

# Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

## **Creighton-Moore Farmhouse**

9104 Dublin Line, Scotch Block, Town of Halton Hills

January 2025

### **Project Personnel**

#### **Report Authors**

Austin Foster, MA  
Cultural Heritage Assistant

with

Laura Loney, MPlan, MCIP, CAHP, RPP  
Manager of Heritage Planning

#### **Historical Research**

Austin Foster  
Laura Loney

#### **Field Review**

Austin Foster  
Laura Loney

#### **Report Preparation**

Austin Foster  
Laura Loney

#### **Mapping Graphics:**

Rehan Waheed, MA  
Planning Data Analyst

#### **Report Reviewers:**

Caylee MacPherson, CAHP Intern  
Planner – Development Review & Heritage

Bronwyn Parker  
Director of Planning Policy

John Linhardt  
Commissioner of Planning & Development

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## 1.0 Property Description

9104 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 6, CON 1 ESQ, PT 1, 20R6771, EXCEPT PT 1, 20R14515 & PT 1 EXP. PLAN HR1262463 TOWN OF HALTON
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1872
<b>Original Use</b>	Residential
<b>Current Use</b>	Residential
<b>Architect/Building/Designer</b>	William Moore
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Ontario Gothic Cottage
<b>Additions/Alterations</b>	Contemporary rear addition
<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

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 9104 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*.

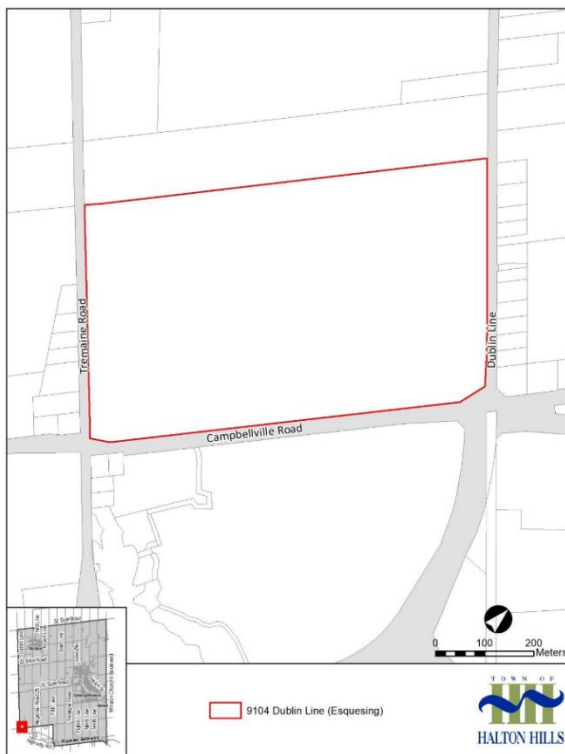


Figure 1: Location Map – 9104 Dublin Line

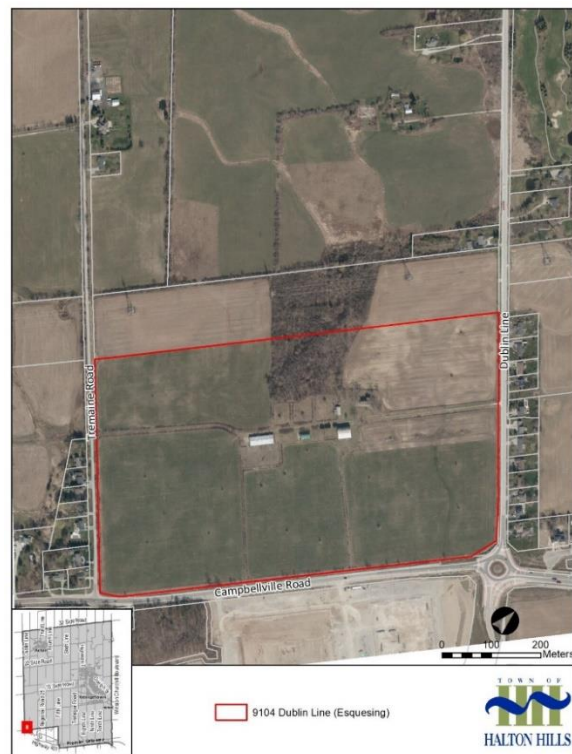


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 9104 Dublin Line

## 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 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 1649-1650 amid the conflicts that arose between European colonial powers and their First Nation allies. The Mississaugas (part of the Anishinaabe Nation) arrived in southern Ontario in the 1690s, settling in two groups along the north shore of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The western group, occupying the area between Toronto and Lake Erie, became known as the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. Until the early 19th century, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation followed a seasonal cycle of movement and resource harvesting along the Credit River (Missinnihe, meaning “trusting creek”), and other rivers. In the winter months, extended family groups hunted in the Halton Hills area, travelling south towards the mouth of the river in the spring for the salmon run. The Mississaugas’ fisheries and traditional economies were diminished because of increased Euro-colonial settlement, leading to a state of impoverishment and dramatic population decline.

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

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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.

