



**Cedarvale Park  
181 Main St., Georgetown**

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**HERITAGE ASSESSMENT  
& INTERPRETATION  
PLAN**

OCTOBER 2020



*Panorama view into the Park taken from the parking area; left - Cedarvale Cottage Credit Valley Artisans; centre - Cedarvale Community Centre; right - Cedarvale Park playfields  
Source: A composition of photos taken by ATA staff in 2017*

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*Armenian Boys working at the Cedarvale Farm c.1920 Source:  
Esquesing Historical Society*

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## INTRODUCTION

ATA Architects Inc. was retained to undertake a Heritage Assessment & Interpretation Plan of the property listed as 181 Main Street, Georgetown, ON, (Cedarvale Park). Part One will assess the cultural heritage attributes of the park. Part Two will develop a series of recommendations to guide the interpretation of the park and its continued preservation.

ATA Architects Inc. undertook the following process in completing this study:

- A review was undertaken of the cultural heritage value of the site, taking into account the history of Indigenous peoples, the history of Georgetown, the history of Cedarvale Park, the history of the Armenian Boys' Farm Home and the Cedarvale School for Girls.
- Research was completed through the use of local organizations and resources such as Halton Hills Public Library, the Esquesing Historical Society, and organizations who have history and connections to the park such as the United Church of Canada Archives and the Zoryan Institute.
- ATA identified any cultural heritage elements of the property to be outlined in this assessment.

ATA Architects Inc. has utilized the criterion for determining cultural heritage value as outlined in the Ontario Heritage Act.

**ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT  
ONTARIO REGULATION 9/06  
CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST**

**CRITERIA**

1. (1) The criteria set out in subsection (2) are prescribed for the purposes of clause 29 (1) (a) of the Act.
- (2) A property may be designated under section 29 of the Act if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest:
  1. The property has design value or physical value because it,
    - i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
    - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
    - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
  2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,
    - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
    - ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
    - iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
  3. The property has contextual value because it,
    - i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
    - ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings,
    - iii. is a landmark.

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**POLICY CONTEXT****ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT****TRANSITION**

2. This Regulation does not apply in respect of a property if notice of intention to designate it was given under subsection 29 (1.1) of the Act on or before January 24, 2006.

**NOTE:**

The designation of properties of heritage value by municipalities in Ontario is based on the above criteria evaluated in the context of that municipality's jurisdiction. Buildings need not be of provincial or national importance to be worthy of designation and preservation.

**Map 1  
Regional Structure**

- Waterfront Park (See Map 2)
- Major Transit Station
- Proposed Major Transit Station
- Mobility Hub
- Rail Line
- Proposed Major Arterial
- Major Road
- Provincial Freeway
- Lot and Concession Line
- Municipal Boundary

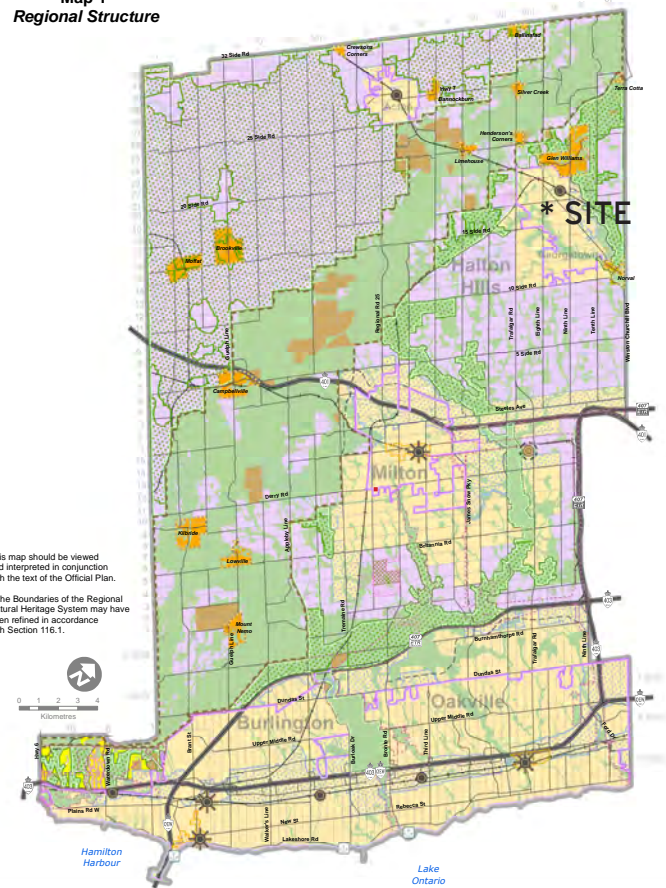
- Urban Area
- Hamlet
- Agricultural Area
- Regional Natural Heritage System \*
- Mineral Resource Extraction Area
- North Aldershot Policy Area
- Greenbelt Natural Heritage System (Overlay)

- Greenbelt Plan Protected Countryside Boundary
- Niagara Escarpment Plan Boundary
- Parkway Belt West Plan Boundary
- Built Boundary
- Employment Area
- Urban Growth Centre
- Area Eligible for Urban Servicing
- Halton Waste Management Site

June 19, 2018

This map should be viewed and interpreted in conjunction with the text of the Official Plan.

\* The Boundaries of the Regional Natural Heritage System may have been refined in accordance with Section 116.1.



Halton Region Official Plan - Map 1 Regional Structure

Source: Region of Halton Website, <https://www.halton.ca/Repository/Map-1-%E2%80%93-Regional-Structure>



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## POLICY CONTEXT

### HALTON REGIONAL OFFICIAL PLAN

Map 1 of the 2018 Halton Region Official Plan designates the subject property to be in a Regional Natural Heritage System. Part IV of the 2018 Halton Region Official Plan contains the following cultural heritage resource objectives relevant to the subject site:

#### Natural Heritage System

113. The Natural Heritage System consists of the Greenbelt Natural Heritage System and the Regional Natural Heritage System.

114. The goal of the Natural Heritage System is to increase the certainty that the biological diversity and ecological functions within Halton will be preserved and enhanced for future generations.

114.1 The objectives of the Natural Heritage System are:

- (1) To maintain the most natural Escarpment features, stream valleys, wetlands and related significant natural areas and associated Cultural Heritage Resources.
- (2) To maintain and enhance the landscape quality and open space character of Escarpment features.
- (3) To provide a buffer to prominent Escarpment features.
  - (3.1) To support agriculture as a complementary and compatible use outside the Key Features.
  - (3.2) To recognize and support agriculture as a primary activity within Prime Agricultural Areas, in accordance with Sections 139.9, 139.9.1 and 139.9.2.
- (4) To direct developments to locations outside hazard lands.
- (5) To protect or enhance the diversity of fauna and flora, ecosystems, plant communities, and significant landforms of Halton.
- (6) To protect or enhance Key Features, without limiting the ability of existing agricultural uses to continue.
- (7) To protect or enhance fish habitats.
- (8) To preserve and enhance the quality and quantity of ground and surface water.



*Cedarvale Cottage - Credit Valley Artisans -  
Source: Photo taken by ATA staff in 2017*

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## POLICY CONTEXT

### HALTON REGIONAL OFFICIAL PLAN

- (9) To contribute to a continuous natural open space system to provide visual separation of communities and to provide continuous corridors and interconnections between the Key Features and their ecological functions.
- (10) To protect significant scenic and heritage resources.
- (11) To protect and enhance the Halton waterfront as a major resource that is part of the Provincially significant Lake Ontario and Burlington Bay shoreline.
- (12) To preserve native species and communities that are rare, threatened or endangered based on regional, provincial or national scales of assessment.
- (13) To preserve examples of the landscape that display significant earth science features and their associated processes.
- (14) To preserve examples of original, characteristic landscapes that contain representative examples of bedrock, surface landforms, soils, flora and fauna, and their associated processes.
- (15) To preserve and enhance air quality.
- (16) To provide opportunities for scientific study, education and appropriate recreation.
- (17) To preserve the aesthetic character of natural features.
- (18) To provide opportunities, where appropriate, for passive outdoor recreational activities.

#### Cultural Heritage Resources

165. The goal for Cultural Heritage Resources is to protect the material, cultural and built heritage of Halton for present and future generations.

166. The objectives of the Region are:

- (1) To promote awareness and appreciation of Halton's heritage.
- (2) To promote and facilitate public and private stewardship of Halton's heritage.

167. It is the policy of the Region to:

- (3) Require that development proposals on adjacent lands to protected Cultural Heritage Resources:



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*Freeman - Bradley House*  
*Source: Photo taken by ATA staff in 2017*

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## POLICY CONTEXT

### HALTON REGIONAL OFFICIAL PLAN

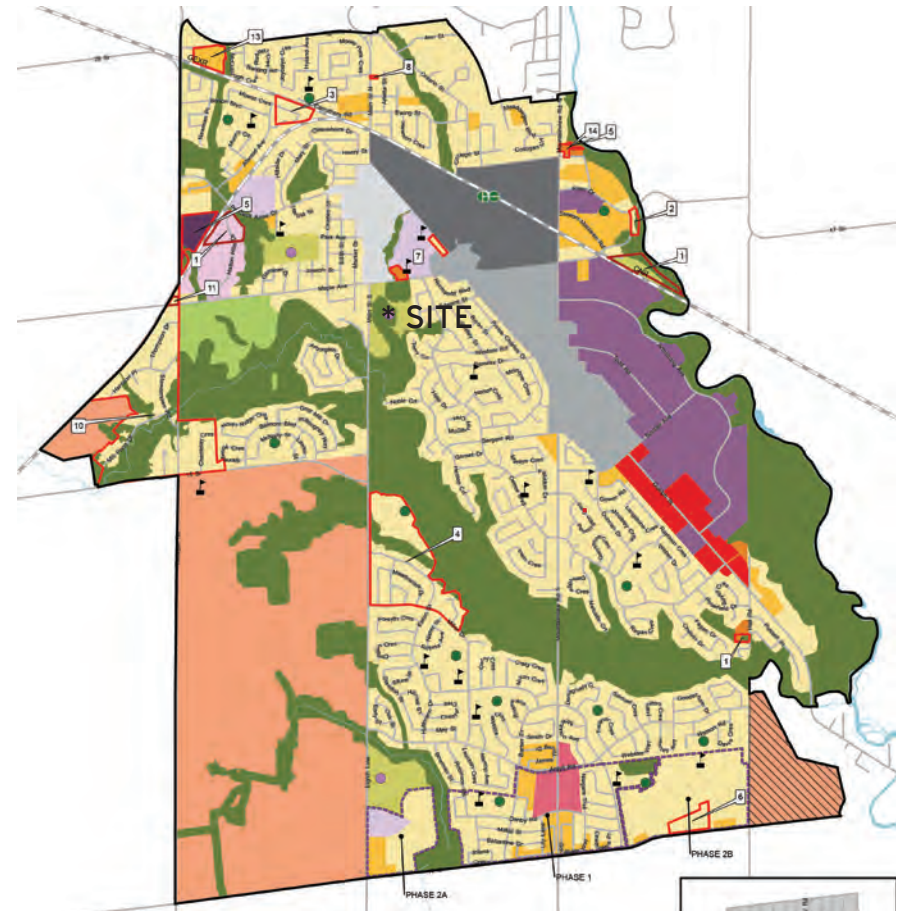
- a) study and consider the preservation, relocation and/or adaptive re-use of historic buildings and structures based on both social and economic costs and benefits;
- b) incorporate in any reconstruction or alterations, design features that are in harmony with the area's character and existing buildings in mass, height, setback and architectural details; and
- c) express the Cultural Heritage Resources in some way, including: display of building fragments, marking the traces of former locations, exhibiting descriptions of former uses, and reflecting the former architecture and uses.

(9) Ensure that the protection of Cultural Heritage Resources has regard for normal farm practices.

In the Official Plan, the following are defined terms:

**CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES** means elements of the Regional landscape which, by themselves, or together with the associated environment, are unique or representative of past human activities or events. Such elements may include built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, and archaeological resources.

**BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES** means one or more significant buildings, structures, monuments, installations or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic or military history and identified as being important to a community. These resources may be identified through designation or heritage conservation easement under the Ontario Heritage Act, or listed by local, provincial or federal jurisdictions.



Town of Halton Hills Official Plan, Schedule A3, Georgetown Urban Area, Land Use Plan  
 Source: Halton Hills, [https://www.haltonhills.ca/en/your-government/resources/Documents/12\\_Town-of-Halton-Hills-Official-Plan-Schedules-Georgetown-.pdf](https://www.haltonhills.ca/en/your-government/resources/Documents/12_Town-of-Halton-Hills-Official-Plan-Schedules-Georgetown-.pdf)

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## POLICY CONTEXT

### TOWN OF HALTON HILLS OFFICIAL PLAN

Schedule A3 of the 2018 Halton Region Official Plan designates the subject property to be in a Regional Natural Heritage System. Part B 'Environmental and Open Space Land Use Policies' of the Halton Region Official Plan states:

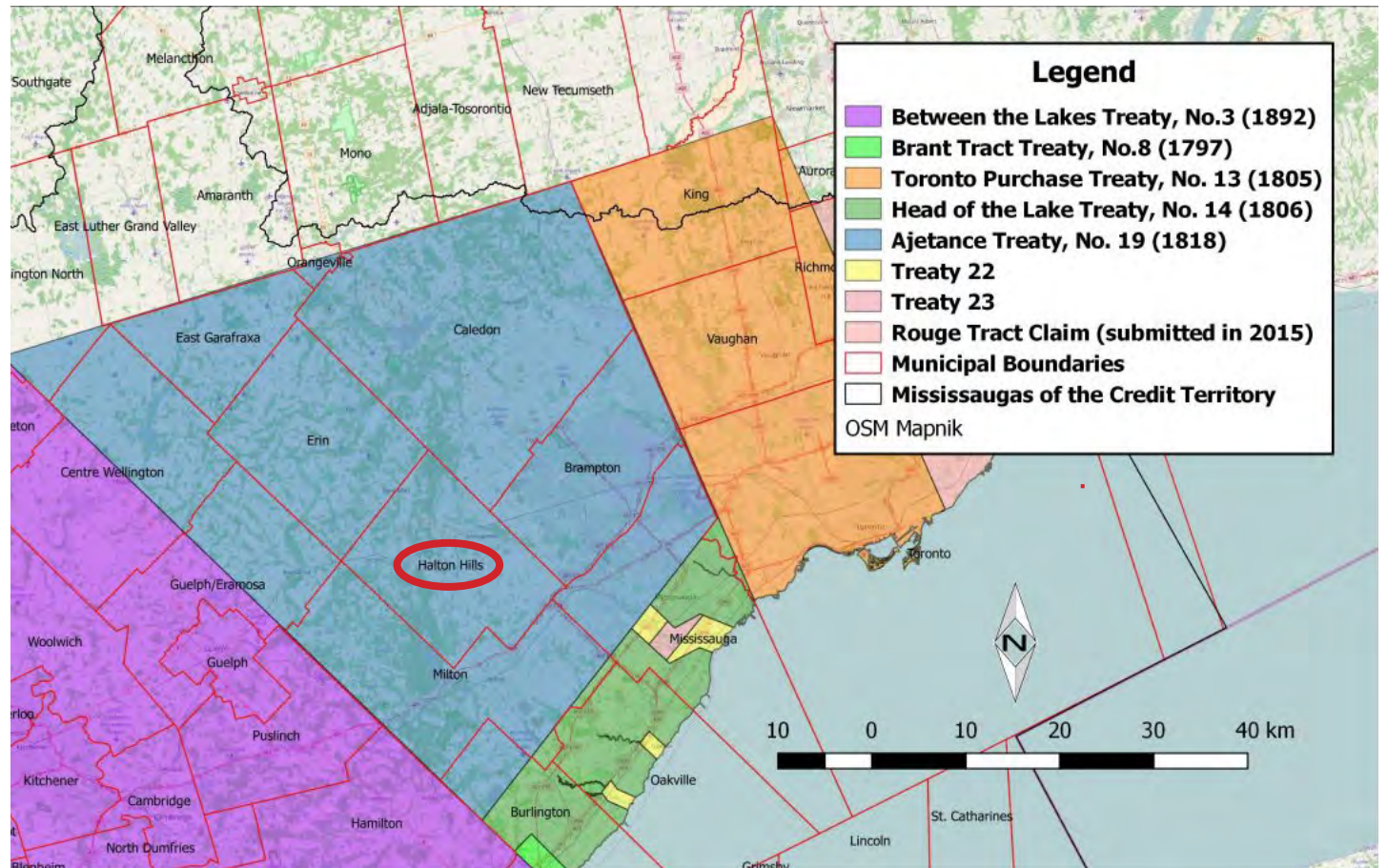
#### B1A Greenlands Within Existing Urban Areas

A single tier Greenlands designation in the existing Acton and Georgetown Urban Areas, as shown on Schedules A3, A6, and all other schedules applicable to lands within these Urban Areas of this plan, and Phases 1A and 2A of the Premier Gateway Employment Area as shown on Schedule A8 of this Plan, implements the Regional Natural Heritage System contained in the Regional Official Plan. Notwithstanding the policies of Section B1.2 of this Plan, the Greenlands designation is subject to the policies contained in Sections 115.2, 115.3, 115.4(2), 116, 116.1, 117.1, 118(1.1), 118(2), 118(3), 118(3.1), 188(4), 118(5), through 118(13), 139.11, 139.12, Map 1G, and applicable definitions of the Regional Official Plan, which are hereby incorporated by reference into this Plan.

