

# Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

## **Campbell Cottage**

23 Young Street, Town of Halton Hills

September 2024

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## 1.0 Property Description

<b>23 Young Street</b>	
<b>Municipality</b>	Town of Halton Hills
<b>County or Region</b>	Regional Municipality of Halton
<b>Legal Description</b>	LT 40, PL 28, ALSO SHOWN ON PL1098; HALTON HILLS
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1887
<b>Original Use</b>	Residential
<b>Current Use</b>	Residential
<b>Architect/Building/Designer</b>	Archibald Campbell
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Gothic Cottage
<b>Additions/Alterations</b>	Contemporary Rear Addition; Hipped Roof
<b>Heritage Status</b>	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
<b>Recorder(s)</b>	Austin Foster with Laura Loney
<b>Report Date</b>	September 2024

## 2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 23 Young Street in Acton, Halton Hills, Ontario (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The report includes an evaluation of the property’s cultural heritage value as prescribed by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

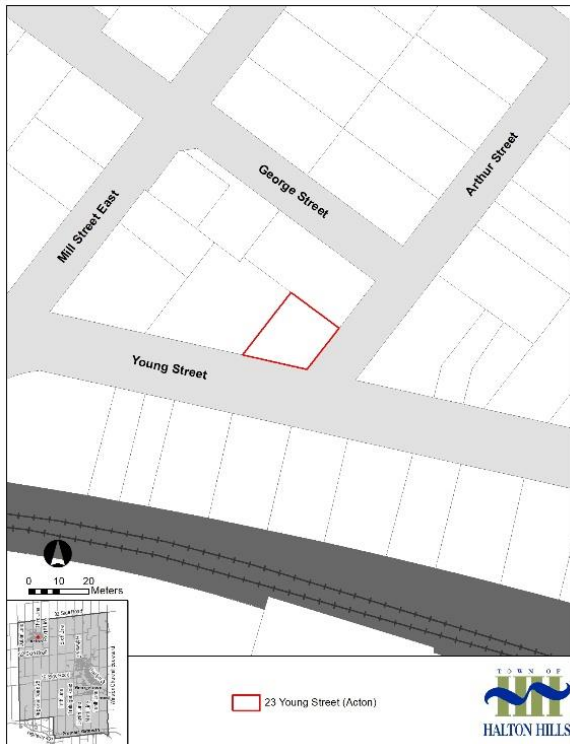


Figure 1: Location Map - 23 Young Street



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph - 23 Young Street

## 2.1 Historical Background

### *Indigenous History Background*

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

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

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

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

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

### *James Young and the Grand Trunk Railway*

In 1829, the Crown granted Lot 28, Concession 3 to the Canada Company. Rufus Adams (1783-1856) acquired the lot in 1834. In 1852 the directors of the new Toronto to Guelph Railway Company voted to route the Western extension of the Grand Trunk Railway lines from Toronto through Esquesing township with stations being established in Weston, Brampton, Georgetown, Acton, Rockwood, and Guelph. In 1853, Georgetown merchant James Young (1820-1888) purchased 25 acres of Lot 28, Concession 3 from Rufus Adams, selling portions of his new land to the railroad Company in 1854 for the construction of this Western line.



Figure 3: Subject property identified in the 1822 Patent Plan



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

Young subsequently surveyed and subdivided his remaining property into village lots and streets. The main thoroughfare of this subdivision, aligned parallel to the railway, was named Young Street after himself. Adjacent to Young Street, the eastward thoroughfare was designated Wellington, commemorating Arthur Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington. Streets intersecting this layout were named Arthur, after Prince Arthur (Duke of Connaught), and Peel, in tribute to Sir Robert Peel, the contemporary British Prime Minister. Village Lot 40, the subject property, is at the northeast corner of Young and Arthur streets.

On April 20, 1854, James Young began auctioning several of these village lots. In 1855, Duncan Campbell Jr. (1817-1892) purchased the subject property from James Young and his wife Hestor Young (née Phillips) (1818-1897). By 1856, the Grand Trunk Line's construction through Acton was completed, including the town's first railway station, and houses began to rise on the newly divided village lots east of the rail line.



