

# Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

## **McCallum House**

9296 Dublin Line, Scotch Block, Town of Halton Hills

January 2025

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## 1.0 Property Description

9296 Dublin Line, Scotch Block	
<b>Municipality</b>	Town of Halton Hills
<b>County or Region</b>	Region of Halton
<b>Legal Description</b>	PT LT 7, CON 1 ESQ, AS IN 290299, EXCEPT PART 1, 20R9517; T/W 255316; S/T DEBTS, IF ANY, IN 247076; HALTON HILLS/ESQUESING
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1860
<b>Original Use</b>	Residential/Farm
<b>Current Use</b>	Residential/Farm
<b>Architect/Building/Designer</b>	McCallum Family
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Georgian Farmhouse
<b>Additions/Alterations</b>	Rear Addition
<b>Heritage Status</b>	Listed on the Town's Heritage Register
<b>Recorder(s)</b>	Laura Loney with Austin Foster
<b>Report Date</b>	January 2025

## 2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 9296 Dublin Line 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*.

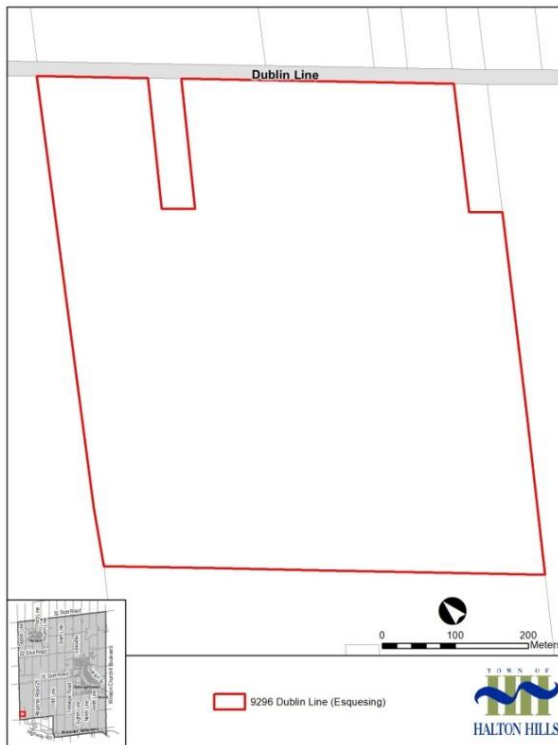


Figure 1: Location Map – 9296 Dublin Line



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 9296 Dublin Line

## 2.1 Historical Background

### *Indigenous History*

The enduring history of First Nation Peoples in Halton Hills can be traced back through time immemorial before contact with Europeans in the 1600s. Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the Credit River was central to Indigenous ways of life, supporting settlements, fisheries, horticulture, transportation, and trade. Iroquoian-speaking peoples, ancestors of the Wendat, occupied the Credit River Valley for hundreds of years until 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 Haudenosaunée around 1649-50 amid the conflicts that arose between European colonial powers and their First Nation allies. The Mississaugas (part of the Anishinaabe Nation) arrived in southern Ontario in the 1690s, settling in two groups along the north shore of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The western group, occupying the area between Toronto and Lake Erie, became known as the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. Until the early 19th century, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation followed a seasonal cycle of movement and resource harvesting along the Credit River (Missinnihe, meaning “trusting creek”), and other rivers. In the winter months, extended family groups hunted in the Halton Hills area, travelling south towards the mouth of the river in the spring for the salmon run. The Mississaugas’ fisheries and traditional economies were diminished 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.<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.

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

In 1819, the Crown established a land grant initiative in what is now the Halton region, aiming to attract settlers to the area. This program drew a significant number of Scottish immigrants, many of whom established homesteads in the southwestern part of Esquesing Township. Initially known as the "Scotch Settlement," this area later came to be referred to as the "Scotch Block."

James McLean received the Crown patent for the eastern 100 acres of Lot 7, Concession 1, Esquesing in 1834. In February 1839, the property was sold to Duncan McCallum (1800–1883). A cabinetmaker and carpenter by trade, McCallum married Susan Menzies (1801–1876) in Kenmore, Scotland, in May 1828. The couple had their first three children—Finlay (1829–1908), James (1830–1911), and Margaret (1832–1916)—before emigrating to Canada to establish a farm.

