design of the schoolhouses in Figures 37 and 38. However, after the second storey was constructed, the

schoolhouse exhibited a rare two-storey design that, although some examples remain, is quite unusual for rural Ontario schoolhouses, as many other examples throughout the Region of Halton were often one- to one-and-a-half storeys in massing.



Figure 39: Photograph of S.S. No. 1 Bosanquet Union School in Lambton County, Ontario, in the late-nineteenth century (Lambton County Museum)

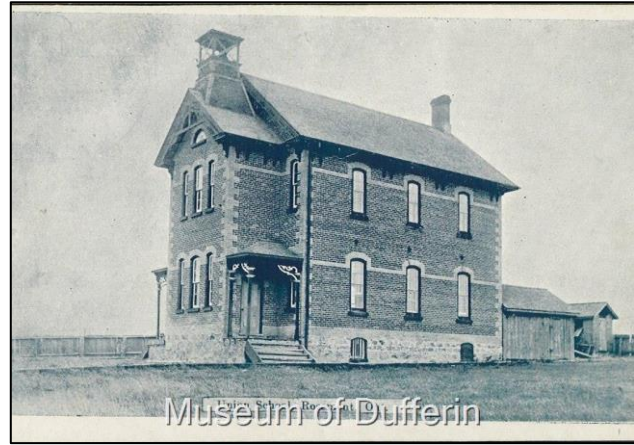


Figure 40: Postcard of S.S. No. 17 Rosemont Union School in Rosemont, Ontario, c. 1910 (Museum of Dufferin P-2937)

In Ontario, these larger rural schools, often referred to as “Union School Sections” or “Union Schools”, were situated on the border of two or more school sections. With the need to service a larger student population, the design of Union Schools deviated from the traditional one-room rural schoolhouse.

However, many differences exist between Gibraltar School, and the schools in Figure 39 and 40. Bosanquet and Rosemont Schools feature schoolhouse characteristics noted by Shannon Kyles of *Ontario Architecture*, such as brick construction with multiple radiating voussoir window openings, cupolas and bells, brick chimneys towards the rear, and datestones. Rosemont School features a more intricate design, with decorative dichromatic brickwork and wooden bargeboard beneath the front gable peak.

In comparison to both Bosanquet and Rosemont Schools, Gibraltar School features a more plain and modest school design, with a front vestibule, stone construction, and multiple flatheaded windows along the side elevations. However, the building lacks certain characteristics typical to schoolhouses, such as a cupola and bell, and datestone. Typically, cupolas and bells were only added to a building if there were sufficient funds for such details.

Despite missing these defining features, the building remains a unique and rare example of a late-nineteenth century, two-storey vernacular schoolhouse in the Town of Halton Hills and the Region of Halton.

### 3.0 Description of Heritage Attributes and Evaluation Checklist

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



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

The property at 11999 Fifth Line has physical and design value and is a rare, unique, and representative example of a late-nineteenth century vernacular Ontario rural schoolhouse in the community of Limehouse within the Town of Halton Hills. The two-storey school was constructed in 1864, and features stone construction, multiple flatheaded window openings along the side elevations, and a front vestibule. The schoolhouse was originally one-storey, but a second storey was introduced in 1875. The existing building remains a representative example of a rare, two-storey limestone schoolhouse that is unique in the community of Limehouse and in the Town of Halton Hills.

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

The property at 11999 Fifth Line has historical and associative value due to its associations with the early educational system in the community of Limehouse. The student population began to grow with the establishment of *Common School Act* and the *Ontario School Act*, which introduced rates levied to support and construct new schools and later abolished the former fees for public schools and made attendance compulsory for children ages 7 to 12. In response, many communities took advantage of these government grants to build and operate new schools. Additionally, as Limehouse began to thrive as a community, there was a need to construct another classroom for incoming pupils.

The property also has associations with Reverend John McColl. Reverend John McColl attended Gibraltar in 1860 and later attended Waterloo School. Reverend McColl graduated from the University of Toronto in 1870, and the Theological Seminary of Princeton, New Jersey, in 1873. Additionally, the property has associations with Dr. James Lindsay, who was born in Limehouse and remained in the community before leaving to study medicine. After graduating, Lindsay later moved to Guelph to work as a physician and a surgeon. Once Dr. Lindsay retired, he returned to the old Lindsay family homestead in Limehouse and resided on the property until his death. He was an active member with the Presbyterian 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 property at 11999 Fifth Line has contextual value as it is important in defining, maintaining, and supporting the rural character of the community of Limehouse. The former Gibraltar Schoolhouse is physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings as an early schoolhouse that accommodated pupils from Limehouse, from the 1860s to the 1960s. Gibraltar Schoolhouse is the only

schoolhouse located in Limehouse and is well-known to local residents as a point of reference and a local landmark.

#### **4.0 Summary**

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 11999 Fifth Line has physical and design, historical and associative, and contextual value and therefore meets Ontario Regulation 9/06 criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest.

The heritage attributes of the property at 11999 Fifth Line are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the schoolhouse along Fifth Line in the community of Limehouse within the Town of Halton Hills;
- The scale, form, and massing of the c.1864 two-storey stone schoolhouse with gable roof and staggered stone quoins;
- Materials, including the stone construction, sills, lintels and detailing;
- On the front (southwest) elevation:
  - o The central vestibule with a gable roof, flatheaded window opening with limestone sill and lintel, and the flatheaded doorway with limestone lintel;
  - o Multiple flatheaded window openings with limestone sills and lintels; and,
- On the side (northwest and southeast) elevations:
  - o Multiple flatheaded window openings with limestone sills and lintels.

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

## 5.0 Sources

### Primary Sources

---

Ancestry.com. Canada, Find a Grave® Index, 1600s-Current [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

The Canada farmer (June 15, 1866). "Cheap Country School Houses", [Vol. 3, no. 12]. Accessed by: [https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.8\\_04206\\_59/14](https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.8_04206_59/14)

Hodgins, George (1857). *The School House, Its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangements*. Toronto; Printed for the Dept. of Public Instruction for Upper Canada by Lovell and Gibson. Retrieved from: <https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.59365/49>

### Newspapers

#### *Acton Free Press*

"Former School Building" (April 25, 1963). *Acton Free Press*, p.7. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/88779/page/7?q=%22gibraltar%22&docid=OOI.88779>

"Gibraltar School Closes Doors; Replaced by Modern Structure" (August 16, 1962). *Acton Free Press*, p.5. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/88743/page/5?n=>

"Many Teachers, Pupils Attend Limehouse Gibraltar Reunion" (August 23, 1962). *Acton Free Press*, p.1. [https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/88744/page/1?q=\(\(\(gibraltar\)\)\)&docid=OOI.88744](https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/88744/page/1?q=(((gibraltar)))&docid=OOI.88744)

"Town Council Okays \$120,000 Limehouse School" (April 6, 1961). *Acton Free Press*, p.1. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/88672/page/1?n=>

#### *Independent & Free Press*

"Limehouse School – 50 Years Later" (June 7, 2012). *Independent & Free Press*, p.7. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/2415014/page/7?q=%22gibraltar%22&docid=OOI.2415014>

#### *Georgetown Herald*

"Obituary – Dr. James Lindsay" (July 30, 1930). *Georgetown Herald*, p.3. [https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/89968/page/3?q=\(\(james%20AND%20lindsay\)\)&docid=OOI.89968](https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/89968/page/3?q=((james%20AND%20lindsay))&docid=OOI.89968)

"Reunion Will Recall Early Days at School" (August 16, 1962). *Georgetown Herald*, p.3. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/91646/page/3?q=gibraltar&docid=OOI.91646>

"Sell Gibraltar, Limehouse Schools to Harry Brown" (December 24, 1963). *Georgetown Herald*, p.16. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/91718/page/16?q=%22gibraltar%22&docid=OOI.91718>

## Secondary Sources

---

Brock University (2023). *Foundations of Education, Week 4: The Education Act*. Retrieved from: <https://foundations.ed.brocku.ca/week04/4/>

Dills, Jim and Brown, Gloria (Stark). *Halton's Scotch Block: The People and Their Stories*. Milton Historical Society: Milton, 2009.

Esquesing Historical Society. *Limehouse Tweedsmuir History Book 2*. Retrieved from: <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsImages/64302/data?n=>

Kyles, Shannon. "Schools". Ontario Architecture. Retrieved from: <http://ontarioarchitecture.ca/school.htm>

Lambton County Museums. *From Slate to Laptop (Education)*. Retrieved from: <https://www.lambtonmuseums.ca/en/lambton-county-archives/from-slate-to-laptop-education.aspx>

Lincoln Museum & Cultural Centre. *Photograph of the c.1859 one-room rural schoolhouse located in Jordan, Ontario*. Retrieved from: <https://lincolnmuseum.ca/visit>

McColl, John (1920). *Records and Memories of Boston Church of the Scotch Block, County of Halton, Ontario. 1820-1920*. Retrieved from: [https://electricscotland.com/history/canada/scotch\\_block.pd](https://electricscotland.com/history/canada/scotch_block.pd)

Museum of Dufferin. *USS#17 Mono (Rosemont), 1910 (P-2937)*. Retrieved from: <https://dufferinmuseum.catalogaccess.com/photos/19801>

Town of Rideau Lakes. *Back to School: Schoolhouse History in Rideau Lakes*. Retrieved from: <https://www.rideaulakes.ca/experience/about/stories/back-to-school-schoolhouse-history-in-rideau-lakes>.



# Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

## **McCuaig-Feller House**

2 King Street, Georgetown, Town of Halton Hills

January 2025

**Project Personnel**

**Report Authors**

Austin Foster, MA  
Cultural Heritage Assistant

with

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

**Historical Research**

Austin Foster

**Field Review**

Austin Foster  
Laura Loney

**Report Preparation**

Austin Foster  
Laura Loney

**Mapping Graphics:**

Rehan Waheed, MA  
Planning Data Analyst

**Report Reviewers:**

Laura Loney

Caylee MacPherson  
Planner – Development Review & Heritage

Bronwyn Parker  
Director of Planning Policy

John Linhardt  
Commissioner of Planning & Development

## Table of Contents

1.0 Property Description.....	5
2.0 Background .....	5
2.1 Historical Background .....	6
2.2 Property & Architectural Description.....	12
2.3 Architectural Style.....	15
3.0 Description of Heritage Attributes and Evaluation Checklist .....	18
4.0 Summary .....	19
5.0 Sources.....	20

## Table of Figures

Figure 1: Location Map - 2 King Street.....	5
Figure 2: Aerial Photograph - 2 King Street.....	5
Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1819 Patent Plan.....	8
Figure 4: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan.....	8
Figure 5: Subject property identified on the 1859 Plan of Town Lots, along what was then known as Emery Street, Georgetown .....	8
Figure 6: Subject property identified on the 1909 <i>National Topographical Map</i> .....	8
Figure 7: Subject property identified on the 1915 <i>National Topographic Map</i> .....	9
Figure 8: Subject property identified on the 1922 <i>National Topographic Map</i> .....	9
Figure 9: An advertisement for a Machinist Apprentice posted by Arnim Feller on behalf of Harley-Kay Ltd. ( <i>Georgetown Herald</i> , March 10, 1920, p. 4).....	9
Figure 10: A view of the Harley Kay Knitting Factory in 1913 (EHS 13477).....	9
Figure 11: Members of the Georgetown Women's Institute dress in pioneer costumes to celebrate the group's 50th Anniversary in 1953. Lucy Feller is the first figure on the left in the front row (EHS 00158) .....	10
Figure 12: Subject property identified on the 1931 <i>National Topographic Map</i> .....	11
Figure 13: Subject property identified on the 1934 <i>Georgetown Fire Insurance Plan</i> .....	11
Figure 14: Subject property identified in 1952 Orthographic Imagery.....	11
Figure 15: Subject property identified in 1969 Orthographic Imagery.....	11
Figure 16: Subject property identified in 1980 Orthographic Imagery.....	12
Figure 17: Subject property identified in 1990 Orthographic Imagery.....	12
Figure 18: Front (northwest) Elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024) .....	12
Figure 19: Looking northeast up King Street. Subject property on right (Google Street View, 2009).....	13
Figure 20: Looking southwest down King Street. Subject property on left (Town of Halton Hills, 2024) ...	13
Figure 21: Obstructed partial side (southwest) elevation of the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024).....	14
Figure 22: Side (northeast) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024).....	15
Figure 23: Designs for a contemporary Edwardian Residence (C.L. Bowes, <i>Our book of modern homes</i> . NY: Biowes, C. L., Nassau Lumber Co. 1924), 71. ....	16

Figure 24: Designs for a contemporary Edwardian Residence (C.L. Bowes, Our book of modern homes. NY: Biowes, C. L., Nassau Lumber Co. 1924), 76. .... 16

Figure 25: Edwardian style home located at 5 King Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)..... 16

Figure 26: Edwardian style home located at 19 McNabb Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024) ..... 16

Figure 27: Edwardian style home located at 4 King Street (Google Streetview 2017) ..... 17

Figure 28: Edwardian style home located at 17 McNabb Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024) ..... 17



## 1.0 Property Description

2 King Street, Georgetown	
<b>Municipality</b>	Town of Halton Hills
<b>County or Region</b>	Regional Municipality of Halton
<b>Legal Description</b>	PT LT 23, PL 37, SE OF EMERY ST, AS IN 616429; HALTON HILLS
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1912
<b>Original Use</b>	Residential
<b>Current Use</b>	Residential
<b>Architect/Building/Designer</b>	Robert Waldie
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Edwardian
<b>Additions/Alterations</b>	Rear Addition
<b>Heritage Status</b>	Listed on the Town's Heritage Register
<b>Recorder(s)</b>	Austin Foster with Laura Loney
<b>Report Date</b>	January 2025

## 2.0 Background

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

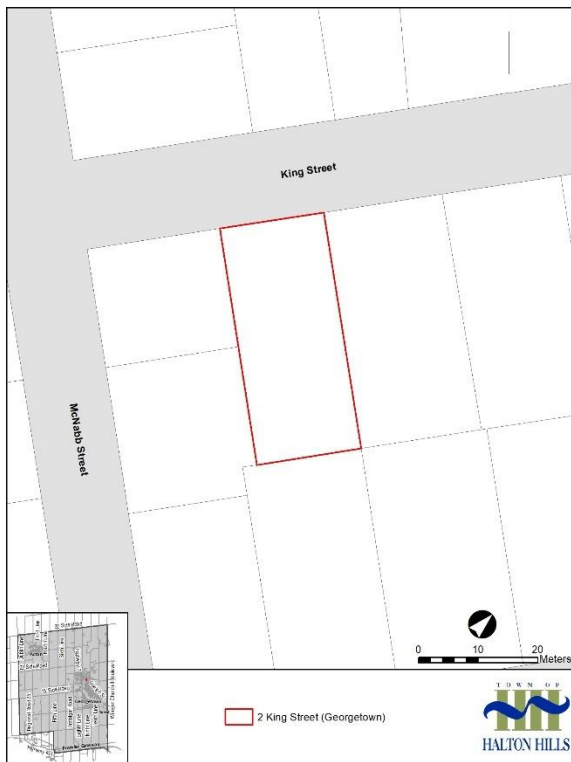


Figure 1: Location Map - 2 King Street



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph - 2 King Street

## 2.1 Historical Background

### *Indigenous History*

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

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

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

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

### *Early European Settlement and Pre-Development*

In 1821, the Crown granted 200 acres of Lot 18, Concession 9, in Esquesing Township to John Moore, who subsequently sold the property to George Kennedy (1799-1870) on December 15, 1823. Kennedy first subdivided the land in 1837, selling 13 acres and 3 rods, along with the right to dam the creek, to William and James Barber.<sup>2</sup> In 1854, Kennedy laid out a survey around the new railway station, and in 1856 Georgetown received its first passenger train. However, many lots remained vacant for years.

---

<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.

<sup>2</sup> The rod, perch, or pole is an antiquated unit of length used in pre-twentieth-century surveying. In British imperial and U.S. customary units, it is standardized as 16.5 feet, equivalent to 5.0292 meters, or one-quarter of a surveyor’s chain. It also corresponds to 5.5 yards.

Kennedy left the eastern portion of Emery Street undivided and later commissioned James Warren in 1871 to complete the survey for Emery, McNabb, and Rosetta Streets.

In 1870, George Couse Kennedy (1826-1916), the eldest son of George Kennedy, sold Lots 23 and 24 to his uncle, Jacob Kennedy (1809-1884). On July 19 of that same year, Jacob sold Lot 23 to Hugh and Charity Lamb, George Kennedy's eldest daughter.