Figure 5: Portrait of Halton Volunteers with studio backdrop of Niagara Falls. Captain James Young (Back, centre, holding sword) of Georgetown is the commanding officer. C.1866 (EHS 00443)

### *The Campbell Families*

Duncan Campbell Jr. was born in Breadalbane, Perthshire, Scotland. He was the youngest child of Duncan Campbell Sr. (1766-1858) and Margaret Catherine Campbell (née Boyd) (1784-1871), who married in 1806. The couple had three other children: Hugh (1808-1880), Anne (1810-1871), and Peter (1813-1882).

Duncan Campbell Sr. was a tailor by trade and served in the 89th Princess Victoria's Infantry Regiment during the Napoleonic wars. He was discharged on September 12, 1821. The family emigrated to Canada around 1830, settling on a small farm near Puslinch where Hugh and Duncan Jr. began farming on Duncan Sr.'s land. In 1835, Anne left the property when she married Archibald Campbell (1811-1899) (no relation).

Duncan Campbell Jr. married Mary Campbell (née Campbell) (1815-1882) around 1840, and between 1844 and 1859 they had six children. Duncan Campbell Jr. purchased the subject property in 1855, likely intending to build a home. However, when his father, Duncan Campbell Sr. died in 1858 aged 92, this intention was never realized. Duncan Campbell Jr. became head of the household, inheriting his father's Puslinch property and taking over farming operations. From 1858 to 1892, Duncan Campbell Jr. lived on and farmed his Puslinch property while he retained ownership of Village Lot 40 in Acton. The property remained vacant during this time.

Duncan's mother, Margaret, died in 1871. Duncan's wife, Mary, died in 1882. In 1887, Duncan Jr. sold the subject property to his brother-in-law, Archibald Campbell.

Archibald Campbell (1811-1899) was born in Fernan, Parish of Kenmore, Scotland, on April 26, 1811, to another Duncan Campbell (1769-1837) and his second wife, Janet McGregor (1776-1833). Archibald emigrated with his family to Canada in 1833, and a few months after their arrival, they settled on Lot 26, Concession 7, Nassagaweya, about two miles west of Acton. They called their homestead "Knothead Farm" after the farm that the family left behind in Scotland.

Archibald married Ann Campbell in 1835, and the couple settled on Knothead Farm. Archibald and Ann had ten children: Duncan (1835-1911), John (1837-1862), Janet (1839-1853), Peter Charles (1840-1867), Archibald (1843-1870), Hugh (1844-1920), Catherine (1846-1862), Robert Burns (1849-1936), Donald (1850-1934), and Margaret Ann (1864-1949).

Following the death of his father in 1837, Archibald took over Knothead Farm, where he and Ann raised their children, and Archibald continued to work as a farmer with the help of his sons. In 1851 he was elected as a member of the Municipal Council of Nassagaweya. He was re-elected to the Council eighteen times between 1851 and 1867, nine years of which he served as its executive officer in the Reeve's chair. Archibald was also a member of the County Council of Halton for nine years, and in 1867 and 1868, was elevated to the highest position in the County, the Wardenship. He was a Justice of the Peace throughout the 1870s and 1880s.

Anne Campbell died in 1871, following which Archibald remarried Margaret Elizabeth Laidlaw (née Stewart) (1834-1918) on December 20, 1872. Margaret was born in Esquesing Township, the sixth child and first daughter of James Stewart (1787-1865) and Elizabeth Stewart (1800-1841). She married first to James Henderson Laidlaw on May 24, 1859, at the United Presbyterian Church in Guelph. They were the parents of two children, John Calvin Laidlaw (1860-1925) and Anne Henderson Laidlaw (1862-1934), before James died on April 29, 1864. Margaret and her children moved to Knothead Farm in 1873 with Archibald's family and they farmed the property until 1886.

Archibald's sons gradually left Knothead to start their own families. Duncan and Robert moved to Arnou, Bruce County, Hugh purchased property in Nassagaweya, and Donald moved to Manitou, Manitoba. Archibald began considering retirement in the 1880s, and in 1886, he purchased the subject property, Lot 40 in Acton, from his brother-in-law through his marriage to Anne, Duncan Campbell Jr.