In 1833, the McCallums travelled to North America with Duncan's parents, Finlay McCallum (1764–1833) and Christina McCallum (1765-c.1835), and five of his siblings: Archibald (1802–1880), Margaret (1804–1889), Isabella (1810–1892), Finlay McCallum Jr. (1813–1881), and Janet (1815–1904). Disembarking in New York in the summer of 1833, the family traveled first to Toronto, then to Esquesing Township where they settled on the subject property by 1834. Duncan likely leased the property from James McLean before formally purchasing it in 1839. Finlay McCallum Sr. died in late 1833 shortly after the family's arrival in Canada, and the children remained in Toronto with Finlay Jr. and Janet for some time before joining their parents in Scotch Block.



Figure 3: Duncan and Susan McCallum c. 1870s (McCallum Family Tree, MHS via Ancestry)



Figure 4: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan



Figure 5: Duncan McCallum (McColl, J. Records and Memories of Boston Church of the Scotch Block)

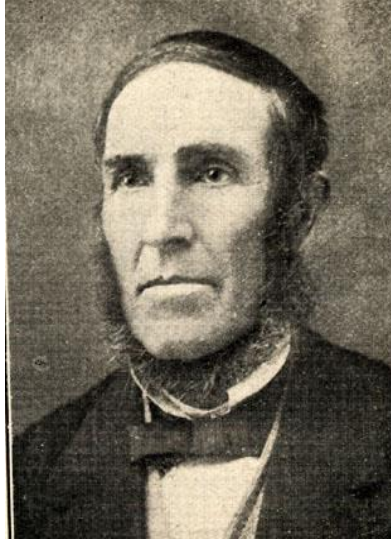


Figure 6: Finlay McCallum, c.1870. (Milton Historical Society 1690)



Figure 7: Jane McCallum (née Laidlaw), c.1860s (Milton Historical Society 4916)

After spending two years as a teacher in Toronto, Finlay McCallum Jr. (1813–1881) relocated to Halton, initially living on Lot 7, Concession 1, with Duncan and his family. While residing on the subject property, Finlay worked as a farmer, however, by 1848 he had relocated to Milton where he was employed as a teacher. In October 1850, Finlay married Jane Laidlaw (1830–1906), and from 1852 to 1875, the couple had eleven children. By 1860, he was serving as Deputy Registrar and County Treasurer, roles he held until his death in 1881. In 1861, Finlay ran for general election to parliament but was defeated by John White by 331 votes. In 1866, Finlay purchased a farm on Lots 3 and 4, Concession 1, in Esquesing Township, where he lived for the remainder of his life. In 1871, Duncan and Finlay purchased the 200-acre parcel at Lot 12, Concession 7, Nassagaweya. Another brother, Archibald McCallum, also briefly lived on Lot 7, Concession 1, with Duncan and Finlay before purchasing parts of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 2, in 1845.



