

Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Frances Williams House

15 Mountain Street, Glen Williams, Town of Halton Hills

October 2024

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1.0 Property Description

15 Mountain Street, Glen Williams	
Municipality	Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Regional Municipality of Halton
Legal Description	LT 39, RCP 1556; HALTON HILLS
Construction Date	c.1854
Original Use	Residential
Current Use	Residential
Architect/Building/Designer	Charles Williams
Architectural Style	Georgian
Additions/Alterations	Late nineteenth century addition to the rear; early twentieth century addition to the rear; and contemporary addition to rear
Heritage Status	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
Recorder(s)	Austin Foster; Laura Loney
Report Date	October 2024

2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 15 Mountain Street in Glen Williams in the Town of Halton Hills. The report includes an evaluation of the property’s cultural heritage value as prescribed by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.



Figure 1: Location Map - 15 Mountain Street

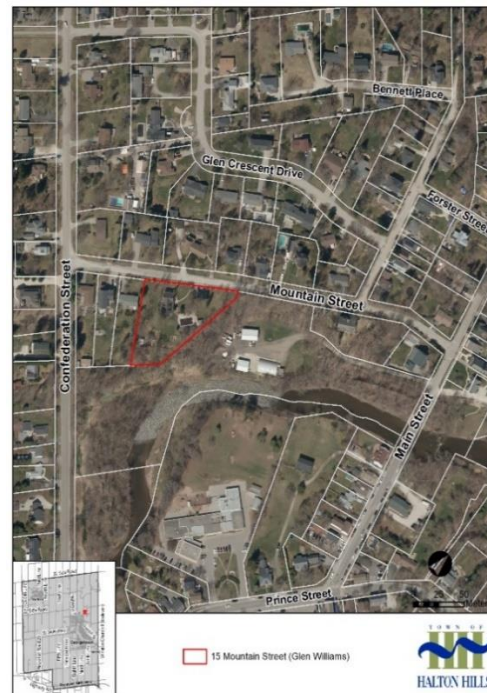


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph - 15 Mountain Street

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 approximately the mid-1600s, establishing semi-permanent villages. There are numerous archaeological sites in Halton Hills dating from this period, ranging from village sites to burial grounds, which reveal a rich cultural heritage. The Wendat were displaced by the Haudenosaunee around 1649-50 amid the conflicts that arose between European colonial powers and their First Nation allies. The Mississaugas (part of the Anishinaabe Nation) arrived in southern Ontario in the 1690s, settling in two groups along the north shore of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The western group, occupying the area between Toronto and Lake Erie, became known as the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. Until the early nineteenth century, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation followed a seasonal cycle of movement and resource harvesting along the Credit River (Missinnihe, meaning "trusting creek"), and other rivers. In the winter months, extended family groups hunted in the Halton Hills area, travelling south towards the mouth of the river in the spring for the salmon run. The Mississaugas' fisheries and traditional economies were diminished as a result 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.¹

Early European Settlement and the Williams Family

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



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan

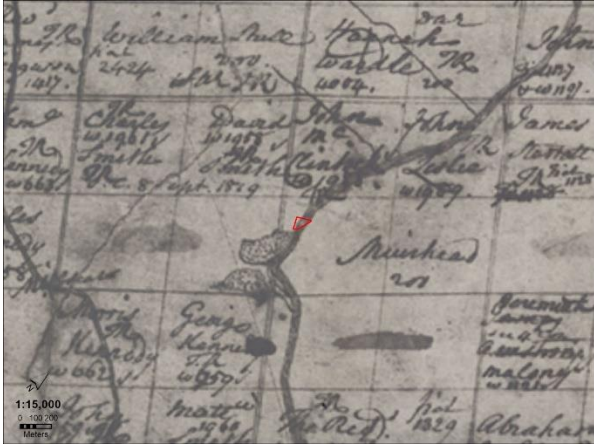


Figure 4: Subject property identified on the 1819 Patent Plan

Benajah Williams (1765-1851), a clothier from Gainsborough Township, Niagara, moved to Esquesing Township in the spring of 1825 with his third wife, Elizabeth Kennedy (1788-1842), and nine of his fifteen children: John Richard (1792-1858), Joel (1803-1871), Lydia (1809-1876), Charles (1811-1889), George (1813-1836), Jacob (1816-1853), Ira (1818-1833), Isaac (1820-1911), and David (1827-1902).