Archibald Campbell had the one-storey timber-framed brick veneer cottage built on the subject property in 1887 for \$650. The *Acton Free Press* announced that the couple moved into the newly completed dwelling on November 3, 1887.

Archibald was one of the original members of Acton's Knox Presbyterian Church, organized in 1845. He was the last original member of the church when he died in 1899. Archibald Campbell and Ninian Lindsay, Sr. were the first deacons appointed by Church; Archibald was an elder for nearly half a century and held the office until he died in 1899. His \$500 donation was the first and highest subscription tendered for the erection of the first Knox Church. When the new church was opened, Margaret Elizabeth Campbell was appointed president of the Knox Ladies' Aid organization.

Archibald Campbell died on May 22, 1899. His obituary noted that he was "a respected pioneer of the region. He was a man highly esteemed by all, was a good neighbor and a true friend. In politics he was a life-long Liberal, which party he pays unwavering support" (*Acton Free Press*, June 1, 1899, p. 2).



Ownership of the subject property transferred to Margaret Elizabeth Campbell through Archibald's will in 1899. She continued to live there for the next six years before selling the property to John W. Husband in 1905 and relocating to Guelph.

#### *The Husband Family*

John Wesley Husband (1851-1917) purchased the subject property in 1905. He was married to Agnes (née Hall) (1846-1930). They had two children: William Harrison (1877-1892) and Amelia Jane (1880-1973). The family moved to Acton in 1900 after farming Lot 24, Concession 4, Nassagaweya.

In 1901, John worked as a tanner at Beardmore and Co. and ran a boarding house on Main Street before moving to the subject property four years later. A contemporary commented that while the Husbands lived in the cottage on Young Street, they were "a happy couple indeed, and during their years of married life together their joys were many, for they acted in the true spirit of mutual helpmeets, and their home, both in Acton and in Kitchener, was a happy one." (Dills, *Acton's Early Days*, p. 190).

In 1909, Amelia Jane married Charles Ebbage (1873-1922) at the subject property, where they lived with John and Agnes before relocating to Kitchener in 1910. John and Agnes Husband sold the property in 1911 before they also relocated to Kitchener, where John got a job as a supervisor at George Schlee's Berlin Button Works factory.

#### *The Hurd Family*

The subject property changed ownership several times between 1911 and 1912. John Kitching (1869-1938) and Adah Mary Kitching (née Easton) (1865-1954) purchased the subject property from the Husbands before selling it to John Alexander Thomas (1841-1912) in March of 1911. The newly widowed Jane Russell (1857-1939) purchased the property in October of that year. Jane Russell rented the subject property to the Hurd family from 1912 to 1918.

Thomas Hurd (1861-1933) was born in Erin, Wellington County, and married Margaret Kee (1866-1897) in 1887. The Hurds had four children: Roy (1888-1916), Helen (1889-1962), Hazel (1892-1924), and James Kee (1894-1983). Following Margaret's death in 1897, in 1901 the family moved to a house on Frederick Street in Acton: Thomas was then working in Acton as a tanner for Beardmore and Co. By 1911, Roy Hurd also worked as a tanner with his father.

On June 19, 1915, Roy Hurd enlisted as a Gunner in the 29th Battery of Canadian Field Artillery, which was later absorbed into the Third Brigade when they arrived in France during the First World War (1914-1918). Roy departed Canada from Saint John on December 18, 1915, aboard the Missanabie and arrived in England on December 27, 1915; Roy was later deployed in France on March 2, 1916. On April 6, 1916, Roy Hurd was killed in action by a German shell in France during an artillery bombardment. He was buried at Reninghelst Military Cemetery in Belgium. His name appears on the Cenotaph in Acton.



Figure 6: Corporal Roy Hurd is honoured on the Acton Cenotaph (Town of Halton Hills, 2024)

Following Roy's death, Thomas Hurd left Acton in 1918 and resettled in Nutley, New Jersey, where he died in 1933. The following year, in 1919, Jane Russell sold the subject property. Between 1919 and 1923, the house remained unoccupied and was sold several times.