Hugh Lamb (1813-1906), originally from Ireland, immigrated to Esquesing Township with his family in 1826. During the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837-1838, he served along the Niagara frontier as an artilleryman before returning to Georgetown to farm in 1839. In 1843, he married Charity Kennedy (1822-1907), and together they had seven children: Sarah Ann (1847-1914), James Emory (1848-1932), George Edward (1849-1916), Mary Louisa (1854-1873), Catharine Amelia (1857-1928), Charles Alfred (1860-1940), and Harriet Victoria (1863-1910).

By 1861, the Lamb family lived in a modest one-and-a-half-storey frame house built in 1850, located about a mile outside Georgetown. Hugh worked as a farm laborer and frequently donated to the local Georgetown Wesleyan Missionary Society.

In 1868, Hugh and Charity Lamb purchased Lot 16, Concession 6, in Mulmur to expand their agricultural holdings, using the subject property as collateral to secure loans to establish their new homestead. The property remained undeveloped during the Lambs' ownership. In 1905, Hugh and Charity sold Lot 23 to Owen and Annie Morris. Annie later sold the lot to Frederick Cook in 1910 for \$135, and Cook subsequently sold it to local builder Robert Waldie in 1912 for \$250.

Robert John Waldie (1876-1938), born to Alexander and Margaret Waldie on Lot 24, Concession 1, Esquesing, near Acton, initially farmed with his father before becoming a carpenter in Georgetown. In this new profession, he constructed several red-brick Edwardian residences in the early twentieth century, including his own home near the subject property on Lot 25 (now 12 McNabb Street). In 1909, Waldie purchased Lot 24, where he began construction on two Edwardian-style brick homes at what would become 17 and 19 McNabb Street. In February 1912, he also acquired Lot 23, the subject property, and proceeded with the construction of a red-brick residence over the summer. By August of that year, the house was completed. The property was subsequently sold to Christina and Robert McCuaig for \$2,950.



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1819 Patent Plan



Figure 4: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan

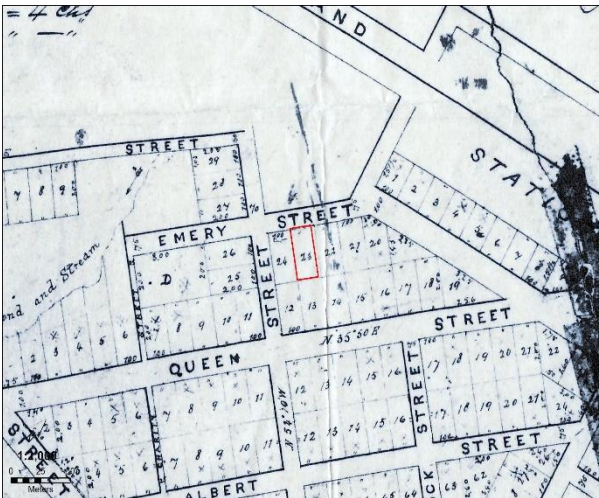


Figure 5: Subject property identified on the 1859 Plan of Town Lots, along what was then known as Emery Street, Georgetown



Figure 6: Subject property identified on the 1909 National Topographical Map

### The McCuaig Family

Robert Roderick McCuaig (1875-1957) was born on May 15, 1875, in Bryson, Quebec, to Scottish parents. He relocated to Toronto in the mid-1890s, where he worked as an iron moulder and eventually advanced to the position of foundry supervisor. On June 14, 1900, he married Christina Towers Chalmers (1874-1968) in Toronto, and shortly afterward, the couple moved to Georgetown where they raised five children: John Chalmers (1901-1986), Marion Kathleen (1902-2002), Robert Murchison (1904-1987), Edith Doreen (1906-1988), and Audrey Christine (1916-2008).

Between 1912 and 1922, Robert worked as a farm manager in Georgetown and earned an annual wage of \$7,500. The 1921 Census describes the McCuaig family home as a six-room brick residence, occupied by Robert, Christina, and their five children. In the winter of 1922, Robert accepted a job as a crane operator, prompting the family to return to Toronto. They purchased a house at 155 Glendale Avenue in



the Hyde Park neighborhood and in January 1923, Robert and Christina McCuaig sold the subject property to Frank Fisher for \$5,250. Fisher subsequently sold the property to Arnim Feller in 1925 for \$5,000.

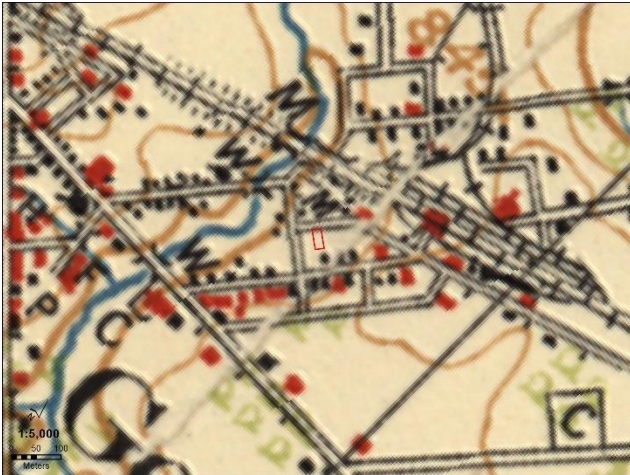


Figure 7: Subject property identified on the 1915 *National Topographic Map*

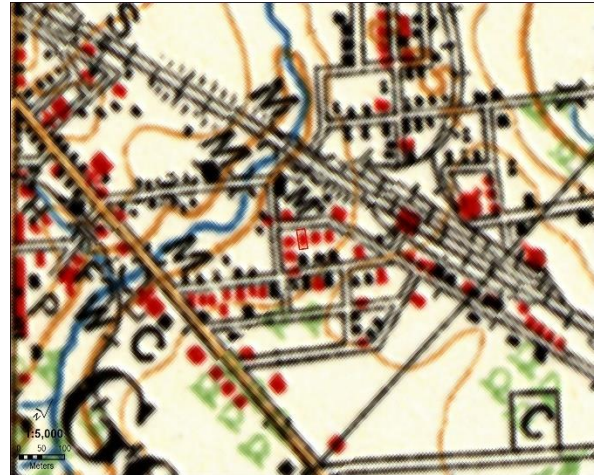


Figure 8: Subject property identified on the 1922 *National Topographic Map*

### *The Feller Family*

Arnim “Ernie” Hulbert Feller (1882-1972) was born in Suffolk, England, and immigrated to New York with his family in 1907. In 1908, they relocated to Canada and settled in Georgetown. Ernie then joined the Harley-Kay knitting machinery firm, serving as the firm’s manager until it became Harley-Kay-Marsland and relocated its operations from Georgetown’s Water Street to Kitchener in the 1930s.



Figure 9: An advertisement for a Machinist Apprentice posted by Arnim Feller on behalf of Harley-Kay Ltd. (*Georgetown Herald*, March 10, 1920, p. 4)



Figure 10: A view of the Harley Kay Knitting Factory in 1913 (EHS 13477)

In April 1913, Ernie married Lucy Ellen Lake (1892-1996). The couple had two children, Mary Holley (1919-1976) and Floria Elizabeth (1921-2024). In 1925, the Fellers purchased the subject property (then known as 2 Emery Street) for \$5,000.

Both Ernie and Lucy were active members of the Georgetown community. They attended St. George Anglican Church, and Ernie was engaged in local politics. He was nominated as Ward 2 councillor first in 1922 but declined. However, in 1927, he accepted the nomination and was elected as Ward 2 councillor. From 1927 to 1932, he served as the chairman of the Georgetown Water and Fire Committee.

Ernie Feller was a founding member of the Georgetown Lions Club in 1931 and served as its first Vice President. In addition, he held leadership roles in local Masonic organizations, including serving as principal of the Halton Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in 1930 and as a Shriner in 1933. Lucy Feller was equally active in local organizations and was a prominent member of the Georgetown Women's Institute (GWI). She hosted weekly meetings at the subject property from the 1930s to the 1960s and was elected president of the GWI in 1934. Lucy was known for hosting garden parties and numerous social events on the subject property.



Figure 11: Members of the Georgetown Women's Institute dress in pioneer costumes to celebrate the group's 50th Anniversary in 1953. Lucy Feller is the first figure on the left in the front row (EHS 00158)



Figure 12: Subject property identified on the 1931 National Topographic Map

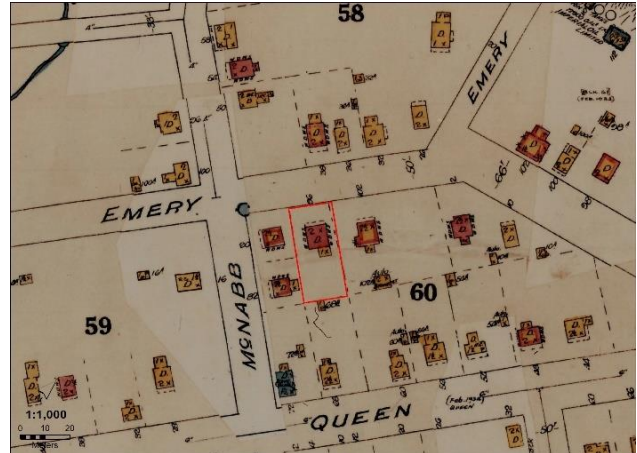


Figure 13: Subject property identified on the 1934 Georgetown Fire Insurance Plan

In the spring of 1945, Ernie accepted a position as Master Mechanic at Provincial Paper Ltd., where he worked until his retirement in 1952. The Fellers remained on the subject property during their retirement, often hosting gatherings both at their home and at their cottage in Inverhuron. Ernie died on May 4, 1972, after which the subject property was transferred to Lucy in June 1972. Lucy continued to live at the property until 1981 when she sold the property to the Brand family and moved to the Bennett Long-term Care Centre in Georgetown. The Brand family then sold the property to its current owners in 1985. Lucy died on January 15, 1996, at the age of 104, then the oldest resident of Georgetown. At 104, Lucy's daughter, Floria, became one of Halton's oldest residents before passing away in 2024.



Figure 14: Subject property identified in 1952 Orthographic Imagery



Figure 15: Subject property identified in 1969 Orthographic Imagery





Figure 16: Subject property identified in 1980 Orthographic Imagery



Figure 17: Subject property identified in 1990 Orthographic Imagery

## 2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is located along the southeast side of King Street (formerly Emery Street) in the community of Georgetown within the Town of Halton Hills. The property is a rectangular-shaped lot and features a two-storey red brick dwelling with a stone foundation, hipped roof, dormer, wooden covered porch, and an addition along the rear (northwest) elevation. A one-and-a-half storey accessory structure is located at the southeastern corner of the lot. The property can be accessed by vehicle via an asphalt driveway, located along the side (southwest) elevation, fronting onto King Street. The property is legally described as PT LT 23, PL 37, SE OF EMERY ST, AS IN 616429; HALTON HILLS.



Figure 18: Front (northwest) Elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



The front (northwest) elevation features a one-storey covered wooden porch footed by a wooden scalloped knee-wall, with painted square wooden columns arranged in an asymmetrical twin configuration topped with a thick architrave and plain eaves. The first storey of the front elevation is an asymmetrical design featuring a flatheaded entrance with stone lintel, flanked by a large flatheaded window opening with stone lintel and sill, and a smaller flatheaded window opening with a stone lintel and sill. The second storey features two symmetrically placed, flatheaded window openings, with stone sills and lintels. Contemporary black shutters flank every window of this elevation. Above the roofline is a dormer with a hipped roof, vinyl cladding, and a tripartite window opening.



Figure 19: Looking northeast up King Street. Subject property on right (Google Street View, 2009)



Figure 20: Looking southwest down King Street. Subject property on left (Town of Halton Hills, 2024)



Figure 21: Obstructed partial side (southwest) elevation of the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The side (southwest) elevation features two flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels on the first storey, and a single, narrower flatheaded window opening with a stone sill and lintel on the southeastern-most section of the second storey. The southwest elevation of the residence is bisected by a chimney that extends above the eaves.





Figure 22: Side (northeast) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The side (northeast) elevation includes four flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels, positioned asymmetrically and varied in size, with three at grade and one on the second storey. Above the roofline, a dormer with a hipped roof and vinyl cladding contains a tripartite window opening. A contemporary two-and-a-half storey rear addition, clad in vinyl siding, is also visible from this elevation.

### 2.3 Architectural Style

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

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

The extant dwelling at 2 King Street features smooth red brick cladding, a hipped roof, a central dormer along the front (northwest) elevation and side (northeast) elevation, a one-storey wooden covered porch with white painted square columns, and an American Four-Square layout typical to Edwardian style dwellings.

The James Warren survey area of the former Grand Trunk Railway neighborhood, including Emery, McNabb, and Rosetta Streets, was primarily developed in the early twentieth century, and the existing residential dwellings in this area showcase some of the finest examples of Edwardian Classical

architecture in Halton Hills. The subject property exemplifies this architectural style, reflecting the characteristic design and development patterns of the neighbourhood.



Figure 23: Designs for a contemporary Edwardian Residence (C.L. Bowes, *Our book of modern homes*. NY: Biowes, C. L., Nassau Lumber Co. 1924), 71.



Figure 24: Designs for a contemporary Edwardian Residence (C.L. Bowes, *Our book of modern homes*. NY: Biowes, C. L., Nassau Lumber Co. 1924), 76.



Figure 25: Edwardian style home located at 5 King Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 26: Edwardian style home located at 19 McNabb Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)





Figure 27: Edwardian style home located at 4 King Street (Google Streetview 2017)



Figure 28: Edwardian style home located at 17 McNabb Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

### 3.0 Description of Heritage Attributes and Evaluation Checklist

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

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

The property at 2 King Street has physical and design value as it is a representative example of an early twentieth-century residential building in the Edwardian architectural style. Built by Robert Waldie in 1912, the two-storey residential building exhibits features typical of the style including a hipped roof, central dormer along the front (northwest) and side (northeast) elevation, smooth red brick façade and tall brick chimney, an American Four-Square layout, as well as one-storey covered wooden porch with white painted square wooden columns, plain eaves, and a wooden knee-wall.

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

The property at 2 King Street is directly associated with Robert John Waldie (1876-1938), one of Georgetown's most prolific builders of Edwardian residences in the early twentieth century, as well as the prominent Feller family. Waldie constructed the residence in 1912, along with three other Edwardian homes at 12, 17, and 19 McNabb Street between 1909 and 1912. The first family to own the subject property, the McCuaig family, lived in the residence for a decade while Robert Roderick McCuaig (1875-1957) worked as a farm manager in Georgetown before selling the property to Arnim and Lucy Feller in 1922.

Arnim "Ernie" Hulbert Feller (1882-1972), who managed the Harley-Kay knitting machinery firm before becoming Master Mechanic at Provincial Paper Ltd., also served as Ward 2 Councillor and chaired Georgetown's Water and Fire Committee. He co-founded the Georgetown Lions Club and held leadership roles within the local Masonic community. His wife, Lucy Ellen Feller (née Lake) (1892-1996) was an active member of the Georgetown Women's Institute (GWI), hosting weekly meetings from the 1930s through the 1970s and serving as GWI president in 1934. Both Lucy and her daughter Floria Elizabeth (1921-2024) both became Georgetown's oldest residents, each living to the age of 104, with Lucy passing in 1996 and Floria in 2024.

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

The property at 2 King Street has contextual value as it is important in defining and maintaining the late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century character of King Street, surrounding the former Grand Trunk Railway Station in Georgetown. The property remains physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings as a residential building along King Street. The property is relative in scale and design to neighbouring properties and has not been identified as a landmark in the community.

#### **4.0 Summary**

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 2 King Street has physical and design, historical and associative, and contextual value and therefore meets Ontario Regulation 9/06 criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest.

The heritage attributes of the property at 2 King Street are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing building along King Street in Georgetown;
- The scale, form, and massing of the existing c.1910s, two-storey Edwardian residential building with hipped roof;
- The materials, including smooth red brick, wood, and stone;
- The front (northwest) elevation, including:
  - o The covered wooden porch with square wooden columns, knee wall, and plain eave detailing;
  - o Flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels at the first and second storey;
  - o Dormer located at the second storey with hipped roof and tripartite window opening; and,
- The side (southwest and northeast) elevations, including:
  - o Flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels at the first and second storey.

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

## 5.0 Sources

### Primary Sources

Bowes, C.L. *Our book of modern homes*. NY: Biowes, C. L., Nassau Lumber Co. 1924.

