

Research and Evaluation Report



ILLAHEE and UENI

22 Queen Street & 24 Queen Street, Georgetown, Town of Halton Hills

May 2024

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1.0 Property Description

22 Queen Street & 24 Queen Street	
Municipality	Georgetown, Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Region of Halton
Legal Description	22 Queen Street: PART LOTS 9 & 10 PL 37, NW OF ALBERT ST; PART LOTS 9 & 10 PL 37, SE OF QUEEN ST, AS IN 664704 TOGETHER WITH AN EASEMENT AS IN 664704 TOWN OF HALTON HILLS 24 Queen Street: PT LTS 10 & 11, PL 37, SE OF QUEEN ST; PT LTS 10 & 11, PL 37, NW OF ALBERT ST; HALTON HILLS
Construction Date	c.1899
Original Use	Residential
Current Use	Residential
Architect/Building/Designer	Edward McCannah
Architectural Style	Queen Anne Revival
Heritage Status	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
Recorder(s)	Laura Loney
Report Date	May 2024

2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the properties at 22 Queen Street and 24 Queen Street in Halton Hills, Ontario (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The report includes an evaluation of the cultural heritage value of each property as prescribed by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

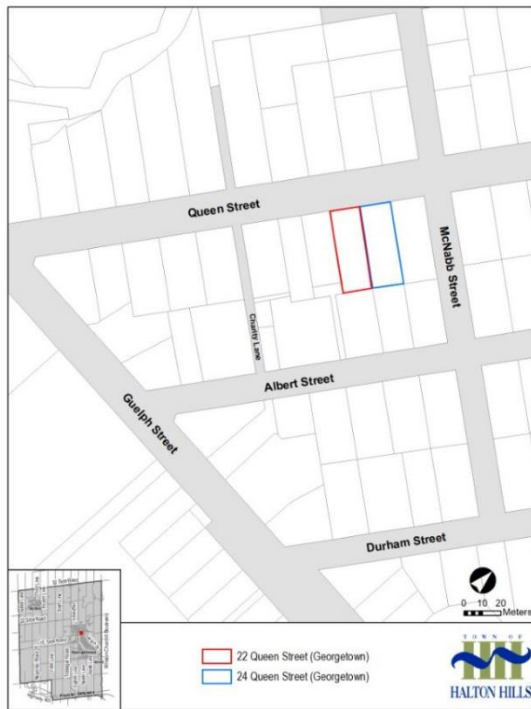


Figure 1: Location Map – 22 and 24 Queen Street

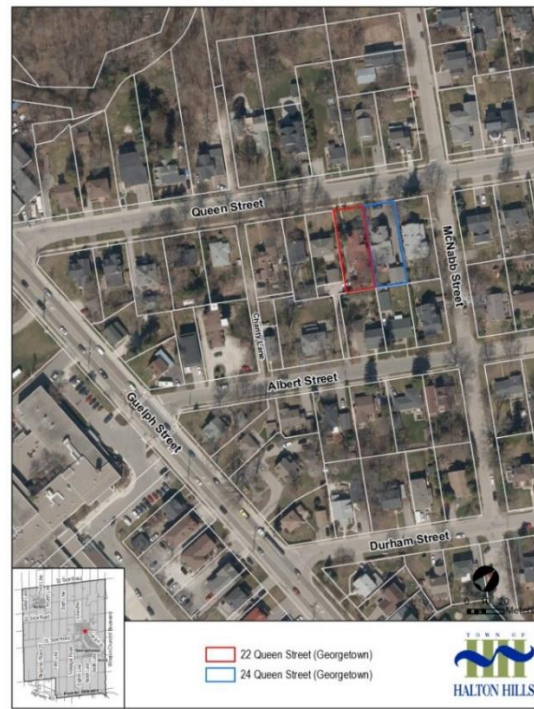


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 22 and 24 Queen Street

2.1 Historical Background

Indigenous History

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

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

In 1818, the British Crown negotiated the purchase of 648,000 acres of land from the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, including present-day Halton Hills, under the Ajetance Treaty (No. 19), named after Chief Ajetance. This left the Mississaugas with three small reserves on the Lake Ontario shoreline. The legitimacy of early land “surrenders” to the Crown is questionable when considering the Mississaugas’ traditional understanding of property ownership. Unlike the British, the Mississaugas understood land in spiritual terms, and did not share the idea that access to land and resources could be given up permanently¹.