#### *The McGregor Family and Modern Ownership*

Marjory McGregor (née Mann) (1852-1933) purchased the subject property in 1923. She married Duncan McGregor (1839-1919) in 1874. Marjory grew up on a farm outside of Acton, and the couple lived on the McGregor family farm at Lot 27, Concession 7 near Nassagaweya. They had seven children: Alexander (1876–1961), Donald (1874–1943), Elizabeth "Lizzie" Ann (1881–1955), Jessie (1885–1971), John (1877–1946), Mary (1888–1928), and William Duncan (1891–1953). Duncan died in 1919. Marjory left the McGregor family farm in 1923, settling in Acton with two of her daughters, Lizzie, and Jessie. Jessie worked at the Storey Glove factory and at a tailoring shop to support her mother and sister. In 1931, the cottage was valued at \$2500 and described as a five-room brick bungalow.

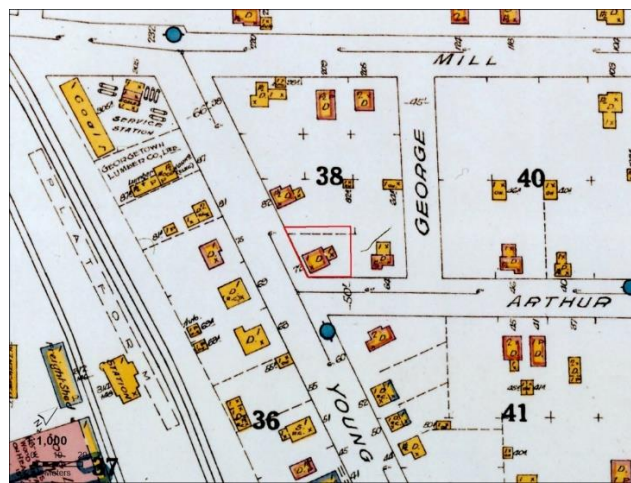


Figure 7: Subject property identified in the 1934 Acton Fire Insurance Plan

Marjory died in the home in 1933, and the property was transferred to Jessie and Lizzie through probate of will. Jessie and Lizzie lived in the house together for the next two decades. Jessie McGregor hosted weekly meetings of the Farm Women’s Club on the subject property throughout the 1930s, making it a place of frequent communal gatherings in Acton. She also hosted meetings of the Knox Ladies Aid group and Missionary Society in the brick cottage.

After Lizzie’s sudden death in 1955, Jessie sold the subject property to Joseph and Isabella McConnell in 1956. Joseph McConnell, a pattern designer, and fabric manufacturer by trade, lived on the subject property with his wife Isabella from 1956 to 1968. The property was then sold to Miru Bozjem “Mike” Stedul, who lived there with his daughters, Annie, and Barbara. By 1973, Stedul had moved in with Annie to her home on Church Street, and ownership of the subject property was transferred to Lewis Atkinson. It remained within the Atkinson family for the next decade. Jodie Abbott has owned the subject property since 2023.



Figure 8: Subject Property identified in 2023 arial photograph (Town of Halton Hills 2023)

## 2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is located at 23 Young Street in the Town of Halton Hills and is situated on the northwest corner of Young and Arthur Street. The dwelling is set back five meters from the road and accessible from stairs on Young Street and a driveway on Arthur Street. It contains a one-storey timber-framed brick-veneer cottage constructed c.1887. The property is legally known as LT 40, PL 28, ALSO SHOWN ON PL1098; HALTON HILLS.



Figure 9: 23 Young Street, Front (South) Elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The residence on the subject property is a single-storey timber framed cottage, featuring a brick facade laid in a running bond pattern and capped with a hipped roof. The stone foundation has been parged. The front (south) elevation presents a central door, capped by a transom window and segmentally arched entrance. This door is flanked by symmetrically placed segmentally arched windows on either side. Above the windows and door, voussoirs feature a limestone capstone and vertically placed bricks forming the arch. Decorative painted window hoods above the windows utilize the trompe-l'œil technique to extend the existing voussoir downward with white paint, creating the illusion of three-dimensional arches despite being painted atop the brick. The windows rest on painted limestone sills. The modern eaves of the hipped roof cover the voussoir above the door, suggesting that the door was once situated under a small gable, typical of contemporary Gothic Revival cottages based on similar designs and floor plans.