Library and Archives Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Census Returns For 1861; Roll: C-1030-1031.

Library and Archives Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Seventh Census of Canada, 1931; Folder Number: T-27299; Census Place: Toronto-High Park, Ontario, Canada; Page Number: 18.

Library and Archives Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Seventh Census of Canada, 1931; Folder Number: T-27299; Census Place: Toronto-High Park, Ontario, Canada; Page Number: 18.

Ontario Land Registry Access, Halton: Plan 37. (Accessed November 12, 2024).

Reference Number: RG 31; Folder Number: 62; Census Place: Georgetown, Halton, Ontario; Page Number: 17.

Voters Lists, Federal Elections, 1935-1980. R1003-6-3-E (RG113-B). Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Year: 1871; Census Place: Mulmur, Simcoe South, Ontario; Roll: C-9960; Page: 19; Family No: 58.

Year: 1881; Census Place: Mulmur, Simcoe South, Ontario; Roll: C\_13250; Page: 5; Family No: 23.

Year: 1891; Census Place: Mulmur, Simcoe South, Ontario, Canada; Roll: T-6369; Family No: 153.

Year: 1901; Census Place: Mulmur, Simcoe (South/Sud), Ontario; Page: 7; Family No: 59.

Year: 1901; Census Place: Toronto (West/Ouest) (City/Cité) Ward/Quartier No 5, Toronto (West/Ouest) (City/Cité), Ontario; Page: 11; Family No: 121.

### Newspapers

"103 Years Young." *Georgetown Independent* (Georgetown, ON), 29 Mar 1995, p.1.  
<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/259397/data>.

"Died: Hugh Lamb." *The Orangeville Banner* (Orangeville, ON), October 25, 1906. p.5.

"Family Marks 90th Birthday for Arnim "Ernie" Feller." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), March 9, 1972, B5.  
<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/2315242/page/17?q=Feller&docid=OOI.2315242>.

"Feller, Lucy Ellen (née Lake) (Died)." *Acton Free Press* (Acton, ON), 17 Jan 1996, Classified, p. 21.  
<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/181753/data>.



“Help Wanted.” *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), March 10, 1920, p. 4.  
<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/89492/page/4?q=A.+H.+Feller&docid=OOI.89492>.

“Lions Roar as Tenth Anniversary Celebrated Monday Evening.” *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), February 19, 1941, p. 1.  
<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/90508/page/1?q=A.+H.+Feller&docid=OOI.90508>.

“Local News.” *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), September 24, 1930, p. 3.  
<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/89976/page/3?q=A.+H.+Feller&docid=OOI.89976>.

“McNally, Floria Elizabeth.” *Halton Hills Today*, August 26, 2024.  
<https://www.haltonhillstoday.ca/obituaries/mcnally-floria-elizabeth-9435546>.

“Port Hope Resident Once Lived in Town.” *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), October 21, 1965, p. 18.  
<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/91815/page/18?q=A.+H.+Feller&docid=OOI.91815>.

“Presentation to Retiring Mechanic.” *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), April 2, 1952, p. 1.  
<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/91092/page/1?q=A.+H.+Feller&docid=OOI.91092>.

“Social and Personal.” *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), April 24, 1957, p. 1.  
<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/91367/page/1?q=2+emery&docid=OOI.91367>.

“Social and Personal.” *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), August 14, 1957, p. 1.  
<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/91383/page/1?q=2+emery&docid=OOI.91383>.

“Town Nominees.” *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), December 27, 1922, p. 2.  
<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/89601/page/2?q=A.+H.+Feller&docid=OOI.89601>.

“Women’s Institute.” *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), April 8, 1931, p. 3.  
<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/90003/page/3?q=A.+H.+Feller&docid=OOI.90003>.

## Secondary Sources

Blumenson, J. (1990). *Ontario Architecture: A Guide to Styles and Building Terms 1784 to the present*. Canada: Fitzhenry & Whiteside.

Rowe, John Mark. *Georgetown: Reflections of a Small Town*. Georgetown, ON: C&S Printing, Esquesing Historical Society: 2006.

Kyles, S. *Edwardian Architectural Style (1890-1916)*. Accessed November 2024.  
<http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com/Edwardian.htm>.

# Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

## **Pinegrove Cottage**

53 Charles Street, Georgetown, Town of Halton Hills

January 2025

## Project Personnel

### Report Authors

Austin Foster, MA  
Cultural Heritage Assistant

with

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

### Historical Research

Austin Foster

### Field Review

Austin Foster

Laura Loney

### Report Preparation

Austin Foster

Laura Loney

### Mapping Graphics:

Rehan Waheed, MA  
Planning Data Analyst

### Report Reviewers:

Laura Loney

Bronwyn Parker  
Director of Planning Policy

John Linhardt  
Commissioner of Planning & Development

## Table of Contents

1.0 Property Description.....	5
2.0 Background .....	5
2.1 Historical Background .....	6
2.2 Property & Architectural Description .....	16
2.3 Architectural Style .....	22
3.0 Description of Heritage Attributes and Evaluation Checklist.....	23
4.0 Summary .....	24
5.0 Sources.....	26

## Table of Figures

Figure 1: Location Map - 53 Charles Street.....	5
Figure 2: Aerial Photograph - 53 Charles Street.....	5
Figure 3: Subject property identified on 1858 Patent Plan (Town of Halton Hills 2024) .....	7
Figure 4: Subject Property identified in 1877 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Ontario</i> (Town of Halton Hills 2024) .....	7
Figure 5: An Advertisement for The Star Grocery ( <i>Georgetown Herald</i> , March 31, 1892, p. 3).....	8
Figure 6: A delivery wagon in front of Star Grocery on Main Street, owned by J. M. McDermid. c.1880s (EHS 0104270).....	8
Figure 7: McDermid’s shop on South-West corner of Main and Young (Mill) Streets in 1898 (EHS 01087) .....	8
Figure 8: c.1886 photograph of the original brick Knox Presbyterian Church erected in 1867 and dismantled in 1887. The dismantled bricks were used to construct Pinegrove Cottage (EHS 00447) .....	9
Figure 9: An announcement from Ellen McDermid's cooking school posted in the <i>Georgetown Herald</i> on February 20, 1895, p. 2.....	10
Figure 10: A 1907 photograph of the Georgetown Lawn Bowling Club, John McDermid III identified in red (EHS 00117).....	10
Figure 11: Subject property identified on the 1922 Fire Insurance Plan (Town of Halton Hills 2024).....	11
Figure 12: Subject property identified on the 1931 topographical survey.....	11
Figure 13: A campaign advertisement for Leonard Bell posted in the <i>Georgetown Herald</i> (December 2, 1942 p.4).....	12
Figure 14: Georgetown Clay Products sponsors a Legion lunch to support the war effort. Leonard Bell is named as plant manager in the <i>Georgetown Herald</i> (March 17, 1943. p.4).....	12
Figure 15: A 1952 aerial photograph of the subject property. The existing residence is identified in red (Town of Halton Hills 2024) .....	13
Figure 16: Subject property identified on 1942 <i>Fire Insurance Plan</i> (Town of Halton Hills 2024) .....	13
Figure 17: A 1951 photograph of Leonard Bell in the <i>Georgetown Herald</i> (May 9, 1951, p. b6) .....	14
Figure 18: Job posting for Leonard Bell's Kippin-Ker Boat Works in the <i>Georgetown Herald</i> (March 18, 1953, p. 6) .....	14
Figure 19: Subject property identified in 1980 aerial photography (Town of Halton Hills 2024).....	15
Figure 20: Subject property identified in 1990 aerial photography (Town of Halton Hills 2024).....	15



Figure 21: A portrait of Boyd Clifford Hoddinott c.1950s (Canada, Selected School Yearbooks, 1901-2010 via Ancestry.).....	15
Figure 22: Dr. Hoddinott lectures on the medical benefits of therapeutic hypnosis at Western University ( <i>Georgetown Herald</i> , January 16, 1980, p. 11). .....	15
Figure 23: Subject property identified in 2002 aerial photography (Town of Halton Hills 2024).....	16
Figure 24: Subject property identified in 2017 aerial photography (Town of Halton Hills 2024).....	16
Figure 25: Subject property identified in 2023 aerial photography (Town of Halton Hills 2024).....	16
Figure 26: Front (northeast) elevation of the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024) .....	17
Figure 27: The projecting bay on the Front (northeast) elevation of 53 Charles Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024) .....	18
Figure 28: Inset “dogtooth” brick detailing on the projecting bay of 53 Charles Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024) .....	18
Figure 29: Front entry featuring sidelight windows, transom, and wooden sunburst pediment (Town of Halton Hills 2024) .....	19
Figure 30: Second storey octagonal window featuring infilled segmental arch and hood mould (Town of Halton Hills 2024) .....	19
Figure 31: Side (southeast) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024) .....	19
Figure 32: Side (southeast) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024) .....	19
Figure 33: Projecting Bay on the southeast elevation of 53 Charles Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024) ..	20
Figure 34: Side (southeast) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024) .....	20
Figure 35: Side (northwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024) .....	21
Figure 36: Looking east on Charles Street from subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024) .....	22
Figure 37: Looking west on Charles Street from subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024) .....	22
Figure 38: Looking north up Park Avenue (subject property on left) (Town of Halton Hills 2024).....	22
Figure 39: Looking south down Park Avenue (subject property on right) (Streetview, 2023) .....	22

## 1.0 Property Description

53 Charles Street, Georgetown	
<b>Municipality</b>	Town of Halton Hills
<b>County or Region</b>	Region of Halton
<b>Legal Description</b>	PT LT 148 & 149, PL 27, PART 2 & 3, 20R10644; PT LT 149, PL 27, PART 1 & 2, 20R11480, S/T 115332, 788609; HALTON HILLS
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1887
<b>Original Use</b>	Residential
<b>Current Use</b>	Residential
<b>Architect/Building/Designer</b>	John McDermid
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Italianate
<b>Additions/Alterations</b>	Contemporary Garage
<b>Heritage Status</b>	Listed on the Town's Heritage Register
<b>Recorder(s)</b>	Austin Foster with Laura Loney
<b>Report Date</b>	January 2025

## 2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 53 Charles Street in Halton Hills, Ontario (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The report includes an evaluation of the property's cultural heritage value as prescribed by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.



Figure 1: Location Map - 53 Charles Street

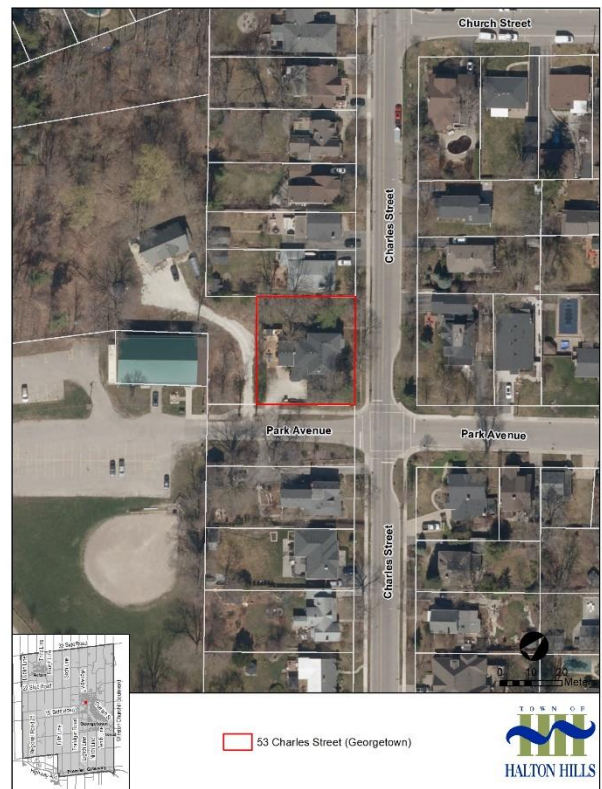


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph - 53 Charles Street

## 2.1 Historical Background

### *Indigenous History*

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

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

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

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

### *The Young and Barber Survey*

Georgetown’s Park District developed within the eastern portion of Lot 18, Concession 8, Esquesing Township, over the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. In 1844, the Crown granted the 200-acre lot to Christian Barnes, who later sold the eastern 52 acres to Joseph Pratt. In 1853, Pratt sold this land to prominent Georgetown businessmen William Barber (1809-1887) and James Young (1820-1888).

---

<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.

Between 1853 and 1854, Young and Barber surveyed their portion of Lot 18, subdividing it into over 150 village lots. They named three streets running northwest to southeast, parallel to Main Street: Market Street, after the reserved block designated as the village market square and fairground; Edith Street, after Young's sister-in-law, Edith Phillips; and Charles Street, after Young's eldest son. Streets running southwest to northeast, intersecting Main and Charles Streets, included: Young Street, named for James Young; Church Street, for its proximity to Knox Presbyterian Church on Main Street and the Congregational Church behind it; Factory Street, later renamed Park Avenue in 1953, originally referring to the series of factories along this road northeast of Main Street; William Street, in honour of William Barber; and Joseph Street, after Barber's father, Joseph Barber.

The Young and Barber Survey aimed to accommodate Georgetown's expanding population driven by the village's industrial growth. The area's proximity to nearby industries and to Main Street, Georgetown's commercial center, made it an attractive location for middle-class residential development. Lot prices ranged from \$50 to \$300 in the 1860s. Lot sizes ranged from a quarter acre to a full acre, with the largest lots located along Charles and Young Streets. Lots on Charles, Market, and Edith Streets were among the first sold, with many buyers purchasing adjoining lots for garden spaces, investment purposes, or additional building space. By the late-nineteenth century, the Park District had become a prestigious neighborhood, attracting prominent industrialists, successful main street merchants, and affluent professionals.

William Barber retained ownership of Lots 148 and 149 (the subject property) until 1884, when he transferred them to his nephews, Joseph Barber (1809-1906) and John Roaf Barber (1841-1917), for \$1. The lots remained vacant until March 1887, when the Barber brothers sold Lots 148 and 149 to John and Ellen McDermid for \$260.



Figure 3: Subject property identified on 1858 Patent Plan (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

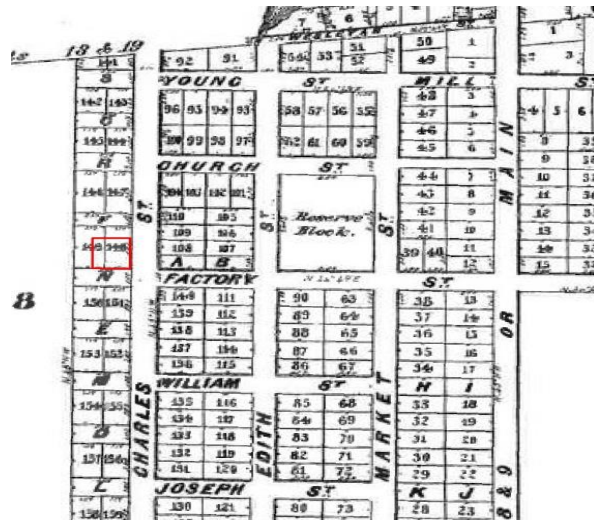


Figure 4: Subject Property identified in 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Ontario (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



### The McDermid Family

John McDermid (1832-1897) was born in Lanarkshire County, Scotland, where he initially worked with his father as a grocer and merchant. In 1857, McDermid married Ellen McIntyre (1834-1912), and the couple moved to Glasgow to live with Ellen's family before immigrating to Canada in 1862. The McDermids first settled in Toronto before relocating to Stratford, Ontario where John worked as a stove clerk. During this period, the McDermids had six children: Ellen (1862-1928), Kate (1867-1897), Jessie (1868-1931), Duncan (1871- 1934), Maggie (1873-1943), and John (1874-1939).

The McDermid family moved to Georgetown in 1880, where the family joined Knox Presbyterian Church on Main Street and John established himself as a grocer and bookkeeper. In 1885, John established "The Star Grocery" at the corner of Mill and Main Streets in the McLeod Block and gained a reputation as "the most reputable merchant of his line in the county of Halton" (*Toronto Daily Mail*, June 24, 1893). By 1891, the store employed three workers, including John McDermid's sons, John and Duncan.