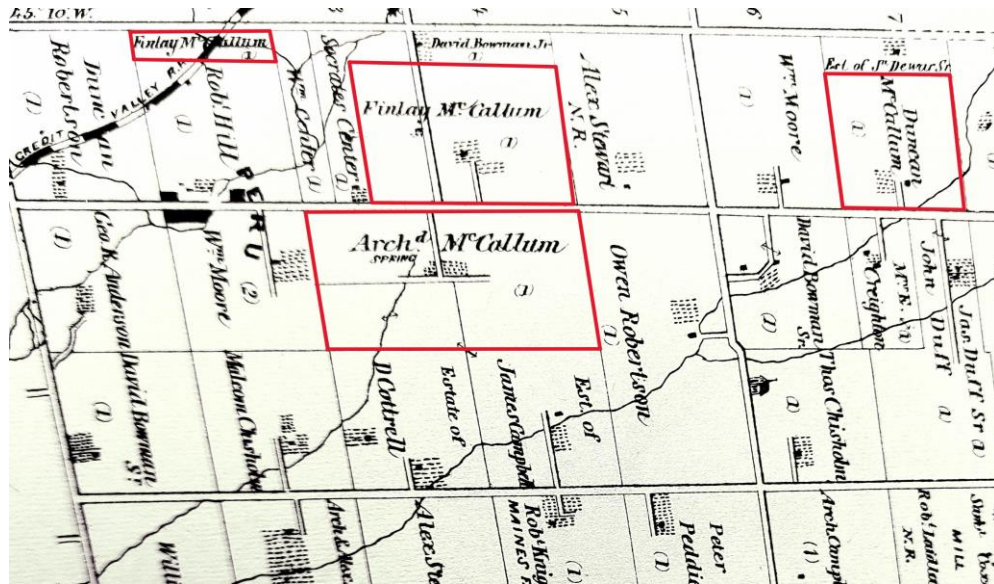


Figure 8: Esquensing properties of the McCallum brothers identified on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*

While living on the subject property, Duncan and Susan McCallum raised seven children: Finlay (1829–1908), James (1830–1911), Margaret (1832–1916), Christian (1834–1896), Katharyn (1839–1921), Isabella (1841–1919), and John (1844–1930). The 1861, 1871, and 1881 censuses list Duncan as a farmer operating on his own account, with his sons assisting as farmhands.

Duncan was an active member of the greater Scotch Block community, particularly in its religious life. He served as a church elder in the late 1850s and throughout the 1860s. In March 1866, he was appointed chair of the committee responsible for the construction of Boston Presbyterian Church (completed in 1868), with James Smith of Toronto engaged as the architect. Duncan also served as superintendent and foreman carpenter, overseeing the church's construction. The existing residence on the subject property was constructed around this time and is documented on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*. The *Atlas* also depicts an orchard located to the south of the driveway.

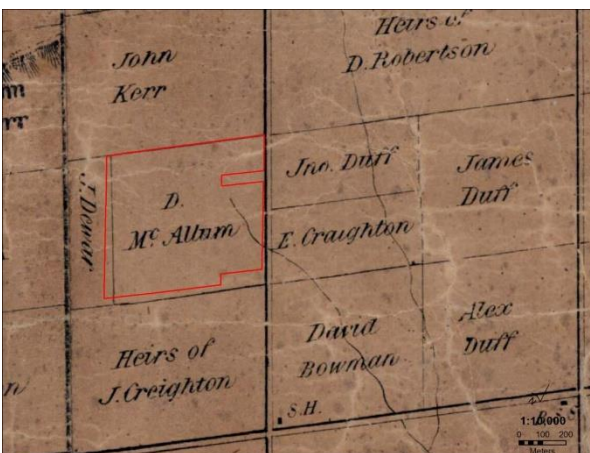


Figure 9: Subject property identified on Tremaine's 1858 *Map of the County of Halton*

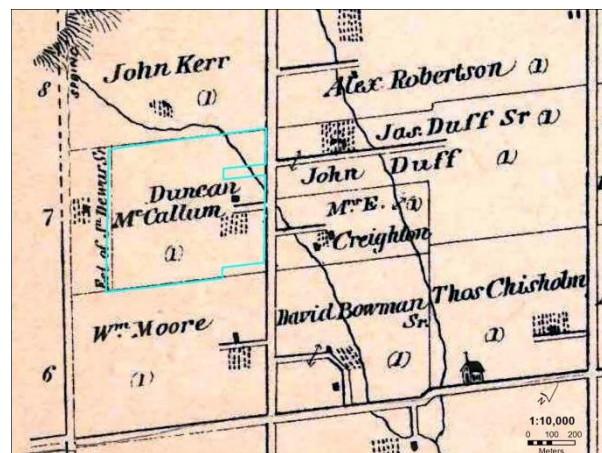


Figure 10: Subject property identified on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*

At 43 years old, Duncan and Susan McCallum's eldest son, Finlay (1829–1908), married 20-year-old Catherine McDougall (1852–1930) in April 1872, and the couple lived on the subject property throughout their marriage. Finlay had been farming the property alongside his father since their arrival in Canada. Finlay and Catherine raised nine children on the property: Catherine (1872–1941), Susan (1874–1943), Margaret (1876–1956), Duncan James (1879–1952), John Finlay (1882–1947), Jane (1883–1973), Jennie (b. 1884), Janet Myrtle (1887–1969), and Neil (1890–1965). Susan McCallum died in 1876, followed by Duncan in September 1883 at the age of 82. In winter of that year, the property was transferred to Finlay McCallum by probate of Duncan's will.