#### B1.1 Objectives

It is the objective of this Plan to:

- b) maintain, improve and where possible, restore the health, diversity, size and connectivity of natural heritage features, hydrologically sensitive features and related ecological functions;
- f) encourage the acquisition of land that is the site of significant natural heritage features by public authorities for conservation purposes;
- g) provide the tools to properly assess development applications located in close proximity to natural heritage features;
- h) ensure the development is appropriately setback from significant natural heritage features;
- l) protect significant scenic and cultural heritage resources



Map depicting the boundaries of the Ajetance Treaty and several neighbouring treaties. Halton Hills was part of the land sold under the Ajetance Treaty.  
 Source: Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, Ajetance Treaty, No. 19 (1818), Map of Municipal Boundaries Related to the Ajetance Treaty, No. 19 (1818), <http://mncfn.ca/treaty19/>

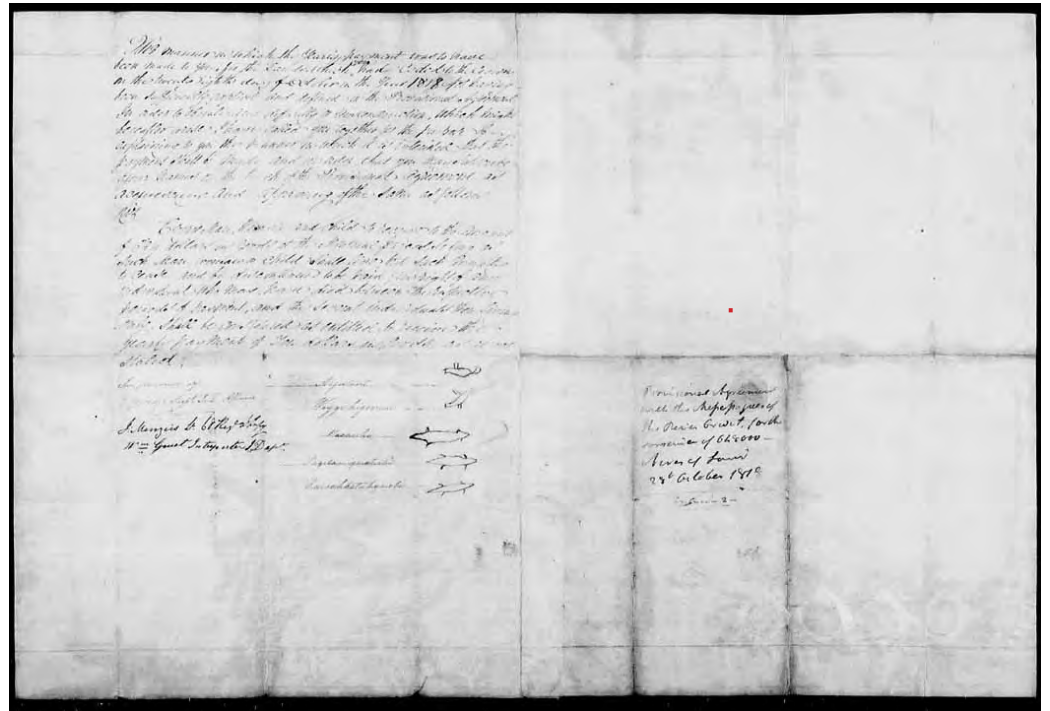
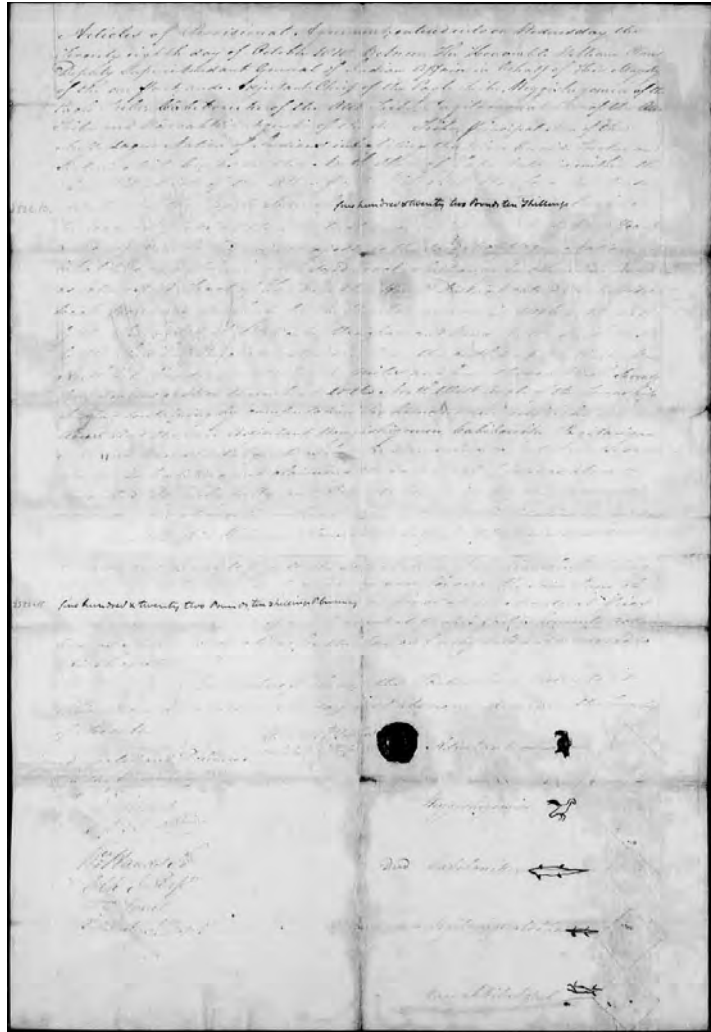


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## INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

The land that makes up Halton Hills was once territory held by the Mississaugas of the Credit, members of the Ojibway (Anishinabe) Nation, originally hailing from lands located inland from Lake Huron's north shore west of Manitoulin Island and east of Sault Ste. Marie. Their lifestyles and society were greatly impacted by the seasons. In winter they would divide into groups consisting of extended family that would stay mobile and work together to hunt game and fish. Early spring would see the groups relocate to maple sugar grounds. After the harvest was complete they would move again to their spring fisheries where they would gather in villages reestablishing community connections and performing social events such as marriages and religious rites. They would stay at the fisheries over the summer months but also participate in agriculture with family and village gardens and collect birch bark for use in the construction of canoes and lodges. With the start of fall they would harvest their gardens and collect wild fruit and vegetables, some of these would be kept and preserved in preparation for the coming winter. By late fall there would be the last collection from the fall fishing locations and the villages would once again breakup into the smaller extended family groups for the winter.

The Mississaugas of the Credit eventually moved into southern Ontario during the war with between the Anishinabe and the Iroquois. During the early 1600's the Anishinabe and Iroquois would come into conflict for areas rich in fur bearing animals and fur trade routes. By 1650 it grew into open war with the Five Nations Iroquois controlling southern Ontario and threatening the more distant Anishinabe such as the Ojibway of Lake Huron. A concerted effort by the Ojibway, Odawa and Potawatomi in the 1690's resulted in the Iroquois being pushed back south of Lake Ontario. The Mississaugas also participated in this conflict and once the Iroquois were forced from the region and peace had been negotiated with the Mohawk, the Mississaugas began to settle the area in approximately 1695. One large group settled in the Trent River valley, along Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence to Brockville. A second group settled in the area between Toronto and Lake Erie.



Ajetance Purchase Treaty, a provisional agreement with the Mississaugas of the Credit for the purchase of approximately 648,000 acres.  
 Source: Library and Archives Canada, [https://collectionscanada.gc.ca/pam\\_archives/index.php?fuseaction=genitem.displayItem&lang=eng&rec\\_nbr=3951604](https://collectionscanada.gc.ca/pam_archives/index.php?fuseaction=genitem.displayItem&lang=eng&rec_nbr=3951604)

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## INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

In 1818 the Mississaugas of the Credit sold approximately 648,000 acres of land to the Crown. By this point the Mississaugas were under increasing pressure from the ever increasing number of settlers and their fisheries. They were creating a significant negative impact on the traditional economy of the Mississaugas which in turn left their people impoverished.

Preceding the sale of the Mississaugas lands was first the sale of the lands to the south in the "Head of the Lake Treaty, No.14" circa 1806 and the Chippewa lands in the "Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Treaty" circa mid-October 1818.

From October 27-29, 1818 Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Department, William Claus, met with the Mississaugas to negotiate the sale of the land. The final agreed upon amount was the annual exchange of goods in the amount of £522.10. The treaty was called the "Ajetance Purchase Treaty No. 19" named after the Chief of the Mississaugas of the Credit. A scanned copy of the treaty can be seen on the Library and Archives Canada website.

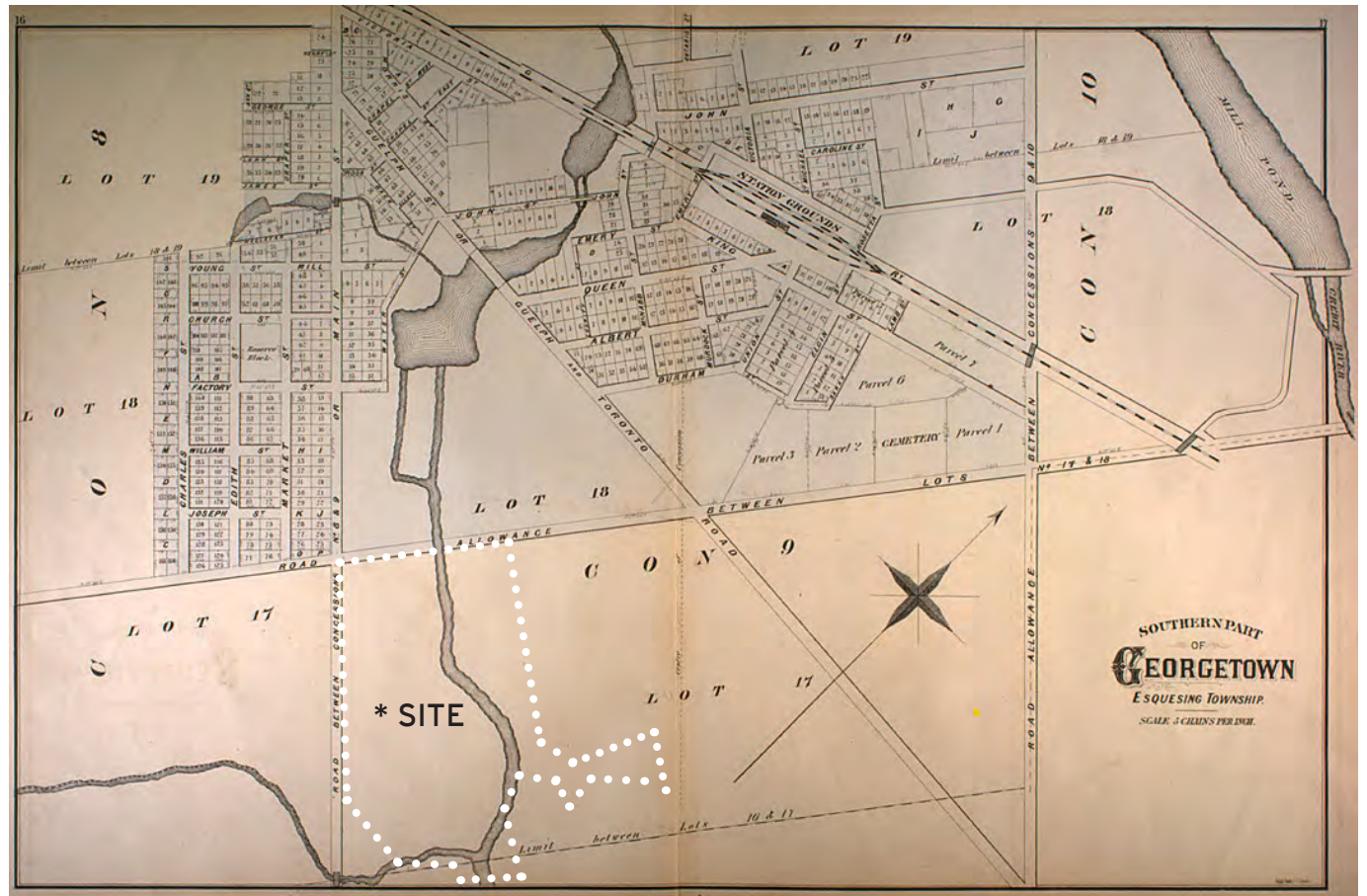


Tremaine Map County of Halton 1858  
Source: Ontario Historical County Map Project - Halton County Map  
1858, <https://utoronto.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8cc6be34f6b54992b27da17467492d2f>

HISTORICAL MAPPING



Town of Esquesing North, Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton Walker & Miles 1877  
Source: The Canadian County Atlas Digital Project, <http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/CountyAtlas/showtownship2.php?townshipid=Esquesing+North>



Town of Georgetown South, Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton Walker & Miles 1877  
 Source: The Canadian County Atlas Digital Project, <http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/CountyAtlas/searchmapframes.php>

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HISTORICAL MAPPING



1434-158-3, 1950 Halton Hills Air Photos  
Source: University of Toronto Map and Dat Library, <https://mdl.library.utoronto.ca/collections/air-photos/1950-halton-hills-air-photos/index>

Timeline of Georgetown  
(1818 - 1869)

1818	1827	1837	May 1852	1854	1856	1860	1864	1866	1869
Purchase of land from the Mississauga Nation.	The York to Guelph Road (now Hwy 7) was opened.	The area becomes known as Georgetown.	A rail route was announced to connect Georgetown, Brampton and Weston to Toronto.	The Barber brothers' start their papermaking business.	Grand Trunk Railway was opened, Georgetown became the railroad centre.	Culp and Mackenzie start a business manufacturing carriages on Main Street.	Georgetown has a population of 1,250. Georgetown is incorporated as a Village.	The Georgetown Herald newspaper was founded.	Construction completed on the Chapel Street School and Baptist Church.



*Barber Brothers Paper Mills, photo taken c.1908  
Source: Esquesing Historical Society*



*Grand Trunk Railway station, Georgetown  
Source: Esquesing Historical Society*



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## HISTORY OF GEORGETOWN

### 1800 - 1850

In late October 1818 the Crown purchased the land upon which Georgetown was established from the Mississaugas of the Credit. Charles Kennedy was hired to survey the northern part of the townships and was given land as payment. Charles and his 4 brothers (John, Morris, Samuel and George) all acquired land along the Silver Creek Valley and within close proximity to each other. After a few years their brother-in-law, Benajah Williams settled in what is now known as Glen Williams. Charles built a sawmill near the intersection of Main Street and Wildwood Road and George built a saw mill near the current intersection of Mill and Guelph Street that became the centre of a small settlement. George's Mill prospered and he expanded the business with a grist mill, foundry and woolen mill using Silver Creek as a source of power. In 1827, the York to Guelph Road (now Hwy 7) was opened. In 1834-1837, business slowed and George sold his businesses to the Barber brothers. The community officially became known as Georgetown in 1837. The success of the Barber brothers' business brought others to the area such as the Dayfoots and their leather and shoe business in the 1840's.

### 1850 - 1900

George Kennedy eventually split his land into town lots naming the streets after his children. A rail route was announced in May 1852 to connect Georgetown, Brampton and Weston to Toronto. By 1856, after the Grand Trunk Railway was opened, Georgetown became the railroad centre. 20 years later a railway connection was established to Hamilton and the Northwestern Railway. In 1854, The Barber brothers' started a papermaking business. The Barber's paper mill was very successful. During the 1850's it was producing more wallpaper than any other plant in the province. They also produced book paper, lithographic and label papers, posters and higher grade newspaper. In 1860, Culp and Mackenzie start a business manufacturing carriages on Main Street. By 1864, Georgetown has a population of 1,250 and they wanted management of their own local affairs. They

Timeline of Georgetown  
(1875 - 1931)

1875	1876	1878	1887	1888	1891	1917	1921	1922	1931
Bank of Hamilton opened a branch office, became first chartered financial institution in Halton County.	The Creelman brothers start a business manufacturing knitting machines.	Construction on the Georgetown Town Hall was completed.	Construction of Georgetown highschool completed, design by architect Edward Lennox.	John R. Barber hired the Cleveland Brush Company to build an electric dynamo for Barber's papermill.	The town installed its first waterworks system.	A connection was made to the Toronto Suburban Railway.	Georgetown's population is now over 2000.	Georgetown successfully petitions the County to be declared a Town.	The Georgetown Station on Main Street is closed.