Figure 5: An Advertisement for The Star Grocery (*Georgetown Herald*, March 31, 1892, p. 3)



Figure 6: A delivery wagon in front of Star Grocery on Main Street, owned by J. M. McDermid. c.1880s (EHS 0104270)



Figure 7: McDermid's shop on South-West corner of Main and Young (Mill) Streets in 1898 (EHS 01087)

In March 1887, John and Ellen McDermid purchased Lots 148 and 149 (two acres) from the Barber brothers and soon commenced construction of their new family residence, Pinegrove Cottage. The residence was built using bricks salvaged from the original Knox Presbyterian Church on Main Street, which was demolished in 1887 to allow for a larger stone building. The existing house, completed in 1889, was described in 1893 as a “twelve-room brick cottage surrounded by commodious grounds ornamented with flowering plants, trees, and shrubs, backed by clusters of tall pine trees” (*Toronto Daily Mail*, June 24, 1893).



Figure 8: c.1886 photograph of the original brick Knox Presbyterian Church erected in 1867 and dismantled in 1887. The dismantled bricks were used to construct Pinegrove Cottage (EHS 00447)

The McDermid family became prominent in Georgetown’s social and business community. Ellen hosted cooking classes at her husband’s shop throughout the 1890s, while John maintained connections with local elites, hosting events at Pinegrove Cottage attended by prominent figures, including Hugh McKay, Dr. Nickell, R.J. Creelman, and Dr. Webster. Their son, John McDermid III, was a member of the local lawn bowling club. In February 1897, John McDermid became ill and died within a month, leaving an estate valued at \$6,557.04. Ellen managed Star Grocery until John McDermid III assumed ownership, later selling the business to become the village postmaster in 1912. Meanwhile, Duncan and Maggie McDermid relocated to Manitoba.

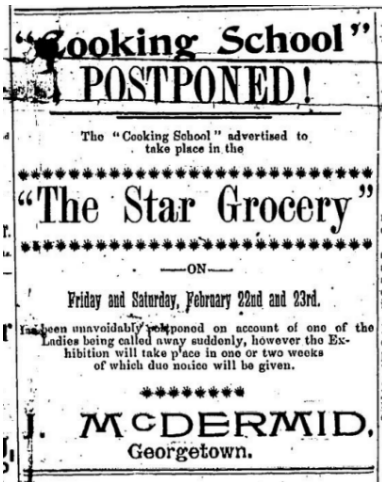


Figure 9: An announcement from Ellen McDerimid's cooking school posted in the *Georgetown Herald* on February 20, 1895, p. 2



Figure 10: A 1907 photograph of the Georgetown Lawn Bowling Club, John McDerimid III identified in red (EHS 00117)

After John McDerimid's death, Pinegrove Cottage remained a central family residence. Daughter Ellen McDerimid married local baker Samuel Byron Worden (1856-1929) in 1905, and they lived on the subject property with Ellen McDerimid Sr. until her death in 1912 when the property was transferred to Ellen and Samuel Worden for \$1.

Following her mother's death, Ellen McDerimid Worden (1862-1928) and her husband, Samuel Byron Worden, continued to live at the McDerimid family home on Charles Street for another decade. Despite their affiliation with different Christian denominations (Samuel being Baptist and Ellen being Presbyterian) the couple attended their respective churches separately and often supported each other's congregational events, regularly hosting social gatherings at Pinegrove Cottage for members of both congregations. The 1921 census notes Samuel's dual occupations as a baker and deliveryman. He was widely respected in the community, with active memberships in the Credit Lodge, Halton Chapter R.A.M., and the Baptist congregation.

From 1925, both Ellen and Samuel's health began to decline. Ellen's extended illness culminated in her death on February 18, 1928, at Guelph General Hospital. Later that year, her estate transferred to Samuel, who subsequently moved to his brother Adolphus Worden's residence near Acton, where he died on January 28, 1929. Samuel Worden's estate was sold in December 1932 to Joseph McAndrew, who held the property briefly until his death in 1934. The property changed ownership several times thereafter, until it was purchased by Leonard Bell in 1941 for \$16,000.

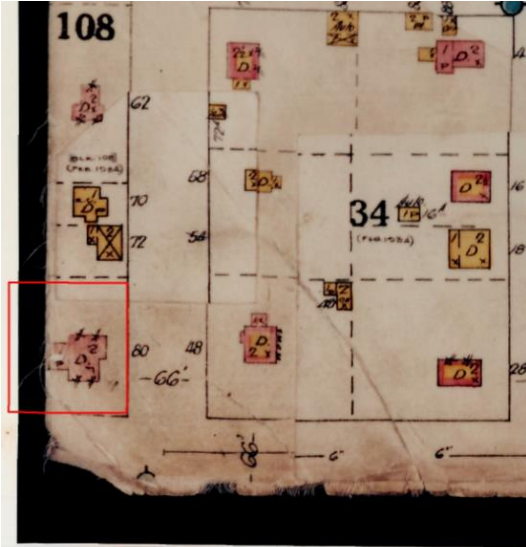


Figure 11: Subject property identified on the 1922 Fire Insurance Plan (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 12: Subject property identified on the 1931 topographical survey

### *The Bell Family*

Leonard Bell (b. 1913) and Ellen Margaret Buchanan Bell (née Shepard) (b. 1915) married in June 1939. Two years later they purchased the subject property, where they raised their four children: Richard, Dennis, Ellen, and Brenda. Leonard built his career in manufacturing, advancing to become manager and part-owner of Georgetown Clay Products Ltd. on King Street, while Ellen pursued a career in biological research and eventually trained as a chemical engineer. Ellen was active in community affairs, holding leadership roles within Georgetown's Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire (IODE). She served as Regent of the IODE in 1941 and again in 1945, frequently hosting meetings and weekly tea gatherings at their Charles Street home. By 1942, the Bell family employed both a maid and a gardener.

The Bell family maintained a summer residence at Eight-Mile Point on Lake Simcoe, where they often hosted Georgetown guests. Leonard was involved in various recreational activities, including the Georgetown Hockey Club, Lawn Bowling Club, horseshoes, and tennis. In 1942, he ran for Ward 3 councilor, garnering 100 votes but ultimately losing the election.



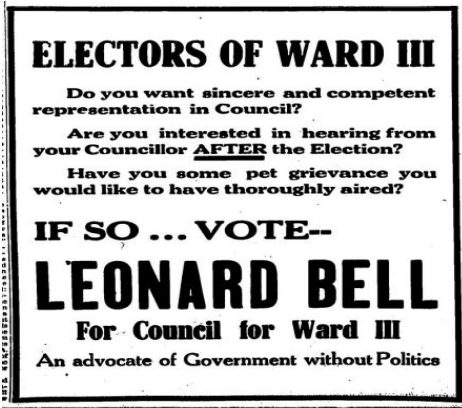


Figure 13: A campaign advertisement for Leonard Bell posted in the *Georgetown Herald* (December 2, 1942 p.4)



Figure 14: Georgetown Clay Products sponsors a Legion lunch to support the war effort. Leonard Bell is named as plant manager in the *Georgetown Herald* (March 17, 1943. p.4)

On January 5, 1944, Leonard enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force, leaving for Edmonton in February for training. By July, he was stationed in St. Thomas, Ontario and graduated there as a flight engineer. He was later stationed in Moncton, New Brunswick, and by December 1944 had arrived in England. Leonard returned to Canada in September 1945, arriving in Quebec City aboard the *Empress of Scotland*, where Ellen greeted him before they returned together to Georgetown. Following his discharge, he resumed his managerial role at the Georgetown Clay Products plant in 1946, a role that his brother William had filled from 1944 to 1946.

Between the 1940s and 1960s, Leonard made several modifications to the Charles Street property. Around 1941, he built a barn where the family kept horses that they exercised at the Georgetown Fairgrounds. The property featured an orchard with plum, apple, and peach trees, and a large chestnut tree on the front lawn. Leonard excavated a swimming hole behind the house, used by both the children and horses. He replaced damaged bricks on the house with bricks from his brother William Bell's brickworks and, in the mid-1950s, painted the exterior bricks white. During this time, Leonard replaced several windows and the home's original oval-top wooden shutters with replicas. Leonard also added an extension to the rear of the home, featuring a fireplace and chimney constructed from his brother's bricks. A flagstone terrace overlooked the orchard and paddock on the northwest side of the house, and a two-bay garage was built on the southeast side in the early 1950s; this garage later served as a home office. Interior floors were replaced using reclaimed wood from the old armoury and drill hall.



Figure 15: A 1952 aerial photograph of the subject property. The existing residence is identified in red (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

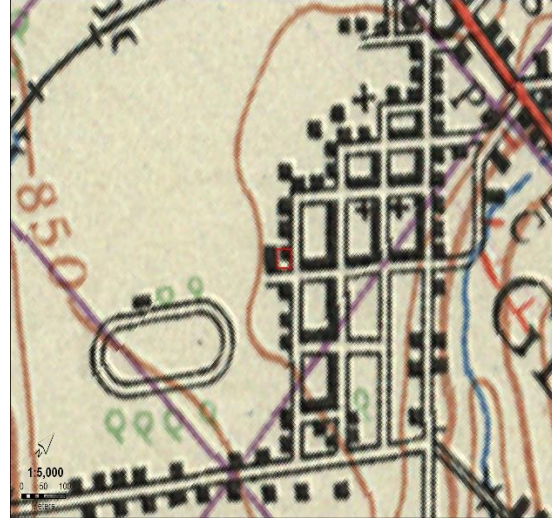


Figure 16: Subject property identified on 1942 *Fire Insurance Plan* (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The Bell family was very active in the Georgetown community. In 1949, Leonard established Georgetown's first tennis club and lead the construction of three horseshoe pits at the fairgrounds. Ellen contributed to community life by teaching figure skating and helping to organize the Georgetown Arts and Crafts Association. By the early 1950s, she served as the head of the association, which often held meetings at members' homes, including Pinegrove Cottage.

In April 1959, Leonard Bell acquired a warehouse on John Street to establish Kippin-Ker Boat Works, producing small craft for the Royal Canadian Navy. By 1951, Bell filed a patent for a reinforced plastic hot water tank. H.M.S. Associates manufactured the hot water tank at the John Street factory, meeting demands from Georgetown's post-war housing boom. Kippin-Ker also produced synthetic oil fuel tanks and developed a line of fiberglass boats. One of Bell's best-known models, a 15-foot hull designed for outboard motors, weighed only 220 pounds and cost \$350, featuring built-in flotation tanks. To demonstrate the boat's resilience, Bell staged a public demonstration, shooting the boat multiple times with a high-caliber revolver and then dropping it from a second-storey window.



Figure 17: A 1951 photograph of Leonard Bell in the *Georgetown Herald* (May 9, 1951, p. b6)



Figure 18: Job posting for Leonard Bell's Kippin-Ker Boat Works in the *Georgetown Herald* (March 18, 1953, p. 6)

In 1957, Leonard pursued a business venture in Cadillac, Michigan, prompting the family to relocate temporarily while renting out the Charles Street property to various tenants. In 1958, William and Ellen McMillan Sinclair moved into the property, followed by Paul Weber and his family, who lived there from 1958 to 1960. A basement fire in March 1958 caused minimal damage but required minor interior repairs. The Bells returned to the property around 1960. The accessory structures at the rear of the residence were demolished between 1960 and 1965 to clear road access following a 1.5-acre severance of the southwest portion of Lot 149. Following a marital separation in 1969, Ellen sold the property in June 1970 to Boyd Clifford Hoddinott.

#### *The Hoddinott Family*

Dr. Boyd Clifford Hoddinott (b. 1942) was born in Parry Sound, Ontario. His father, Boyd Hoddinott Sr. worked as a supervisor for Canadian Industries Limited in Hamilton. The Hoddinott family later relocated to Carlisle and subsequently to Waterdown in the 1950s, where Dr. Hoddinott completed his high school education. He then attended McMaster University, earning a Bachelor of Science degree and playing for the Marauders football team. Hoddinott later graduated with high honors from the Schulich School of Medicine and Dentistry at the University of Western Ontario in 1968, followed by an internship at Toronto Western Hospital, completed in 1969.

In 1968, Dr. Hoddinott married Jane Lindley (b. 1943) of Burlington. The couple initially resided in Georgetown with Jane's uncle, B.T. Lindley, superintendent of business and finance for the Halton Board of Education. Dr. Hoddinott established his medical practice in Georgetown in July 1969 at 36 Main Street South, relocating to the Georgetown Medical Centre at 18 Princess Anne Drive in September 1975.

The Hoddinotts purchased the subject property in 1970 and began several interior and exterior restorations and renovations. A December 18, 1991, article in the *Georgetown Herald* remarked of Pinegrove Cottage that it was "impossible to describe the profusion of decorative touches in this large house. Only the steady stare of the camera could catch all these elements and freeze them for quiet contemplation," continuing to describe the house's "dramatic" entrance hall and a "huge, high-ceilinged drawing room" featuring a white marble fireplace.



Figure 19: Subject property identified in 1980 aerial photography (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 20: Subject property identified in 1990 aerial photography (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Dr. Hoddinott was an active member of the Georgetown community. In 1972, he founded the Georgetown Racquet Club, participating in the Georgetown Squash Club and winning the Georgetown Racquet Club Championship Trophy six times between 1975 and 1981. Throughout the 1980s, he also coached Georgetown High School's baseball team. By the mid-1970s, Dr. Hoddinott gained recognition as a skilled hypnotist, frequently lecturing on therapeutic hypnosis at universities across Southern Ontario.

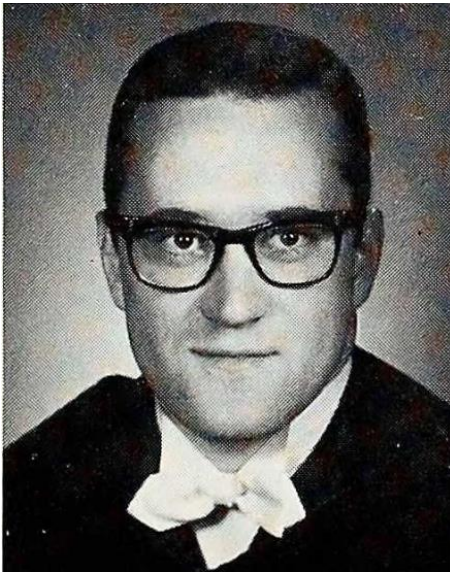


Figure 21: A portrait of Boyd Clifford Hoddinott c.1950s (Canada, Selected School Yearbooks, 1901-2010 via Ancestry.)



Figure 22: Dr. Hoddinott lectures on the medical benefits of therapeutic hypnosis at Western University (*Georgetown Herald*, January 16, 1980, p. 11).

Jane Hoddinott sold the Charles Street property in September 1994. In March 1995, Dr. Boyd and Jane Hoddinott relocated to Bellefontaine, Ohio, where Dr. Hoddinott established a new medical practice.



The new residents retained ownership until 2016, when the subject property was sold to its current owner.



Figure 23: Subject property identified in 2002 aerial photography (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

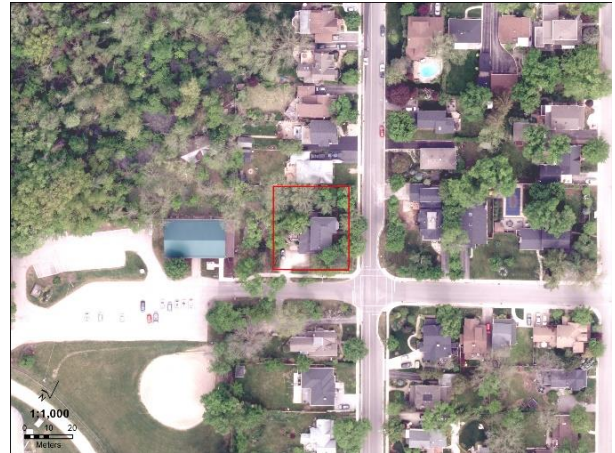


Figure 24: Subject property identified in 2017 aerial photography (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

## 2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is located on the southwest corner of Charles Street and Park Avenue, northwest of the Georgetown Fairgrounds entrance in the community of Georgetown within the Town of Halton Hills. The property is a rectangular shaped lot and features a two-storey brick dwelling with a rear one-storey addition, and a two-bay garage. The property can be accessed by vehicle via a paved driveway off Park Avenue. The property is legally described as PT LT 148 & 149, PL 27, PART 2 & 3, 20R10644; PT LT 149, PL 27, PART 1 & 2, 20R11480, S/T 115332, 788609; HALTON HILLS.



Figure 25: Subject property identified in 2023 aerial photography (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 26: Front (northeast) elevation of the existing dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

### *Front (Northeast) Elevation*

The residence on the subject property is a two-storey Italianate-style structure constructed of yellow-painted red brick laid in a common bond pattern, with a mildly-pitched hipped roof. A white-painted cornice extends around the perimeter of the building, capped by projecting eaves with a boxed soffit design.

