

# Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

## **MOFFIT FORSTER HOUSE**

510 Main Street, Glen Williams, Town of Halton Hills

January 2025

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## 1.0 Property Description

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

## 2.0 Background

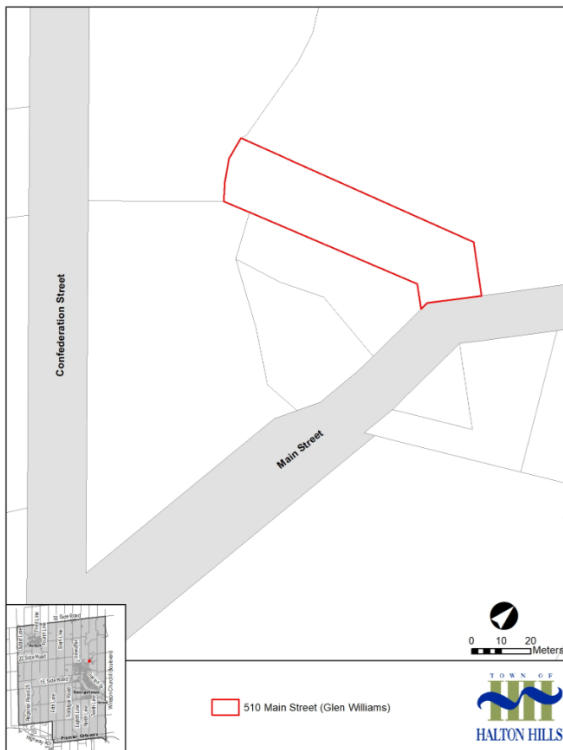


Figure 1: Location Map - 510 Main Street, Glen Williams



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

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

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

## 2.1 Historical Background

### *Indigenous History Background*

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

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

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

### *Early European Settlement and the Williams Family*

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

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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.



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

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

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

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

Benajah's other sons established equally profitable trades in the area as blacksmiths, cabinetmakers, and later, leather tanners. Benajah formally divided his Williamsburg (later known as Glen Williams) property between his second and third sons. Charles received the south-easterly 106 acres on February 4, 1842, while Jacob received the north-westerly ninety-four acres on July 24, 1843, which included the woollen mill he had established in 1839. Following the division of the property, the brothers had a village plan drafted (Figure 5).

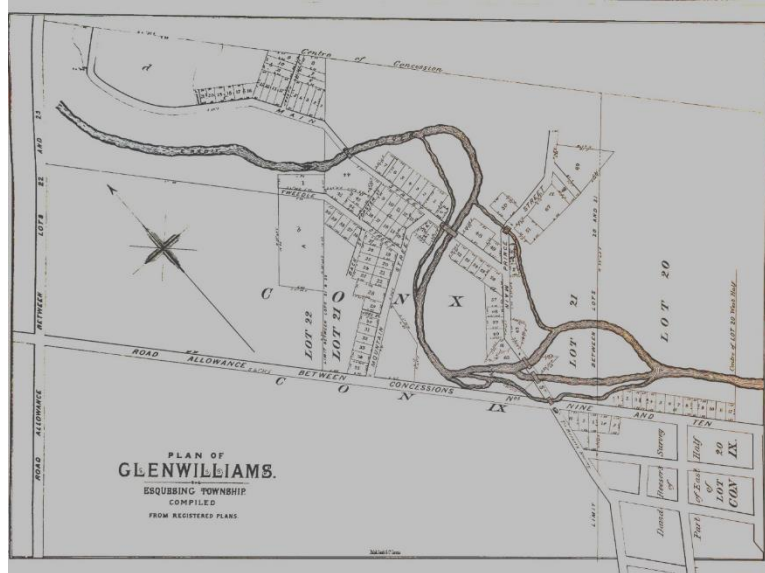


Figure 5: Glen Williams Village Plan (1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*)

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

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



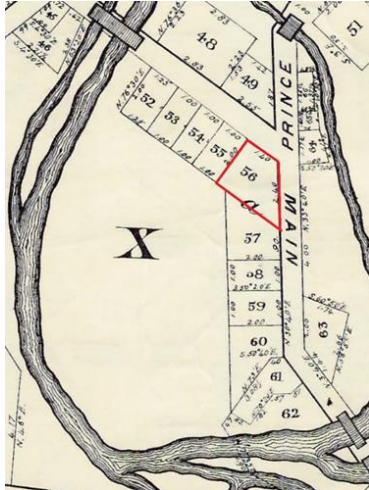


Figure 6: Lot 56 (in red) where the Williams frame house was built (1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*)