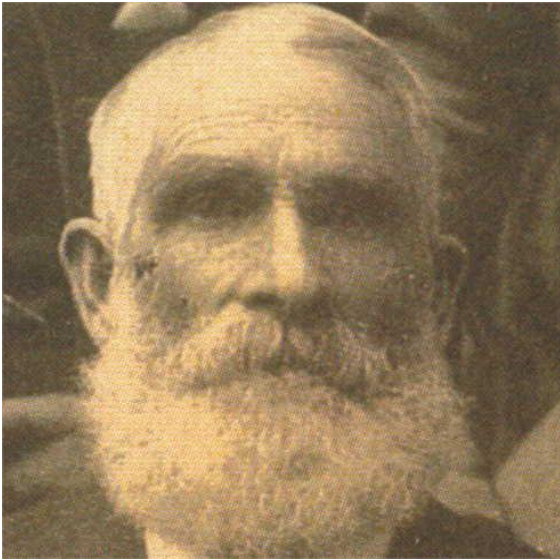


Figure 11: Finlay McCallum c.1890 (Milton Historical Society 6067)



Figure 12: A c.1890-1900 photograph of the McCallum Family. Back row - Catherine, John, Susan, Duncan, Margaret. Centre row - (Mother) Catherine, Jane and (Father) Finlay. Front row - Myrtle and Neil (Milton Historical Society 6067)

Finlay McCallum and his wife Catherine McDougall McCallum farmed the subject property with their children until Finlay's death in 1908. The property was subsequently transferred to Catherine, who continued living on the property for the remainder of her life. During this time, their youngest son, Neil McCallum (1890–1965), assumed responsibility for farming the land.

In 1914, the property was transferred from Catherine McDougall McCallum to her son Neil McCallum (1890–1965). Neil married Margaret Matthew Pryde (1900–1969) in February 1923, and the couple had two children: Finlay Alexander McCallum (1924–2012) and Margaret Elizabeth McCallum (1927–1992). Neil and his son Finlay farmed the subject property throughout the early twentieth century. Catherine McDougall McCallum lived on the property with Neil and his family until her death in 1930. Neil supplemented his income during the winters by working for the Barnes Investigating Bureau from 1959 to 1963, in factories in Milton, and as a gateman at the Kelso Conservation Area. Neil was also involved in the local community, maintaining the McCallum family's long-standing connection with Boston Presbyterian Church and serving as a Black Knight of the Milton Loyal Orange Lodge.



Figure 13: Neil McCallum c. 1930s (McCallum Family Tree, MHS via Ancestry)



Figure 14: A c.1938 photograph of Ligny School students. Margaret Elizabeth McCallum (1927–1992) is the second figure from right in the middle row (Milton Historical Society 6801)