The front (northeast) elevation is divided into two bays: a projecting portion at the northwestern end and a stepped-back portion extending eastward. The projecting portion is dominated by a prominent two-storey bay, with four window semi-circular openings on each storey. The bay's front face includes tall, narrow twin semi-circular arched windows, each topped by a rounded-arch hood mould in white-painted brick and standing on stone sills. Identical single window openings are extant on the bay's diagonal walls. Above the first-storey windows, an inset dog-tooth brick pattern separates the first and second storey bay windows.



Figure 27: The projecting bay on the Front (northeast) elevation of 53 Charles Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 28: Inset "dogtooth" brick detailing on the projecting bay of 53 Charles Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The stepped-back portion of the elevation includes an entrance located adjacent to the projecting wall. A modern door is flanked by sidelight windows and capped by a transom, all crowned by a sunburst pediment consisting of painted wood. To the left of the entryway, a single flat-headed rectangular window opening on the first storey is topped by a brick soldier-course lintel.

On the second storey of the stepped-back portion, a single, segmentally arched window opening is aligned vertically with the first-storey window opening below, topped with a rounded-arch hood mould in painted brick and seated on a stone sill. To the right, a header-framed octagonal window with a matching rounded arch hood mould in painted brick is situated above the entrance. The infilled segmental arch, matching hood mould, interrupted brick pattern, and painted wooden boards aligned with the sill of the adjacent window suggest that the octagonal window may represent a later, period-appropriate alteration to the façade.





Figure 29: Front entry featuring sidelight windows, transom, and wooden sunburst pediment (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 30: Second storey octagonal window featuring infilled segmental arch and hood mould (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 31: Side (southeast) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

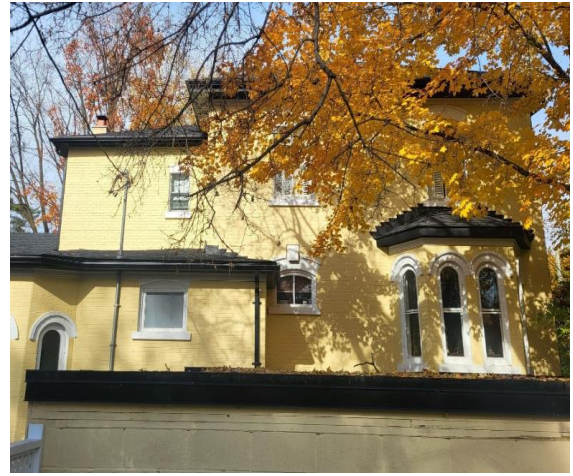


Figure 32: Side (southeast) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

### Side (Southeast) Elevation

The southeast elevation comprises three distinct sections: the northeastern block, the center block, and the southwestern block. The northeastern block features a single-storey bay window projecting from the wall at the first storey. This bay features paired narrow, semi-circular window openings on its front face,



each topped by a rounded arch hood mould in painted brick with stone sills. The bay's angled sides contain single windows of identical form and detailing. To the left of the bay window, a small segmentally arched window opening features a keystone and rounded hood mould set atop a stone sill. The second storey features two evenly spaced segmentally arched window openings, each with hood moulds and stone sills.

The first storey of the center block projects slightly beyond the wall of the front block and is dominated by a five-faced polygonal bay capped with a shallow hipped roof. The front face of the bay includes paired narrow, semi-circular window openings, each topped by a rounded arch hood mould in painted brick and resting on stone sills. Each of the four diagonal walls of the bay contains an identical single segmentally arched window opening with a rounded arch hood mould in painted brick and stone sills. Positioned to the right of the bay on the northeast portion of the first storey of the center block is a single, small, segmentally arched window opening with a stone sill. The southwest wall of this projecting portion features a segmentally arched window opening set with a stone sill. Positioned to the right of this window is a secondary entrance that provides access to the driveway.



Figure 33: Projecting Bay on the southeast elevation of 53 Charles Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 34: Side (southeast) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The second storey of the center block steps back considerably, forming a T-shaped footprint in alignment with the front block. The northeast section of the second storey wall contains a single, flat-headed rectangular window opening, set on a stone sill and topped by a stone lintel.

The southwestern block comprises a single-storey brick addition topped with a moderately pitched gable roof. A chimney extends from the ridge at the northeastern end of the gable, rising above the eaves of the center block's second storey. This rear addition includes a prominent multi-pane casement window that spans a substantial portion of the elevation, with evenly divided lights separated by slender faux muntins. The window is framed by a soldier-course brick lintel above and rests upon an extended stone sill.

A single storey, flat-roofed mid twentieth century garage is observable from this elevation.



Figure 35: Side (northwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

#### *Side (Northwest) Elevation*

The side (northwest) elevation is divided into three distinct sections: northeast block, the center block, and the southwestern block. The northeastern block contains two evenly spaced, segmentally arched window openings with rounded arch hood moulds and stone sills on the first storey, with two identical window openings on the second storey. Positioned at the southwest portion of this section is an entrance capped by a stone lintel.

The center block is set back from the front block, featuring an entrance on the first storey framed by a wooden Georgian-style door surround. The second storey of the center block is significantly recessed, forming a T-shaped footprint aligned with the front block. This recessed wall section contains a single flat-headed rectangular window opening centered in the wall, set on a stone sill and capped with a stone lintel.

The southwestern block consists of a single-storey brick addition with a moderately pitched gable roof. An entrance topped with a stone lintel is located at the northeast section of this wall, while a single rectangular window opening with a stone lintel and stone sill is positioned at the southeast portion.





Figure 36: Looking east on Charles Street from subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 37: Looking west on Charles Street from subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 38: Looking north up Park Avenue (subject property on left) (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 39: Looking south down Park Avenue (subject property on right) (Streetview, 2023)

## 2.3 Architectural Style

The existing building at 53 Charles Street is representative of the Italianate architectural style, which was prevalent in Ontario between 1850 and 1900. Based on John Blumenson's *Ontario Architecture: A Guide to Styles and Building Terms, 1784 to the Present*, buildings constructed in this architectural style feature decorative elements such as, but not limited to:

- Two-storey construction with a mildly pitched hip roof;
- Frontispiece projection without elaborate corners or gables;
- Projecting bay windows on the front elevation;
- Tall, narrow windows, frequently arched or rounded;
- Eyebrow-like window cornices and hood-moulds;
- Oculus or Octagonal windows;
- Heavy roof-cornice brackets;
- Mixed Classical and Gothic Revival decorative elements;

- Decorative entryway flanked by transoms and sidelights; and,
- Dichromatic or polychromatic brick patterns.

Extant architectural features that represent the Italianate style include its two-storey construction with a mildly pitched hip roof, projecting bay, segmentally arched windows, hood-moulds, octagonal window, mixed classical elements, and decorative entryway flanked by transoms and sidelights.

The existing dwelling has been somewhat modified with the construction of a rear addition and an accessory structure southeast of the residence along Park Avenue. Despite these alterations, the dwelling remains a representative example of a residential building in the Italianate architectural style.

### 3.0 Description of Heritage Attributes and Evaluation Checklist

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

<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 property at 53 Charles Street has design and physical value, as it is a representative example of a late-nineteenth-century residential building in the Italianate style. The two-storey brick residential building exhibits features typical of this style, a mildly pitched hip roof, projecting bay, segmentally arched and rounded windows, hood-moulds, octagonal window, stone sills and lintels, mixed classical elements, and decorative entryway flanked by transoms and sidelights. The decorative brick patterns, octagonal window, hood-moulds, and structural detailing on the front elevation display a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit.

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

The property holds historical and associative value due to its connections with the McDermid family, notably John McDermid, owner of "The Star Grocery," a prominent business in late-nineteenth-century Georgetown. The McDermids were influential members of Georgetown society, actively participating in both business and community life. In the mid-twentieth century, the Bell family continued this legacy of prominent ownership. Leonard Bell served as manager and part-owner of Georgetown Clay Products Ltd., trained as a flight engineer during WWII, ran for public office, and founded the Kippin Kerr company. Ellen Bell, a biological researcher and chemical engineer, held notable leadership roles within



Georgetown’s Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire (IODE), serving as both Regent and President of the Georgetown chapter. Dr. Boyd Clifford Hoddinott and his wife, Jane, were also active community members; Dr. Hoddinott served as a community physician, participated in local politics, and coached several sports teams and community events. The residence holds additional significance as it was constructed using bricks from the first Knox Presbyterian Church, built in 1867 and later demolished in 1887.

<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 property at 53 Charles Street has contextual value as it serves to define and maintain the late-nineteenth century character of the Park District. The property is physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings in the residential neighbourhood, within the proximity of the Georgetown Fairgrounds, Georgetown Lawn Bowling Club, and Main Street. The existing building is relative in its scale, form, and massing to the surrounding residential buildings along Charles Street and has been identified as a landmark in the community as the “gatehouse” to the public fair grounds.

#### **4.0 Summary**

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 53 Charles 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 53 Charles Street are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing building along Charles Street in Georgetown;
- The scale, form, and massing of the existing c.1887, two-storey Italianate residential building with hipped roof and stone foundation;
- The materials, including brick, stone, and detailing throughout;
- The front (northeast) elevation, including:
  - o The two-storey projecting bay with containing eight semi-circular window openings with stone sills and hood-mould;
  - o Dog-tooth brick detailing;
  - o Entrance with sidelight windows and transom;
  - o Wooden sunburst pediment in white-painted wood;
  - o A flat-headed rectangular window opening with a soldier-course brick lintel;
  - o Segmentally arched window opening with a rounded arch hood and stone sill;
  - o A header-framed octagonal window;
- The side (southeast) elevation, including:
  - o One storey bay window featuring four narrow, semi-circular window openings with rounded arch hood moulds and stone sills;

- Small segmentally arched window opening with a keystone and rounded hood mould, and stone sill;
- Segmentally arched window openings with hood moulds and stone sills;
- One storey polygonal bay with a shallow hipped roof and five semi-circular windows, with rounded arch hood moulds and stone sills;
- A flat-headed rectangular window opening with stone sill and stone lintel;
- The multi-pane casement window with soldier-course brick lintel above and stone sill.
- The side (northwestern) elevation, including:
  - Four segmentally arched window openings with rounded-arch hood moulds and stone sills;
  - Two rectangular entrances with stone lintels; and,
  - Two flat-headed rectangular window openings with stone sills and stone lintels.

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

## 5.0 Sources

### Primary Sources

---

- Ancestry.com. Canada, Selected School Yearbooks, 1901-2010 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015.
- Archives of Ontario. Delayed Registrations and Stillbirths, "50" Series, 1869-1911, 1913-1917. MS 930, reels 1-51, 58-70, 73-83. Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Archives of Ontario.
- Archives of Ontario. Delayed Registrations of Births and Stillbirths, "90" Series, 1869-1911, 1913-1917. MS 933, reels 1-50, 58-66, 68-75. Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Archives of Ontario.
- Archives of Ontario. Direct Clergy Returns for Simcoe County Births, Marriages, and Deaths 1892-1896. MS 936, 1 reel. Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Archives of Ontario.
- Archives of Ontario. Division Registrar Vital Statistics Records, 1858-1930. MS 940, reels 1-4, 10-15, 17-20, 22-25, 27-28. Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Archives of Ontario.
- Archives of Ontario. Division Registrar Vital Statistics Records, 1858-1930. MS 940, reels 5-10, 16, 21, 26-27. Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
- Archives of Ontario. Evidence for Delayed Registrations of Births, 1861-1897. MS 946, 2 reels. Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Archives of Ontario.
- Archives of Ontario. Registrations of Births and Stillbirths - 1869-1917. MS 929, reels 1-286. Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Archives of Ontario.
- Archives of Ontario. Registrations of Deaths, 1869-1942 (MS 935, reels 1-694), Archives Ontario, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
- Archives of Ontario. Registrations of Ontario Overseas Deaths, 1939-1947. MS 944, reels 1-11. Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
- Archives of Ontario; Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Registrations of Deaths, 1939; Series: 624; Reel: M047448
- Archives of Ontario; Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Registrations of Deaths, 1897; Series: 83
- Archives of Ontario; Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Registrations of Marriages; Reference Number: 80-05-0-2681
- Archives of Ontario; Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Registrations of Marriages, 1869-1928; Reel: 118
- Census of Canada; Year: 1911; Census Place: 31 - Ward 1, Halton, Ontario; Page: 14; Family No: 155
- "Georgetown." Collection MG11 B3 - ON00098 MG11 B3, Esquesing Historical society.
- Interview with Ellen Redden (nee Bell), October 25, 2024. (Town of Halton Hills, 2024)
- Library and Archives Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Voters Lists, Federal Elections, 1935-1980

Library and Archives Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Voters Lists, Federal Elections, 1935-1980. Voters Lists, Federal Elections, 1935-1980. R1003-6-3-E (RG113-B). Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Manitoba Consumer and Corporate Affairs; Manitoba, Canada; Vital Statistics; Manitoba, Death Index, 1871-1951.

Scottish census 1851: Parish: Barony; ED: 17; Page: 19; Line: 17; Roll: CSSCT1851\_141; Year: 1851

Scottish census 1861: Parish: Glasgow Calton; ED: 88; Page: 9; Line: 21; Roll: CSSCT1861\_101 Scotland. 1861 Scotland Census. Reels 1-150. General Register Office for Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Voters Lists, Federal Elections, 1935-1980. R1003-6-3-E (RG113-B). Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Year: 1871; Census Place: Stratford, Perth North, Ontario; Roll: C-9940; Page: 15; Family No: 55

Year: 1881; Census Place: Georgetown, Halton, Ontario; Roll: C\_13258; Page: 48; Family No: 248

Year: 1891; Census Place: Georgetown, Halton, Ontario, Canada; Roll: T-6340; Family No: 112

Year: 1891; Census Place: Georgetown, Halton, Ontario, Canada; Roll: T-6340; Family No: 112

---

## News Papers

---

“Active Service Notes.” *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), January 5, 1944, p. 3. [Georgetown Herald \(Georgetown, ON\), January 5, 1944, p. 3: Halton Hills Newspapers \(vitacollections.ca\)](#)

“Active Service Notes.” *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), July 26, 1944, p. 1. [Georgetown Herald \(Georgetown, ON\), July 26, 1944, p. 1: Halton Hills Newspapers \(vitacollections.ca\)](#)

“Boyd Hoddinott Six Time Winner of Club Trophy.” *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), May 6, 1981, p. 13. [Georgetown Herald \(Georgetown, ON\), May 6, 1981, p. 13: Halton Hills Newspapers](#)

“Cooking School Postponed.” *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), February 20, 1895, p. 2. [Georgetown Herald \(Georgetown, ON\), February 20, 1895, p. 2: Halton Hills Newspapers \(vitacollections.ca\)](#)

“Deaths: Worden.” *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), January 30, 1929, p. 2. [Georgetown Herald \(Georgetown, ON\), January 30, 1929, p. 2: Halton Hills Newspapers \(vitacollections.ca\)](#)

“Died: McDermid in Georgetown.” *Acton Free Press* (Acton, ON), March 11, 1897, 11 Mar 1897, p. 2. [McDermid, John: Halton Hills Newspapers \(vitacollections.ca\)](#)



"Dr. Boyd Hoddinott Announces the Opening of a Medical Practice." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), July 10, 1969, p. 20.

<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/92012/page/20?q=Hoddinott&docid=OOI.92012>

"Effective September 2, the Office of Dr. Boyd Hoddinott Will be Located in the Georgetown Medical Centre." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), August 20, 1975, p. 17.

<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/2315516/page/17?q=Hoddinott&docid=OOI.2315516>

"Elector of Ward III: Vote Leonard Bell." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), December 2, 1942, p. 4. [Georgetown Herald \(Georgetown, ON\), December 2, 1942, p. 4: Halton Hills Newspapers \(vitacollections.ca\)](#)

[Georgetown Herald \(Georgetown, ON\), December 2, 1942, p. 4: Halton Hills Newspapers \(vitacollections.ca\)](#)

"Flight Officer Leonard Bell." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), September 19, 1945, p. 1.

[Georgetown Herald \(Georgetown, ON\), September 19, 1945, p. 1: Halton Hills Newspapers \(vitacollections.ca\)](#)

"Georgetown Firm makes boats for Navy and Airforce." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), May 9, 1951, b6. [Georgetown Herald \(Georgetown, ON\), May 9, 1951, b6: Halton Hills Newspapers \(vitacollections.ca\)](#)

[Georgetown Herald \(Georgetown, ON\), May 9, 1951, b6: Halton Hills Newspapers \(vitacollections.ca\)](#)

"Georgetown's History from the Toronto Daily Mail." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), January 10, 1951, p. 6.