Early History

In 1821, the Crown granted the two hundred acres of Lot 18, Concession 9 of Esquesing Township to John Moore, who sold the property to George Kennedy on December 15, 1823. The land was first subdivided in 1837 when Kennedy sold 13 acres, 3 rods to William and James Barber with the privilege of damming up the creek. In the 1850s, George Kennedy laid out this survey around the new railway station. The first passenger train came through Georgetown in 1856. Henry Cook purchased this lot in 1855 from Kennedy.

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



Figure 3: Subject properties identified on the 1822 Patent Plan



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

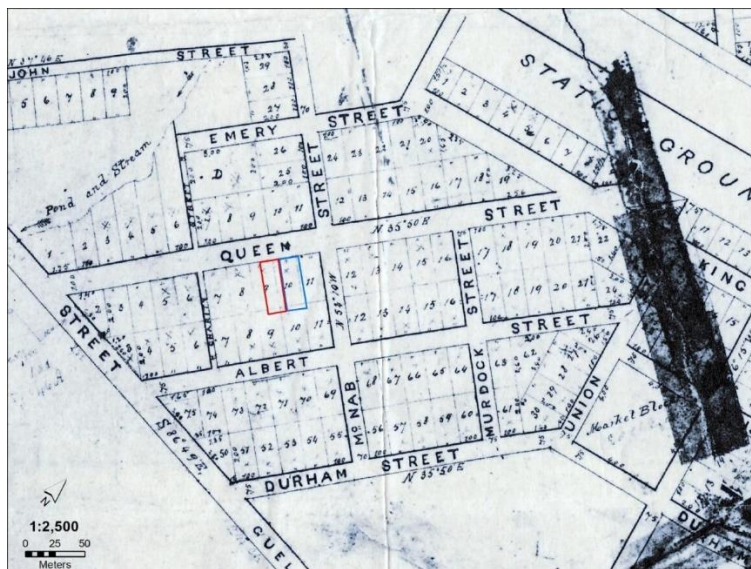


Figure 5: Subject properties identified on the 1859 Plan of Town Lots, Georgetown

In 1871 Jacob Kennedy sold the lot to Thomas Crawford, and in 1898 it was purchased by Edward McCannah.

Edward McCannah

Edward McCannah (1852-1932) was born in Ogdensburg, New York and came to Canada as a child. In 1870, Edward McCannah began working at the Grand Trunk Railway and in 1879 was appointed stationmaster for the Grand Trunk Railway at Georgetown Station (Figure 6), constructed in 1856, after previously serving as station agent for the Hamilton North Western Railway. The 1891 census identifies McCannah as a Railway Agent, married to Hannah Clariner "Clarie" (nee Bailey) (1857-1925).



Figure 6: A crowd waits for the train outside the Grand Trunk Railway Station in Georgetown, c.1908 (EHS p315f)

McCannah was a successful man in the Town, serving as a member of Town Council and as the Collector of Taxes. McCannah constructed several other houses along Queen Street, including the adjacent property at 26 Queen Street known as the McCannah-Biehn House. McCannah resided at Grey Vernon, a Second Empire-style stone residence oriented towards Queen Street constructed in 1889 (now known as 5 Albert Street and accessed via Albert Street). McCannah likely built both 22 and 24 Queen Street at the same time and took out a mortgage on the property in 1898. The buildings were extant by 1900 according to archival photographs, suggesting their construction c.1899. In 1907, Edward McCannah retired from the Grand Trunk Railway after 37 years in the business and became involved in local politics. Following his wife's death, McCannah lived alone at Grey Vernon until his death in 1932 at 80 years of age.