*Bank of Hamilton*  
Source: Esquesing Historical Society



*Town Hall, photo taken c.1910*  
Source: Esquesing Historical Society

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## HISTORY OF GEORGETOWN

submitted an application to Halton County Council for incorporation as a Village which was granted Dec 16, 1864. In 1866 The Georgetown Herald newspaper was founded. In 1869 construction was completed on the Chapel Street School and Baptist Church. The first chartered financial institution in the Halton Community, the Bank of Hamilton, opened in 1875. In 1876, the Creelman brothers started a business manufacturing knitting machines. With the 1870's and 1880's the built form of the town starts to change from wooden frame buildings (the predominant form of construction from the 1840's/50's) to brick and stone buildings. Some examples include the Georgetown Town Hall (circa 1876) and the highschool (circa 1887) designed by Toronto architect Edward Lennox. In 1888, John R. Barber hired the Cleveland Brush Company to build an electric dynamo, a 100hp hydro electric generator and 60hp motor, for Barber's papermill. The town installed its first waterworks system by 1891. It was a gravity fed system piping water from springs on Silver Creek Hill 5km north-west of the village

### **1900 - 1950**

In 1917 a connection was made to the Toronto Suburban Railway allowing industry and farmers easier access to the city and bringing business to the local hotels, the Railroad Exchange, the Clark House and the Bennett House. By 1921 Georgetown's population was over 2000. The following year (1922) Georgetown successfully petitioned the County to be declared a Town. In 1931, the Georgetown Station on Main Street was closed. Contributing factors leading to the closure included the depression, the automobile and its proximity to the Grand Trunk line.

**Timeline of Georgetown  
(1950 - 1996)**

1950's	1955	1959	1960	1961	1962	1974	1989	1991	1996
Rex Helsop arrives in Georgetown.	Helsop begins construction of the Delrex subdivision.	Nearby Avro Arrow project was shutdown. Over 600 people in Georgetown became unemployed.	Georgetown's population reaches 10,000.	A community hospital is established in Georgetown.	A new residential subdivision is planned for the west side of town on the old Moore farm, to be named Moore Park.	GO Train line in Georgetown opens. Georgetown is absorbed into regional town of Halton Hills.	New residential community, Georgetown South.	Provincial Papers close signaling the end of the paper industry within Georgetown.	Georgetown's population reaches 24,300.



*Aerial View of Georgetown in c.1920's  
Source: Esquesing Historical Society*



*Aerial View of East End of Delrex Subdivision  
Source: Esquesing Historical Society*

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## HISTORY OF GEORGETOWN

### 1950 - 2000

The 1950's saw the arrival of Rex Helsop. Helsop was a businessman and developer who had previously developed the Rexdale neighbourhood in the former City of Etobicoke. In 1955 Helsop began construction of the Delrex subdivision on the eastern edge of Georgetown. The residential development initially attracted interest from new industry to Georgetown but an industrial base never developed. After running into political problems in the community, Helsop sold his investments in Georgetown. In 1959 the community suffered a blow when the nearby Avro Arrow project out of Malton, Ontario was shutdown. Over 600 people in Georgetown became unemployed due to the closure. By 1960, Georgetown's population reached 10,000. The following year; 1961, a community hospital was established in Georgetown. In 1962 a new residential subdivision was planned for the west side of town on the old Moore farm, to be named Moore Park. 1974 saw the opening of the GO Train line in Georgetown and Jan 1st the same year Georgetown was absorbed into the regional town of Halton Hills. In 1989, the community saw further development with a new residential community named Georgetown South. By 1991 Provincial Papers had closed its doors, signaling the end of the paper industry within Georgetown, an industry responsible for economic security within Georgetown for 130 years. By 1996 Georgetown's population reaches 24,300. New industry continues to come into Georgetown and some of the businesses include names such as Mold-Masters Limited, CPI Canada, Neilson Dairy, Cooper Standard, BASF Canada and Baltimore Aircoil.



YMCA Pallet and Pencil Club c. 1966 at Cedarvale Park  
Source: Esquesing Historical Society

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## HISTORY OF CEDARVALE PARK

The 200 acre parcel of land (Lot 17, 9th Concession), of which Cedarvale Park was once a part of, was first granted to James McMillan on the 3rd of March 1826. James in turn sold the land on the 5th of April 1828 to John and Catherine Freeman who first established a pioneer farm on the property. They were members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Kennedy's Meeting House in Georgetown and John was the local Justice of the Peace. John Freeman's grandfather was William Black, a pioneer of Nova Scotia's Methodism. In 1840, John built the 1-1/2 storey stone section of what is now called the Freeman-Bradley house, followed in 1860 by a 1-1/2 storey brick section and a summer kitchen to connect the two. The 1861 census indicates the farm produced wheat, peas, oats, ground vegetables, hay and raised steers, cows, horses, sheep and pigs.

James Bradley was the next owner and is the one who named the land Cedar Vale Farm. James continued to farm the land but was also known as an important local millwright. In 1888, James was killed when an embankment collapsed while he was excavating for a new farm building. James' wife, Isabella, sold the property to their son, Thomas P. Bradley, in 1908. Thomas went on to sell a half interest to William Bradley in 1914. William established The Dominion Seed House in 1928, a major business in the community and the largest mail-order seed business in Canada at the time, on land reserved from the sale to the Armenian Relief Association.

135 acres of the original 200 acres was sold to the Armenian Relief Association on the 17th of February 1923. The land became home to the Armenian Boys' Farm Home. From 1923 to 1927, 109 orphan boys and 29 girls, from various orphanages and ranging in age from 8 to 12, were brought to and housed at the farm. A school was established in the home for the orphans with classes and a curriculum modeled after the Ontario School system.



*Cedarvale Park c.1989, view west along Silver Creek  
Source: Esquesing Historical Society*





# The Globe

CANADA'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER  
TORONTO

The Globe is published every week day at 64 Yonge Street, Toronto, by the Globe Printing Company, the Proprietors.

Net daily average circulation for month of January 100,140

The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures.—JUNIUS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1923.

## SHALL WE LET THEM DIE?

Canada has another opportunity of showing that the story of martyred Armenia has sunk into the hearts and stirred the consciences of her people. The Armenian Relief Association of Canada has purchased a farm, 135 acres in extent, near Georgetown, and will bring out to it in May the first party of 50 little Armenian boys, whom it is hoped to transform into skilled Canadian farmers and fruit growers. A second party will be brought to Canada in September if the friends of Armenia supply the needed funds.

The children are all orphans. Many of them witnessed the murder of their parents in pursuance of the infamous order of Talaat Bey issued on September 18, 1915, that the Turkish Government "had determined to destroy completely all the Armenians living in Turkey." Talaat instructed the Government of Aleppo that "an end must be put to their existence, however criminal the measures taken may be, and no regard must be paid to either age or sex, nor to conscientious scruples."

After the slaughter of the parents of these Armenian orphans some of the less bloodthirsty Turkish officials and officers tried to save the children by gathering them together and feeding them. Talaat, with a ferocity far beyond that of Herod, issued a supplemental order to the Government of Aleppo in these words:

Collect the children of the Armenians who by order of the War Office have been gathered together and cared for by the military authorities. Take them away on the pretext that they are to be looked after by the Deportations Committee, so as not to arouse suspicion. Destroy them and report.

They were not all destroyed. Since the close of the war seventy thousand of them have been gathered out of the hands of the Turks. There is need not only for money to bring to Canada and maintain till they are self-supporting the relatively few who thus can be provided for, but not less than \$75,000 are required at once as Canada's share of the Lord Mayor's Fund for the upkeep of the orphans in Corfu and elsewhere for whom the Fund has assumed responsibility. There are 1,400 herded in grain bins that take the place of beds. In one room 20 by 20 feet there were recently 60 sick children. The condition of these children is pitiable in the extreme, and Canadians are asked not only to finance the bringing out of the parties of boys, and later girls, who are to be given a chance to grow up in Canada, but to care for some of the great army of fatherless and motherless boys and girls for whom provision must be made in the Near East. The Globe has no desire to harrow the feelings of its readers by the relation of incidents showing what the victims of the Turk have had to suffer. Rev. A. J. Vining, Secretary of the Canadian Fund, has reports that are so horrible as to be unprintable. Shall we let the children of the murdered Armenians die or shall they be returned to the bestial Turk because Christendom has no interest in them?

Shall We Let Them Die?, The Globe, February 23, 1923  
Source: Zoryan Institute

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## ARMENIAN BOYS FARM HOME

Armenians began coming to Canada in 1887. As a result of racial and religious persecution in their country, 486 Armenians immigrated to Canada in 1923 - 1924 and 304 in 1924 - 1925. The Georgetown Boys formed about 10 to 16 percent of those totals. The Armenian orphans who came to Canada were part of an international effort of philanthropic organizations. In Canada, the Armenian Relief Fund was established by Levon Babayan in 1917. It was renamed the Armenian Relief Association of Canada in 1921, led by Dr. A.J. Vining, its first General Secretary, and Paul Courian, along with the Governor General of Canada, Lord Byng, Archbishop Neil McNeil, Ven. Archdeacon Cody, Col. Sir Henry Pellatt, John Kent, Donald A. Cameron, Henry L. Stark, and others. By petitioning the Federal Government and with public support fostered by ongoing articles of the Toronto Globe, the Association was able to raise \$300,000 in 1920. The Farm Home was purchased in Georgetown for the arrival of the first group of boys. On their arrival, they were under the supervision of Professor A. MacLean and his assistant Mr. A.L. Alexanian, who would be their teacher. A.L. Alexanian was later assisted by Miss J.G. Adams and Miss Ethel Kenny, and superintendent, Rev. J.W. Edwards from 1923 to 1925. After Rev. Edwards left, he was followed by Prof. A. MacLaren, Rev. Andrew Lane, Rev. Thomas P. Shaver and William Bond.



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*Levon Babayan, an Armenian carpet merchant who established the Armenian Relief Fund in 1917*  
Source: *Zoryan Institute*



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*A.L. Alexanian, a teacher and superintendent of the Armenian boys at the Cedarvale school and farm*  
Source: *Zoryan Institute*

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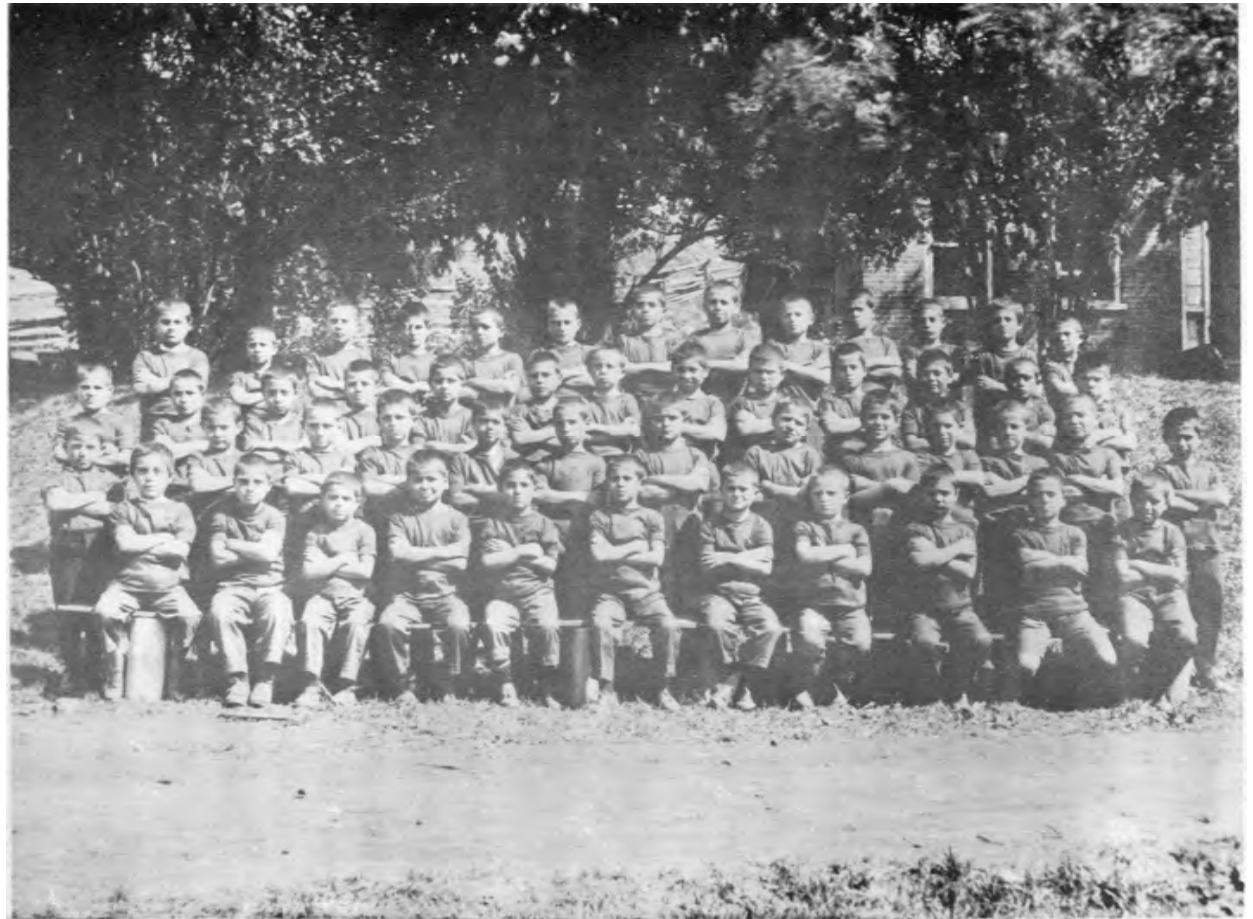
ARMENIAN BOYS FARM HOME



*W. J. Edwards, superintendent of the Armenian Boys' Farm from 1923 to 1925, and family*  
*Source: Zoryan Institute*



*Rev. Andrew Lane, superintendent of the Armenian Boys' Farm*  
*Source: Zoryan Institute*



*First group of 50 boys in front of the Farm Home, 1924*  
Source: *Zoryan Institute*

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## ARMENIAN BOYS FARM HOME

The first group of 50 boys arrived in 1923. They were aged between 8 and 12 years old and came from the Near East Relief Orphanage on the Island of Corfu. After a voyage of seven days from Marseilles France, the Armenian boys first landed in Quebec before taking the train to Georgetown. The second group of boys came from the same orphanage in 1924, bringing the total to 90 boys. The Armenian Relief Association continued to work hard after the boys arrival to obtain financial sponsorship. Individuals were asked to agree to a 5-year commitment of \$200 a year. Forty-two boys obtained that level of support.

At the Georgetown Farm Home, the children learned about farming, English language skills and religion. Hugh Kidd, the Farm foreman oversaw the farming operations and training of the boys in agriculture. They also were given lessons to maintain and improve their skills in the Armenian language. The Armenian Relief Fund was to be responsible for the children until they reached the age of 18; however, the Association had no connection initially to any government body or organization. It struck an arrangement with the newly formed United Church of Canada, who took on the responsibility of the young orphans and the Farm Home.

92 "A"  
Boy sent out  
January 26.

### AGREEMENT re FOSTER CHILD

(JUNIOR FORM)

Agreement entered into this 19th day of January 1928,  
between the ~~ARMENIAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF CANADA~~ ARMENIAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF CANADA,  
of the First Part and Ernest Hootie  
Post Office: Rockwood N.S. Co. 4 Lot 29 County Antigonish,  
of the Second Part, respecting HAMPARZOUM MANOUGIAN, 854 years.

Witnesseth, that the said Parties of the Second Part agree to receive into their home  
HAMPARZOUM MANOUGIAN  
to act toward him at all times with kindness  
and consideration, and to provide him with good clothing, washing and necessities.

- The said parties of the Second Part further covenant and agree with the said Parties of the First Part as follows:
- (1) That the said child shall be treated as a member of the family;
  - (2) That the said child shall be given religious training and taught as far as possible habits of truthfulness, personal cleanliness and industry, and shall be afforded every opportunity to live a good and useful life;
  - (3) That the said Parties of the Second Part shall send the said child to school as required by law.

IT IS FURTHER AGREED that the said child shall remain in the care of the said Parties of the Second Part so long as both Parties hereto are satisfied with this arrangement, and that the said child may be visited by any person duly authorized to do so; also, that should it be found necessary to return the said child the Parties of the Second Part shall give two weeks' notice of their intention, and pay all return expenses.

The Parties of the Second Part agree to write at least twice each year to the Parties of the First Part telling them how the child is progressing, and to send immediate notification of the Party of the First Part in the event of its death, serious illness, desertion, dissatisfaction or removal to another locality. The said child shall not be hired out or given to any other person without proper authority from the said Society.

Also that the child shall write a letter once a month to the Superintendent of the Home.

SIGNED by foster parents at Rockwood N.S. For Society ARMENIAN RELIEF ASSN. OF CANADA,  
on this 19 January 1928 W. B. C. C. General Secretary.  
in the presence of Roy J. Leslie Witness Ernest Hootie Nette M. Hootie  
Foster Parents

Contract agreement between the Armenian Relief Association of Canada and foster parents, Ernest Hootie and Nette M. Hootie, to foster an Armenian boy, Hamparzoom Manougian, January 19th, 1926  
Source: Zoryan Institute

92 "B"

CHAIRMAN  
REV. GEO. A. MCINTOSH, M.A., D.D.  
28 VICTORIA AVE., WESTMOUNT, QUE.