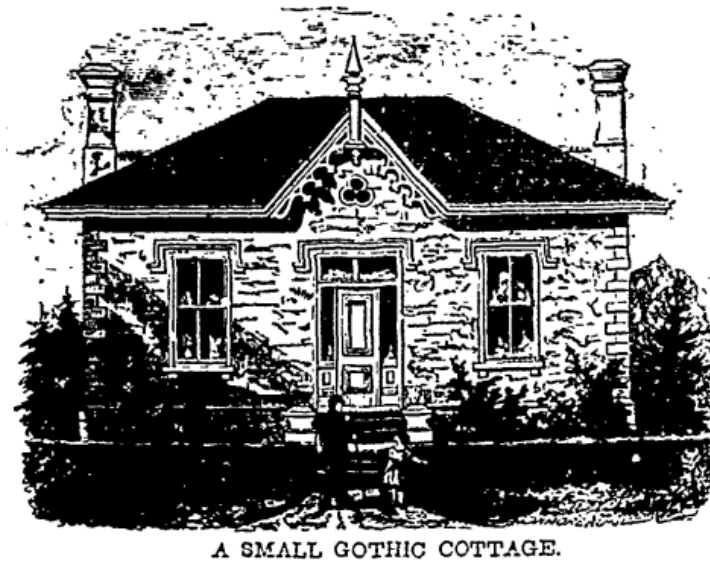


Figure 10: Plans for a Small Gothic Cottage," The Canada Farmer Vol. 1, no. 2 (Feb. 1, 1864) p.21.

This design for a small gothic cottage that appeared in the *Canadian Farmer* in 1864 shares the same dimensions and floor plan as the subject property and provides an example of what the original roof may have looked like.



Figure 11: 23 Young Street, Side (East Elevation) (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The side (east) elevation of the home features two segmentally arched window openings, consistent with the front elevation, incorporating the same limestone sills, voussoirs, and decorative elements. Discolouration of the brick on the centre of the original section of the structure indicate the presence of a since-removed chimney on this wall. From this angle, a modern addition to the rear elevation is observable. This addition features a single central window, vinyl siding, and a concrete foundation. The addition steps back slightly, providing access to a small porch and back door. The modern hipped roof seamlessly covers this extension, indicating that it was constructed concurrently with the rear addition.



Figure 12: 23 Young Street, Side (West) Elevation (House Sigma 2023)

The side (west) elevation is obscured from the road by hedges. On this side, the original structure was divided into two segments by a chimney that has since been removed, though the discoloration of the bricks still outlines where the chimney once was. To the right of the old chimney, on the northernmost portion of the wall, there is a single segmentally arched window with the same decorative elements and

details as the front and side elevations. It occupies a central position on the wall and would have been situated to the left of the original living room fireplace. To the left of the old chimney, on the southernmost portion of the wall, twin segmentally arched windows are placed beside each other, separated by the width of a single header and stretcher group. From this angle, the parged foundation is visible.

### **2.3 Architectural Style & Comparative Analysis**

The existing building within the subject property is best described as a modified Ontario Gothic Cottage. The Gothic Cottage architectural style was a popular vernacular adaptation in Ontario during the mid-nineteenth century, especially in rural and small-town settings. The Ontario Gothic Cottage is characterized by its simple, modest design, often reflecting the practical needs of the middle and working classes, while incorporating Gothic Revival influences that were popular during the Victorian era.

Typical features characteristic of the Ontario Gothic Cottage style include:

- One or one-and-a-half storey homes with a symmetrical facade;
- Hipped or Gabled roofs, often with steep pitches and decorated bargeboards;
- Central gable dormers with pointed or arched windows, frequently topped by a finial;
- Round-arched or pointed-arched windows that echo the Gothic style, often with decorative hood moulds or voussoirs;
- Brick or timber-framed construction with either brick veneer or stucco finish;
- Twin chimneys on the side elevations;
- Decorative woodwork or "gingerbread" trim along the eaves and gables.