Figure 7: Grey Vernon (Toronto Daily Mail, June 24, 1893)



Figure 8: This postcard shows Queen Street as an overgrown dirt lane with two gentlemen posing for the camera on the sidewalk, c.1900. Shown (left to right) are the corner of #26, #24, #22 and the white quoins of the red brick house at #20 Queen Street (EHS 01348)

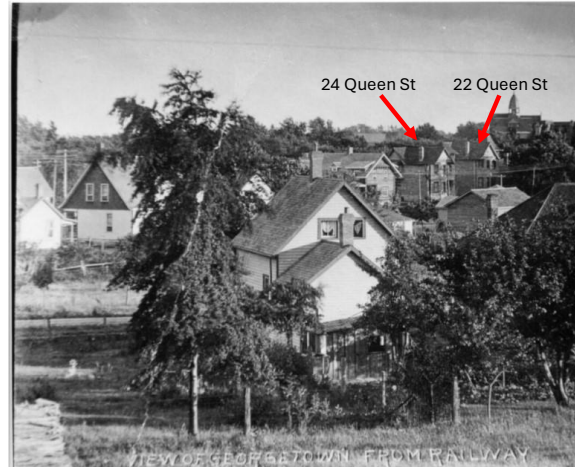


Figure 9: View of King and Queen Streets from the Georgetown Railway, c.1909; 22 and 24 Queen Street identified (EHS 11638)

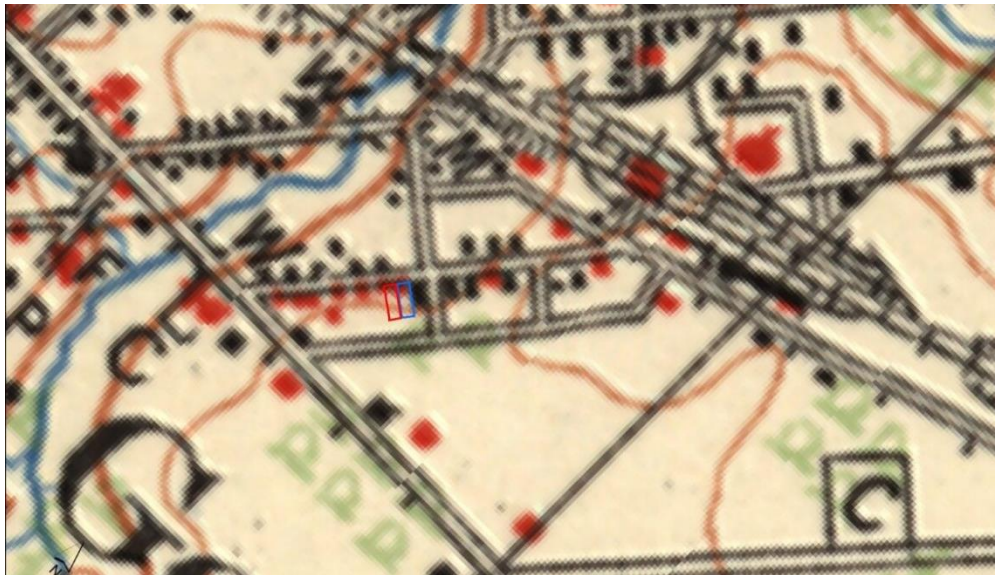


Figure 10: Subject properties identified on the 1909 National Topographic Map

22 Queen Street

Edward McCannah purchased the property from the Crawford estate in 1898 and constructed the existing house thereafter. The house was extant by 1900.

The property was held in McCannah's estate following his death in 1932 until it was sold in 1935 to Ruby Neilson (nee Hewgill) (1896-1982) and Albert Neilson (1889-1976) who owned it for the next 10 years. Neilson was a chiropractor in Georgetown.

In 1945, the property was purchased by Walter and Holly Beihn, who also owned (and lived at) the adjacent property at 26 Queen Street. The following year the property was owned by Helen Rutherford McDonald (1898-1982), married to farmer Alvin A. McDonald (1893-1975) who owned the property until

it was transferred from her estate in 1983. Alvin was the son of Ronald McDonald, an early Scottish settler in Lot 12, Concession 5. Helen's mother, Mrs. J.R. Lindsay, also lived with the family at the Queen Street property. Various social announcements over the years in the *Georgetown Herald* note that Alvin and Helen were living on Queen Street.