### Board of Evangelism and Social Service

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

SECRETARY  
REV. D. N. MOLACHLAN, D.D.  
TORONTO

ROOM 818  
299 QUEEN STREET WEST  
TORONTO 2, ONT.  
CANADA

ASSOCIATE SECRETARIES  
REV. HUGH DONSON, B.A., D.D.  
DUNDAS COLLEGE, WINDSOR, E.C.  
REV. WALTER E. HILLSDON, D.D.  
28 CANADA BLDG., BANGOR, N.S.  
REV. GEORGE I. CAMPBELL, M.D.  
57 BRIDGE AVE., OTTAWA, ONT.  
REV. ERNEST THOMAS, D.D.  
TORONTO  
REV. JOHN COBURN  
TORONTO

COMMITTEE FOR THE ARMENIAN BOYS' FARM, GEORGETOWN.

### CONTRACT

RECEIVED  
MAY 17 1928  
DEPT. OF EVANGELISM  
299 QUEEN ST. W. TORONTO

I hereby agree to employ Hamparzoom Manougian  
as a farm hand, for one year, from the first day of  
September 1927, at the rate of 260.00  
per year, with room and board; twenty-five per cent. of this amount to be forwarded to the Board of Evangelism and Social Service to be deposited to the credit of the boy (in trust); and I also agree to see that the boy keeps an accurate account of all money advanced him during the period of employment with me, and will O.K. his record month by month, and to settle his account every three months. Instead of settling every three months the money shall be paid as follows: \$7.00 for December, January, February and March; \$18.00 for April; \$16.00 for May, September, October, November; and \$20.00 for June, July and August. Ernest Hootie  
Employer.

Rockwood N.S.  
Address.  
May 11 1928  
Date.

Contract between the United Church of Canada and employer, Ernest Hootie, to employ an Armenian boy, Hamparzoom Manougian, as a farm hand, March 14th, 1928  
Source: Zoryan Institute



In 1927, 39 orphaned Armenian girls were brought to work in Georgetown, with the intent that they would work as domestics, whereas the boys would become farmers.

It should be noted that in Canada at the turn of the century, there was racial bias. The Immigration Act of 1910 allowed for discretionary control of immigration based on ethnicity. A \$200 head tax was imposed on immigrants of Asiatic origin, and Armenians were included in that restriction. Many were rejected or deported as a result. In general, Canadians of the period were opposed to alteration of the immigration profile, which benefitted Europeans. The ethnic majority believed at that time that immigration from the "Orient" would create social and economic problems for the country.

The Armenian orphans; therefore, faced the same discrimination as many other ethnic minorities. The Canadian Armenian Congress was founded to help bring Armenians to Canada; however, the regulations regarding Armenians was relaxed much later in 1949 and the Asiatic race classification in 1952. It was not until the 1960's that immigration by Armenians significantly increased. The effort to bring the Armenian refugees to Canada was led by Jack Mooradian of Hamilton and Kerop Bedoukian of Montreal, both men were members of the Congress.



*Georgetown boys in front of the Kitchener YMCA, 1925  
Second from left, A.L. Alexanian; fourth from left, Miss J.G.Adams; sixth from left, Prof.  
MaLaren; second from right, Rev. I.W.Pierce.  
Source: Zoryan Institute*

The Georgetown Boys and Girls is an international story. In 1924, 140,000 refugees in total were sent to a variety of countries, excluding North and South America. Sixty-nine thousand went to the Balkans, approximately twelve thousand to the Middle East and sixty thousand to Eastern Europe. The crisis was a result of the hostilities of World War I and the Greco-Turkish war. The League of Nations, the Red Cross and a number of Relief Organizations raised funds and conducted relief work. The Near East Relief (NER) was established when the US Congress took charge of many orphanages and refugee camps in which women and children were in desperate conditions. The survivors of the hostilities were largely women and children who were dying of malnutrition and disease. Having survived what many countries consider genocide, they continued to suffer an uncertain future. They were without food and clothing and became victims of epidemics of typhus during the winter and cholera, malaria, and other diseases during the warmer weather. Thousands died. Their husbands and fathers were killed during the conflict leaving thousands of orphaned children to fend for themselves. The scale of the suffering was immense. By 1923, NER ran 33 hospitals, 61 clinics and dealt with approximately 400,000 refugees a month.

Few Armenian refugees came to Canada. The Canadian Government did not accept the Nansen passport, a means of allowing undocumented refugees to resettle after World War I. It did not permit the receiving countries the ability to deport those that were considered undesirable by their governments. Canada utilizing the "Asian" classification, requiring such barriers as a valid passport, and an occupation of \$250 upon landing limited the number of Armenian refugees to be able to flee the conflict and the persecution in their homeland.



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*Georgetown boys swimming in a swim hole at the Cedarvale Farm School  
Source: [Zoryan Institute](#)*

The Armenian boys arrived at the Cedarvale farm site, as a result of Dr. Vining and the Armenian Relief Fund of Canada, which in turn was supported by the patronage of well-known business people and influential individuals. The intent was to make them Canadian farmers. There was a demand for farmers and farm help at the time. An occupation in agriculture helped ease immigration concerns about bringing the boys to Canada.

Equally important was the need to assimilate these orphan children into being Canadians. There was as a result an emphasis on learning the English language. As with all Canadian school children, they would learn the National Anthem and be exposed as well to Canadian culture, food, and customs through the Cedarvale Farm School. They were at the same time able to maintain and grow their Armenian language skills. The annual school report card from the Farm School was in both Armenian and English. The subjects included: reading, arithmetic, arts, writing, geography, history, composition, literature, and manual training.

In addition to traditional education courses of that time there were extracurricular activities. Groups of the boys went to YMCA camps in the summer and some participated in choral recitals in various communities. Physical Education consisted of outdoor sports such as soccer, racing, swimming, skating tobogganing, and softball. Their religious education involved visits to the local Georgetown Churches. These included the Anglican, Baptist, Presbyterian, and United Churches. In turn non-profit church organizations from Georgetown and Toronto visited the site and had picnics and sports events for the boys.

# Armenian Boys' Farm Home

Under auspices of  
Armenian Relief  
Association  
of Canada  
John G. Kent, President  
H. L. Stark, Vice-President  
J. A. C. Kenna, Treasurer  
I. W. Paine, Gen. Secretary

Georgetown, Ontario, Canada

Home and Farm  
Committee  
H. R. Minna, Chairman  
L. Babayan  
E. T. Campbell  
A. D. Parker  
E. Y. Derridough  
A. Miskery  
May G. Young  
Mrs. C. H. Wilson  
Mrs. H. West

## ANNUAL SCHOOL REPORT

"All work is noble, work alone is noble"

Pupil's Name: *Haygo Arakelian*

Highest mark 100. mark required to pass 60.

Subjects taught in English			ՀԱՅՈՒՆՆԵՐ ԳՐԱԳԻՐՆԵՐ		
	Term	Exam.		Mark/100	Pass/Fail
Reading	75	92	Ընթերցանութիւն	80	Մ
Arithmetic	40	45	Քիմիական քիմիա	50	Մ
Arts	60	5	Եւրոպական քիմիա	75	Մ
Writing	70	5	Բազմալեզու		
Geography	65	75	Արդ. Գիտ. և Գր.		
History	50	65	Եւրոպական քիմիա	70	Մ
Composition	45	55			
Literature	50	69			
Manual Training	95				
Average Mark <b>69%</b>			Միջին նշան <b>72%</b>		
Rank <b>17<sup>th</sup></b> in a class of <b>22</b>			Կարգին <b>17</b> նախնական դասարանից		
<i>Pass.</i>			<i>Կարգին 17</i>		

*A. Mesrobian*      *A. H. Mesrobian*      *J. G. Adams*  
Supr.                      Asst. Supr.                      Teacher

Armenian Boys' Farm Home Annual School Report  
Source: Zoryan Institute

ARMENIAN BOYS FARM HOME

ARMENIAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

A. J. VINING, D.D., General Secretary

Patron  
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD JULIAN BYNG,  
Governor-General of Canada

Vice-Patrons  
MONT REV. NEIL MONELL,  
Archbishop of Toronto  
VEN. ARCHDEACON CODY, D.D., LL.D.  
HON. SIR WILLIAM MELLOCK, K.C.M.G.  
COL. SIR HENRY PELLIAT, C.V.O., D.C.L.

General Office: 99 Dundas Street East  
Telephone Main 5345

TORONTO

Officers of  
Executive Committee  
JOHN G. KENT, President  
DONALD A. CAMERON, Chairman, Board of Governors, Hon. Treasurer  
HARRY I. STARK, Vice-President  
LEVON BANAYAN, Hon. Secretary  
MISS MARGARET D. FRACK, Asst. Secretary

August 30, 1923.

G. Bogue Smart, Esq.,  
Supervisor, Juvenile Immigration,  
C O T T A W A, O N T A R I O.

My dear Mr. Smart:

In fulfilment of my promise given to you some weeks ago, I am sending you herewith a complete list of the names of the Armenian boys at Georgetown, together with their individual ages. You will find two lists of names. One contains the original Armenian names, and the other the names by which they are now known. You will see that a good many of the original Armenian names would be unpronounceable to Canadians, and these boys would be handicapped if they persisted in being known by the names given them by their fond parents. In a good many instances, we have tried to Anglicise the name, but in the majority of cases the names by which they were originally known are capable of being translated. For example: #2 you will see is a rather long name, and we have simply translated it into English, and this boy is now known as Arman Jeweller, for "Jeweller" is the correct translation of the family name of this youth. Naturally the boys were anxious that the family names should not die, and we are therefore giving them for their second names the original surnames, but for convenience we simply use the initial.

A number of these boys were named for a famous Armenian General, but in view of the fact that the name was awkward for Canadians, these lads have been willing to take the name of a famous British General or Admiral. For example, the boy whose name is opposite #49 has been named Brook Byng Little. In three or four cases, the boys were very stubborn and refused positively to have their names changed, and of course it would be unwise to bring pressure to bear on them, so for the time being they will be known by their old names. I refer to Nos. 4, 9 and 15. I have a conviction that it will be but a short time until these boys too will consent to abandon their old Armenian names and adopt names that will be more easily pronounced by Canadians.

You will be glad to know that the boys are getting along nicely. When you visit Georgetown, I am sure you will be pleased with

Letter from the General Secretary of the Armenian Relief Fund of Canada, A.J. Vining, to G. Bogue Smart, supervisor of Juvenile Immigration at Ottawa, Ontario, September 1st, 1923  
Source: Zoryan Institute

ARMENIAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

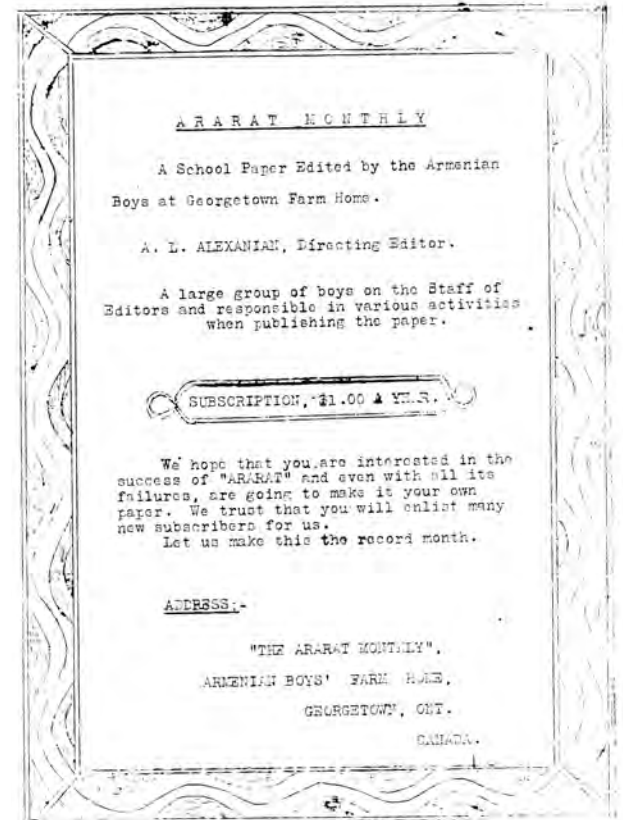
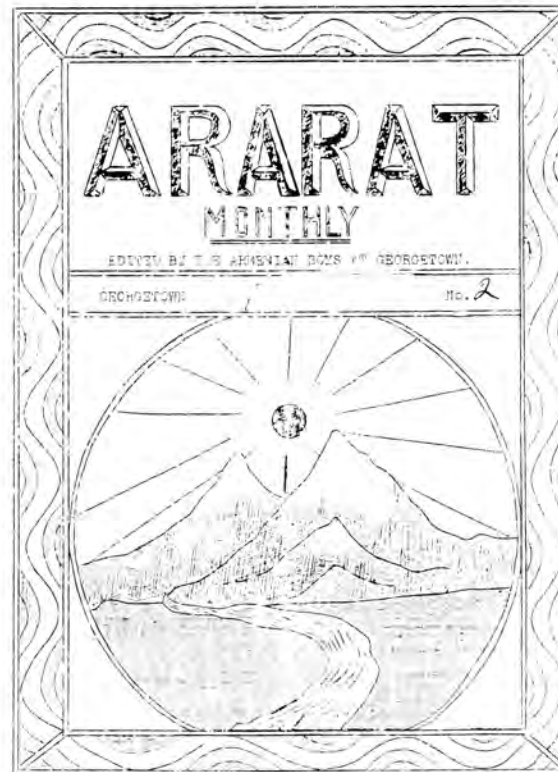
FIRST CONTINGENT OF BOYS.

NO.	ARMENIAN NAME.	ENGLISH NAME.	AGE.
1.	Onnig Shangayan	John Shangayan Inkster	13
2.	Armenag Couyoumdjian	Armen Couyoumdjian Wischester	11
3.	Kricor Parghshian	Gregory Parghshian McGregor	10
4.	Onnig Topalian	John Topalian Lawson	11
5.	Kourken Nagerian	Alexander Nagerian McGarian	11
6.	Sahag Kricorian	Isaac Kricorian Gregory	11
7.	Boghoss Norigian	Paul Norigian Newcombe	11
8.	Hovhanness Betragian	John Betragian Stewart	12
9.	Hovhanness Derderian	John Derderian Patterson	13
10.	Haygas Mesrobian	Haig Mesrobian McKensie	12
11.	Kevork Kevorkian	George Kevorkian McDonald	11
12.	Levon Krikorian	Charles Krikorian Gregory	11
13.	Mikayel Seferian	Andrew Seferian Murray	10
14.	Sarkiss Krikorian	Robert Krikorian Gregory	11
15.	Jirayr Garabedian	Garard Garabedian Herald	11
16.	Keghanam Babigian	Peter Babigian Baker	11
17.	Hagop Mahdessian	Arthur Mahdessian Kennedy	11
18.	Kricor Asnavorjian	John Asnavorjian Clifford	11
19.	Hovsep Akelian	Joseph Akelian Wiseman	10
20.	Isadonna Abehenny	Newton Ahabouny Anderson	10
21.	Lrahag Larian	Edward Larian Larkin	10
22.	Haroutun Katchadourian	Harry Katchadourian Gross	13
23.	Hovagim Gumschian	Joseph Gumschian Gibson	13
24.	Sarkiss Tapandjian	Peter Tapandjian Robinson	12
25.	Sarkiss Tavitian	Allouby Tavitian Davidson	11
26.	Tavit Jamgotchian	David Jamgotchian Usher	11
27.	Ghougass Negerian	Luke Negerian Thomson	11
28.	Toross Manougian	Thomas Manougian Child	12
29.	Gulbeng Mujerdian	William Mujerdian Patterson	11
30.	Kricor Takvorian	Gregory Takvorian King	12
31.	Ardashess Masmanian	Ardas Masmanian Weaver	12
32.	Sarkiss Jerjerian	Blake Jerjerian Waters	11
33.	Hathig Beasrdjian	Archibald Beasrdjian Steel	12
34.	Dikran Berberian	Douglas Berberian Barber	11
35.	Hays Movsesian	Kenneth Movsesian Moses	12
36.	Hagop Hagopian	William Hagopian Bell	10
37.	Boghoss Boghossian	Paul Boghossian Paulson	10
38.	Antranik Kevorkian	Andrew Kevorkian George	10
39.	Yagaheng Bezasian	Frederick Bezasian Taylor	10
40.	Kourken Gargayan	Daniel Gargayan Crow	10
41.	Hachig Adjemian	Archibald Adjemian Gross	11
42.	Aharon Ghertchidjian	Aaron Ghertchidjian Padley	11
43.	Ghasaross Minassian	Charles Minassian Mason	12
44.	Haven Ardenian	Angus Ardenian Arden	11
45.	Jirayr Kalaydjian	Erwing Kalaydjian McIntyre	10
46.	Onnig Adourian	John Adourian Addison	11
47.	Pavlose Adourian	Paul Adourian Addison	9
48.	Hagop Abrahamian	James Abrahamian Gourlay	9
49.	Sarkiss Jeylesian	Henry Jeylesian Parsons	9
50.	Megerditch Adamian	Mark Adamian Addison	9

List of the first contingent of Armenian boys by the Armenian Relief Association of Canada  
Source: Zoryan Institute

APPENDIX II  
"ARARAT MAGAZINE" (Composite Issue)

Mr. H. Groh,  
Cont. Exp. Farm,  
Ottawa, Ont.