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

### *Moffit Forster and Family*

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



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



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

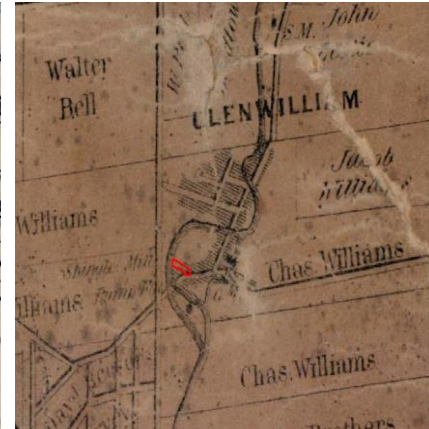


Figure 10: *Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, Canada West*, subject property outlined in red (1858)

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

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

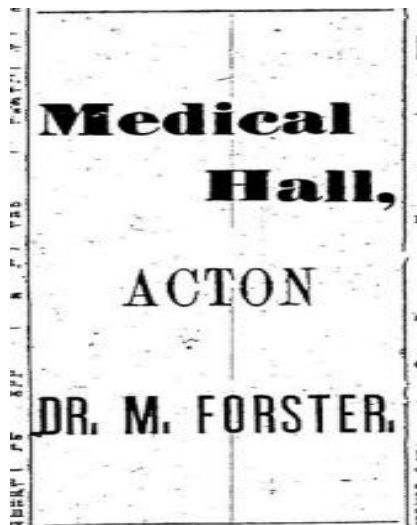


Figure 11: Forster's medical services advertised in the *Acton Free Press* (March 16, 1882, p. 1)



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

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

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

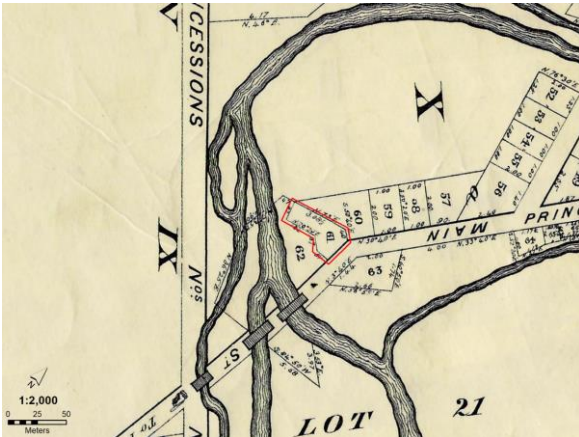


Figure 13: The subject property identified on 1877 *Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*