On October 12, 1824, Benajah listed his mill property and Grimsby Township property for sale in the *Niagara Gleaner*. He then purchased Lot 21, Concession 10, Esquesing Township from the heirs of John Butler Muirhead on November 9, 1825, although the men had been on the property since 1824. At the age of 60, Benajah established a sawmill on Lot 21, working with his sons to dig a mill raceway, create a dam, and construct the mill by the end of 1825. After the sawmill's completion, the Williams family built a wooden grist flour mill along the Credit River.

The success of his milling industries enabled Benajah to purchase an adjoining 200 acres of land at Lot 21, Concession 9 in 1833. He had established the village of Williamsburg on Lot 21, Concession 10 which enabled him to build a crossroad to allow for more accessible transportation to the village. In the years following, Williams surveyed and severed small parcels of his land to his family. Benajah's son Charles established a general store, and in 1839 his son Jacob opened a woollen mill on the Credit River (below what is now Mountain Street). Son Joel Williams began farming Lot 21, Concession 11 in 1830.

Benajah's other sons established equally profitable trades in the area as blacksmiths, cabinetmakers, and later, leather tanners. Benajah formally divided his Williamsburg (later known as Glen Williams) property between his second and third sons. Charles received the south-easterly 106 acres on February 4, 1842, while Jacob received the north-westerly 94 acres on July 24, 1843, which included the woollen mill he had established in 1839. Following the division of the property, the brothers had a village plan drawn up.

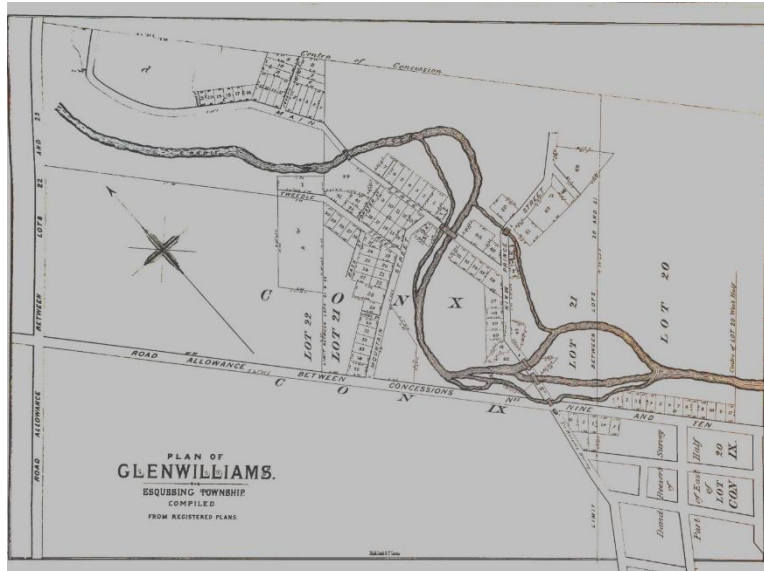


Figure 5: Glen Williams Village Plan (1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*)

The settlement quickly attracted several industries. Besides Charles Williams' saw and flour mills, the woollen mills, and the tannery, there were cabinet makers, pump makers, shingle makers, Joseph Tweedle's and Archibald Cooper's sawmills, and Leslie's brickyards.

Jacob and Frances Williams

Jacob Williams (1816-1853) had established his sawmill on Lot 21, Concession 10 in 1839. Jacob was married to Frances Huestis (1822-1887), with whom he had five children: Catherine (1836-1908), Mary (1840-1843), Melissa (1841-1932), Frances Elizabeth (1848-1861), and Jacob Irvin (1852-1879). In 1849, Jacob built a Gothic Revival house on Village Lot 11 (now 548 Main Street) where the family lived for the next five years. Jacob died suddenly on July 12, 1853. In his will, he made provisions for his wife and children and ordered the sale of all his lands. His brother, Charles Williams (1811-1889), purchased the remainder of Jacob's estate, including the woollen mill and the house on Village Lot 11.