Ararat Magazine edited by A.L.Alexanian and the Armenian Boys at Georgetown Farm Home  
Source: Zoryan Institute



During the day they also had farm chores to do as well as help maintain the property. Those tasks included assisting in the kitchen and dining, cleaning the premises, and making beds. In contrast to the deplorable conditions and trauma that many had endured, life at the idyllic 200-acre farmstead was not a hardship. The boys had clothes, shoes, food, and medicine. They had protection for their health and safety and the freedom to roam the farmstead. Because they were to become Canadian farmers, their education suffered from time required to assist in running the farm. There was 90 acres of wheat, oats and barley. There was a large orchard of apple trees. The animals included 22 Holstein cows, 6 horses, 21 pigs and chickens. In addition, there were 90 garden plots for vegetables. It was a traditional “farm to table” operation although some of the produce was sent to Toronto to raise funds. Chores occurred before and after school hours that ran from 9:00 to 4:00pm.

The boys were encouraged to speak English, and also to write in it as well. A magazine called the Ararat was published and supported by 2,000 families. It provided a voice for the boys to express themselves, as well as to become more proficient in English. As survivors, there was innate desire to retain the Armenian culture through their language. It was a duty to their families lost during the war. It was the reason they stood against an attempt to Anglicize their names at the Cedarvale facility. Later in life, some would make that choice.

Originally it was intended that the Armenian boys would be educated at the Farm Home until the age of 16. The Armenian Association changed its policy and felt that the boys should be placed in individual Farm Homes with the idea that they would learn the language faster, be able to continue their education, have the support of family environment, and adopt effectively to the Canadian farming way of life.



*Boys digging a trench at Cedarvale Farm School  
Source: Archives Canada, Zoryan Institute*

The intent of both the Relief Association and Farm Home staff was to provide a positive future for the orphans so that they could cope with their past tragedies and succeed in their future careers as adults.

They were placed across Ontario in Farm Homes, in which they were to continue their education and train as farmers. The recipient had to agree to the following:

1. At all times to act toward him with kindness and considerations and provide him with good clothing, washing and necessities.
2. That the child be given religious training and taught as far as possible habits of truthfulness, personal cleanliness and industry.
3. That the child be sent to school as required by law.
4. That the organization had the right to visit the boy through its duly authorized agent.
5. That the child not be hired out or given to any other persons without proper authority from the organization.

Their readiness for farm life was a result of their training on the Georgetown Farm Home site. Those who taught them or took them in as part of their farm family often referred to them as intelligent, strong and hard workers. The draining of the field in front of the Farm Home epitomized these qualities. The low flat area of 6 acres has a stream that meanders through it. It was swampy but contained rich garden soil if it could be drained. In a matter of 3 weeks the Armenian boys dug 4,800 linear feet of ditches and backfilled them with drainage tile.



*Georgetown Armenian boys tending the cattle*  
Source: *Zoryan Institute*

By 1927 only about a dozen boys were left at the Georgetown farm. It was a benefit to many farmers that the school age lads could help on the farm before and after school at no cost other than their room, board, and necessities. The boys who were over 16 were paid farm wages between \$160 to \$240 annually. In general, the program was successful. The children did experience prejudice and hardships on some of the placements, but in general the conditions of the agreement with farm families were adhered to.

As a result of the success of the program for the boys, the Armenian Relief Association began a campaign to bring orphaned girls to Canada. The girls at that time faced a bleak future. Many would spend years in the compounds of orphanages in the Middle East.

There were a number of factors, including the fact that Rev. Pierce and his wife witnessed the Armenian refugee crisis first hand while in Kharpert. Margaret Campbell was a nurse in Kharpert and when she returned to Canada, she became the matron at the Farm Home in Georgetown and adopted one of the orphan girls who was relocated to Georgetown. There were also many other Canadian women who were involved in the refugee movement and worked with the Armenian Relief Association to bring the girls to Canada.

The girls had to meet the same passport regulations as the boys and pass a medical inspection. They could not have a first or second degree relative in the United States and no relatives in Canada. If they had a relative who was still employed from the farm or the domestic programs, they were given additional consideration. If, however, that relative failed in fulfilling their obligations in those programs, the candidate would not be allowed to immigrate to Canada. The girls were not allowed to have family remaining in their country of origin. The United Church of Canada would be responsible for the girls.

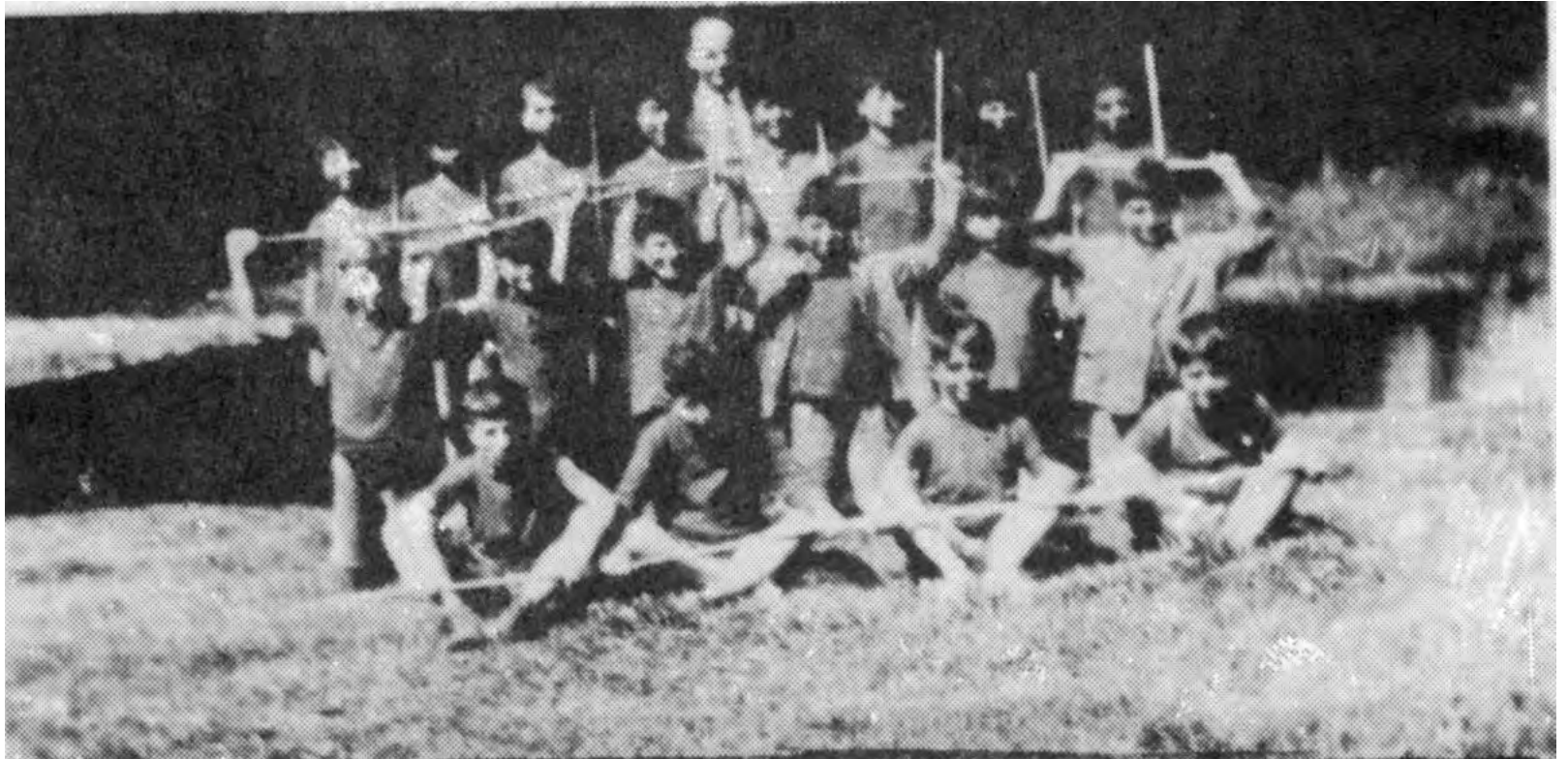


*Boys walking in drill formation*  
*Source: Zoryan Institute*

The Association planned to immediately place the girls in Toronto and surrounding area as domestic help. The Department of Immigration, however, expected that the Association would provide a program similar to the boys and train and educate the girls for two years (2). The orphan girls would also have to be younger than 14 years of age. As the Association was not prepared for the financial responsibility and restrictions of the Federal Government, the program only resulted in 29 orphans coming to Canada.

Only two sisters arrived in 1926. It was 3 years later in 1930 that the majority of girls arrived in Georgetown. By that date the responsibility for the refugee program had changed.

In 1927, the Immigration Department gave permission for 50 more boys and 50 more girls, based on the performance up to then by both groups. At around the same time, infighting occurred regarding direction and leadership of the Association. The splintering of the Armenian community voice and the internal conflicts resulted in Reverend George T. Webb, Chairman of the Armenian Relief Association, writing on November 5th, 1927 to the Immigration Department to seek their approval for the transfer of the Georgetown Farm. Effective December 31st, 1927, the Georgetown Farm Home was transferred to the Board of Evangelism and Social Service of the United Church. The Church in return would take on all the debts and responsibilities of the Association related to the orphan children placement program.



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*"A Trill with Wands"  
Silver Creek is in the background and  
behind back row is A.L.Alexanian  
Source: [Zoryan Institute](#)*



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## ARMENIAN BOYS FARM HOME

Dr. D. N. McLachlan, Secretary of the Board of Evangelism and Social Service, was now the administrator of the Armenian program. He also became embroiled in the politics created by conflicting opinions about what was best for the well being of the Armenian orphans. The program was shut down. By 1928, all the boys were placed and by the mid-nineteen thirties, all had reached the age of majority. The inspection program for the boys' conditions in their placement ended around 1932 as more left their farms to go to the cities for work. By 1939, only about 15 to 18 boys remained in agriculture.

The movement from rural to urban life was and remains typical for Canadians from all ethnic backgrounds. The Armenian orphans were part of that Canadian history. It appears that most found work after and were able to endure the hardships of the Depression and overcome prejudice. Some went to the United States to join relatives there. A significant number became involved in the oriental rug and carpet business, either as owners or were employed as staff. The Turco-Persian Rug Company was one of the best known. Alexanians, a major Ontario carpet retailer, was interestingly founded by A. L. Alexanian, the assistant superintendent at the Georgetown Farm Home. He had a dual role as a teacher and as a mentor. He was also the bridge between their Armenian heritage and their future life as Canadians. His influence may have impacted the number of the Armenian boys who became involved in the carpet business.



*CedarVale School c. 1966, following purchase of the land by Georgetown (in photo Dora Sutherland of the Red Cross, Councilor Bill Smith with three others and minister of the United Church)  
Source: Esquesing Historical Society*

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## CEDARVALE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

On January 12, 1928 the property passed from the Armenian Relief Association of Canada to the United Church of Canada, under the Board of Evangelism and Social Service. The farm was re-purposed for the care and education of pre-delinquent girls and the school opened on May 18, 1928.

Mrs. Jessie Oliver was the first Superintendent and during the depression 3 staff members were in charge, including The Superintendent, the Teacher, and the Housekeeper. The school initially accommodated 13 girls and their age was limited 16 years old and under. Mr. F.W.Duggan was the chairman and Rev. J.W. Pierce oversaw the transfer of the Armenian Boys.

The farm was officially renamed in January, 1929 to The Cedarvale School for Girls. By 1930 it could accommodate 15 girls. The girls came from broken homes and were mostly recommended by the Children's Aid Society. Operations continued with a constant flow of girls coming into and leaving the institution but services did not expand until after the depression.

The first expansion was in 1937 with the construction of another wing, by 1938 the school could now accommodate 20 girls. The farm continued to operate alongside the school under a three man committee.



*Interior of classroom at the Cedarvale School for Girls, January 20th, 1966  
Source: Esquesing Historical Society*

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## CEDARVALE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

By the 1940's the school could have upwards of 25 girls on any given day with the average age range of 11 to 12 years old. Jessie Oliver retired in 1944 and was succeeded as Superintendent by Mrs. Orpha M. Houston. A large section of the farm including the orchard, and the barn was sold in 1946. The same year the school was expanded to accommodate 29 girls.

In 1954, a new building was planned and it was opened November 5, 1955. The new building could accommodate 24 girls and it operated at capacity until October 1961. In 1960, Mrs. Houston resigned and was replaced by Mrs. Phyllis Stobie as Superintendent. Mrs. Stobie wished to make improvements to the school by adding more staff to the school including a social worker and a psychiatrist. However, by this point the number of girls at the school had drastically dropped to 11.

The Cedarvale School for Girls was closed on August 31, 1963 and turned over to the Board of Evangelism and Social Service. For awhile it was considered the building might be turned into a home for unwed mothers but instead the property was eventually sold to the Town and converted into a recreation centre.



*Cedarvale Community Centre, previously known as the Cedarvale School for Girls from 1930 to 1963 and Armenian Relief Association Farm School from 1923 to 1929  
Source: Photo taken by ATA staff in 2017*

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**ASSESSMENT OF THE CEDARVALE SITE  
BUILDINGS**

**ARCHITECTURAL VALUE**

There are three buildings on the Cedarvale Park site. The largest building, the Cedarvale Community Centre, was constructed in several phases from 1937 to 1977. Architecturally, the building reads visually as three separate structures. Neither of the three sections is architecturally significant. The only distinguishing feature is the mansard roof with its dormer windows.

The building is historically associated with the United Church's Cedarvale School for Girls that operated from 1930 to 1963, and not with the period in which the orphan Armenian Boys and Girls occupied the site as Armenian Relief Association Farm School (1923 - 1929).

The second building in scale is the Freeman-Bradley House. The one and a half house is a fine example of the gothic revival style. It is clad with red brick laid in a Flemish bond pattern. It has a balanced symmetrical front facade with a central gable that is decorated with a delicate gingerbread bargeboard topped with a large finial. The central axis of the architectural design aligns the finial, the centre door and sidelights with a semi circular window in the gable to retain the central focus.

The house is connected to a second 1 1/2 storey sturdy stone structure. It is a simple design of cut stone.