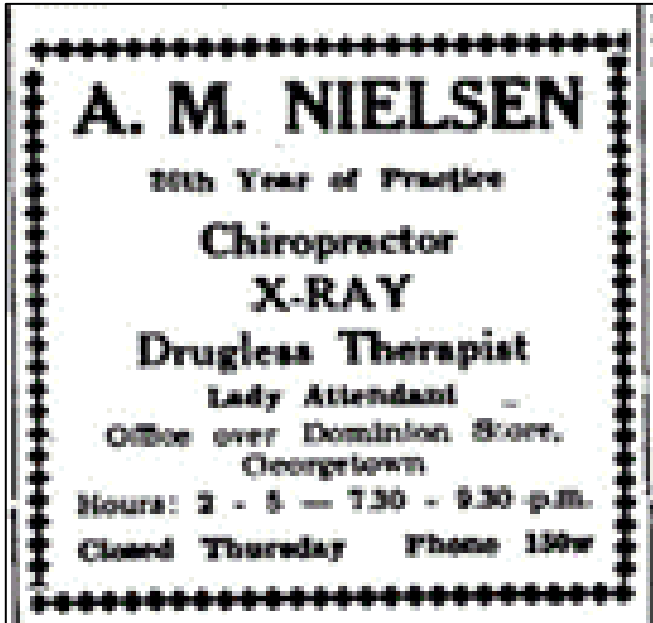


Figure 11: Georgetown Herald (Georgetown, ON), May 15, 1940



Figure 12: Ronald McDonald family, c.1918 (North Halton Compass, September 1999, p.8)



Figure 13: Subject properties identified in 1965 aerial photography



Figure 14: Subject properties identified on the 1974 National Topographic Map

The property was sold to Michael Collins and Joan Wilson in 1983, a year after Helen Rutherford McDonald's death. Four years later, the property was sold to Joan Wilson and Mary Walker who owned it for many years.

In 2006, the property was purchased by Daniel Purdy and Karen Denuzzo. In 2016, the property was purchased its current owner.

24 Queen Street

Edward McCannah purchased the property from the Crawford estate in 1898 and constructed the existing house thereafter. The house was extant by 1900.

In 1909, Edward McCannah sold the property to John McDonald (1862-1935), son of Duncan and Barbara McDonald². John was married to Mary Lucilla McDonald (nee Cole) (1867-1918). The 1921 Census identifies the McDonald family living on Queen Street and that John McDonald was a coal merchant. McDonald also owned the property at 45 Queen Street, out of which he operated his coal business (the building is extant however has been overlaid with brick). The business would later be purchased by W.H. Kenter, who worked as a carpenter until 1912 when he purchased the Georgetown Lumber Company from the Lawson estate and with his son Claude operated the fuel business as well as a fuel supply firm until 1956.



Figure 15: John McDonald's Coal depot across from the railyard, c.1913 (EHS 00235)



Figure 16: Former coal depot, now residence, at 45 Queen Street (Town of Halton Hills 2023)

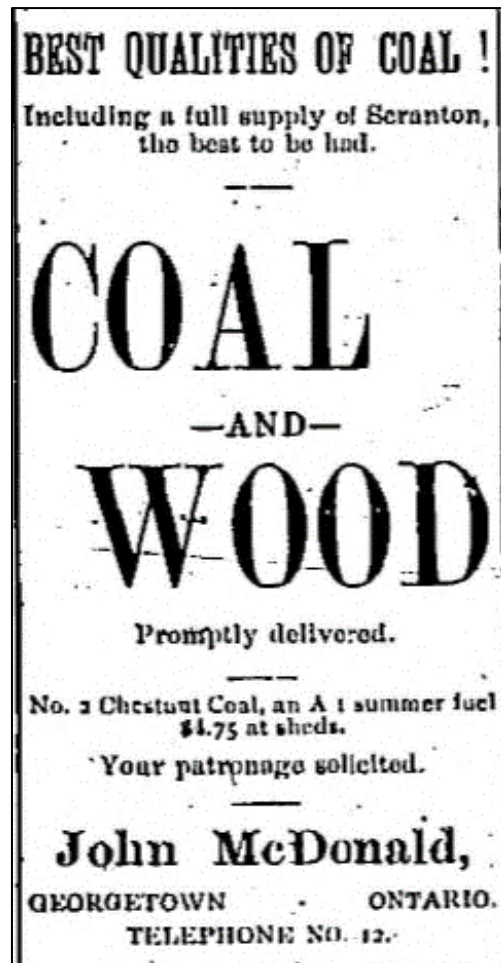


Figure 5: Advertisement for John McDonald (*Georgetown Herald*, July 5, 1905, p.4)

Mary's obituary notes that she died at her home on Queen Street and had lived with her husband in Alabama for several years before moving to Georgetown with John; the 1900 United States Federal

² It appears that there was no direct relation between these McDonalds and the ones next door.