Following Jacob's death, the subject property, a western portion of Lot 21, Concession 10, was severed from the greater mill property and transferred to Jacob's widow, Frances Huestis Williams; Charles Williams served as the executor of the estate. Charles then constructed a six-room Georgian brick house on the subject property for Frances in 1854. The house overlooked the woollen mill and served as Frances' residence until 1875. After selling the property to the Georgetown hardware merchant Dugald Reid (1836-1903) in 1875, Frances moved to Toronto where she lived until her death at 46 Bismark Avenue in 1887.

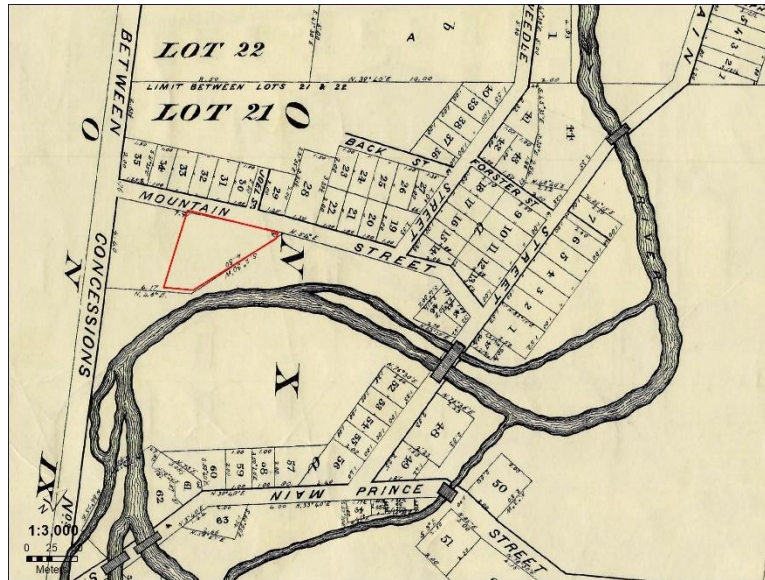


Figure 6: Subject property identified on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*

The Reid Family

Dugald Reid (1836-1903) emigrated from Glasgow to Esquesing Township with his parents in the mid-nineteenth century. By 1857, he was employed as a clerk in Georgetown. By 1861, Reid was working as a clerk and bookkeeper for James Young, a prominent local merchant. Reid was also listed as a sergeant in the Georgetown Volunteer Company during the 1866 Fenian Raids.

Dugald Reid married Janet McGill (1839-1917) around 1861, with whom he had six children: George Donald (1864-1948), Frank Dugald (1870-1903), Janet "Jessie" McGill (1874-1912), Laird Young (1876-1925), John Peter (1879-1949), and William Gilchrist (1880-1946). Reid established a hardware store in Georgetown in 1864 and expanded his business in 1879 by constructing a three-storey masonry building on Main Street on land purchased from James Young. During this period, Dugald Reid and his family lived in Georgetown at the modern address of 124 Main Street. In 1875, he purchased the subject property and rented it to various tenants, including his distant cousin, William Henry Reid, who would eventually purchase the property from Dugald and Janet in 1890.

William Henry Reid, son of James Henry Reid (1824-1900) and Elizabeth "Betsy" Hiltz Reid (1831-1903), was a stone mason in Georgetown and Glen Williams, as listed in the 1891, 1901, and 1911 censuses. He married Mary Elizabeth Stull (1863-1903) in 1887, and together they had five children: Mable Caroline (1888-1932), Lewis Henry "Lew" (1889-1957), Mary Elizabeth Anna "Mamie" (1891-1978), Elma Evelina (1893-1941), and Laura Gertrude (1899-1915). The couple raised their children on the subject property, and following Betsy's death in 1903, William lived in the home as a widower for the remainder of his life. After William's death in 1919, his daughter, Mary Elizabeth Graham (1891-1978), acted as the executor of his estate. Mary Elizabeth had married John Alderson Graham (1886-1938), and by 1921, they had settled in Norval with their son, John Reid Graham (1920-2006).