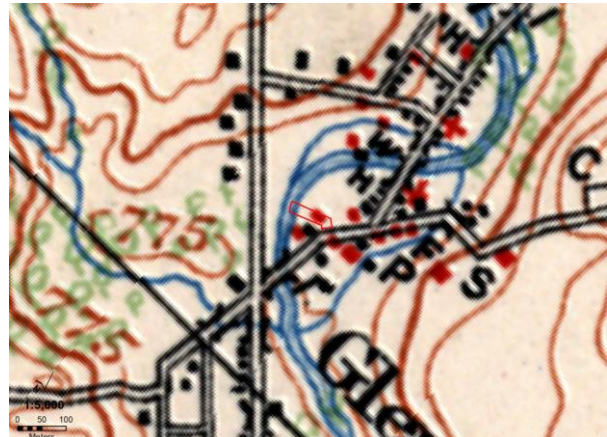


Figure 14: Subject property identified on 1909 *National Topographical Map*



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



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

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

**FOR SALE.**

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

**G. H. KENNEDY.**

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



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

### *McClure Family*

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

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

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

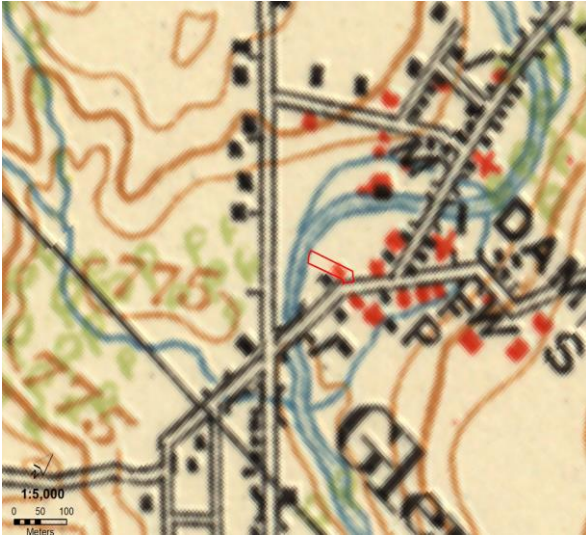


Figure 19: Subject property identified on 1919 *National Topographical Map*

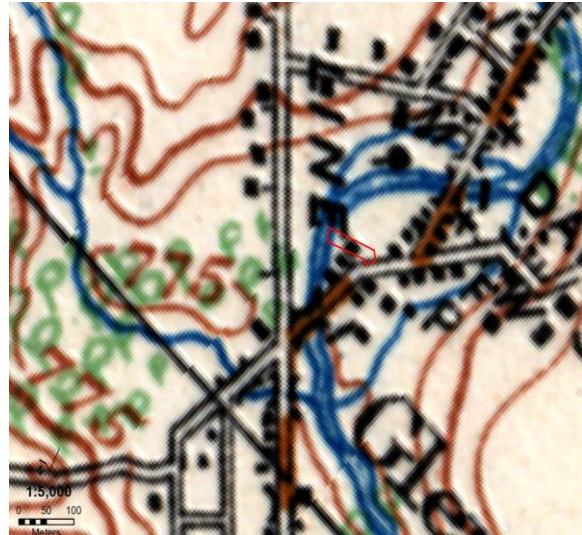


Figure 20: Subject property identified on 1931 *National Topographical Map*

### *Korzack Family*

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



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



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

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



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



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



Figure 25: Subject property identified in 1954 aerial photography

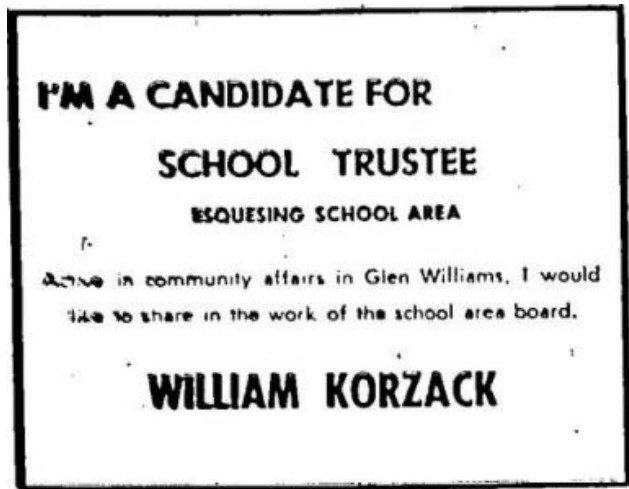


Figure 26: William Korzack runs as a school trustee (*Georgetown Herald*, December 1, 1960, p. 11)

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

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

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

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

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

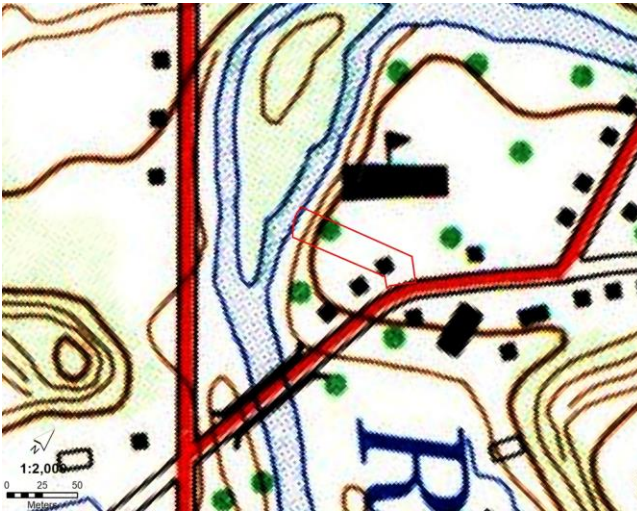


Figure 28: Subject property identified on 1974 *National Topographical Map*



Figure 29: Subject property identified in 1977 aerial photography

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

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





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



Figure 31: Subject property identified in 2011 aerial photography

## 2.2 Property & Architectural Description

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

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



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



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



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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

While the Moffit Forster House at 510 Main Street now features a modern addition to the rear elevation, the building remains an excellent example of a late-nineteenth century Georgian Revival residence in Halton Hills. It has preserved its architectural integrity and continues to stand in its original location for over 140 years on Glen Williams’ Main Street adjacent to other fine examples of the architectural style that define the Georgian streetscape of the community.

### 3.0 Description of Heritage Attributes and Evaluation Checklist

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **4.0 Summary**

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 510 Main Street, Glen Williams has physical and design, historical and associative, and contextual value and therefore meets Ontario Regulation 9/06 criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest.

The heritage attributes of the property at 510 Main Street, Glen Williams are identified as follows:

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

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

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