Census notes that then “Coal Master” John McDonald was living with Mary in Walker, Alabama. McDonald would later move back to Alabama where he died in 1935.

The 1934 Fire Insurance Plan shows both stone dwellings along the south side of Queen Street, with one-and-a-half storey rear stone additions and one-storey frame outbuildings at the rear.



Figure 17: 22 Queen Street and 24 Queen Street identified on the 1934 Fire Insurance Plan of Georgetown

In 1935, the property was transferred to Margaret McMurchy (1897-1966), McDonald’s daughter. Margaret was born in Alabama but spent many years in Georgetown and worked in her father’s coal office. Margaret was married to Alfred Clarence McMurchy (1900-1983), and they lived in Georgetown until they moved to Huttonville in 1939. McMurchy owned the property for the next several years until she sold to Donald and Edna Sharkland.

In 1957 the property was sold to Stobbe Custom Homes who sold the following year to Patricia Christian Alcock, who shortly thereafter sold to Nicholas Nykforehyn. In 1967, Nykforehyn sold the property to Michaeline Wengel and Alex Alexander. During these years it appears as though the property was rented to several different individuals based on social notices in the *Georgetown Herald* between 1957 and 1972.

In 1987, the property was purchased by Peter Klooster. After 1995, the property was owned by Margaret Dunford and Sharon Klooster, and is currently solely owned by Klooster.



Figure 18: Subject properties identified in 1995 aerial photography

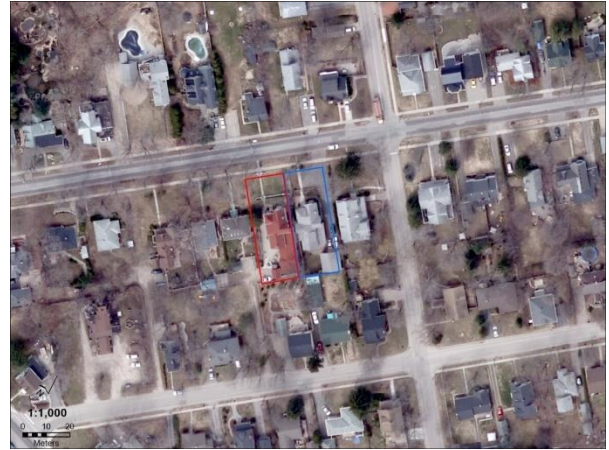


Figure 19: Subject properties identified in 2009 aerial photography

2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject properties are located along the south side of Queen Street in the community of Georgetown, within the neighbourhood historically associated with the Grand Trunk Railway line. The existing houses at 22 and 24 Queen Street are set back from the right of way on a rise above Queen Street with retaining walls and are both accessed from Queen Street. The twin buildings are almost identical, however have been slightly individually altered over time and are also distinguished by the names inscribed on the front facades, “UENI” (22 Queen St) and “ILLAHEE” (24 Queen St).