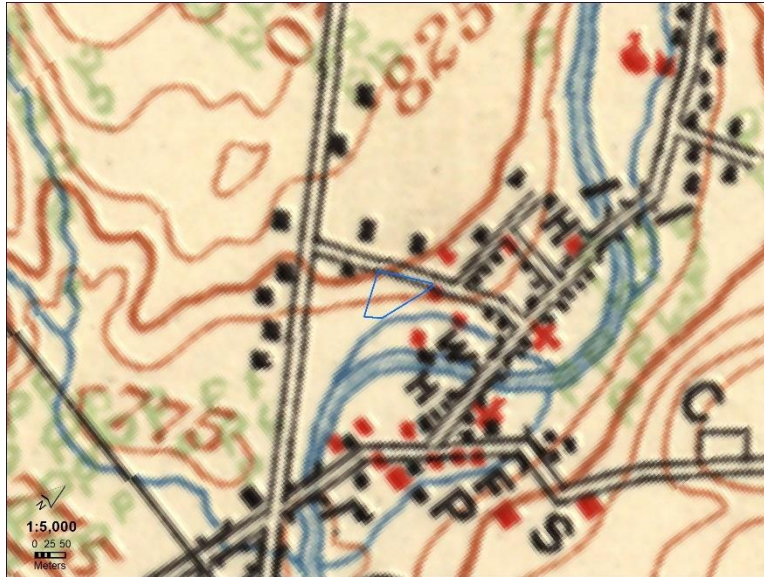


Figure 7: Subject property identified on the 1909 National Topographic Survey

The Thompson Family

Mary Elizabeth Graham sold the subject property in 1919 to Ernest Barraclough, who then sold it to Mary Thompson in the autumn of that year. Mary Thompson (1866-1947) and Catherine Thompson (1863-1928) were sisters born to James Thompson (1827-1897) and Isabella Shaw Thompson (1822-1920) in Glen Williams. The family lived at what is now 548 Main Street from 1880 until 1920. James Thompson was initially a millwright, as listed in the 1857 Canada Directory, and later a farm labourer according to the 1891 census, which also records his children's occupations as weaver, papermaker, dyer, knitter, and glove maker. Following James's death in 1897, the unmarried sisters remained at the family home with their mother, Isabella. Catherine is listed as a weaver and Mary as a knitter in the 1891 and 1901 censuses.

Following Isabella's death in 1920, Mary and Catherine sold their family home at 548 Main Street and moved to the subject property at 15 Mountain Street. Their brother, John "Jack" Alexander Thompson (1863-1941), and his daughter, Margaret Evelyn "Eva" Thompson, moved in with them. Jack had previously left his job as a paper maker to pursue business opportunities in the United States. While there, Jack learned a ginger beer recipe which he had pledged never to write down or pass on. He returned to the family home between 1912 and 1916 after the death of his wife, Eveyln "Eva" Allen, and established his ginger beer business from the subject property in 1921.



Figure 8: A photograph of the Thompson family at 548 Main St. showing Isabella Thompson (in black), Catherine and Mary Thompson and Eva Thompson. C. 1915. (EHS 19926)



Figure 9: Bottles of Thompson & Wilson Beverage Company's Brewed Ginger Beer on display in a case made by Gord Preston (Courtesy of Mark Rowe, 2024)

Jack operated his ginger beer business, *Thompson & Wilson Beverage Company*, with his partner Jim Wilson, at the subject property until the end of Prohibition in 1927. Around this time, the Thompson family constructed an addition to the rear of the property, using the new cellar as a storeroom and constructing their workshop above it. The drink was brewed and bottled on the premises, and the company's ginger beer, "Green River," was sold at fairs across southern Ontario. The 1921 census describes the dwelling on the subject property as a 6-7 room house, with Jack listed as a brewer.