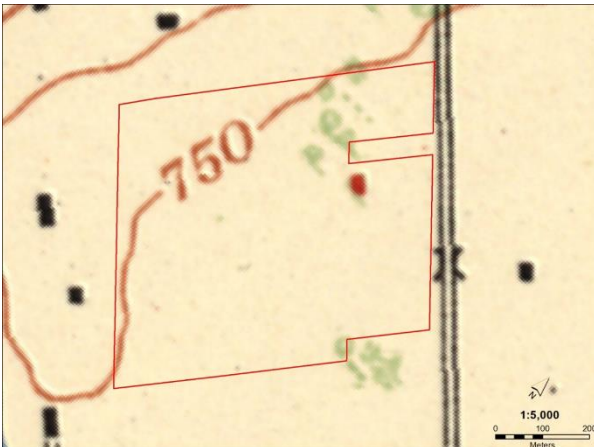


Figure 15: Subject property identified on the 1909 *National Topographic Map*

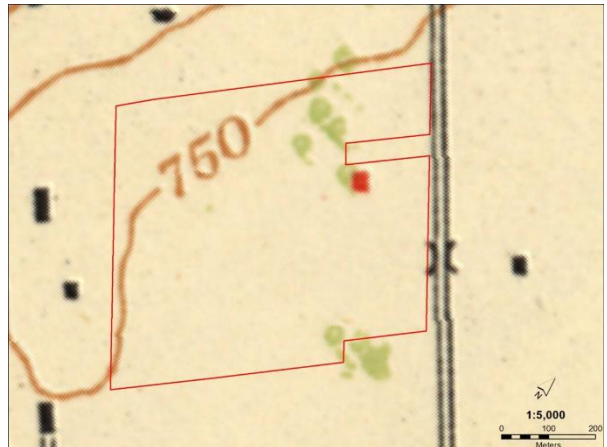


Figure 16: Subject property identified on the 1918 *National Topographic Map*



Figure 17: Subject property identified on the 1929 *National Topographic Map*

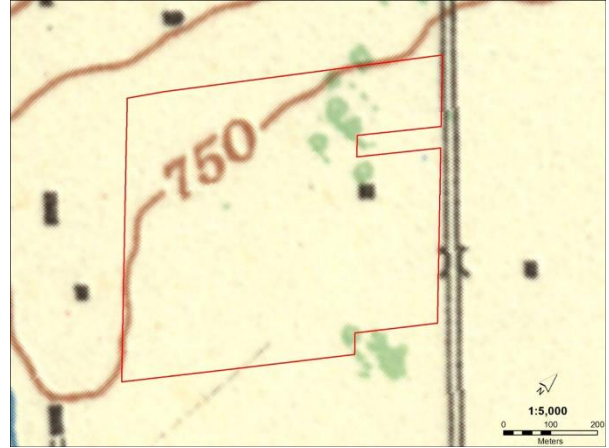


Figure 18: Subject property identified on the 1938 *National Topographic Map*

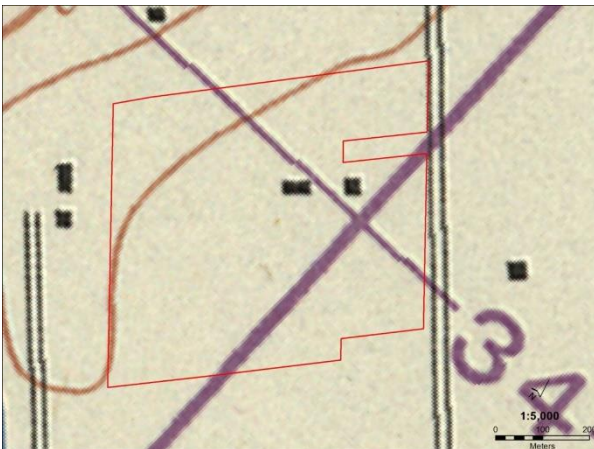


Figure 19: Subject property identified on the 1942 *National Topographic Map*; a new structure is identified to the rear of the original residence within the subject property.

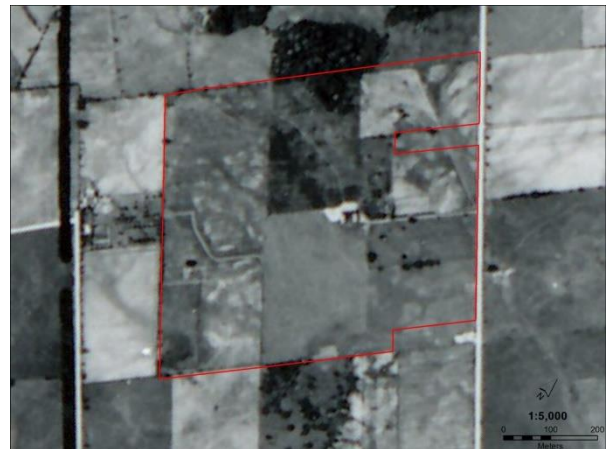


Figure 20: Subject property identified in 1954 aerial photography

In 1965, Neil McCallum (1890–1965) died in Milton following the sudden onset of an illness. Shortly before her own death in 1969, his wife, Margaret Matthew Pryde McCallum, transferred ownership of the subject property to their only son, Finlay Alexander McCallum (1924–2012), and his wife, Nessie Elizabeth Rhoda McCallum (1929–2013), in 1968. This marked the fourth generation of McCallum family ownership of the property. Finlay and Nessie were succeeded by their children—Finlay, Janet (May), and Susan—the fifth generation of the McCallum family to own the property. As of the finalization of this report, the property has recently been sold, bringing an end to 185 years of McCallum family ownership.