The Campbell Cottage at 23 Young Street is a representative example of the Ontario Gothic Cottage style as it exhibits several of these defining characteristics. Although it is a single-storey structure, its Gothic Revival influences are evident in the symmetrical arrangement of the segmentally arched windows on the front (south) elevation, the central entrance with its segmentally arched transom window, and the use of voussoirs and limestone sills that enhance the Gothic aesthetic. The trompe-l'œil window hoods, which mimic the appearance of extended voussoirs, are a unique decorative feature that adds to the cottage's architectural charm.

The roof of the Campbell Cottage has been modified with a modern hipped design, which departs from the more typical steeply pitched gabled roofs seen in other Ontario Gothic Cottages. Despite this alteration, the dwelling retains its essential Gothic character through the preservation of its original window openings and other architectural details.

There are several other Gothic Revival-inspired cottages on Young Street that share similar characteristics with the Campbell Cottage. Properties such as 48 and 56 Young Street exhibit comparable Gothic elements, including the use of segmentally arched windows, limestone sills, voussoirs, and similar proportions. 36 and 39 Young Street also display a high degree of Gothic influence, though to a much more modest and restrained degree. These homes, like the Campbell Cottage, represent the adaptation of the Gothic Revival style to the modest scale and practical needs of middle-class residents in small-town Ontario.



Figure 13: The Front Elevation of 56 Young Street, a double residence built in the Gothic Cottage style. (Town of Halton Hills, 2024)



Figure 14: 56 Young Street, rear Elevation. (Town of Halton Hills, 2024)

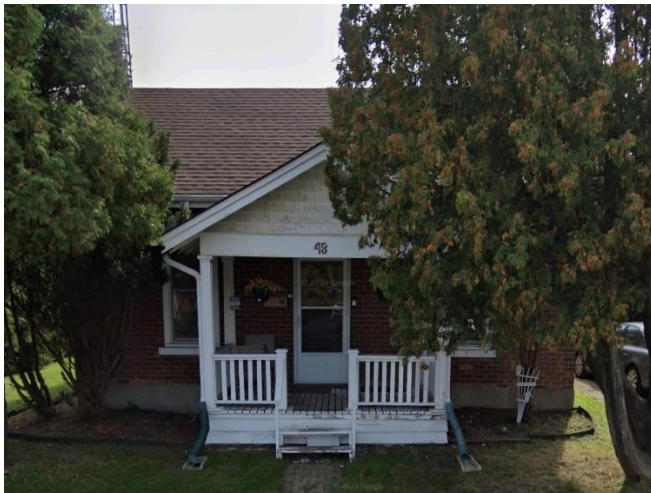


Figure 15: Front Elevation of 58 Young Street featuring segmentally arched windows, limestone sills, and a similar design and proportions to 23 Young Street. (Google Street View, 2023)



Figure 16: Side Elevation of 58 Young Street featuring segmentally arched windows. (Google Street View, 2023)

The Campbell Cottage stands out for its use of trompe-l'œil decorative elements, transom window, segmentally arched window openings, and voussoirs which are found in few other Gothic Cottages along Young Street. Additionally, while many Ontario Gothic cottages feature central gables with pointed windows, the Subject Property's single storey design and modified hipped roof presents a unique vernacular adaptation of the style.

The presence of the Campbell Cottage at a prominent corner of Young and Arthur Streets adds to its contextual significance. As one of the first homes of its size on Young Street, it was an example for the construction of similar cottages in the area, contributing to the architectural character of the neighborhood.