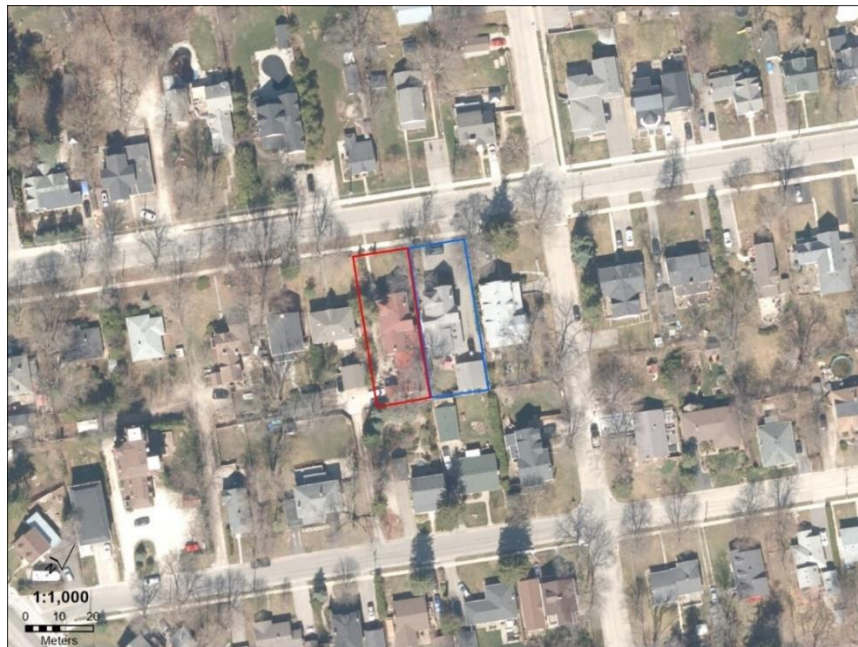


Figure 20: Subject properties identified in 2023 aerial photography



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



Figure 22: Looking southeast along Queen Street towards the subject properties (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

22 Queen Street

The subject property is located along the south side of Queen Street in Georgetown within the Town of Halton Hills. The existing building is constructed of rusticated stone with stone detailing throughout.



Figure 23: Front (northwest) elevation of UENI at 22 Queen Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 24: Front (northwest) elevation of UENI at 22 Queen Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The front elevation is a two-bay configuration, with a two-storey projecting bay with a gable roof featuring flared eaves. The two-storey bay features rectangular window openings with stone sills and a

stone course running along the bottom of each. The gable features wooden architectural detailing above the bay and is sided beneath the gable.

The front entrance is recessed beyond the main elevation within an open porch created by the stone column at the front corner of the elevation. "UENI" is inscribed in a stone panel above the entrance. The existing double door entrance features a wooden surround. Above the front entrance is a segmentally arched window opening with contemporary window and features a curved stone lintel and sill. The tower-like portion of the façade features a swooping bell roof while the rear of the two-storey portion of the building is a hipped roof.



Figure 25: Looking towards UENI at 22 Queen Street from the sidewalk along Queen Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 26: Detail of the front (northwest) elevation of UENI at 22 Queen Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

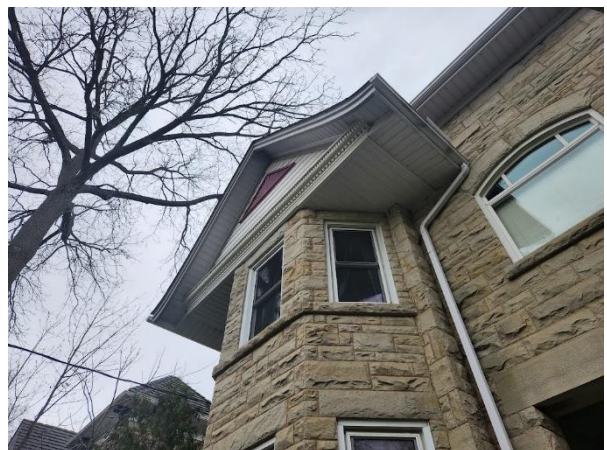


Figure 27: Detail of the front (northwest) elevation of UENI at 22 Queen Street, looking towards the eaves (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The side (southwest) elevation features several flat-headed window openings of varying sizes with stone lintels and sills throughout the two-storey elevation and one-storey rear wing which features an open gable roof.



Figure 28: Looking along the side (southwest) elevation of UENI at 22 Queen Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 29: Looking at the south corner of UENI at 22 Queen Street, showing the one-storey rear addition (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 30: Looking at the south corner of UENI at 22 Queen Street, showing the one-storey rear addition (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

A brick chimney is located within this portion of the building, and the rear elevation features two symmetrically placed flatheaded window openings beneath the gable peak and a narrow rectangular window with stone sill and lintel at the first storey. The remainder of the elevation is obscured by a rear one-storey frame addition. A detached two-bay garage is located to the rear of the property, accessed via a driveway extending from Albert Street.



Figure 31: Rear garage and parking pad at 22 Queen Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 32: Rear driveway access from Albert Street at 22 Queen Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The northeast elevation of the building features a wooden projecting bay at the second storey above a flatheaded window opening. The rear frame addition extends beyond the elevation of the two-storey building at this point and is accessed on this side of the building through a single-entry door. A stone chimney is located on the roof at this elevation.