*The Freeman-Bradley House, January 20th, 1966 at Cedarvale Park  
Source: [Esqueing Historical Society](#)*



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**ASSESSMENT OF THE CEDARVALE SITE  
BUILDINGS**  
ARCHITECTURAL VALUE



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*Georgetown boys, Onnig Topalian on the left and Ghougas Megerian on the right, in front of the Freeman-Bradley Farm House  
Source: Zoryan Institute*



*Cedarvale Cottage, January 20th, 1966 at Cedarvale Park  
Source: Esquesing Historical Society*

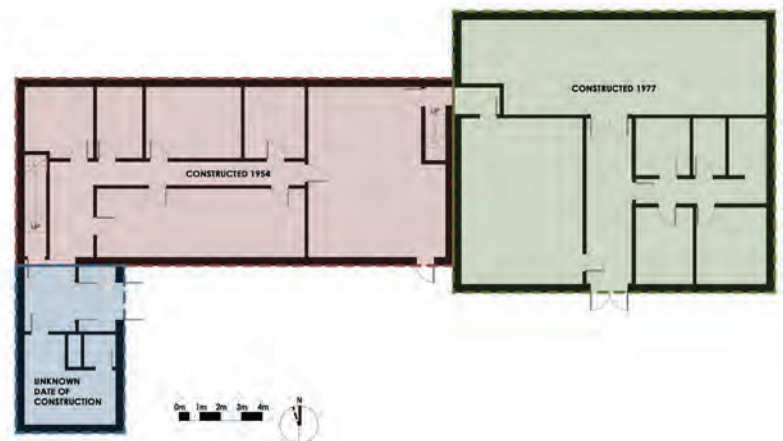
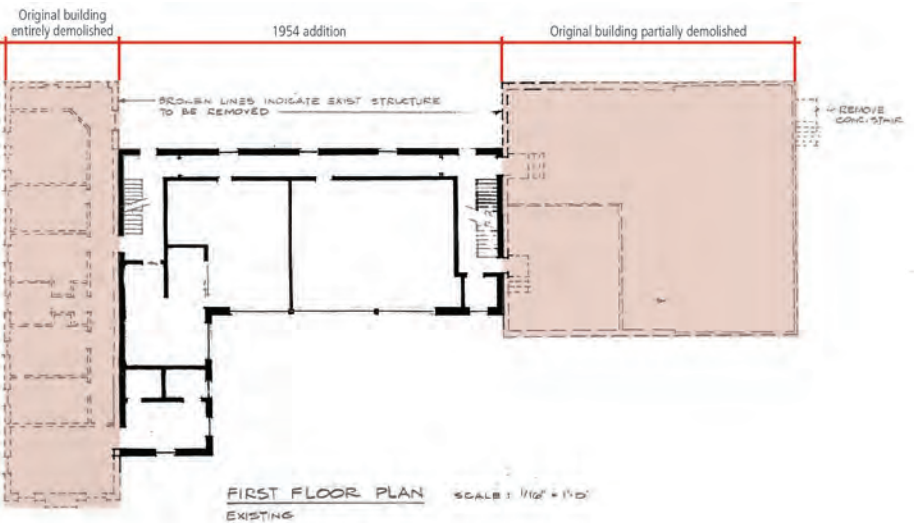
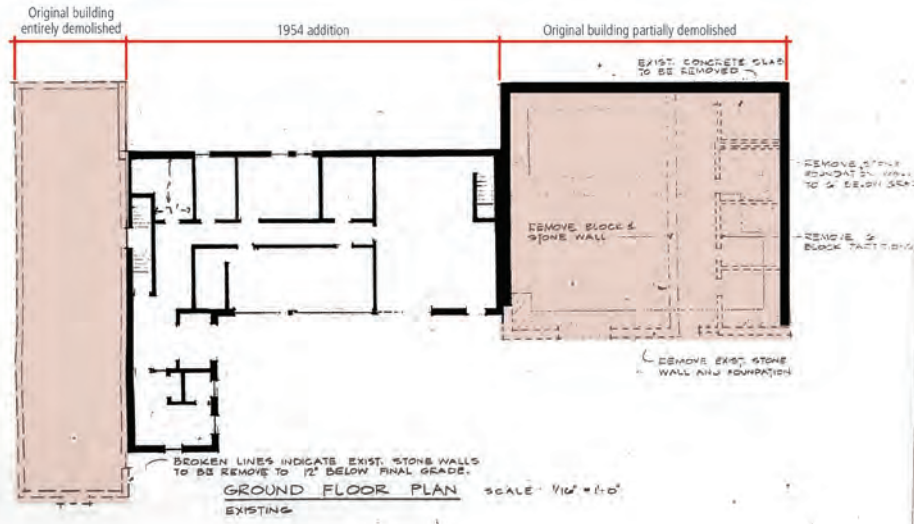
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**ASSESSMENT OF THE CEDARVALE SITE  
BUILDINGS**

**ARCHITECTURAL VALUE**

The Freeman-Bradley House is associated with the agricultural part of Halton Region. Specifically, it is associated with the Freeman family, important farmers in the early pioneer community of Georgetown and later to Bradley family who were successful farmers and business people in the community. They named the site Cedar Vale Farm. The agricultural operation continued on the site as the Armenian Relief Farm School until 1929, however, the majority of the farm activity had largely slowed by 1927. During that period the Freeman-Bradley house was part of the farm/school operations. The Cedarvale School for Girls, however, allowed the farm operations to continue to 1946 when the United Church sold a large section of the farm including the orchard and the barn.

The Cedarvale Cottage, the one storey stucco building is charming in scale, but not architecturally significant. The building is associated with providing accommodation for the Cedarvale School for Girls staff.



Ground Floor Plan and Second Floor Plan diagrams of the Cedarvale Community Centre renovations, 1979  
 Source: Alan Zeegan

Existing building diagram of the Cedarvale Community Centre with estimated construction dates  
 Source: ATA Architects Inc.

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## ASSESSMENT OF THE CEDARVALE SITE BUILDINGS

### HISTORICAL VALUE

The historical value of the Freeman-Bradley house contribute to the Cedarvale site firstly with their association with agriculture, both in regards to local Georgetown and Halton Region, as well as to business development and to the formation of the Dominion Seed House, the largest mail-order seed business in Canada, which has national importance.

The Cedarvale Community Centre development in providing public facilities removed any remaining fabric, that was representative of the Armenian Relief Association, Farm School. The central two and a half storey with a black capped mansard roof is a 1954 addition reflective of the period when the United Church established the Cedarvale School for Girls. The third floor dormitory rooms and classrooms in the lower levels remain visible. Major changes such as the 1977 gymnasium in converting the building to a community centre have compromised and complicated the building's history.

The Cedarvale Cottage has minor historical significance in that it housed Farm School staff. Its modest scale and renovations to community use have minimised its historical value as important part of the Farm School.



*Dominion Seed House c. 1936*  
Source: *Halinet Halton Images*



*William Freeman Bradley and daughter Margaret*  
Source: *Halinet Halton Images*

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## ASSESSMENT OF THE CEDARVALE PARK SITE

### HISTORICAL AND ASSOCIATIVE VALUE

Descriptions by Armenian boys of the Farm House site was one of the beautiful valley of the large willows, tall cedars and meandering stream. Prior to arrival of European settlers, the land was the territory held by the Mississaugas of the Credit, members of the Ojibway Nation. In the summer and fall they camped along the Credit River and its tributaries for its fisheries. The history of the site begins prior to 1826.

The site has international, national, provincial, regional, and local municipal importance. Its associative historical value during the period of settlement begins with Halton Region's agricultural past. Cedarvale was the farmstead of John and Catherine (Davis) Freeman, who were descendants of the founder of the Halton Village of Freeman. They were important members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. John Freeman was a successful farmer, an activist, and also a local Justice of the Peace. The Cedar Vale name comes from the property's next owner, James Bradley. Although James died shortly after as a result of an accident on the farm, the family continued farming. The significance is that William Freeman Bradley started the Dominion Seed House in 1928, which became the largest mail-order seed business in Canada.

Five years earlier William and Thomas Bradley sold 135 acres to the Armenian Relief Association of Canada. The remaining portion of the land became the Dominion Seed House gardens.



Aerial view of Cedarvale School showing the dormitory at centre c. 1966  
Source: *Esquesing Historical Society*



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**ASSESSMENT OF THE CEDARVALE PARK  
SITE**  
HISTORICAL AND ASSOCIATIVE VALUE

The next period is most important due to its national and international significance. As a result of a harassment campaign against the Christian Armenian population in the Ottoman Empire that developed into a program of genocide, as recognized by the Province of Ontario and the Federal Government, thousands of children were orphaned. International Relief Organizations were created in many countries to save the children from death due to starvation and disease. The new state of Turkey did not want them to continue to live in the country. In 1924 there were approximately 140,000 Armenians relocated around the world.

With the assistance of various Christian organizations and the American Red Cross, the orphaned children were housed in camps and orphanages until they could be relocated to their new homeland.

In Canada, the Armenian Relief Association convinced the Canadian Federal Government to support the relocation of 109 Armenian boys and 39 girls to Cedarvale Farm School in Georgetown.



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*Georgetown boys in front of the Freeman-Bradley House  
Source: [Zoryan Institute](#)*

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**ASSESSMENT OF THE CEDARVALE  
PARK SITE**  
HISTORICAL AND ASSOCIATIVE VALUE

The history of the Armenian boys and girls at Cedarvale has many associated themes:

- 1) The Armenian Refugee story is the first documented modern day example of genocide.
- 2) The persistent and courageous efforts of the Armenian Relief Association, an interfaith and inter-ethnic organization, to bring Armenian orphans to Canada.
- 3) An early twentieth century period in Canada in which there was strong prejudice against Asian ethnic minorities and refugees. This included rejection of the League of Nations efforts to facilitate refugee relocation after World War 1.
- 4) The relocation of women and girls reflected a period of gender bias in which education for females was less important than for males in Canada. This is reflected in the immediate relocation of girls to families to undertake domestic work.
- 5) The refugee program for the Armenian orphans was the beginning of Canada's role in international humanitarianism, international aid and peace keeping.
- 6) Immigration of ethnic groups other than Canada's founding nations began the start of a multi-cultural profile of the Province and the Country that progressed rapidly after World War 2. The somewhat overzealous attempts to Canadianize the Armenian boys was part of an early "melting pot" approach to new immigrants.
- 7) Canada's "noble experiment" was successful in providing the Armenian orphans the freedom, safety and security in general to prosper and contribute in their new country.



*Armenian boys at the Cedarvale Farm School  
Source: Zoryan Institute*

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**ASSESSMENT OF THE CEDARVALE  
PARK SITE**  
HISTORICAL AND ASSOCIATIVE VALUE

- 8) The success of the Armenians in Ontario reflected the general “open” society and commitment of Ontario families to the agreements of the placement program and was the precursor to the use of foster homes to protect children in Ontario that continues today.
- 9) The Armenian Boys Farm School, at Cedarvale was the first of its kind in Canada. The humanitarian effort inspired others. The French-speaking Notre Dame de Beauregard (1935, 1947-1977) and the Canadian Jewish Farm School (1927-1931).
- 10) The success of the Farm School lay in the success of children in latter years and their strong sense of Canadian pride. Many enlisted in the Canadian armed forces in the Second World War.

The Cedarvale School for Girls operated by the United Church continued to provide social assistance. There was a need to provide shelter and education for orphans and unwanted girls. It was an early step in the growth of the Canadian social safety net.

Under the protection of the Town of Halton Hills, Cedarvale Park has preserved the site as open space for the benefit of the public. It is beautiful, lush, idyllic retreat in the centre of the growing community. The open low land in front of the Community Centre remains much in character with the period the Armenian boys inhabited the site. It is the area the boys laid tiles to drain the marsh soil and create vegetable gardens. The Silver Creek that was dammed in the summer by the boys to create a swim hole continues to meander southward. The original home to both the early farmers and the Armenian orphans remains intact and in place.



1973 rear view of the Cedarvale Community Centre during the "Georgetown Boys" 50th Anniversary Picnic  
Source: Zoryan Institute

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## CONCLUSION

**Cedarvale Park is a cultural heritage landscape of significant importance nationally and provincially. There are both books and numerous papers/ publications about the Georgetown site and of the plight of the Armenian refugees. The tragic history of the Armenian orphans and the humanitarian efforts by relief organizations such as the Armenian Relief Association of Canada, remains of interest today. The story of the Georgetown Boys and Girls teaches the need to eliminate intolerance and prejudice in contemporary Canadian society. It also embodies the values in hard work, self-sufficiency and resilience.**

**DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE**

<b>CEDARVALE PARK</b>	Address	181-185 Main Street South, Plan 1269, Part Block N (Georgetown) in the Town of Halton Hills
	Description of Property	<p>Amenities and Structures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The playing fields</li> <li>- Silver Creek and wooded areas</li> <li>- Freeman-Bradley House (built c.1840 / 1860)</li> <li>- Cedarvale School for Girls (established in 1930), now the Cedarvale Community Centre (established in 1966)</li> <li>- Cedarvale Cottage (built c. 1928/1929) for the Cedarvale School for Girls staff</li> </ul>

**HERITAGE VALUE**

<b>CULTURAL LANDSCAPE VALUE</b>	An associative cultural landscape primarily due to its association with the Armenian Boy's Farm Home.
	An evolved cultural landscape due to its evolution from family farm, to farm school, to girl's school, to community recreation facility.
	<p>Large natural green area within the Georgetown community, providing passive and active recreation activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formerly farm land and orchards.</li> </ul>
	<p>Site is located in the flood plain for Silver Creek.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Armenian refugee boys swam in the Creek regularly.</li> <li>- Silver Creek is part of Credit Valley Conservation Authority and is ecologically important through its contribution to other waterways.</li> <li>- Many industries built close to the Creek taking advantage of the natural water source. Several mills were set up along the Creek, including "the Barbers", using the Creek as an electric generator, part of which still exists.</li> <li>- The pastoral view westward to Silver Creek from the Freeman-Bradley House and the Cedarvale Community Centre has retained its idyllic character and is largely unchanged from the period of the Armenian Farm School.</li> </ul> <p>The site contains archaeological footprints of the original farm school.</p>



**CONCLUSION**  
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

**HERITAGE VALUE**

<b>DESIGN VALUE OF STRUCTURES ON THE PROPERTY:</b>  FREEMAN-BRADLEY HOUSE	Description of Building	Single detached 1 1/2 red brick 1860 house built in the gothic revival style known as "Ontario Gothic" with a typical central gable. The house is connected by a one storey wing to an earlier 1840 cut stone house.
	Architectural Details	<p>The 1860 portion of Freeman-Bradley House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 1/2 storey building form</li> <li>- Constructed of red hand-made bricks laid in a Flemish bond pattern.</li> <li>- Ground floor windows have a header of bricks arranged in a flat angled pattern.</li> <li>- Second floor gable end window openings have a header of butt end bricks in a double row.</li> <li>- Centre gable is decorated with gingerbread bargeboard and a wooden finial with a semi-circular window opening.</li> <li>- Main entrance door is framed by side lights.</li> </ul> <p>The 1840 portion of Freeman-Bradley House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 1/2 storey building form</li> <li>- The windows are single hung wood frame windows with four panes (2 over 2).</li> <li>- Wood frame windows with plain stone lintels and lug sills.</li> <li>- Sawn stone exterior finish in a course pattern.</li> <li>- High gabled roof with plain soffit at the front and flush verge at the rear.</li> </ul>
CEDARVALE COMMUNITY CENTRE	Description of Building	The original building is a 2 1/2 storey School for Girls with a rectangular frame structure and a stucco exterior finish. It was renovated in phases utilizing the foundations of the Armenian Boys Farm House as a community centre. A masonry gymnasium was added in 1979.
	Architectural Details	<p>2 1/2 storey building form</p> <p>Original building has a 4-sided flat mansard roof with 4 dormers at the rear and 5 dormers on the front, all with flush eaves.</p>
CEDARVALE COTTAGE	Description of Building	The cottage is a 1 storey stucco detached building, dating back to the period of the Cedarvale School for Girls.

**HERITAGE VALUE**

<b>HISTORICAL AND ASSOCIATIVE VALUE:</b>	The Cedarvale Farm is associated with early agricultural development in the Halton Region.
	The Farm was first owned by John and Catherine Freeman, descendants of the founder of the Halton village of Freeman. - John Freeman was a local Justice of the Peace. - John and Catherine Freeman were important members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Kennedy's Meeting House and Georgetown.
	Cedar Vale farm was named by James Bradley, an important local millwright. The name remains to this date.
	Associated with the William Bradley family, who opened The Dominion Seed House which became the largest mail-order seed business in Canada.
	The Armenian refugee story is the first modern day example of genocide.
	The site symbolizes Canada's role through the persistent and courageous efforts of the Armenian Relief Association, and many international aid and volunteer organizations to help the Armenian refugee children following WWI.
	This site preserves the collective memory of this humanitarian effort, and the memory of the Armenian Genocide and helps to facilitate lessons in humanity, genocide, prejudice, Canadian history, and international affairs.
	The refugee program for Armenian orphans was the beginning of Canada's role in international aid and peace keeping.
	The United Church School for Girls provided shelter and education as an early step in the development of the Canadian social safety net.
	The farm placement program was a forerunner to the advent of the foster home system.

**CONCLUSION**  
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

**HERITAGE VALUE**

<b>CONTEXTUAL VALUE</b>	The Armenian Farm Home was the first of its' kind in Canada.
	The farm school inspired the French-speaking Notre Dame de Beaugard (1935-1947-1977) and the Canadian Jewish Farm School (1927-1931).
	CedarVale Farm marked the southern boundary of Georgetown.
	William Bradley's sale of 135 acres preserved the rural retreat in the center of an expanded municipality.
	Cedarvale Park is a well-known landmark park with distinctive buildings in the Georgetown system of parks, operating under the direction of the Town of Halton Hills.
	Cedarvale Park provides an oasis of natural beauty within the Town of Halton Hills.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS AND HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES**

<b>LANDSCAPE, HISTORICAL, ASSOCIATIVE AND CONTEXTUAL ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE VALUE OF CEDARVALE PARK</b>	Silver Creek.
	The combination of recreational facilities and natural regeneration areas.
	Freeman-Bradley House.
	Cedarvale Community Centre, School for Girls (Central Section).
	Cedarvale Cottage.
	The views westward to the Silver Creek from the Freeman-Bradley House and Cedarvale Community Centre.



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*Special thanks to the Zorian Institute and the assistance of Lorne and George Shirinian.*

Photo courtesy of:

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The United Church of Canada Archives

## At Annual Picnic With Cedarvale

by Rev. W. R. Lake

Georgetown, Ont., June 17th; games and prizes, flowers, lawns and playing fields; 85 guests from 13 United Church W.A.'s of the Halton Presbytery! Cedarvale was at her best to entertain her kindly guests again this year; and then it rained. Perhaps the rain was just as well. It brought us trooping in together carrying chairs, tables and things to eat; a big happy family from a hundred different homes crowding into a happy fellowship; making us feel we belonged.

By me was Margaret, a diffident little girl 10 years old, who scarcely seemed to eat, but was thrilled to entertain her guests.

"How long have you been at Cedarvale, Margaret?"

"I came here last September, and I'm leaving again in July."

"Oh, are you?"

"Yes, I'm going to live with somebody, but I do not know who it is yet."

"What about your mummy and daddy?"

"I don't have any mummy and daddy, but I have four brothers and a sister and they're in homes."

"And you're looking forward to having a home, too?"

"I think I am."

With just such a natural simplicity of pathos I was ushered into the company of those who seek to serve by making a home from home for girls denied the privilege of happiness at home.