9296 Dublin Line| PT LT 7, CON 1 ESQ, AS IN 290299, EXCEPT PART 1, 20R9517; T/W 255316; S/T DEBTS, IF ANY, IN 247076; HALTON HILLS/ESQUESING

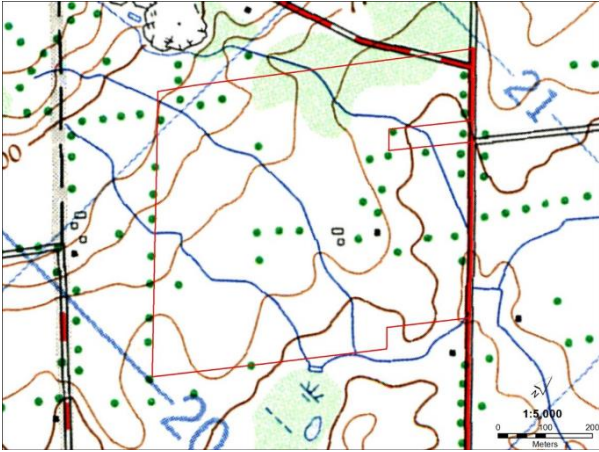


Figure 21: Subject property identified on the 1974 *National Topographic Map*



Figure 22: Subject property identified in 1999 aerial photography



Figure 23: Subject property identified in 2015 aerial photography



Figure 24: Subject property identified in 2023 aerial photography

## 2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The property at 9296 Dublin Line is located along the southwest side of Dublin Line, just north of Steeles Avenue in the Township of Esquesing within in the Town of Halton Hills. The property is primarily composed of agricultural fields, with a residence and associated buildings located in the centre of the parcel, accessed via a long driveway from Dublin Line. The property primarily consists of farm fields, while the house is located amongst mature vegetation at the end of a long drive. No additional farm-related outbuildings are extant within the subject property although there is a modern house to the rear (southwest) of the existing farmhouse.



Figure 25: Looking towards the subject property from Dublin Line (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 26: Looking towards the subject property from Dublin Line (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The existing residential building on the subject property is a one-and-a-half storey, pre-Confederation stone farmhouse in the Georgian Revival style with gable roof and stone foundation and one-storey rear addition, constructed by the McCallum family.

The front (southeast) elevation is balanced with a central entrance within a flatheaded opening, with sidelights and transom. A stone lintel is located above the entrance. Two symmetrically placed flatheaded window openings are located on either side of the entrance with stone sills and lintels. The projecting eaves include wooden dentils beneath the wooden soffit.



Figure 27: Front (southeast) elevation of the Duncan McCallum House (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The southwest elevation of the existing residential building features a single flatheaded angular window opening with stone sill and lintel at the first storey and smaller symmetrically placed flat-headed window openings with stone sills and lintels and wooden shutters at the upper storey beneath the gable peak and abutted by returning eaves; wooden dentils are featured beneath the eaves. A stone chimney is located above the roofline at either end.



Figure 28: Partial southwest elevation of the Duncan McCallum House (Courtesy of Avison Young)

A one-storey stone addition with shed roof and central brick chimney is located towards the rear with two single flat-headed window openings and a larger middle section featuring siding and a contemporary door opening.



Figure 29: Side (southwest) elevation of the Duncan McCallum House (Courtesy of Avison Young)

### 2.3 Architectural Style & Comparative analysis

Georgian-style architecture was brought to Canada by United Empire Loyalists and people emigrating from Great Britain. The style was used throughout the province primarily between the 1780s and 1860s, replacing the log homes of these early settlers. According to John Blumenson's *Ontario Architecture: A Guide to Styles and Building Terms, 1784 to the Present*, the Georgian and Georgian revival styles are defined by their balanced composition, restrained ornamentation, and minimal detailing, focusing on symmetry, simplicity and solidity, and characterized by a formal arrangement of façades with some classical detailing.

The existing c.1860s residential building on the subject property can be best described as a Georgian Revival farmhouse. The home's stone construction rectangular form, five-bay primary elevation, end-gable roof, and centered single door entrance with shallow transom and sidelights are all features characteristic of the style.