Figure 33: North corner of UENI at 22 Queen Street, partially obscured through vegetation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 34: Looking along the side (northeast) elevation of UENI at 22 Queen Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 35: Detail of the side (northeast) elevation of UENI at 22 Queen Street, showing the stone foundation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

24 Queen Street

The subject property is located along the southeast side of Queen Street in Georgetown within the Town of Halton Hills. “ILLAHEE” is a slightly modified version of “UENI” next door, due in part to the enclosure of the front porch, roof modifications, and the paint colours used. The stone façade is also discoloured, while the masonry on the adjacent building appears to have been more recently cleaned.



Figure 36: Front (northwest) elevation of ILLAHEE at 24 Queen Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The front elevation is a two-bay configuration, with a two-storey projecting bay with a gable roof. The two-storey bay features rectangular window openings with stone sills and a stone course running along the bottom of each. The gable features wooden architectural detailing above the bay and is sided beneath the gable.

The front entrance features a similar stone porch to its neighbour however has been enclosed. "ILLAHEE" is inscribed in a stone panel above the entrance. Above the front entrance is a segmentally arched window opening with contemporary window and features a curved stone lintel and sill. The tower-like portion of the façade features a bracketed hipped roof and the rear of the two-storey portion of the building is a hipped roof.

The side (southeast) elevation of the porch features a segmentally arched window opening at the first and second storeys. Towards the rear a two-storey bay projects from the side elevation and features a gable peak with flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels throughout. The other side (northeast) elevation is like its neighbour with a segmentally arched window at grade towards the rear and wooden projecting bay at the second storey beneath the gable, with stone chimney located above the roof at this elevation. A rear frame addition is visible at the rear of this elevation with a one-storey garage building with gable roof towards the rear of the property.



Figure 37: West corner of ILLAHEE at 24 Queen Street, partially obscured (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 38: Looking along the side (southwest) elevation of ILLAHEE at 24 Queen Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 39: Looking towards the north corner of ILLAHEE at 24 Queen Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 40: Partial side (northeast) elevation of ILLAHEE at 24 Queen Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

2.3 Architectural Style & Comparative Analysis

The Queen Anne Revival style was a fashionable style in Ontario primarily between 1870-1880 to 1910 and was prevalent amongst the wealthy upper middle classes as buildings in this style are designed to be impressive. Shannon Kyles notes in *Ontario Architecture* that the inspiration of Queen Anne Revival architecture was from medieval principles of neighbourhoods and towns that focused on craftsmanship and community. The style featured a variety of decorative elements and forms, with complex and variable aesthetics that served to express the success of those who built the homes, often featuring characteristics including, but not limited to:

- Asymmetrical facades with irregular surfaces, often in stone;
- Steeply pitched, often multi-pitched roofs with irregular rooflines, front-facing gables, towers, front-facing gables, wrap-around verandahs;
- Tall, decorated chimneys, often multiple throughout, and often top-heavy;
- A variety of materials, textures, and shapes throughout, including floriated and geometric motifs and decorative panes, belt courses, gables, and window heads and lintels;
- Projecting two-storey bays; and,
- A variety of window shapes and sizes, including round or oval windows accentuating a tower, stair hall, or chimney.

UENI (22 Queen Street) and ILLAHEE (24 Queen Street) feature many of the characteristics of the Queen Anne Revival style. They both feature rusticated stone exteriors and detailing, including sills, lintels, and the stone panels naming each property on the front elevations; asymmetrical facades; multi-pitched roofs with irregular rooflines; front-facing gables and the appearance of towers; projecting two-storey bays; and a variety of window shapes and sizes.

3.0 Description of Heritage Attributes and Evaluation Checklist

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

22 Queen Street (UENI)

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

The property at 22 Queen Street (UENI), together with its twin ILLAHEE, is a unique expression of the Queen Anne Revival style in a stone residential building in the community of Georgetown. UENI features rusticated stone exteriors and detailing, including sills, lintels, and the stone panels naming each property on the front elevations; asymmetrical facades; multi-pitched roofs with irregular rooflines; front-facing gables and the appearance of towers; projecting two-storey bays; and a variety of window shapes and sizes. Together with its twin ILLAHEE, this residence represents a high degree of craftsmanship and merit in its detailing, carved stone panels with names, and decorative wooden projecting bays on the northeast elevation.

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

The property at 22 Queen Street (UENI) has historical and associative value due to its association with Edward McCannah, Station Agent for the Grand Trunk Railway. McCannah constructed several houses along Queen Street, including the residences at 26 Queen Street, 20 Queen Street, and his personal residence Grey Vernon at 5 Albert Street. UENI is also associated with the residential development around the Grand Trunk Railway line at the end of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century.