"Would you like to talk to Mrs. Margesson?"

I would. She was one of the so-called teachers for the 26 girls ranging from grades one to eight, but she seemed more like a mother to me. How confidently that awkward girl on crutches with the plastercast on her foot comes over to chat and to hold her hand. No eight hour day about this job, but a real vocation and a labor of love.

"How long have you been one of the teachers here, Mrs. Margesson?"

"Eleven years."

"And is your home nearby in Georgetown?"

"Oh, no! That is the worst of it. I come from Halifax."

So. But she has found a good place to serve.

I came away feeling happy to have a share with her and those others at Cedarvale through my weekly dollar in the red envelope. They do a unique job in Ontario, taking girls of school age whom the Children's Aid cannot place, keeping them long enough to straighten out their troubles till they find a foster home, helping them to catch up with their schooling, leading them to find a full and happy place in the local Georgetown church through Sunday School, Junior Choir and C.G.I.T. It is something to be proud of and the Halton Presbytery W.A. says again to Cedarvale, "Well done! Good work, Cedarvale, and God bless you!"

At Annual Picnic with Cedarvale, The Acton Free Press, June 25th 1953  
Source: Halton Hills Public Library

## FOUR HUNDRED PEOPLE VIEW CEDARVALE SCHOOL AT OPENING

Nearly four hundred people from Toronto, Oakville, Hamilton, Port Credit and Georgetown attended the official opening of the new building of the Cedarvale School for Girls, Saturday afternoon. The weather was ideal for the occasion, and showed the splendid new three-storey wing to advantage in its scenic location along the branch of the Credit.

The new building is pleasing to the eye from the outside as well as inside, with a light stucco and stone exterior, tile red roof, and big windows to allow a maximum of light in the school room. The grounds have been newly sodded and planted with evergreens. Inside there are well-equipped work and play rooms, a kitchen, dining room, living room and school room, and six double bedrooms, as well as several bathrooms. All the rooms are very pleasantly decorated and furnished. Hawes and Nelson, of Georgetown, were general contractors.

The Moderator of the United Church of Canada, Rt. Rev. George Dorey, DD, of Toronto, offered up the Prayer of Dedication at the official opening ceremonies held in the recreation room of the new building early Saturday afternoon.

Rev. John Oliver, chairman of the Board of Directors for Cedarvale School, led the service of Dedication. Rev. Morgan McFarlane of St. John's Georgetown, said the prayer of invocation, and Rev. Eloyd Stapleton voiced the appreciation of the church to the staff for their splendid work.

The junior choir of St. John's United Church, in which all the Cedarvale School girls are included, sang "O Master Let Me Walk With Thee" and "Cedarvale," the school song composed by choirleader Norman Laird, who also led the junior choir in their singing. Miss Pat Willson accompanied at the piano.

A special note of interest lay in the greetings given by three Olivers, none of whom are related — Miss Jessie Oliver of Toronto, who was formerly superintendent of the school; Rev. John Oliver, of Hannon, Ontario, the chairman of the board, and Rev. Robert Oliver, chairman of Halton Presbytery.

The service of dedication concluded with the benediction by Dr. J. R. Mutchmor, Toronto.

After the services, guests were invited to tour the new building, with Cedarvale students acting as guides. Afternoon tea was served in the dining room, with Mrs. Harold Cleave of St. John's W.A. in charge of arrangements, assisted by the W.A.'s of Georgetown, Lowville, Acton and Port Credit United Churches. Mrs. J. R. Mutchmor, Toronto, Mrs. A. M. Nielsen, Mrs. Velma Norris, Lowville and Mrs. Howard Kentner presided at the tea table. Some of the Cedarvale students assisted in serving the guests.

During the tea hour, Mr. A. C. Passmore, 210 Rosemary Road, Toronto, who is the senior member of the Board of Directors, presented the superintendent of Cedarvale, Mrs. Orpha Houston, with a silver tea service, in appreciation of her work.

Mrs. Houston is assisted in her work by the assistant superintendent, Miss Paula Arthurs; the teacher, Mrs. Iva Margeson and housekeeper, Miss Vera Allenson. In addition to the permanent staff, there is a groundskeeper.

The opening of the fine new building presented an occasion for a pleasant reunion between four of the first girls in residence at Cedarvale and their superintendent, Miss Oliver. The girls now live in Toronto: Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Todd of Niagara Falls and daughter Collins, were

Four Hundred People View Cedarvale School at Opening, Georgetown Herald, Nov 9 1955  
Source: Halton Hills Public Library

## United Church Decides Sell Cedarvale School

Cedarvale School for Girls which closed last August after 25 years of operation will be advertised for sale in the near future. It was disclosed yesterday by a spokesman for the United Church Board of Evangelism and Social Services.

Rev. Raymond Hord, secretary for the board, said that a motion was tabled and passed at the annual board meeting in February to sell the property and buildings. The property consists of approximately 20 acres.

Mr. Hord said the decision to sell must still have final permission from the executive of the United Church of Canada's General Council who have final authorization on all such disposals.

The property and buildings have been appraised at \$130,000.00.

The school was closed when the number of girls in residence dropped to fourteen and the Cedarvale board felt it impractical to maintain the

school for that number.

It was announced a year ago that the school would be converted to a home for unwed mothers but the governing body later considered the site unsuitable.

Originally the site had housed Armenian orphans following the first World War.

When they grew up and left, the Cedarvale School for Girls was established in 1928.

# Centennial Maple Is A Lasting Memory Of Cedarvale Opening

A Canadian Centennial maple will be a lasting token of the official opening of Cedarvale Community Centre.

Planting of the maple was the highlight of Saturday's function when residents thronged the property acquired by the town as its centennial project.

Dr. Harry Harley, M.P. and George Kerr, M.P.P. joined

local dignitaries on the speakers' platform prior to cutting of a ribbon by Mayor Joseph Gibbons. Rev. Ian Fleming, chairman of Cedarvale board and Councillor Bill Smith, the town's centennial chairman also spoke.

Scouts and Girl Guides conducted visitors on tours of the buildings during the afternoon.

The Pallet and Pencil Club had an art display, the Red Cross showed off its loan equipment service. Ralph Ursel played organ music in a room in which the Little Theatre will be rehearsing future plays. The Senior Citizens Club showed their meeting room in the cottage.

Clowns handed balloons to

the children and refreshing cool drinks were served to visitors.

So successful was the day that the Cedarvale board is planning another open house later this summer, in order that those who could not attend may see this fine new recreational facility.

*Centennial Maple Is A Lasting Memory Of Cedarvale Opening, Georgetown Herald, June 9 1966  
Source: Halton Hills Public Library*

# LITTLE ARMENIANS WILL BE WELCOMED TO HOME IN CANADA

## People of St. Mary's Come Forward With Generous Support

### WILL LOOK AFTER GROUP

One of the most encouraging announcements in connection with the efforts of the Armenian Relief Fund to establish a limited number of orphans on a farm near Georgetown came yesterday with the report that the people of St. Mary's, Ont., have combined to finance the transportation to Canada and the maintenance of five or seven of the children for a period of five years. St. Mary's' promise in this matter reveals a noble sentiment in the town. And to support the children is not the privilege of any single denomination or organization, but all have combined, although it is said the idea originated with the Business Men's Association.

Which town or city will follow the example of St. Mary's?

Donations are urgently needed, and should be addressed forthwith to D. A. Cameron, 23 King street west, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

~~Subscriptions received yesterday~~ were: Canadian, Arthur, \$10; In His Name, \$2; L. J. T. Picton, \$5; John Aherns, Kitchener, \$10; Margaret A. Jessop, \$10; E. G. W., Toronto, \$5; Anna, \$5; Mrs. S. R. Davey, Chesley, \$2; Presbyterian Bible Class, Port Perry, \$21; Admiral Collingwood Chapter, I.O.D.E., Collingwood, \$25; Ora, Campbellville, \$2; One Who Wishes It Were \$10 Instead of \$1; Mrs. Thomas Sparrow, St. Catharines, \$1; R. W. Wright, Toronto, \$1; M. B. and B. E., \$2; Anonymous, \$2; F. E. W., \$3; A Lover of Little Children, Galt, Ont., \$2; Friend of the Armenian Fund, Rosemont, \$2; A Friend in Metz, \$1; R. P. Hopper, West Toronto, \$5; N. W. H., \$5; John Laidlaw, Walton, \$20; A Friend, Shelburne, \$1; We Five, \$12; E. Mary Loes, New York City, \$11.30; Bertha M. Rodgers, \$5; Dr. A. J. Geikie, Toronto, \$5; F. Gibson, York, \$3; Mrs. C. W. Leonard, Tryon, N.C., \$5; Three Friends of Children, Pickering, \$11; E. A. Taylor, Hamilton, \$5; J. E. S., Toronto, \$25.

*Little Armenians Will Be Welcomed To Home In Canada: People of St. Mary's  
Come Forward With Generous Support  
Source: Zoryan Institute*

## PEOPLE OF OXFORD TO ASSIST ORPHANS IN REACHING CANADA

Sum of Four Thousand  
Dollars Objective of  
Campaign

### OTHER PLACES CONCERNED

Woodstock and Oxford county are the next to line up behind the Armenian Relief Fund. At a meeting held in the Y.M.C.A. on Thursday an objective of \$4,000 was set for the campaign in aid of bringing Armenian orphans to Canada.

This sum, it is hoped, will be raised by Oxford county, outside of Ingersoll and Tilsonburg, which will be holding campaigns of their own. The campaign will open on May 14, and will continue for two weeks.

Dr. A. J. Vining is to be invited to address meetings at Norwich, Embro, Tavistock and other places in the county. The banks in the county will co-operate with the committee in raising the sum named, which will meet the expenses of bringing five boys to Canada and keeping them for five years.

Subscriptions should be sent to D. A. Cameron, 23 King street west, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

~~Donations received yesterday~~ were: J. R. Kennady, Toronto, \$5; M. H. H., Brussels, \$5; An Old Friend, \$20; Mrs. C. Hall, Mrs. S. Green, Plattsville, \$5; Mrs. George Jackson, Brussels, \$2; William Finley, Sudbury, \$10; St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Newmarket, \$23; A Mother and Daughters, Toronto, \$25; E. C. R. B., Toronto, \$5; Woman's Institute, Brussels, \$10; F. Mitchell, Tara, \$5; Marion Mair, St. George Mansions, \$20; Junior Red Cross Society of S.S. No. 5, Caledon, \$1.20; A Friend of Little Children, London, \$2; John Allan, Alma, \$4; Rev. C. C. Paterson, St. George, \$5; A. J. Willard, Galt, \$5; Forest Central Congregational Church, Toronto, \$8; Mrs. J. McNicol, Ottawa, \$5.

*People of Oxford to Assist Orphans in Reaching Canada: Sum of Four Thousand Dollars Objective of Campaign  
Source: Zoryan Institute*

# Group of Armenian Orphan Girls Return Kindness of Canadians By Helping Needy British Miners

*"We Do Not Forget . . .  
and We Want Cana-  
dians to Know That We  
Armenians Have in Our  
Hearts the Same Spirit  
Toward Those in Need  
as Canadians Had When  
They Helped Us," Says  
Note Enclosing Bible  
Class Contribution—  
Churches and Religious  
Organizations Still Lead  
in Giving*

## FUND INCREASES TO \$78,771.67 TOTAL

A letter signed "Vartooki Kawook-  
jian" enclosed a gift of twenty-five dol-  
lars. That letter will carry its own  
message to the hearts of readers of  
The Globe:

"We, a small group of Armenian or-  
phan girls, enjoying the privileges of  
Canadian citizenship, at our Bible class  
yesterday in West United Church, con-  
tributed \$25 for the Welsh Miners'  
Fund. We do not forget what The  
Globe did for the orphan children of  
Armenia a few years ago, and we want  
Canadians to know that we Armenians  
have in our hearts the same spirit to-  
ward those in need as Canadians had  
when they helped us. We wish our  
gift were larger."

*Group of Armenian Orphan Girls Return Kindness of Canadians By Helping Needy  
British Miners  
Source: Zoryan Institute*





CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

0652131

April 13th, 1927.

OFFICE OF  
APR 16 1927  
Deputy Minister

Hon. Robert Forke,  
Minister of Immigration,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Forke -

I know you are a very busy man just at the close of the Session but I venture to send you a brief personal message in the interests of the work being done by the Armenian Relief Association of Canada. I know Dr. A. J. Vining, who organized the work of this Association, and have known intimately the Treasurer, Mr. Harry B. Stark, who is a member of our Board of Governors.

I cannot speak too highly of the disinterestedness and whole-heartedness with which certain men have tried to render valuable service to suffering young Armenians who are being brought to Canada in comparatively small numbers from year to year.

I have been told of the representations being made by the Executive Committee through the General Secretary, Rev. Mr. Pierce, and venture to express the sincere hope that you can see your way clear to grant the request made, especially with regard to the age limit of the Armenian girls and also in the matter of residence. I do not see how this Association could at the present time get money to put up residences for the girls in Georgetown. Mr. Pierce assures me that such girls as are brought out will be located in perfectly reliable homes in and near Toronto and will be followed up without fail.

Trusting you will find it possible to continue to assist this worthy Association, and wishing you a very successful trip across the water, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

*Howard P. Phillips*

HPW/LSM

Letter from the Chancellor's Office of Toronto, Ontario to the Minister of Immigration, Hon. Robert Forke of Ottawa, Ontario, April 16th, 1927  
Source: Zoryan Institute

Ottawa, December 8, 1923

Allan A. Eby, Esq.,  
Kitchener,  
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Eby:

I have duly received your letter of the 4th instant and have been interested in reading the account of your visit to the Armenian boys' farm at Georgetown. I thank you for letting me have this information which I am bringing at once to the attention of the Honourable J. A. Robb, who, as Minister of Immigration and Colonization, will be in a position to have consideration given your suggestion of a visit to the farm by one or more of the officers of that Department.

It was kind of you to write so appreciatively of my part in the recent Conferences overseas. I thank you heartily for your all too kind references.

With kind remembrances,  
Believe me,  
Yours very sincerely,

Letter to Allan A. Eby of Kitchener, Ontario re visit to the Armenian boys' farm, December 8, 1923  
Source: Zoryan Institute

ALLAN A. EBY

Advertising Counsel

Phones 162217 or 8191

Kitchener, Ont., Dec. 4th 1923

ALLAN A. EBY

Advertising Counsel

Phones 162217 or 8191

Kitchener, Ont., 1923

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,

Prime Minister,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir and Friend:

Permit me to express to you my pleasure at your safe return to your duties in Ottawa, and accept my congratulations upon the able and successful manner in which you represented Canada at the recent Imperial Conference in London, England. Your old friends in Kitchener, irrespective of party affiliations, were delighted with the manner in which you upheld the interests of this Dominion and of the Empire.

Yesterday it was my privilege and pleasure to pay a visit to the farm recently purchased by the Canadian branch of the Armenian Relief Association at Georgetown, where the fifty boys brought over from the Near East are being given a Canadian education.

Having known that there was considerable hesitancy on the part of the Ottawa authorities in granting permission to the Association to bring these Orphans to Canada, it has occurred to me that as Premier and one who is always willing to learn, you would appreciate an impartial report of the work that has already been accomplished.

The farm is ideally located, and is one of the best in Halton County. It consists of 135 acres, thirty acres of which are orchard. The buildings have been renovated, and commodious dormitories, hospital, etc., are nearing completion. A suitable school-house is still necessary, and arrangements are underway to provide this feature of the enterprise.

Fifty boys, the brightest and healthiest looking group I believe I have ever seen, were divided into Senior and Junior classes. In four months they have made remarkable progress in learning the English language.

They sang several Canadian hymns, including the National Anthem (two verses), and saluted the Union Jack with an enthusiasm becoming native-born Canadians. In addition to their studies they employ themselves during leisure hours in improving the property, and making themselves useful. They are honest and healthy, no cases of serious illness having been reported since they landed here five months ago.

The impression I gained was that these young Armenian orphans will become fine types of Canadians, the majority of whom will be employed on farms when their education is completed after a period of three or four years.

It seems to me that the work of the Armenian Relief Association in respect to these lads is worthy of the Government's attention, and a visit by one or more of the immigration officials to this farm would be greatly appreciated, and at the same time beneficial to the Department.

A great deal more could be written, but I realize your time is valuable. There is no question in my mind but that you will be interested in what I have taken the liberty to submit for your consideration.

Wishing you continued success, and hoping this finds you in good health, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Allan A. Eby

Letter to the Prime Minister, W.L. Mackenzie King, from Allan A. Eby, Advertising Counsel, December 4th, 1923

Source: Zoryan Institute

## **Alexander Louis Temporale, B.Arch., O.A.A., F.R.A.I.C**

### **Education**

University of Toronto, B.Arch.

### **Background**

Alexander Temporale has had a long history of involvement in heritage conservation, downtown revitalization, and urban design. As a founding partner of Stark Temporale Architects, Mr. Temporale was involved in a variety of restoration projects and heritage conservation studies, including: the Peel County Courthouse and Jail Feasibility Study, the Brampton Four Corners Study and the Meadowvale Village Heritage District Study. The study led to the creation of the first heritage district in Ontario.