The residence at 9296 Dublin Line shares several defining characteristics with other contemporary rural residences in the region, including scale, form, massing, materials, and architectural style. A notable example is the c.1860s Georgian-Revival style residence at 8350 Esquesing Line (Figure 31), which features squared cut ashlar masonry, a five-bay primary elevation, rectangular window openings with stone sills and lintels, sidelights and a transom at the central entrance, projecting eaves, a gable roof, and twin chimneys at the gable ends.

Another example, located directly southeast of the subject property at 9104 Dublin Line (Lot 6, Concession 1) (Figure 32), is a c.1870s Gothic Revival-style residence. While differing slightly in architectural character, it shares several elements with the subject property, including squared cut ashlar masonry, a five-bay front elevation, rectangular window openings with stone sills and lintels, sidelights and a transom at the central entrance, projecting eaves, a gable roof, and twin chimneys at the gable ends. These shared characteristics reinforce the architectural coherence and regional identity of rural residences in Scotch Block in the mid-nineteenth century.





Figure 30: The c.1860s Georgian Revival farmhouse located at 8350 Esquesing Line (Google Streetview 2022)



Figure 31: The c.1870s Gothic Revival farmhouse located on Lot 6, Concession 1 at 9401 Dublin Line (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

## 2.4 Farmstead Analysis

The farmstead analysis provides an overview of the existing structures on the property typical to historic Ontario Farmsteads. The evaluation below helps identify the existing structures on the subject property, determine their date of construction, and confirm landscaping features. The farmstead analysis for the subject property can be found in the tables below.

Historic Ontario Farmstead Feature	Existing (Y/N)	Comments
A. Farmhouse	<b>Y</b>	The existing c.1860s farmhouse is extant within the subject property.
B. Barn	<b>N</b>	There are no farm-related outbuildings or barns within the subject property.
C. Outbuildings	<b>N</b>	There are no farm-related outbuildings or barns within the subject property.
D. Silo	<b>N</b>	There are no silos within the subject property.
E. Entrance Driveway Framed by Vegetation	<b>N</b>	The existing driveway features two small deciduous trees on either side of the drive adjacent to the right of way, and there are some mature trees surrounding the existing house. However, the existing driveway is not tree-lined.
F. Front-yard Mature Trees	<b>N</b>	The existing driveway features two small deciduous trees on either side of the drive

<b>Historic Ontario Farmstead Feature</b>	<b>Existing (Y/N)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
		adjacent to the right of way, however they are not mature.
G. Rear Fields	<b>Y</b>	The subject property features agricultural fields surrounding the original c.1860s residence.
H. Drive Lines	<b>N</b>	The driveway accessed from Dublin Line remains the only drive within the subject property.
I. Rear Woodlot	<b>Somewhat</b>	There is no woodlot located at the rear of the property, however there is a woodlot along the northwest property line which may have been the historic woodlot for the property.
J. Windrows along Property Edge	<b>Y</b>	The property features several windrows along the property lines and within the subject property.
K. Orchard	<b>N</b>	There are no orchards extant within the subject property; the orchard shown in early 1870s mapping is no longer extant.
<b>Historic Ontario Farmstead Feature</b>		
<b>Additional Criteria for Consideration</b>	<b>Existing (Y/N)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Early Settlement/Pre-1867	<b>Y</b>	The subject property was settled by the McCallum family pre-Confederation, with the existing stone residence constructed c.1860.
Structures of Individual Architectural Significance	<b>Y</b>	The existing pre-Confederation Georgian Revival farmhouse remains a significant feature of the subject property.
Intact Collection of Typological Features	<b>N</b>	The c.1860s farmhouse remains an isolated feature of the former farm complex.
Within a Rural Area/Adjacent to other In-tact Farmsteads	<b>Somewhat</b>	The subject property remains within a rural area, however the landscape is continuously changing. A golf course is located directly across from the subject property, and the area to the south includes industrial and commercial properties. Residential infill on severed lots of former farms is located along the

		northwest side of Dublin Line just north of James Snow Parkway.
Site Development Pressure	<b>N</b>	The subject property is located within the Niagara Escarpment Control Area and within the Greenbelt.