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

The property at 22 Queen Street (UENI) has contextual value as one of several historic properties along Queen Street in Georgetown. The house is physically and historically linked to several of the existing residences along the street, many of which were constructed by Edward McCannah. UENI, together with its twin next door ILLAHEE, is significant in defining and maintaining the character of the area.

24 Queen Street (ILLAHEE)

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

The property at 24 Queen Street (ILLAHEE) is, together with its twin UENI, a unique expression of the Queen Anne Revival style in a stone residential building in the community of Georgetown. ILLAHEE features rusticated stone exteriors and detailing, including sills, lintels, and the stone panels naming each property on the front elevations; asymmetrical facades; multi-pitched roofs with irregular rooflines; front-facing gables and the appearance of towers; projecting two-storey bays; and a variety of window shapes and sizes. This residence represents a high degree of craftsmanship and merit in its detailing, carved stone panels with names, and decorative wooden projecting bays on the northeast elevation.

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

The property at 24 Queen Street (ILLAHEE) has historical and associative value due to its association with Edward McCannah, Station Agent for the Grand Trunk Railway. McCannah constructed several houses along Queen Street, including the residences at 26 Queen Street, 20 Queen Street, and his personal residence Grey Vernon at 5 Albert Street. The property is also associated with John McDonald, who purchased the property from McCannah in 1909 and operated his coal business down the street for many years. ILLAHEE is also associated with the residential development around the Grand Trunk Railway line at the end of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century.

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

The property at 24 Queen Street (ILLAHEE) has contextual value as one of several historic properties along Queen Street in Georgetown. The house is physically and historically linked to several of the existing residences along the street, many of which were constructed by Edward McCannah. ILLAHEE, together with its twin next door UENI, is significant in defining and maintaining the character of the area.

4.0 Summary

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the properties at 22 Queen Street and 24 Queen Street have physical and design, historical and

associative, and contextual value and therefore meet Ontario Regulation 9/06 criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest.

22 Queen Street

The heritage attributes of the property at 22 Queen Street (JENI) are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the building along Queen Street in the community of Georgetown;
- The scale, form, and massing of the two-storey building with multi-sloped roof, stone chimneys, stone foundation, and one-storey rear wing;
- The materials, including rusticated stone exterior, stone sills and lintels, wood detailing within the gable eaves and wood projecting bay at the second storey;
- On the front (northwest) elevation:
 - o The two-storey projecting bay with flared gable roof, featuring three symmetrically placed flatheaded window openings at the first and second storeys with stone lintels and stone courses beneath the openings;
 - o The recessed stone porch with the carved stone panel “JENI” above, with a segmentally arched window opening with stone hood mould and sill above beneath the bell tower roof;
- On the side (southwest) elevation:
 - o Flatheaded window openings throughout;
- On the side (northeast) elevation:
 - o Stone chimney above the roofline;
 - o Flat-headed window opening with stone sill and lintel at the first storey; and,
 - o Wooden projecting bay at the second storey with narrow window openings.

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

24 Queen Street

The heritage attributes of the property at 24 Queen Street (ILLAHEE) are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the building along Queen Street in the community of Georgetown;
- The scale, form, and massing of the two-storey building with multi-sloped roof, stone chimneys, stone foundation, and one-storey rear wing;
- The materials, including rusticated stone exterior, stone sills and lintels, wood detailing within the gable eaves and wood projecting bay at the second storey;
- On the front (northwest) elevation:
 - o The two-storey projecting bay with gable roof, featuring three symmetrically placed flatheaded window openings at the first and second storeys with stone lintels and stone courses beneath the openings;
 - o The recessed stone porch with the carved stone panel “ILLAHEE” above (currently enclosed), with a segmentally arched window opening with stone hood mould and sill above beneath the hipped tower roof;

- On the side (southwest) elevation:
 - o Flatheaded window openings throughout;
 - o Two-storey projecting bay with gable roof towards the rear;
- On the side (northeast) elevation:
 - o Stone chimney above the roofline;
 - o Flat-headed window opening with stone sill and lintel at the first storey; and,
 - o Wooden projecting bay at the second storey with narrow window openings.

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

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