Figure 10: A 1956 photograph of the c.1920s-1930s rear addition constructed by the Thompson family (Courtesy of Christine Earl, 2024)

Catherine Thompson died in 1928. Jack continued to live on the subject property until his death in 1941. Mary Elizabeth Thompson sold the property to her niece Eva Thompson in 1943 but continued to live there until her death in 1947. Eva, who had moved to Toronto, rented the property to various tenants after Mary's death, including the Bragg-Smiths who would later purchase the property from the Earls in 1962 for \$17,500.

Modern Ownership

In 1956, Eva sold the subject property to Marjorie and Thomas Desmond Earl. The Earls immigrated to Canada around 1951 where they raised four children who attended school in Glen Williams. Thomas worked as an aerospace engineer and Marjorie managed their home. Thomas, an avid tennis player, constructed a tennis court on the southwest side on the subject property, while Marjorie kept large gardens around the property. By the 1950s, the residence's original wood-framed windows had been replaced, though the red-brick remained unpainted. A mature orchard was located at the rear of the property consisting of several stone fruit trees. Mature maple and chestnut trees framed the dwelling, and the property featured a wide array of honey locusts and perennial gardens.

On May 9, 1955, Thomas Earl, along with John Carver Meadows Frost, filed patent No. 507,099 for a Vertical Take-Off and Landing (VTOL) aircraft, which they had been developing since 1947. It was granted on February 6, 1962. Later that year, the couple sold the subject property to Arthur Bragg-Smith and moved to Malton, where Thomas was contracted by Avro Canada to work on the Blue Skies research project, contributing to the development of the Avro VZ-9 Avrocar. This VTOL aircraft was part of a secret U.S. military project in the early years of the Cold War.

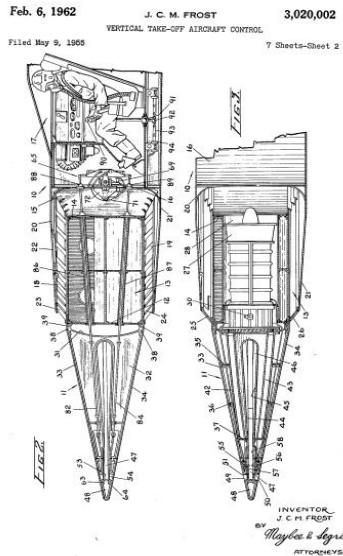


Figure 11: Earl and Frost's diagram for their VTOL Design. U.S Patent Office, John C. M. Frost. Vertical Take Off and Landing Apparatus designed in May 1955.



Figure 12: Northeast elevation of 15 Mountain Street in 1961 (Courtesy of Christine Earl 2024)



Figure 13: Marjorie and children at the rear of the residence on the subject property c.1960s (Courtesy of the Earl family, 2024)



Figure 14: An Earl family tennis match and the southwest elevation of 15 Mountain Street c.1960s (Courtesy of Christine Earl 2024)

Arthur Bragg-Smith was born in Kent, England, in 1909. He married Joyce Margaret in Warwickshire in 1947, and shortly after, the couple moved to Canada. In 1957, Arthur began working at Avro Canada. The Bragg-Smiths raised their three children—Susan, Timothy, and Rupert—on the subject property. During their time there, Timothy became Georgetown High School’s champion wrestler in 1965. Arthur worked as an aerospace engineer and Joyce managed their home.

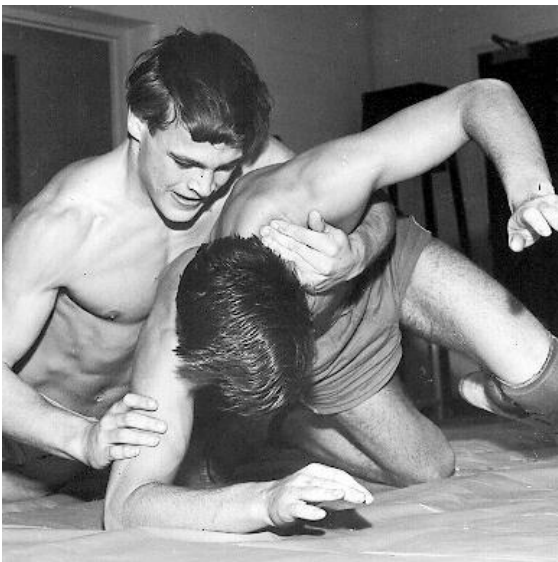


Figure 15: Georgetown and District High School Wrestlers: Doug Hilts & Tim Bragg-Smith. February 18, 1965 (EHS p8121f)