<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/91028/page/6?q=pine+grove+cottage&docid=OOI.91028>

"GRC News." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), May 18, 1949, p. 1.

<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/90942/page/1?q=Leonard+Bell&docid=OOI.90942>

"Hoddinott Entranced Audience at UWC Lecture." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), January 16, 1980, p. 11.

<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/2325512/page/11?q=Hoddinott&docid=OOI.2325512>

"Hoddinott Takes Title." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), April 6, 1977, p. 14.

<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/2325347/page/14?q=Hoddinott&docid=OOI.2325347>

"Hoddinotts head for Ohio." *Georgetown Independent* (Georgetown, ON), 15 Mar 1995, A6.

"New Georgetown Doctor A Western- McMaster Graduate." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), July 17, 1969, p. 1.

<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/92013/page/1?q=Hoddinott&docid=OOI.92013>

"Social and Personal." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), September 1, 1948, p.

4. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/90905/page/4?q=Leonard+Bell&docid=OOI.90905>

"Tour of Local Homes reveal Holiday Decorating Tips." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), December 18, 1991, p. 33.

<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/2326544/page/33?q=Hoddinott&docid=OOI.2326544>

"Human Interest: Leonard Bell." *The Toronto Daily Star* (Toronto, ON), June 19, 1939.

[https://www.newspapers.com/image/932190791/?article=b29e7817-c9f1-4777-ba17-30512af94900&xid=5906&terms=Leonard James Bell](https://www.newspapers.com/image/932190791/?article=b29e7817-c9f1-4777-ba17-30512af94900&xid=5906&terms=Leonard+James+Bell)

"I.O.D.E. Meeting in Legion Rooms." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), June 3, 1942, p. 1.

"Industrial and Professional Changes." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), January 18, 1950, p. 8.

<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/90977/page/8?q=Leonard+Bell&docid=OOI.90977>

"John McDermid." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), May 10 1939, 10 May 1939, p. 4.

<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/258285/data>

"Largest Vote in the History of the Town." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), December 9, 1942, p. 1. [Georgetown Herald \(Georgetown, ON\), December 9, 1942, p. 1: Halton Hills Newspapers \(vitacollections.ca\)](#)

[Newspapers \(vitacollections.ca\)](#)

"Leonard Bell Heads Ratepayers Association." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), October 19, 1949, p. 2.

<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/90964/page/2?q=Leonard+Bell&docid=OOI.90964>

<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/90575/page/1?q=Leonard+Bell&docid=OOI.90575>

"Local News." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), October 12, 1949.

<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/90961/page/14?q=Leonard+Bell&docid=OOI.90961>

"Local News." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), September 28, 1949, p. 14

<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/90961/page/14?q=Leonard+Bell&docid=OOI.90961>

"Medical Arts Centre a Fine Asset For Town." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), July 24, 1969, p. 5.

<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/92014/page/5?q=Hoddinott&docid=OOI.92014>

"Meet Your Candidates." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), December 8, 1948, p. 12.

<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/90919/page/12?q=Leonard+Bell&docid=OOI.90919>

"New Water Tank Being Developed." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), October 24, 1951, p. 1.

<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/91069/page/1?q=Leonard+Bell&docid=OOI.91069>

"Off To Ohio." *Georgetown Independent* (Georgetown, ON), 15 Mar 1995, p. 1.

<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/257356/data>

"Personals." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), October 31, 1923, p. 3. [Georgetown Herald \(Georgetown, ON\), October 31, 1923, p. 3: Halton Hills Newspapers \(vitacollections.ca\)](#)

"Pot-Pourri." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), June 21, 1950, p. 8. [Georgetown Herald \(Georgetown, ON\), June 21, 1950, p. 8: Halton Hills Newspapers \(vitacollections.ca\)](#)

"Racquet Club Invitation." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), October 11, 1989, p. 24. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/2326318/page/24?q=Hoddinott&docid=OOI.2326318>

"Reminiscences of Georgetown." *The Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), June 26, 1940, p. 7. <https://news.haltonhills.halinet.on.ca/page.aspq=%22benjamin+thompson%22&docid=OOI.90474>.

"Samuel B. Worden." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), January 30, 1929, 30 Jan 1929, p. 2. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/258202/data>

"Saturday Fire was of a Minor Nature." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), March 5, 1958, p. 1. [Georgetown Herald \(Georgetown, ON\), March 5, 1958, p. 1: Halton Hills Newspapers \(vitacollections.ca\)](#)

"Thank You Georgetown." *Independent & Free Press* (Georgetown, ON), 5 Mar 1995, p. 5.

"The Star Grocery." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), March 31, 1892, p. 3. [Georgetown Herald \(Georgetown, ON\), March 31, 1892, p. 2: Halton Hills Newspapers \(vitacollections.ca\)](#)

"Wanted: Full Time Gardener." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), June 10, 1942, p. 4. [Georgetown Herald \(Georgetown, ON\), June 10, 1942, p. 4: Halton Hills Newspapers \(vitacollections.ca\)](#)

"Wanted: Shutters." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), April 24, 1946, p. 4. [Georgetown Herald \(Georgetown, ON\), April 24, 1946, p. 4: Halton Hills Newspapers \(vitacollections.ca\)](#)

"Wills Probated: John McDerimid." *Acton Free Press* (Acton, ON), 15 Apr 1897, p. 3, column 2. [Acton Free Press \(Acton, ON\), April 15, 1897, p. 3: Halton Hills Newspapers \(vitacollections.ca\)](#)

---

## Secondary Sources

---

Blumenson John. *Ontario Architecture: A Guide to Styles and Building Terms, 1784 to the Present*. Toronto: Fitzhenry & Whiteside, 1990.

McDonald, John. *Halton Sketches Revisited*. Norval: Moulin Press, 1996.

Rowe, John Mark Benbow. *The Story of Georgetown, Ontario*. Georgetown, ON: C&S Printing, Esquesing Historical Society, 1992.

Szczepani, Barbara. *Georgetown Urban Inventory, Phase 1*. (Georgetown: Halton Hills Heritage, 1994).

Tuitman, Katie. *Georgetown Urban Inventory, Phase 3*. (Georgetown: Halton Hills Heritage, 2004).

---

53 Charles Street | PT LT 148 & 149, PL 27, PART 2 & 3, 20R10644; PT LT 149, PL 27, PART 1 & 2, 20R11480, S/T 115332,  
788609; HALTON HILLS



# Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

## **MOFFIT FORSTER HOUSE**

510 Main Street, Glen Williams, Town of Halton Hills

January 2025

### **Project Personnel**

**Report Authors**

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

with

Austin Foster, MA  
Cultural Heritage Assistant

**Historical Research**

Austin Foster  
Laura Loney

**Field Review**

Austin Foster

**Report Preparation**

Austin Foster  
Laura Loney

**Mapping Graphics:**

Rehan Waheed, MA  
Planning Data Analyst

**Report Reviewers:**

Bronwyn Parker  
Director of Planning Policy

Caylee MacPherson, CAHP Intern  
Planner – Development Review & Heritage

John Linhardt  
Commissioner of Planning & Development

## Table of Contents

1.0	Property Description .....	5
2.0	Background .....	5
2.1	Historical Background .....	6
2.2	Property & Architectural Description.....	18
2.3	Architectural Style, Integrity, and Comparative Analysis .....	20
3.0	Description of Heritage Attributes and Evaluation Checklist .....	22
4.0	Summary .....	23
5.0	Sources .....	24

## Table of Figures

Figure 1:	Location Map - 510 Main Street, Glen Williams .....	5
Figure 2:	Aerial Photograph - 510 Main Street, Glen Williams .....	5
Figure 3:	Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan.....	7
Figure 4:	Subject property identified on the 1819 Patent Plan.....	7
Figure 5:	Glen Williams Village Plan (1877 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton</i> ).....	8
Figure 6:	Lot 56 (in red) where the Williams frame house was built (1877 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton</i> ) .....	9
Figure 7:	The frame Williams house on Lot 56 (1877 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton</i> ) .	9
Figure 8:	Illustration of 514 Main Street from the 1877 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton</i> .....	10
Figure 9:	1854 Map of Glen Williams; the existing buildings at 510 and 514 Main Street are not yet extant. Approximate locations identified in red. (EHS MG12 A3 01) .....	10
Figure 10:	<i>Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, Canada West</i> , subject property outlined in red (1858) .....	10
Figure 11:	Forster's medical services advertised in the <i>Acton Free Press</i> (March 16, 1882, p. 1).....	10
Figure 12:	A c.1890 photograph of Moffit Forster published in the Toronto Evening Telegram (Oakville Historical Society, 1990.68.3VF) .....	10
Figure 13:	The subject property identified on 1877 <i>Historical Atlas of the County of Halton</i> .....	11
Figure 14:	Subject property identified on 1909 <i>National Topographical Map</i> .....	11
Figure 15:	Photo of Orange Parade looking down Main Street, subject property identified in red, c.1908 (EHS 00297).....	11
Figure 16:	The Beaumont family poses for a photograph on their property. The subject property is pictured in the background, c.1910 (EHS 20411).....	11
Figure 17:	Subject property listed for sale in the <i>Georgetown Herald</i> , April 21, 1892, p. 3 .....	12
Figure 18:	Subject Property identified in c.1910 photograph of Glen Williams' Main Street (EHS p480f) .	12
Figure 19:	Subject property identified on 1919 <i>National Topographical Map</i> .....	13
Figure 20:	Subject property identified on 1931 <i>National Topographical Map</i> .....	13
Figure 21:	A c.1943 photograph of William Korzack (Via Ancestry, 2017) .....	14

Figure 22: A c.1940s photograph of Edna Davidson (Via Ancestry, 2017) .....	14
Figure 23: Halton Baseball Association umpiring school; George Baines, Don Platts, Charlie Jenner, Bill Korzack, Glen Williams (EHS 06914) .....	15
Figure 24: Georgetown Pee Wee Hockey Team game against Leamington; Neil Korzack in net, 1965 (EHS 08187) .....	15
Figure 25: Subject property identified in 1954 aerial photography .....	15
Figure 26: William Korzack runs as a school trustee ( <i>Georgetown Herald</i> , December 1, 1960, p. 11) .....	15
Figure 27: <i>Georgetown Herald</i> (Georgetown, ON), December 10, 1958, p. 11. ....	16
Figure 28: Subject property identified on 1974 <i>National Topographical Map</i> .....	16
Figure 29: Subject property identified in 1977 aerial photography .....	16
Figure 30: 510 Main Street c.1990 (EHS 00939).....	17
Figure 31: Subject property identified in 2011 aerial photography .....	17
Figure 32: Looking south along Main Street in Glen Williams; the subject property is shown on the right (Town of Halton Hills 2024) .....	18
Figure 33: Looking north along Main Street in Glen Williams; the subject property is shown on the left (Town of Halton Hills 2024).....	18
Figure 34: Front (southeast) elevation of the existing building at 510 Main Street Front (Town of Halton Hills 2024) .....	18
Figure 35: Side (northeast) elevation of the existing building at 510 Main Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024).....	19
Figure 36: Side (southwest) elevation of the existing building at 510 Main Street showing the board-and-batten rear addition (Town of Halton Hills 2024) .....	20
Figure 37: A Georgian Residence at 504 Main Street, Glen Williams. (Town of Halton Hills 2024) .....	22
Figure 38: A Georgian Residence at 15 Mountain Street, Glen Williams. (Town of Halton Hills 2024) .....	22



## 1.0 Property Description

<b>510 Main Street</b>	
<b>Municipality</b>	Glen Williams, Town of Halton Hills
<b>County or Region</b>	Region of Halton
<b>Legal Description</b>	PT LT 51, RCP 1556, AS IN 562442; HALTON HILLS, DESC AMENDED 22 09 99 BY J MENARD
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1884
<b>Original Use</b>	Residential
<b>Current Use</b>	Residential
<b>Architect/Building/Designer</b>	Moffit Forster
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Georgian Revival
<b>Heritage Status</b>	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
<b>Recorder(s)</b>	Austin Foster; Laura Loney
<b>Report Date</b>	January 2025

## 2.0 Background

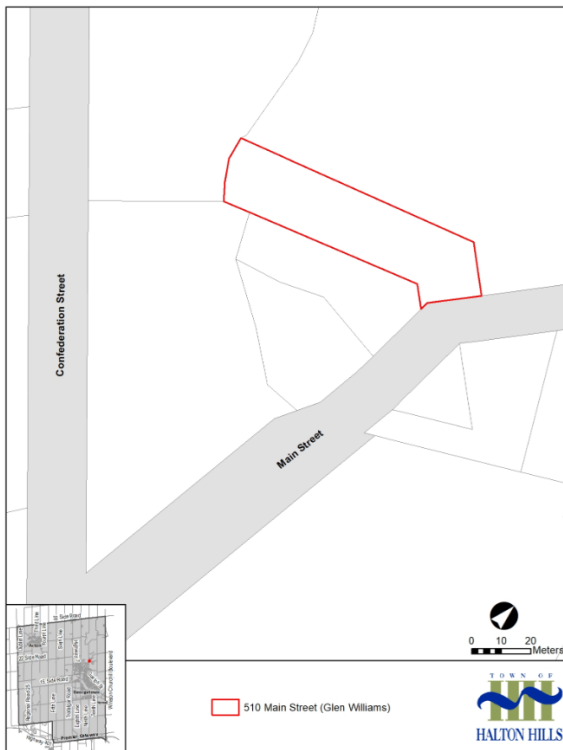


Figure 1: Location Map - 510 Main Street, Glen Williams



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph - 510 Main Street, Glen Williams

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 510 Main Street in Halton Hills, Ontario (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

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

## 2.1 Historical Background

### *Indigenous History Background*

The enduring history of First Nation Peoples in Halton Hills can be traced back through time immemorial before contact with Europeans in the 1600s. Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the Credit River was central to Indigenous ways of life, supporting settlements, fisheries, horticulture, transportation, and trade. Iroquoian-speaking peoples, ancestors of the Wendat, occupied the Credit River Valley for hundreds of years until approximately the mid-1600s, establishing semi-permanent villages. There are numerous archaeological sites in Halton Hills dating from this period, ranging from village sites to burial grounds, which reveal a rich cultural heritage. The Wendat were displaced by the Haudenosaunee around 1649-50 amid the conflicts that arose between European colonial powers and their First Nation allies. The Mississaugas (part of the Anishinaabe Nation) arrived in southern Ontario in the 1690s, settling in two groups along the north shore of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The western group, occupying the area between Toronto and Lake Erie, became known as the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. Until the early nineteenth century, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation followed a seasonal cycle of movement and resource harvesting along the Credit River (Missinnihe, meaning "trusting creek"), and other rivers. In the winter months, extended family groups hunted in the Halton Hills area, travelling south towards the mouth of the river in the spring for the salmon run. The Mississaugas' fisheries and traditional economies were diminished because of increased Euro-colonial settlement, leading to a state of impoverishment and dramatic population decline.

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

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

### *Early European Settlement and 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 the following year, in May 1824, married Ann Dockstader (1804-1837). 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.

---

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



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan      Figure 4: Subject property identified on the 1819 Patent Plan

Benajah Williams (1765-1851), a clothier from Gainsborough Township, Niagara, 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).

On October 12, 1824, Benajah listed his mill property and Grimsby Township property for sale in the *Niagara Gleaner*. He then purchased Lot 21, Concession 10, Esquesing Township from the heirs of John Butler Muirhead on November 9, 1825, although the men had been on the property since 1824. Then 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's son Charles established a general store, and in 1839 his son Jacob opened a woollen mill on the Credit River (below what is now Mountain Street). Son Joel Williams began farming Lot 21, Concession 10 in 1830.

Benajah's other sons established equally profitable trades in the area as blacksmiths, cabinetmakers, and later, leather tanners. 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. Following the division of the property, the brothers had a village plan drafted (Figure 5).