Figure 17: Window Detailing on 23 Young Street. (Town of Halton Hills, 2024)

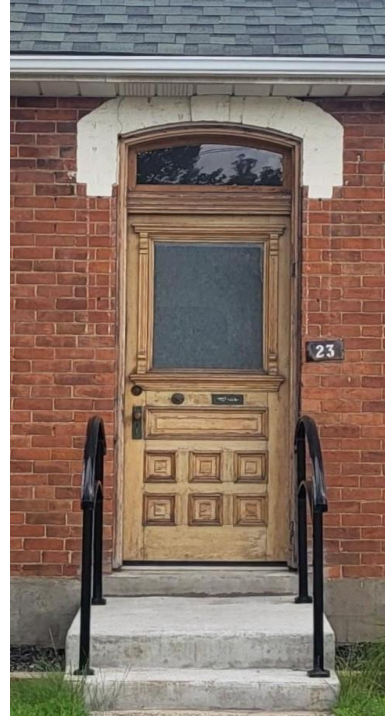


Figure 18: Entrance Detailing, including transom window and voussoir on 23 Young Street. (Town of Halton Hills, 2024).

### 3.0 Description of Heritage Attributes and Evaluation Checklist

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

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

The property at 23 Young Street has physical and design value as a representative example of a vernacular Ontario Gothic Cottage in the community of Acton within the Town of Halton Hills. The Campbell Cottage, despite alterations to the roof, has retained significant architectural details characteristic of the Ontario Gothic Cottage style, including its one-storey form, brick exterior, symmetrically placed entrance and windows, the segmentally arched window openings, limestone sills, voussoirs, and transom window. The front elevation has undergone few alterations from the structure's original form. The Campbell Cottage is an excellent example of the quaint, yet ornate vernacular architecture of mid-nineteenth century Acton. This home is a representative example of the Ontario Gothic Cottage in Acton, adapted to the materials and style of the community.



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

The property at 23 Young Street holds significant historical and associative value due to its association with several prominent citizens and families of Acton. Archibald Campbell, the property's architect and first resident, was a founding member of Acton's Knox Presbyterian Church, established in 1845. Notably, he remained the last surviving original member of the church until his death in 1899. Campbell served as one of the church's first deacons and was an elder for nearly half a century. His \$500 donation was the first and largest contribution towards the construction of the Knox Church. The property also served as the childhood home of Acton war hero Roy Hurd, who was killed in action on April 6, 1916, during World War I. His name is commemorated on Acton's Cenotaph. From 1923 to 1955, the property was owned by the respected McGregor family. Jessie McGregor, a prominent feminist in the community, hosted weekly meetings of the Farm Women's Club at the property throughout the 1930s. Additionally, she hosted gatherings of the Knox Ladies Aid group and the Missionary Society at the cottage.

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

The property at 23 Young Street holds contextual value as the first home of its size on Young Street, setting a precedent for the retirement cottages of similar size and style that later populated the area. The existing home within the subject property is physically, functionally, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings amongst several similar cottages of the same vintage. Positioned at the prominent corner of Young and Arthur Streets, the home on the subject property represents an amalgamation of a vernacular interpretation of the Ontario Cottage style and the modest retirement cottages that came to define Young Street in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The existing building on the property is relative in scale, form, massing, and setback to neighbouring properties and as such has not been identified as a landmark.

#### **4.0 Summary**

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 23 Young Street has physical and design, historical and associative, and contextual value and therefore meets Ontario Regulation 9/06 criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest.

The heritage attributes of the property at 23 Young Street are identified as follows:

- The location, setback, and orientation of the existing Ontario Gothic Cottage along Young Street in Acton, Halton Hills, Ontario;

- The scale, form, and massing of the single-storey, timber-framed brick veneer cottage;
- The materials, including brick and limestone;
- The front (south) elevation, including:
  - The central segmentally arched entrance with transom window and, flanked by symmetrically placed segmentally arched windows;
  - The voussoirs above the window and door openings, featuring a limestone capstone and vertically placed bricks forming the arch;
  - The trompe-l'œil decorative window hoods painted above the windows;
  - The symmetrically placed entrance and windows.
- Side (east) elevation, including:
  - Two segmentally arched window openings with limestone sills and voussoirs.
- Side (West) Elevation, including:
  - Twin segmentally arched window openings with limestone sills and voussoirs separated by a single header and stretcher group on the north half of the wall; and,
  - A single segmentally arched window opening with the voussoirs above the window featuring a limestone capstone on the south half of the wall.

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

## 5.0 Sources

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