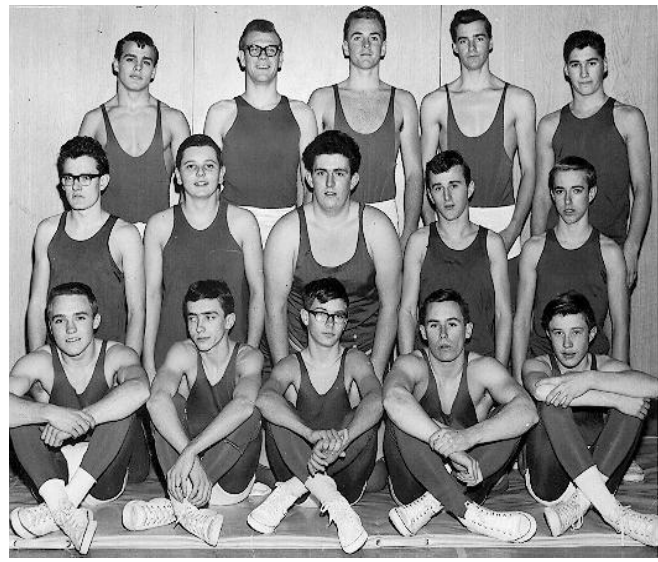


Figure 16: Georgetown District High School Wrestling Team in 1965 (EHS p8127f)

In 1959, Arthur was one of the former Avro Canada employees who formed Avian Aircraft Ltd. in Georgetown. Together with Peter Rowland Payne, Arthur designed a compound aircraft, the two-seat 2/180 Gyroplane. The prototype 2/180A CF-MTV-X flew in early 1960 but was seriously damaged in an accident due to a non-design fault. A second prototype, the 2/180B CF-NWS-X, incorporated several changes and successfully flew for the first time on February 16, 1961. In December 1964, Avian received

a \$540,000 Canadian government contract to build a modified Gyroplane, leading to full FAA certification in the 1970s.



Figure 17: Subject property identified in 1960 aerial photography



Figure 18: Composite photo of the Avian 2-180 flying over Lincoln Motors (Baz Motors). April 26, 1962 (EHS 08650)



Figure 19: Subject Property identified on 1942 National Topographical Survey



Figure 20: Subject Property identified on 1974 National Topographical Survey

Arthur and Joyce purchased the subject property from the Earls in 1962 and lived there until 1971, when they sold it to Jesse and Eloise-Anne Allan. The Bragg-Smith family then settled in Acton, where Joyce died in 1991, followed by Arthur in 1997 at the age of 88. The Allan's owned the property until 1987, when they sold it to the Goodfellow family, who sold it in 1993. The subject property was last sold in 2003 to its current owners.

2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is located at 15 Mountain Street along the northwest side of the Mountain Street in Glen Williams, Halton Hills and contains a two-story brick residential building and a one-story detached garage. The property is an irregularly shaped parcel that fronts Mountain Street and overlooks the Credit River in the rear. The dwelling is accessed via a driveway off Mountain Street. The property is legally known as LT 39, RCP 1556; HALTON HILLS.



Figure 21: Subject property identified in 2023 aerial photography



Figure 22: Front (northwest) elevation of the existing building at the subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The front (northwest) elevation facing Mountain Street is typical of Georgian Revival architecture, emphasizing symmetry and balance. The structure is constructed of brick laid in a common bond pattern and painted yellow. The original central entrance is framed by a pedimented portico supported by pilasters. The entrance is flanked by evenly spaced windows with graduated fenestration including larger, two-pane double-hung sash windows on the ground floor and smaller, single-pane windows on the upper floor. The ground floor windows feature simple lintels above and rest on painted limestone sills, with the upper floor windows also featuring stone sills. Each window is flanked by wooden shutters.