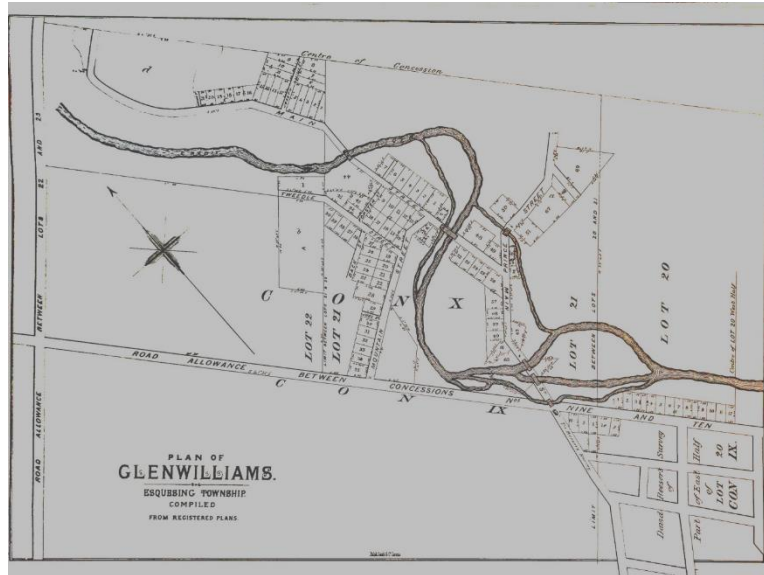


Figure 5: Glen Williams Village Plan (1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*)

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.

By 1836, Charles Williams had constructed a frame house for his family in the northeast corner of what later became Lot 56 in the Village Plan. Following the death of Benajah Williams in 1851, Charles assumed leadership of the fledgling village. On August 6, 1852, Williamsburg was granted a post office under the name Glen Williams, with Charles appointed as Postmaster.



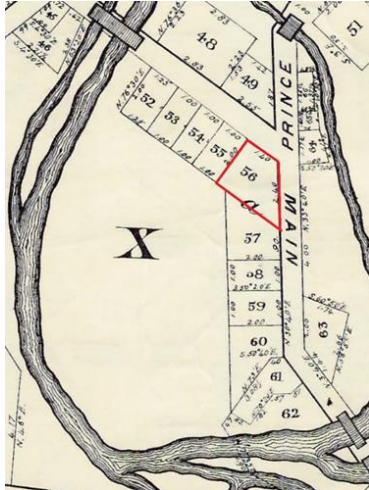


Figure 6: Lot 56 (in red) where the Williams frame house was built (1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*)



Figure 7: The frame Williams house on Lot 56 (1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*)

### *Moffit Forster and Family*

In 1854, Charles Williams' daughter, Elizabeth Williams (1837-1913), married Moffit Percival Sibbald Forster (1831-1925). To encourage Moffit, a miller by trade, to remain in Glen Williams and manage the Williams family mills, Charles constructed the existing two-storey Gothic Revival brick residence on Village Lot 57 (now 514 Main Street), completed in 1856. Simultaneously, he built a brick general store and post office, at 517 Main Street. The residence on Lot 57 was intended to serve as the family home for Elizabeth and Moffit, contingent upon Moffit assuming responsibility for the mills following Charles' retirement. The Forster family lived in the residence for a few years, however, in 1861, Moffit left the milling industry to pursue a career in medicine. After the Forster family vacated the residence on Lot 57, Charles Williams and his family moved into the home around 1862 where Charles and Mary Jane Williams lived for the remainder of their lives. The Beaumont family would later purchase this property.



Figure 8: Illustration of 514 Main Street from the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*



Figure 9: 1854 Map of Glen Williams; the existing buildings at 510 and 514 Main Street are not yet extant. Approximate locations identified in red. (EHS MG12 A3 01)

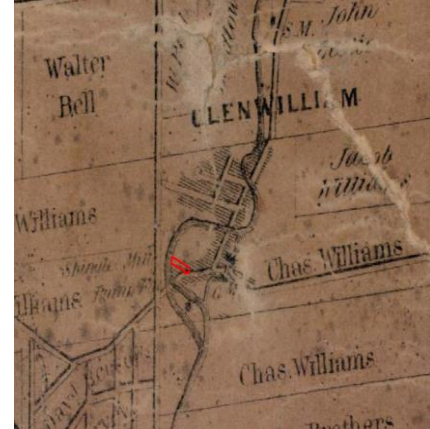


Figure 10: *Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, Canada West*, subject property outlined in red (1858)

Born in Streetsville in 1831, Moffit Forster (1831-1925) moved to Glen Williams to work at the mills. He married Elizabeth Williams (1837-1913) on July 26, 1854, and the couple had five children: James Edwards (1856-1921), Mary J. (1861-1951), Lydia E. (1863-1932), Anna L. (1865-1950), and Frederick J. R. (1874-1944).

After working at the Williams' mills for several years, Forster began his medical training under Dr. Freeman of Georgetown and graduated from the Toronto School of Medicine in 1865. Dr. Forster practiced medicine in several locations, beginning in Erin in 1865 and later moving to Thorndale, where he served as coroner for Middlesex County for ten years and local superintendent of schools for West Missouri. He subsequently practiced in London, Kitchener, Acton, and Palmerston.

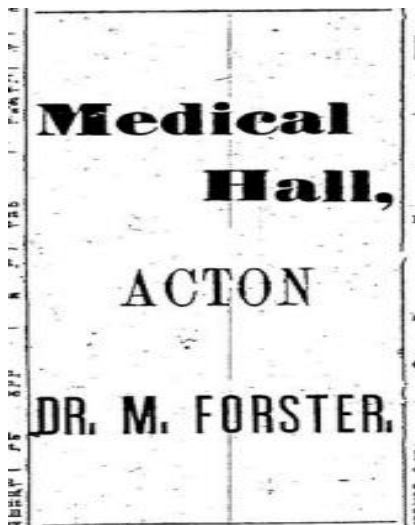


Figure 11: Forster's medical services advertised in the *Acton Free Press* (March 16, 1882, p. 1)



Figure 12: A c.1890 photograph of Moffit Forster published in the *Toronto Evening Telegram* (Oakville Historical Society, 1990.68.3VF)

In 1881, Forster purchased the medical practice and druggist business of Dr. Morrow on Mill Street in Acton and moved his family into a residence on Church Street, purchased from W. Hemstreet. In November 1882, he sold his Acton practice to J. E. McGarvin and returned to Glen Williams. In 1884,

Forster secured the subject property, Lot 61, a 2/5-acre parcel from Charles Williams for \$1 and constructed the existing brick Georgian Revival residence with a frame stable and drive shed a few meters southwest of his previous residence on Lot 57. Forster likely intended to retire here or establish another practice in Glen Williams, but before the house was completed, he accepted an opportunity in Palmerston, where he was appointed head coroner for Wellington County.

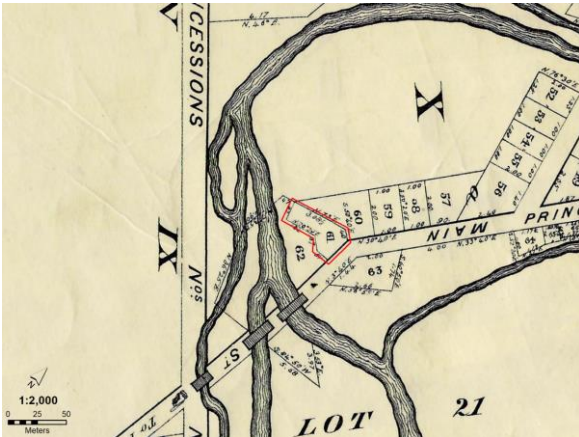


Figure 13: The subject property identified on 1877 *Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*

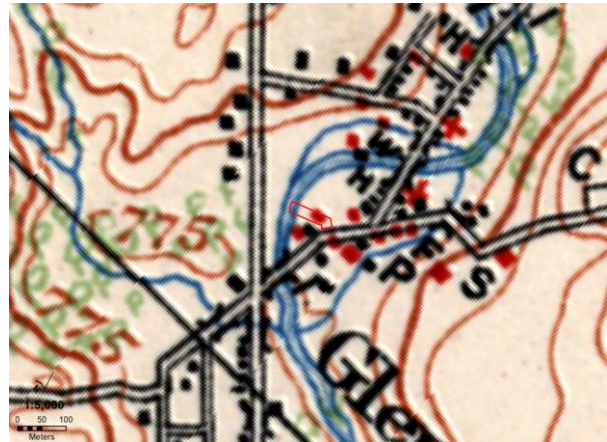


Figure 14: Subject property identified on 1909 *National Topographical Map*



Figure 15: Photo of Orange Parade looking down Main Street, subject property identified in red, c.1908 (EHS 00297)



Figure 16: The Beaumont family poses for a photograph on their property. The subject property is pictured in the background, c.1910 (EHS 20411)

Although the Forster family owned the Glen Williams property for eight years, it was primarily used as a summer and holiday residence. In 1892, the subject property was sold to the McClure family, while the Forsters maintained their full-time residence in Palmerston. After retiring in 1907, Moffat and Elizabeth moved to Toronto, where Elizabeth died in 1913 and Moffat died on May 5, 1925, at the age of 94.



**FOR SALE.**

Two storey brick dwelling house with woodshed attached and lot, containing two-fifths of an acre more or less. There is a frame stable and also a good well on the lot. Property belongs to Mrs. Dr. Forster, Palmerston. For terms, &c., apply to

**G. H. KENNEDY.**

Figure 17: Subject property listed for sale in the Georgetown Herald, April 21, 1892, p. 3



Figure 18: Subject Property identified in c.1910 photograph of Glen Williams' Main Street (EHS p480f)

### *McClure Family*

Samuel McClure (1849-1923) was born on the McClure family farm at Lot 25, Concession 9, north of Glen Williams, where he farmed for much of his early life. In April 1886, he married Margaret McGilvery (1851-1940). In 1892, McClure purchased the subject property, initially renting it to Susan Phoebe Williams (née Forster) until 1898.

Susan Phoebe Williams (1856-1919) was born to John Forster (1818-1896) and Maria Forster (née Monger) (1820-1861). She married woodturner Jacob Irvine Williams (1852-1879) in 1873. The couple relocated to Acton and had one child, John Irvine Williams Jr. (1876-1953). Following Jacob's untimely death in 1879, Susan relocated to Georgetown and then Glen Williams, residing at the subject property under McClure's ownership from 1892 to 1898.

Around 1898, Samuel McClure retired from farming, sold the farm, and relocated to the subject property in Glen Williams with his wife, Margaret. The McClure family lived there for the remainder of their lives. After Samuel's death in 1923, ownership of the property was transferred to Margaret, who managed it until her illness in late 1939. Margaret McClure died on January 1, 1940, in Glen Williams at the age of 88.



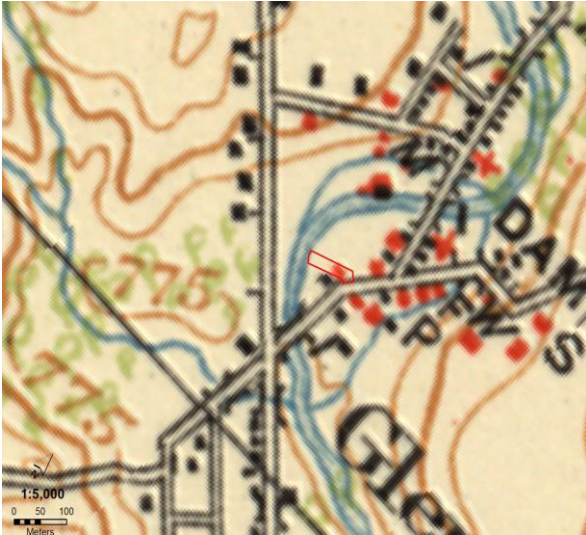


Figure 19: Subject property identified on 1919 *National Topographical Map*

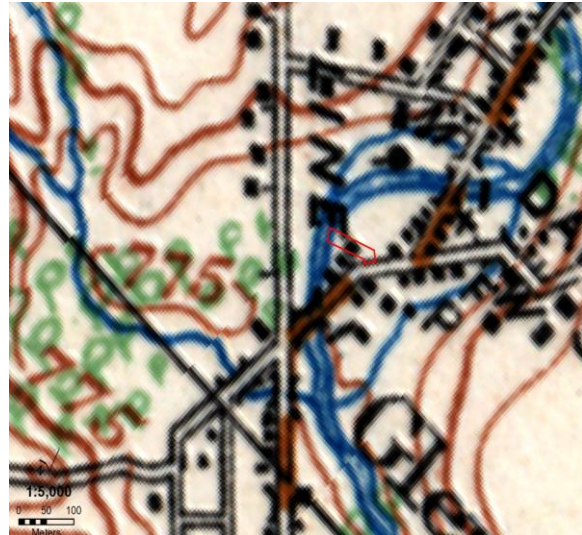


Figure 20: Subject property identified on 1931 *National Topographical Map*

### *Korzack Family*

Edna Korzack (née Davidson) (1916-1993) and William “Bill” Robert Korzack (1913-1981) purchased the subject property in 1941. At the time of purchase, William Korzack was enlisted in the Canadian Army, having joined in the winter of 1940. He served as a quartermaster at Base Borden before transferring to Valcartier, Quebec, and later to the 12th Canadian Infantry Brigade in Sussex, New Brunswick. By 1947, William had been discharged at the rank of Sergeant and returned to live on the property with his family.



Figure 21: A c.1943 photograph of William Korzack (Via Ancestry, 2017)



Figure 22: A c.1940s photograph of Edna Davidson (Via Ancestry, 2017)

The Korzacks had three children: Karen, Nancy, and Neil. William was employed as a labourer at local manufacturer Smith and Stone before transitioning to a position at Dominion Seedhouse in the 1960s. In the early 1950s, he was elected President of the Brotherhood of Anglican Churchmen and was an active member of St. Albans Church, where he later served as Chairman of the Church Building Committee, overseeing projects including the installation of heating systems and the construction of a rectory. In December 1960, William Korzack ran for Esquesing School Board Trustee. He coached baseball and organized several local church events throughout the 1960s and 1970s. Edna also played an active role in church activities, serving as the Envelope Secretary for St. Albans Church during the 1970s.



Figure 23: Halton Baseball Association umpiring school; George Baines, Don Platts, Charlie Jenner, Bill Korzack, Glen Williams (EHS 06914)



Figure 24: Georgetown Pee Wee Hockey Team game against Leamington; Neil Korzack in net, 1965 (EHS 08187)



Figure 25: Subject property identified in 1954 aerial photography

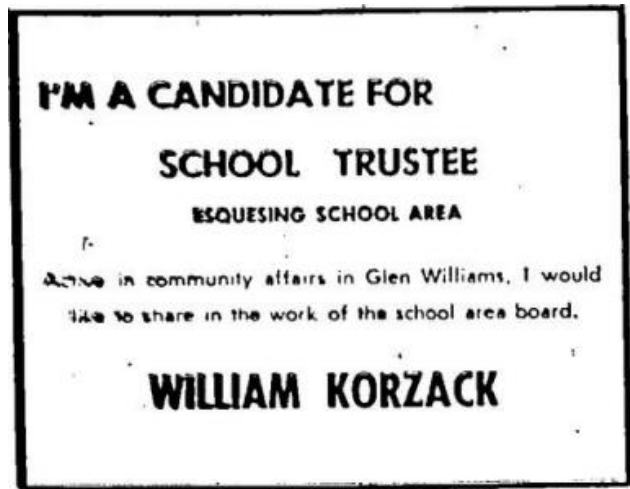


Figure 26: William Korzack runs as a school trustee (*Georgetown Herald*, December 1, 1960, p. 11)

On December 13, 1958, the residence on the subject property was damaged by a fire that started in the basement due to faulty wiring in the furnace room. The fire, which was discovered around 1:40 a.m. by a passing motorist, rapidly spread throughout the house before fire departments from Glen Williams and Georgetown could arrive. The Korzacks escaped unharmed, but their family dog perished in the blaze. The fire caused an estimated \$35,000 in damage, destroying furniture, clothing, and Christmas items. Only a rear addition containing a bedroom and bathroom sustained heat and water damage; the rest of the structure's interior was destroyed.



## Korzack Home in Glen Williams Is Ravaged by Fire on Sunday

Figure 27: *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), December 10, 1958, p. 11.

The Glen Williams community rallied to support the Korzack's after the fire. Neighbors Winfred and Frank Bailey provided temporary shelter, while Georgetown Hydro arranged for the family to stay at the Georgetown Powerhouse. A benefit dance organized by the Glen Williams community at the Glen Williams Hall on December 30, 1958, further demonstrated the community's support.

Following the fire, the house underwent significant reconstruction in the 1960s, retaining much of its historical facade while the interior was rebuilt. A new single-storey addition was also added to the rear of the residence.