The subject property has retained some elements that are typical of historic Ontario farmsteads, including the original c.1860s farmhouse, agricultural fields, windrows, and a woodlot along the northwest property line. However, there are no longer any associated outbuildings, including a barn, silo, or other agricultural facilities extant within the subject property. Additionally, the property is located within a changing broader context, with no in-tact historic farmsteads adjacent to the property and an evolving commercial, industrial, and residential context in the general area. The significant feature of the subject property remains the original farmhouse set back within the subject property within an agricultural setting. There is limited to no development pressure on the site which is subject to protection through the Niagara Escarpment Commission and is located within protected Greenbelt lands.

### 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.

<b>Design or Physical Value</b>	
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 9296 Dublin Line has physical and design value as an early example of a stone Georgian farmhouse in the historic Scotch Block community in the Town of Halton Hills. The one-and-a-half storey pre-confederation farmhouse features a cut ashlar stone façade, rectangular form, and end-gable roof. Typical to the Georgian architectural style, the front façade features a five-bay primary elevation, with a central entrance flanked by shallow sidelights and a transom, surrounded by a stone sill and lintel. Throughout the exterior are flatheaded window openings with stone lintels and sills, with few remaining wood shutters. On all elevations, painted wooden dentil detailing can be found beneath the eaves. Two stone chimneys exist directly above the roofline on both side elevations.

<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 9296 Dublin Line has historical and associative value due to its 185-year history and association with the McCallum Family. The existing pre-confederation c.1860s house was constructed by Duncan McCallum, who was a farmer and cabinet maker in Halton. Originally from Breadalbane, Perthshire, Scotland, Duncan immigrated to Halton in 1833. During his time in the community, Duncan was the on the committee overseeing the construction of Boston Presbyterian Church from 1866 to 1869 and was the superintendent during the building process. Duncan's son, Finlay McCallum (1829–1908), and his wife, Catherine McDougall McCallum (1852–1930), inherited the subject property in 1883, where they farmed with their children until Finlay's death in 1908. The property was subsequently transferred to their youngest son, Neil McCallum (1890–1965), in 1914. Neil continued to farm the subject property while undertaking various off-season roles, including working for Barnes Investigating Bureau from 1959 to 1963, at local factories in Milton, and as a gateman at Kelso Conservation Area. Neil was also an active member of the Boston Presbyterian Church and served as a Black Knight in the Milton Loyal Orange Lodge. In 1968, ownership of the subject property passed to Neil's son, Finlay Alexander McCallum (1924–2012), and his wife, Nessie Elizabeth Rhoda McCallum (1929–2013), marking the fourth generation of McCallum ownership. They were succeeded by their children—Finlay, Janet (May), and Susan—who became the fifth generation of the McCallum family to own the property.

Following the recent sale of the property, McCallum family ownership concluded after nearly two centuries.

<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 9296 Dublin Line has contextual value as it serves to maintain and support the rural character of the surrounding area in the historic Scotch Block community in the Town of Halton Hills. The existing farmhouse, surrounded by agricultural fields since its settlement in the mid-nineteenth century, is physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings. The residence on the subject property shares several defining characteristics with other contemporary rural residences in the region, including scale, form, massing, materials, and architectural style. The farmhouse has not been identified as landmark due to its deep setback from Dublin Line and modest size, however it remains distinct in its detailing and construction as the surrounding rural context of the area changes.

#### **4.0 Summary**

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 9296 Dublin Line 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 9296 Dublin Line are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing c.1860s farmhouse along Dublin Line in the Town of Halton Hills;
- The scale, form, and massing of the one-and-a-half storey Georgian farmhouse with gable roof with wooden soffits and dentils, stone chimneys, and stone foundation;
- The materials, including cut ashlar stone construction, stone lintels and sills, wooden door surround with transom and sidelights, and wooden dentils and soffits along the roofline;
- On the front (southeast) elevation:
  - The central entrance with wooden transom window and sidelights, and stone lintel and sill;
  - Flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels;
- On the side (southwest) elevation:
  - Flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels; and,
- On the side (northeast) elevation:
  - Flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels.

The one-storey addition, rear elevation, and interiors have not been identified as attributes as part of this report.

## 5.0 Sources

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