The original entrance has been infilled and now serves as a window. The pilasters, portico, and sidelight windows are period appropriate restorations installed in 2010. The shallow-pitched gable roof includes brick chimneys extending above the roofline on both sides and modest over-hanging eaves. The building rests on a raised stone foundation.



Figure 23: Side (northeast) elevation of the existing residence on the subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The side (northeast) elevation of the existing building is divided into two distinct sections. The front, northernmost section features a simple gable end with two evenly spaced, rectangular window openings with wooden shutters, currently featuring two-over-two double-hung sash windows at the first storey and one-over-one hung windows on the second storey. The window openings feature painted limestone sills and lintels. The eaves are modestly overhanging, and a brick chimney rises above the gable end, maintaining the symmetrical and restrained design typical of Georgian architecture.

The first storey of the rear, stepped-back portion of the elevation was likely constructed as a summer kitchen later in the nineteenth century, with brickwork and a stone foundation matching the original section of the house. In contrast, the second storey of this addition is a Gothic Revival inspired structure built in the late twentieth century. This section includes two gables, each featuring a central rectangular gable window. The upper floor is clad in board-and-batten siding, while the first floor features a flat-headed door opening with sidelights and a period-appropriate, sympathetic door replacement. A small square window with a stone sill is extant beside this entrance.



Figure 24: Side (southwest) elevation of the existing building at the subject property, slightly obscured by mature tree (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 25: Side (southwest) elevation of the existing building at the subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The side (southwest) elevation features a simple gable end with two evenly spaced rectangular window openings, each fitted with wooden shutters. The first storey has two-over-two double-hung sash windows, while the second storey features one-over-one hung windows. All window openings are accented with painted limestone sills and lintels. The eaves modestly overhang, and a brick chimney rises above the gable end. The stone foundation has been parged. The single-storey nineteenth-century addition, constructed with the same brick laid in a common bond pattern as the original residence, includes two narrow rectangular window openings with limestone sills and lintels, divided by a projecting chimney that extends above the roofline. A modern second storey addition featuring a cross gable roof and gable-peak window is built above the single storey addition.

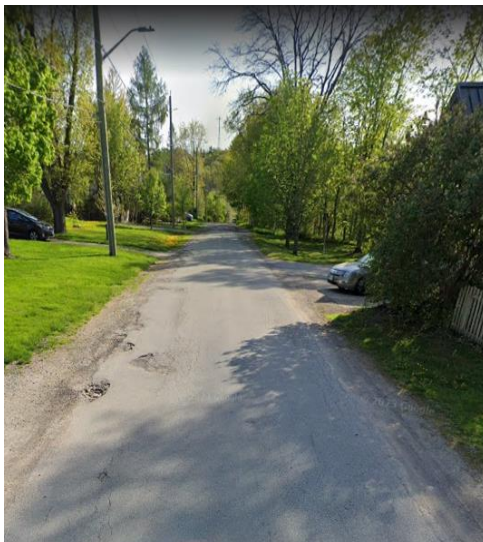


Figure 26: Looking northeast up Mountain Street from subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 27: Looking southwest down Mountain Street from subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 28: View of the Credit River Valley looking southeast from the subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 29: View of the Credit River Valley looking southeast from the subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 30: Contemporary addition to rear of 15 Mountain Street (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

2.3 Architectural Style & Analysis

Georgian residential architecture was prevalent in Ontario from the late-eighteenth century through the mid-nineteenth century, particularly between 1780 and 1860. This style, rooted in classical proportions and symmetry, was brought to Canada by British settlers and United Empire Loyalists, and became a dominant architectural expression in early colonial settlements.

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

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

The existing c.1854 building at 15 Mountain Street in Glen Williams can best be described as a Georgian-style residential structure, retaining key features typical of this architectural style. These include a symmetrical front elevation, graduated fenestration, a neo-classical pediment above the central entrance, sidelight windows, and dual chimneys. Several other properties on the Town's Heritage Register are also identified as Georgian style, dating from the early to mid-nineteenth century. The architectural character of Glen Williams is defined by this style, with comparable examples at 504 and 510 Main Street (Figures 31 and 32), which share similarities in form, scale, materials, and design.