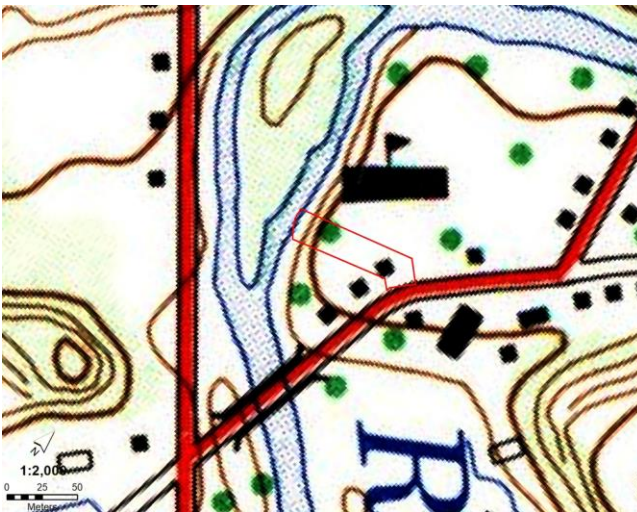


Figure 28: Subject property identified on 1974 *National Topographical Map*



Figure 29: Subject property identified in 1977 aerial photography

William Korzack remained an active community member until his death in 1981. Edna sold the property the following year and moved to Georgetown, however continued her involvement in the Glen Williams community until her death in 1993.

The residence on the subject property has continued to serve as a family home under various owners from the 1980s to the present. While a new addition was constructed at the rear of the residence after 2015, the historical facade has been preserved.





Figure 30: 510 Main Street c.1990 (EHS 00939)



Figure 31: Subject property identified in 2011 aerial photography

## 2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The property at 510 Main Street is located along the northwest side of Main Street in Glen Williams. The property is an irregularly shaped parcel extending from Main Street to the Credit River at the rear. The property contains a two-storey brick residential building with rear addition and a one-storey accessory building in the rear.

The property is accessed via a driveway extending from Main Street on the northeastern corner of the property. Glen Williams Public School is located to the north of the subject property, while two nineteenth-century Georgian residences are located to the southwest.



Figure 32: Looking south along Main Street in Glen Williams; the subject property is shown on the right (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 33: Looking north along Main Street in Glen Williams; the subject property is shown on the left (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 34: Front (southeast) elevation of the existing building at 510 Main Street Front (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The existing residence is a two-storey Georgian Revival-style building constructed of red brick laid in a stretcher bond pattern and featuring a moderately-pitched gable roof. A two-storey addition, completed around 2016 is clad in board and batten siding and is located at the rear of the residence.

The front elevation of the existing Georgian residence is designed with a symmetrical three bay layout, featuring a central entrance with a transom window. The design includes graduated fenestration and tan brick quoining at the building's corners. The first storey includes two rectangular window openings (one on either side of the entrance) with stone sills and dichromatic tan brick soldier course lintels. The central entrance is capped with a similar dichromatic brick design with a tan brick soldier course lintel. The second storey contains three slightly smaller rectangular window openings, each with identical stone sills and brick lintel designs.



Figure 35: Side (northeast) elevation of the existing building at 510 Main Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The side (northeast) elevation of the existing residence is constructed of red brick laid in a stretcher bond pattern, with tan brick quoining at the corners. The elevation is bisected by a red brick chimney that extends past the gable peak. This elevation is crowned by a moderately pitched gable end with returning eaves.

Both the first and second storeys of the side (northeast) elevation feature two rectangular window openings, each with stone sills and dichromatic tan brick soldier course lintels, separated by the central chimney. A modern addition has been constructed at the rear (northwest) elevation.





Figure 36: Side (southwest) elevation of the existing building at 510 Main Street showing the board-and-batten rear addition (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The side (southwest) elevation of the existing residence features red brick laid in a common bond pattern, with tan brick quoining at the southern corner. The elevation is crowned by a moderately pitched gable end with returned eaves.

The second storey of the side (southwest) elevation features two rectangular window openings, each with stone sills and dichromatic tan brick soldier course lintels. The first storey features a soldier course brick lintel over what was likely a rectangular window opening that has since been converted into an entrance.

A one-and-a-half-storey portion of the nineteenth-century part of the house is extant on this elevation, constructed of red brick laid in a common bond pattern and featuring two rectangular window openings with brick lintels at the first floor.

### **2.3 Architectural Style, Integrity, and Comparative Analysis**

The existing c. 1884 residence at 510 Main Street, Glen Williams, known as the Moffit Forster House, is best described as Georgian Revival style as it reflects many of the characteristics prevalent in residential Georgian Revival architecture in Ontario in the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Architectural features extant within the Moffit Forster House that contribute to this style include the scale, form and massing of the building, the brick exterior, three bay symmetrical elevation, graduated fenestration, stone sills, brick lintels, and dichromatic brick accents.

Georgian residential architecture was prevalent in Ontario from the late-eighteenth century through the mid-nineteenth century, particularly between 1780 and 1860. However, its utilization in residential



architectural design continues to proliferate into the present. This style, rooted in classical proportions and symmetry, was brought to Canada by British settlers and United Empire Loyalists, and became a dominant architectural expression in early colonial settlements.

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, and divided into three or five bay designs;
- 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.

Several other properties on the Town's Heritage Register are also identified as Georgian style, dating from the early to mid-nineteenth century. The architectural character of Glen Williams is defined by this style, with comparable examples at 504 Main Street and 15 Mountain Street, which share similarities in form, scale, materials, and design.



Figure 37: A Georgian Residence at 504 Main Street, Glen Williams. (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Figure 38: A Georgian Residence at 15 Mountain Street, Glen Williams. (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

While the Moffit Forster House at 510 Main Street now features a modern addition to the rear elevation, the building remains an excellent example of a late-nineteenth century Georgian Revival residence in Halton Hills. It has preserved its architectural integrity and continues to stand in its original location for over 140 years on Glen Williams’ Main Street adjacent to other fine examples of the architectural style that define the Georgian streetscape of 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 is not applicable for this property.

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

The property at 510 Main Street has physical and design value as an excellent example of residential Georgian Revival architecture within the community of Glen Williams in the Town of Halton Hills. Notwithstanding minor alterations to the exterior of the building, the defining characteristics of the Moffit Forster House have been conserved since its construction in 1884. Elements contributing to the Georgian Revival style of the residential building include the scale, form and massing of the building, the three bay symmetrical design of the front elevation, graduated fenestration, use of both stretcher and common bond brick work, stone sills, dichromatic brick lintels, the transom window, and brick quoining.

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

The property at 510 Main Street holds significant historical and associative value within the community of Glen Williams. The subject property is primarily associated with Charles Williams' son-in-law, Moffit Forster, a former miller who was being groomed to manage the Williams family mills. However, Moffit chose to pursue a career in medicine, serving as a physician in Erin, Thorndale, Acton, Palmerston, London, and Kitchener. In 1884, the Forster's returned to Glen Williams and built the Moffit Forster House at 510 Main Street as their summer residence. This period coincided with a surge in nineteenth-century residential development in Glen Williams associated with the Williams family and their expanding industries.

The property is also associated with the Korzack family, who acquired 510 Main Street in 1941. William Korzack, a Second World War veteran, and his wife Edna were actively involved in local civic and church life. William served as a trustee for the Esquesing School Board and led numerous initiatives at St. Albans Church, while Edna contributed as the church's Envelope Secretary. The Korzack family was responsible for restoring the residence on the subject property following a devastating fire in 1958.

<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 property at 510 Main Street holds contextual value as a significant landmark along Main Street to the east of the Credit River in the community of Glen Williams. Constructed in the late-nineteenth century, the building has maintained many of its original features and architectural details. The prominent Georgian Revival style, along with its materials, contributes to the property's historical, physical, functional, and visual ties to the community of Glen Williams. The community is characterized by its mid- to late-nineteenth-century architectural heritage, with the Georgian Revival style being prevalent. The Moffit Forster House plays a crucial role in defining and preserving the historic and architectural character of the area, contributing to the historic streetscape of Main Street within Glen Williams.

#### **4.0 Summary**

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 510 Main Street, Glen Williams 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 510 Main Street, Glen Williams are identified as follows:

- The location, setback, and orientation of the existing two-storey building along Main Street in Glen Williams;
- The scale, form, and massing of the two-storey brick residential building, including the moderately-pitched gable roof with returned eaves;
- The materials, including dichromatic brick work, and stone sills;
- On the front (southeast) elevation:
  - o The central bay with dichromatic brick lintel and flat-headed entrance with a transom window;
  - o Graduated fenestration with two rectangular window openings with stone sills and dichromatic tan brick soldier course lintels on the first storey and three smaller rectangular window openings with stone sills and dichromatic tan brick soldier course lintels on the second storey;
  - o The tan brick quoining at the corners;
- On the side (northeast) elevation:
  - o Two rectangular window openings at the first and second storeys on either side of the central chimney, with stone sills, and dichromatic tan brick soldier course lintels;
  - o The buff brick quoining at the corners;
- On the side (southwest) elevation:
  - o Two rectangular window openings at the second storey with stone sills, and dichromatic tan brick soldier course lintels;
  - o Two rectangular window openings at the first storey of the one-and-a-half storey nineteenth century rear addition with stone sills, and dichromatic tan brick soldier course lintels
  - o The flatheaded entrance with brick lintel at the first storey;
  - o Quoining at the south corner
- The scale, form, and massing of the one-and-a-half storey rear addition with brick exterior.

The rear elevation of the two-storey structure, modern addition, and interiors have not been identified as heritage attributes.

## 5.0 Sources

### Primary Sources:

Archives of Ontario. Division Registrar Vital Statistics Records, 1858-1930. MS 940, reels 5-10, 16, 21, 26-27. Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Archives of Ontario. Registrations of Deaths, 1869-1942 (MS 935, reels 1-694), Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Archives of Ontario. Registrations of Ontario Overseas Deaths, 1939-1947. MS 944, reels 1-11. Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.



Archives of Ontario; Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Registrations of Deaths, 1940; Series: 644; Reel: M047738.

Archives of Ontario; Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Registrations of Marriages, 1869-1928; Reel: 9.

Census of Canada, Year: 1871; Census Place: Esquesing, Halton, Ontario; Roll: C-9956; Page: 39.

Census of Canada, Year: 1871; Census Place: London, Middlesex East, Ontario; Roll: C-9905; Page: 6; Family No: 18.

Census of Canada, Year: 1881; Census Place: Berlin, Waterloo North, Ontario; Roll: C\_13265; Page: 32; Family No: 159.

Census of Canada, Year: 1881; Census Place: Brooke, Lambton, Ontario; Roll: C\_13277; Page: 6; Family No: 26.

Census of Canada, Year: 1891; Census Place: Esquesing, Halton, Ontario, Canada; Roll: T-6340; Family No: 75.

Census of Canada, Year: 1891; Census Place: Palmerston, Wellington North, Ontario, Canada; Roll: T-6377; Family No: 148.

Census of Canada, Year: 1891; Census Place: St Patrick's Ward, Toronto City, Ontario, Canada; Roll: T-6371; Family No: 209.

Census of Canada, Year: 1901; Census Place: Esquesing, Halton, Ontario; Page: 3; Family No: 28.

Census of Canada, Year: 1901; Census Place: Palmerston (Town/Ville), Wellington (North/Nord), Ontario; Page: 2; Family No: 15.

Census of Canada, Year: 1911; Census Place: 6 - Esquesing, Halton, Ontario; Page: 13; Family No: 130.

Census of Canada, Year: 1921; Census Place: Esquesing, Halton, Ontario; Page Number: 6; Series RG31. Statistics Canada Fonds. Reference Number: RG 31; Folder Number: 61.

Library and Archives Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Census Returns For 1861; Roll: C-1063.

Library and Archives Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Seventh Census of Canada, 1931; Folder Number: T-27311; Census Place: Wellington South, Ontario, Canada; Page Number: 13.

Ontario Land Records, Halton County Land Records Office (LRO20), Accessed 2024.

Reference Number: RG 31; Folder Number: 70; Census Place: London, London, Ontario; Page Number: 1.

### *Newspapers and Journals*

#### Acton Free Press

"Local Matters." *Acton Free Press* (Acton, ON), October 27, 1881, p. 3.

<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/84476/page/3?q=Forster&docid=OOI.84476>.

"M. Forster, M.D. Physician, Surgeon, Druggist, etc." *Acton Free Press* (Acton, ON), November 24, 1881. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/84480/page/1?q=Forster&docid=OOI.84480>.

"Samuel McClure." *Acton Free Press* (Acton, ON), March 22, 1923, p. 1, col. 5. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/86651/page/1>.

### Georgetown Herald

"1972 Officers named at St. Albans Meeting." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), February 10, 1972, p. 5. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/2315238/page/17?q=Edna+Korzack&docid=OOI.2315238>.

"Georgetown, Glen Williams to be Separate Anglican Parishes." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), April 23, 1958, p. 1. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/91419/page/1?q=William+Korzack&docid=OOI.91419>.

"Glen Man President of Anglican Men's Group." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), November 19, 1958, p. 3. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/91449/page/3?q=William+Korzack&docid=OOI.91449>.

"Halton Baseball Association Umpiring School." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), 7 May 1964, p. 3. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsImages/3719026/data>.

"Korzack Home in Glen Williams is Ravaged by Fire on Sunday." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), December 10, 1958, p. 11. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/91452/page/11?q=Bill+Korzack&docid=OOI.91452>.

"Many Birthdays for Glen Children." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), June 20, 1951, p. 12. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/91051/page/12?q=William+Korzack&docid=OOI.91051>.

"On Active Service." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), January 22, 1941, p. 8. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/90504/page/8?q=William+Korzack&docid=OOI.90504>.

"Still Midget Korzack Eyes Junior B. Berth." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), October 2, 1969, p. 10. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/92024/page/10?q=William+Korzack&docid=OOI.92024>.

"Glen Williams." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), July 18, 1945, p. 5. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/90737/page/5?q=Bill+Korzack&docid=OOI.90737>.

"Glen Williams." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), June 25, 1970, p. 14. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/2315150/page/14?q=Bill+Korzack&docid=OOI.2315150>.

"For Sale." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), April 21, 1892, p. 3. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/89270/page/3?n=>.

"Glen Williams." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), March 28, 1923, p. 4. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/89614/page/4?q=Samuel+McClure&docid=OOI.89614>.

"Died: Williams." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), July 16, 1919, p. 2.

"On Active Service." *Georgetown Herald* (Georgetown, ON), August 27, 1941, p. 4. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/90535/page/4?q=William+Korzack&docid=OOI.90535>.

### Independent and Free Press

"Korzack, Edna (née Davison) (Died)." *Independent & Free Press* (Georgetown, ON), 6 Oct 1999, Classified, p. 16. <https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/228319/data>.

"Korzack, Wm. (Died), who passed away September 13, 1981." *Independent & Free Press* (Georgetown, ON), 13 Sep 1998, Classified, p. 25.  
<https://vitacollections.ca/HaltonHillsNews/226790/data>.

### Miscellaneous Publications

"Dr. M. Forster of Berlin has purchased the drug business and practice of Dr. Morrow." *Dumfries Reformer* (Ayr, ON) October 26, 1881, p. 4.

"Forster Family Includes Noted Doctors and Artists." *The Evening Telegram*, (Toronto, ON) Friday, August 17, 1928. P.1.  
[https://s3.amazonaws.com/pastperfectonline/images/museum\\_628/032/1990683vf.jpg](https://s3.amazonaws.com/pastperfectonline/images/museum_628/032/1990683vf.jpg).

"M. Forster opens apothecary store in Berlin. Calls himself Chemist & Apothecary." *Berliner Journal* (Kitchener, ON) June 10, 1880, p. 3.

"Obituary Notice: Forster, Moffit." *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, July 1915.

### **Secondary Sources:**

"Dr. Moffit Forster." *Doctors in Waterloo County 1852-1925 Waterloo Region Generations* (2011).  
<https://generations.regionofwaterloo.ca/ahnentafel.php?personID=I132335&tree=generations>.

Blumenson, John. *Ontario Architecture: A Guide to Styles and Building Terms 1784 to the present*. Canada: Fitzhenry & Whiteside, 1990.

Dayfoot, Philo W., *Daybook*, Georgetown: 1850-1852

McDonald, John, *Halton Sketches Revisited*. Norval: Dills Printing and Publishing Company Limited, 1996.

McDonald, John. *Halton Sketches Revisited*. Glen Williams, 1996.

Rowe, J.M.B. *Bicentennial Directory of Glen Williams*. Glen Williams: 1984.

Rowe, J.M.B. *Charles Williams, The Miller*. Heritage Halton Hills, Georgetown: 2003.

Rowe, J.M.B. *Glen Williams: An Oasis in the Credit Valley*. Esquesing Historical Society, Georgetown: 2014.