His involvement and interest in history and conservation resulted in a long association with the heritage conservation movement, as a lecturer, resource consultant, and heritage planner. He was a member of the Brampton Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee, a director of the Mississauga Heritage Foundation, and chairman of the Mississauga LACAC Committee. As a member of LACAC, Alex Temporale was also a member of the Architectural Review Committee for Meadowvale Village. He is also a former Director of the Columbus Centre, Toronto and Visual Arts Ontario. Mr. Temporale has been a lecturer for the Ontario Historical Society on Urban Revitalization and a consultant to Heritage Canada as part of their “Main Street” program.

In 1982, Alexander Temporale formed his own architectural firm and under his direction the nature and scope of commissions continued to grow with several major urban revitalization studies as well as specialized Heritage Conservation District Studies. His work in this field has led to numerous success stories. The Oakville Urban Design and Streetscape Guidelines was reprinted and used for approximately 20 years. The study of the Alexander Homestead (Halton Region Museum Site) led to the Museum’s rehabilitation and a significant increase in revenue. The Master Plan reorganized the

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## APPENDIX

### ALEXANDER TEMPORALE CV

site and its uses, as well as facilitating future growth. During this time, Alex received numerous awards and his contribution to architecture was recognized in 2007 in becoming a Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. Many projects have become community landmarks, received awards or been published. These include Lionhead Golf Clubhouse, Brampton; the Emerald Centre, Mississauga; St. David's Church, Maple; Gutowski Residence, Shelburne; Martin Residence, Mississauga and Stormy Point, Muskoka, to name a few.

Mr. Temporale is recognized at the OMB as an expert in urban design and restoration architecture. He is a member of the advisory committee of Perspectives, a journal published by the Ontario Association of Architects. He is a frequent author on design issues. He has also authored numerous urban design studies and heritage studies for a variety of municipalities i.e. Brantford, Grimsby, Brampton, Flamborough and Burlington. The firm has been a recent recipient of the Lieutenant Governor's Award for Excellence in Conservation and the National Heritage Trust's Award for Heritage Rehabilitation of Oakville's historic Bank of Montreal Building. Below are other previous offices held:

#### **Past Offices**

- > Jurist, 2010 Mississauga Urban Design Awards
- > Chairman, Mississauga Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee
- > Director, Visual Arts Ontario
- > President, Port Credit Business Association
- > Director, Brampton Heritage Board
- > Director, Mississauga Heritage Foundation
- > Director, Columbus Centre
- > Director, Villa Columbo, Toronto
- > Resource Consultant, Heritage Canada

### **Heritage Assessment and Urban Design Studies**

- › High Park Forest School Retrofit Feasibility Study, Toronto
- › 2494 Mississauga Road Heritage Impact Assessment, Mississauga
- › 1187 Burnhamthorpe Road East Heritage Assessment, Oakville
- › 103 Dundas Street Heritage Assessment, Oakville
- › 3060 Seneca Drive Heritage Assessment, Oakville
- › 491 Lakeshore Road (Captain Morden Residence) Heritage Assessment, Oakville
- › 2347 Royal Windsor Drive Heritage Assessment, Oakville
- › 107 Main St. E. Heritage Assessment, Grimsby
- › 74 & 76 Trafalgar Road Heritage Assessment and Urban Design Brief, Oakville
- › 7005 Pond Street Heritage Assessment, Meadowvale
- › 7015 Pond Street (Hill House) Heritage Assessment, Meadowvale
- › 44 and 46 Queen Street South Heritage Assessment, Streetsville
- › 264 Queen Street South (Bowie Medical Hall) Heritage Assessment, Streetsville
- › Fred C. Cook Public School Heritage Assessment, Bradford West Gwillimbury
- › Harris Farm Feasibility Study, City of Mississauga
- › Benares Condition Assessment Report, City of Mississauga
- › Lyon Log Cabin Relocation, Oakville, Ontario
- › 42 Park Avenue Heritage Assessment, Oakville, Ontario
- › The Old Springer House Heritage Assessment, Burlington, Ontario
- › 2625 Hammond Road Heritage Impact Study, Mississauga, Ontario
- › 153 King Street West Heritage Assessment, Dundas, Ontario
- › Brampton Civic Centre Study, Brampton, Ontario
- › 139 Thomas Street Heritage Impact Study, Oakville, Ontario
- › Historic Alderlea Adaptive Reuse and Business Case Study, Brampton, Ontario
- › Trafalgar Terrace Heritage Impact Study, Oakville, Ontario
- › Binbrook Heritage Assessment, Glanbrook, Ontario
- › Fergusson Residence, 380 Mountainbrow Road, Burlington, Ontario, Heritage Assessment
- › Canadian Tire Gas Bar, 1212 Southdown Road, Mississauga, Ontario, Heritage Assessment
- › Donald Smith Residence, 520 Hazelhurst Road, Mississauga, Ontario, Heritage Assessment

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### ALEXANDER TEMPORALE CV

- › Hannon Residence, 484 Brant Street, Burlington, Ontario, Heritage Assessment
- › Bodkin Residence, 490 Brant Street, Burlington, Ontario, Heritage Assessment
- › Fuller Residence, 8472 Mississauga Road, Brampton, Ontario, Heritage Assessment
- › 11953 Creditview Road, Chinguacousy Township, Brampton, Ontario Assessment
- › Historic Meadowvale Village Inventory/Heritage Assessment Study (Stark Temporale)
- › Brampton Four Corners Urban Design Study (Stark Temporale)
- › Erindale Village Urban Design Study (Stark Temporale)
- › Oakville Downtown Urban Design and Site Plan Guidelines Study
- › Burlington Downtown, Urban Design and Façade Improvement Study
- › Burlington East Waterfront Study
- › Victoria Park Square Heritage District Study, Brantford
- › Bullock's Corners Heritage Conservation District Study, Town of Flamborough
- › Brant Avenue Heritage Conservation District Study, Brantford
- › Urban Design Guidelines for Infill Development, Town of Oakville
- › 111 Forsythe, OMB Urban Design Consultant, Town of Oakville
- › Trafalgar Village Redevelopment, Urban Design Consultant, Town of Oakville
- › Eagle Ridge (Three Condominium Towers) Development, Urban Design Consultant
- › Trafalgar Market Redevelopment, Urban Design Consultant, Town of Oakville
- › St. Mildred Lightbourne Private School Expansion, Urban Design Consultant, Town of Oakville
- › OPP Academy (Art Deco Heritage Building), Feasibility Study, City of Brampton
- › Kennedy Road, Victorian Farmhouse Study, City of Brampton
- › Chisholm Estate Feasibility Study, City of Brampton
- › Urban Design Guidelines, Hurontario and 403, Housing for Ontario Realty Corporation, Mississauga
- › Urban Design Study Canadian General Tower Site, Oakville
- › Port Credit Storefront Urban Design Study (Townpride)
- › Port Credit Streetlighting Phases I and II, Lakeshore Road
- › Urban Design Study for the Town of Grimsby Downtown Area

- > Clarkson Village Community Improvement Study as a member of the Townpride Consortium
- > Richmond Hill Downtown Study, as a member of the Woods Gordon Consortium
- > Heritage Building, 108 - 116 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Feasibility Study for National Capital Commission
- > Niagara Galleries Project, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Design Concept/Feasibility Study
- > Aurora Library/Public Square Study (Townpride)
- > Oakville Dorval Glen Abbey Study of High Density Residential
- > Halton Regional Museum (Feasibility Study and Master Plan) Phase I construction including conversion of the Alexander Barn to Museum and Exhibits Building to Visitor Centre.

**Partial List of Heritage Restoration Projects**

- > St Mark's Church Restoration/Rehabilitation, Hamilton
- > Pinchin Barn Foundation Repairs & Landscape Improvements, Mississauga
- > Stewart Memorial Church Heritage Grant Application Package, Hamilton
- > 126-128 Lakeshore Road East Façade Restoration, Oakville
- > Oakville Radial Railway Station, Contract Drawings, May construction start, Oakville
- > Old Springer House, Addition Design, Burlington
- > 505 Church and Wellesley, Schematic Design, Rehabilitation and Addition, Toronto
- > Adamson House Roof Repair, Mississauga
- > Restoration/Maintenance of 4 City of Mississauga Properties, Adamson Estate, Restoration Benares Historic House, Derry House and Chappell Estate
- > The Old Springer House Renovation and Replacement of Existing Banquet Hall, Burlington, Ontario
- > Historic Bank of Montreal Building, Restoration and Addition, Oakville, Ontario
- > Fergusson House Restoration, Burlington, Ontario
- > Bovaird House Window Restoration, Brampton, Ontario
- > Vickerman Residence Renovations Design, Oakville, Ontario
- > Ontario Agricultural Museum, Master Plan Revisions (Stark Temporale with Prof. Anthony Adamson)



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### ALEXANDER TEMPORALE CV

- › Restoration of Lucas Farmhouse and Women's Institute (Stark Temporale with Prof. Anthony Adamson).
- › Backus Conservation Area, Master Plan of Historical Museum (Stark Temporale)
- › Peel County Courthouse & Jail Feasibility Study (Stark Temporale)
- › Port Credit Streetscape Improvements (Stark Temporale)
- › Miller Residence, Stone Farmhouse, Brampton (Stark Temporale)
- › Salkeld Residence, Brick, Late Victorian, Brampton (Stark Temporale)
- › Bridges Residence, Brick, Late Victorian, Brampton (Stark Temporale)
- › Graff Residence, Brick, Late Victorian, Brampton (Stark Temporale)
- › Sheridan Day Care Centre, Late Victorian Farmhouse (Stark Temporale)
- › St. Paul's Church Renovation/Restoration, Brampton (Stark Temporale)
- › McInnis Residence, Second Empire Style Renovation/Addition, Brampton (Stark Temporale)
- › Shore Residence, Main Street, Victorian Addition/Renovation Brampton (Stark Temporale)
- › Watts Residence, Late Victorian, Renovation and Addition, Brampton
- › Faculty Club Renovations and Interiors, Heritage Building, University of Toronto
- › Cawthra Elliot Estate Conference Centre (Feasibility Study; Restoration and Renovations), Mississauga
- › Springbank Centre for the Visual Arts, Renovation Phases I-IV, Mississauga
- › Wilcox Inn Renovations and Restoration, Mississauga
- › Chappel Riverwood Estate, Restoration and Alterations Concepts for residential use
- › Thomas Street Mews, Streetsville, conversion of existing heritage residence to shops
- › Owens-Baylay House, Mississauga, relocation and renovation to designated Century Farmhouse
- › Queen Street Store, Streetsville, exterior restoration and renovations/addition
- › Atchinson Residence, Brick Late Victorian, Brampton
- › Cameron Residence, Design Victorian, Brampton
- › Reid Residence, Victorian Farmhouse, Caledon

## **Jason Truelove, B.Arch Sci. CAHP**

### **Education**

Ryerson University, B.Arch. Sci., 2006

### **Background**

Since joining ATA Architects Inc. Jason Truelove has received exposure to a wide variety of projects.

He has worked on a number of heritage assessments with his involvement encompassing documenting the existing conditions of the subject properties, research, making assessments and formatting of reports. One of the most significant examples of such work is the Historic Alderlea Due Diligence/Adaptive Reuse and Business Case Study. The project involved an initial investigation of the building in order to determine the scope of “good repair” work, research into the history of the property, case studies of similar buildings and their current uses, schematic design for proposed use of the building and associated cost estimates.

Jason has also worked on a number of renovations of institutional, public and educational facilities aiding in the preparation of working drawings and specifications and undertaking contract administration. This includes restoration/rehabilitation work for numerous heritage properties in Brampton, Mississauga, Oakville and Hamilton. In the winter of 2015 Jason became a CAHP Intern under the mentorship of Alexander Temporale.

### **Heritage Assessment/Impact Study**

- > 5780 Cedar Springs Road Heritage Assessment, Burlington
- > 3367 Dundas Road Urban Design Brief, Oakville
- > James McClure Farmhouse Conservation Plan and Relocation, Brampton
- > 60 Birmingham Street (Campbell Soup Factory) Heritage Assessment, Etobicoke

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### JASON TRUELOVE CV

- › 36 Church Street Heritage Assessment, Keswick
- › 42 High Street Heritage Assessment, Sutton
- › 333 MacDonald Road Oakville Heritage Assessment, Oakville
- › Cedarvale Community Centre Feasibility Study, Georgetown
- › Peer Review of Cultural Heritage Assessment for 1109 & 1115 Clarkson Road North, Mississauga
- › 3444 Trafalgar Road Heritage Assessment, Oakville
- › High Park Forest School Retrofit Feasibility Study, Toronto
- › 2494 Mississauga Road Heritage Impact Assessment, Mississauga
- › 1187 Burnhamthorpe Road East Heritage Assessment, Oakville
- › 103 Dundas Street West Heritage Assessment, Oakville
- › 3060 Seneca Drive Heritage Assessment, Oakville
- › 491 Lakeshore Road (Captain Morden Residence) Heritage Assessment, Oakville
- › 2347 Royal Windsor Drive Heritage Assessment, Oakville
- › 107 Main St. E. Heritage Assessment, Grimsby
- › Clarke Memorial Hall Building Condition Assessment, Mississauga
- › Church & Wellesley (a William McBean Building) Study, Toronto
- › 74 & 76 Trafalgar Road Heritage Assessment and Urban Design Brief, Oakville
- › 7005 Pond Street Heritage Assessment, Meadowvale
- › 7015 Pond Street (Hill House) Heritage Assessment, Meadowvale
- › 2085 Pine Street Heritage Impact Assessment, Burlington
- › 44 & 46 Queen Street South Heritage Assessment, Mississauga
- › 264 Queen Street South Heritage Assessment, Mississauga
- › Fred C. Cook (Old Bradford High School) Heritage Assessment, Simcoe County District School Board
- › Benares House, Building Condition Assessment, Mississauga
- › The Historic Springer Homestead, Hawthorne Lodge, Heritage Impact Assessment and design of new banquet hall replacement, Burlington, Ontario

- > 42 Park Avenue, Heritage Assessment, Oakville, Ontario
- > 2625 Hammond Road, Heritage Impact Study and Site Planning Consultation and design input on Subdivision, Mississauga, Ontario
- > 139, 153, 155 & 157 King Street West, Dundas, Ontario
- > Brampton Civic Centre Space Efficiency and Business Case Study, Brampton, Ontario
- > 139 Thomas Street Heritage Impact Study, Oakville, Ontario
- > Historic Alderlea Adaptive Reuse and Business Case Study, Brampton, Ontario
- > Trafalgar Terrace Heritage Impact Study, Oakville, Ontario
- > Binbrook, 3 Residences, Heritage Assessment, Town of Binbrook
- > Canadian Tire Gas Bar Heritage Assessment, Mississauga, Ontario (2012 CAHP Awards, Award of Merit, Canadian Tire Gas Bar, 1212 Southdown Road, Mississauga)
- > Fergusson Residence, Heritage Assessment, City of Burlington
- > Hannon Residence, Heritage Assessment, City of Burlington
- > Bodkin Residence, Heritage Assessment, City of Burlington
- > Fuller Residence, Heritage Assessment, City of Brampton
- > Donald Smith Residence, Heritage Assessment, City of Mississauga
- > Historic Alderlea Adaptive Reuse and Business Case Study, Brampton, Ontario (2013 of Merit in Heritage Planning - Adaptive Reuse Study, Alderlea Heritage Estates)
- > Mayfield & Creditview House, Heritage Assessment, City of Brampton

#### **Heritage Restoration**

- > 36 Lake Street Addition, Mississauga
- > 164 & 166 Main Street Restoration/Conversion, Brampton
- > St Mark's Church Restoration/Rehabilitation, Hamilton
- > Pinchin Barn Foundation Repairs & Landscape Improvements, Mississauga
- > Stewart Memorial Church Heritage Grant Application Package, Hamilton
- > 126-128 Lakeshore Road East Façade Restoration, Oakville

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### JASON TRUELOVE CV

- > 171 Lakeshore Road East Renovations, Oakville
- > Rehabilitation of Radial Railway Station, Town of Oakville
- > Adamson House Roof and Ceiling repairs, City of Mississauga
- > Life cycle maintenance to 6 heritage buildings, City of Mississauga
- > 23 - 27 Queen Street Façade Rehabilitation, Brampton
- > Harding Waterfront Estates Banquet and Conference Facility, Mississauga, Ontario (2013 Cultural Heritage Property Award of Excellence - Heritage Mississauga; 2014 Mississauga Urban Design Awards, Award of Merit for Long Term Strategy and Innovation; 2014 Lieutenant Governor's Ontario Heritage Award for Excellence in Conservation)
- > Historic Bank of Montreal Building, Restoration and Addition, Oakville, Ontario (2013 Heritage Cornerstone Award - Heritage Canada Foundation; Award of Excellence - 2013 Livable by Design Oakville Awards)
- > Fergusson Residence, Restoration/Renovation, City of Burlington
- > Bovaird House Window Replacement, Specification and working drawings, City of Brampton
- > Oakville Harbour Marina, Renovation Design, Town of Oakville