Figure 31: A Georgian Residence at 504 Main Street, Glen Williams. (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 32: A Georgian Residence at 510 Main Street, Glen Williams. (Google Street View 2023)

While the Frances H. Williams House at 15 Mountain Street has been modified with a modern Gothic Revival-style addition to the rear elevation, the building remains a representative example of a pre-Confederation Georgian home. Despite these alterations, it has preserved its architectural integrity and continues to stand in its original location for over 170 years at the southeast terminus of Mountain Street in Glen Williams.

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	x
Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N/A

The property at 15 Mountain Street in Glen Williams is a representative example of mid-nineteenth century Georgian residential architecture. Key features characteristic of this style that are extant include the symmetrical front elevation, gable roof, graduated fenestration, Classical detailing, and dual chimneys at either end of the roof. The structure's brick construction is laid in a common bond pattern, and it features a raised stone foundation typical of residences in this style. Despite modifications over time, the building retains the defining elements of the Georgian style, illustrating the architectural preferences of the pre-Confederation era in Ontario.

The late 19th century addition to the rear is legible from the original Georgian building yet is compatible in terms of materials, detailing, and form. The addition, with its board and batten upper floor and stucco-covered ground-floor porch, reflects the architectural evolution of the property while maintaining visual continuity with the original structure.

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	N/A

The property at 15 Mountain Street in Glen Williams is directly associated with the early European settlement of the area, and is associated in particular with the Williams family, a prominent pioneering family in the development of Glen Williams. Acquired by Benajah Williams in 1825, the property was part of the land where he established the village of Williamsburg (later Glen Williams) and developed vital milling industries that contributed to the community's growth. The existing Georgian home was constructed in 1854 by Benajah's son Charles Williams as a residence for Frances Huestis Williams, the widow of Jacob Williams. The property has also been associated with the Reid family, including Dugald Reid, a prominent Georgetown merchant, and his distant cousin William Henry Reid, a local stone mason. The Thompson family, who operated the Thompson & Wilson Beverage Company from the property, further contributed to the property's significance with its commercial use. These associations

with key figures and families in the development of Glen Williams emphasize the property's significance to the community.

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 15 Mountain Street is physically, functionally, visually and historically linked to its surroundings in its original location on Mountain Street in the community of Glen Williams. The existing building is important in defining and maintaining the character of the area through its connection to other early Georgian residential dwellings in Glen Williams and to the Williams family, including the Williams-Holt House, Alexander House, original Glen Williams Schoolhouse, and the Williams House. The existing home is relative to the scale and setback of surrounding homes and 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 15 Mountain Street in Glen Williams has physical and design, historical and associative, and contextual value and therefore meets Ontario Regulation 9/06 criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest.

The heritage attributes of the property at 15 Mountain Street are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the residential building along Mountain Street in Glen Williams;
- The scale, form, and massing of the c. 1854 two-storey Georgian-style residential building, including its shallow-pitched gable roof and twin chimneys;
- The materials, including brick laid in a common bond pattern, with a raised stone foundation;
- The front (northwest) elevation, including:
 - The original entrance location centered within the symmetrical façade at the first storey;
 - Extant rectangular window openings, including graduated fenestration;
 - Limestone sills and lintels on all window openings;
- The side (northeast) elevation, including:
 - Simple gable end featuring symmetrically placed, evenly spaced rectangular window openings;
 - Limestone sills and lintels on all extant window openings;
 - Brick chimney rising above the roofline of the gable end;
- The side (southwest) elevation, including:
 - Simple gable end featuring symmetrically placed, evenly spaced rectangular window openings;
 - Limestone sills and lintels on all extant window openings; and,
 - Brick chimney rising above the roofline of the gable end.

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The rear elevation and interiors have not been identified as heritage attributes of the property at 15 Mountain Street as part of this report.

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