John Creighton I (c.1780-1851), a Scottish immigrant from Ettrick, settled in Scotch Block in 1819 with his wife, Janet Creighton (née Forbes) (1790-1824). Shortly after their arrival, their son, John Creighton II (1819-1856), was born. The family initially settled on the northeastern half of Lot 7, Concession 2, Esquesing. Between 1820 and 1823, Creighton cleared the densely forested property, constructing a log cabin on the southwestern corner of the parcel and preparing the land for agricultural cultivation. In December 1821, Creighton and other local Scottish settlers petitioned the Crown for an extension of time to pay the patent and survey fees associated with their land grants. The petition was approved, and on October 25, 1824, Creighton was granted the patent for the 100 acres of Lot 7, Concession 2. In January 1832, he was deeded an additional 100 acres of the western half of the property.

By May 1835, Creighton had sold 150 acres of his original property to John Duff, retaining a 50-acre parcel containing his house and barn. He subsequently moved his agricultural operations to the subject property within Lot 6, Concession 1, Esquesing, reinvesting the profits from the sale of Lot 7 to expand his farming capabilities. Preparation for cultivation on the subject property had begun between 1830 and 1834 while Creighton still lived on his original property. Lot 6, Concession 1 had been patented by the Crown to the Canada Company on July 9, 1829, and Creighton officially acquired the deed for the 120-acre parcel in February 1835, though the transaction was not registered until January 1845.

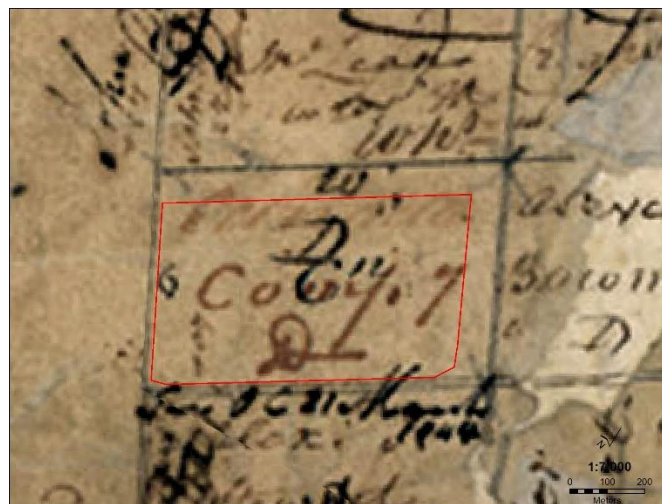


Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan

John Creighton was an active and influential member of the local Presbyterian Church. Creighton contributed significantly to the construction of the first church in the Scotch Block, near the site of the present Boston Presbyterian Church (built in 1868), as well as the establishment of the Presbyterian cemetery. During the early years of European settlement in the region, congregants gathered in their homes for worship. The first service in the Scotch Block was conducted by Rev. William Jenkins in June 1820 on Andrew Laidlaw's farm at Lot 6, Concession 4; a tree stump served as a pulpit, and congregants sat on logs.

While these informal arrangements sufficed during the initial years of settlement, the growing congregation soon required a permanent place of worship. A committee was formed to establish a formal meeting place, including notable community members such as John Stirrett, James Laidlaw, Robert Shortreed, George Barbour, Thomas Barbour, George Darling, James Frazer, and John Creighton. According to church meeting notes dated March 5, 1824, Creighton was serving as a trustee when land



was acquired from Andrew Laidlaw to construct a meetinghouse and burial ground for the Presbyterian settlers. That same year, Creighton's wife Janet died at the age of 44.

Construction of the meetinghouse began in 1825 but was not completed until 1835. By 1832, Creighton had become a church elder, serving alongside Thomas Barbour, Andrew Laidlaw, and John Burns. He was present for the induction of the church's first minister, Rev. Peter Ferguson, on April 11, 1832. In 1844, under the ministry of Rev. William Rintoul, the church was named "Boston Presbyterian" in honor of Rev. Thomas Boston, a theologian from the parish of Ettrick, Scotland, where both Rintoul and Creighton originated. John Creighton remained an active and committed member of the church community until his death in 1851.



Figure 4: The first Presbyterian Meeting House built on Lot 6, Concession 4, c. 1864 (*The North Halton Compass*, 30 June 2000, p. 10)

In January 1841, at the age of 22, John Creighton II (1819-1856) purchased the subject property from his 60-year-old father. The family continued to live together on Lot 7, Concession 2, with the elder Creighton remaining active in local and church affairs and the younger farming the subject property. Around 1843, John Creighton II married Catharine Alexander (1819-1855), a fellow Scottish settler and member of the same church. Catharine was the daughter of stone mason Adam Alexander (1780-1867) and Margaret Mortimer (1781-1851) who had emigrated to Ancaster from Aberdeenshire in 1826. Notably, Alexander worked on the construction of Dundurn Castle in Hamilton, built for Allan McNabb between 1832 and 1835. The family moved from Ancaster to settle in Scotch Block in 1836. Catherine and John had four children: Margaret (b. 1844), Janet "Jennie" (1847-1930), John Creighton III (1849-1939), and Elizabeth "Elsie" (1851-1942). Catherine died suddenly in 1855 at 36 years old and John died the following year at 37 years old.





Figure 5: Catharine Alexander Creighton (1819-1855) c.1850 (Milton Historical Society, via Ancestry, 2013)

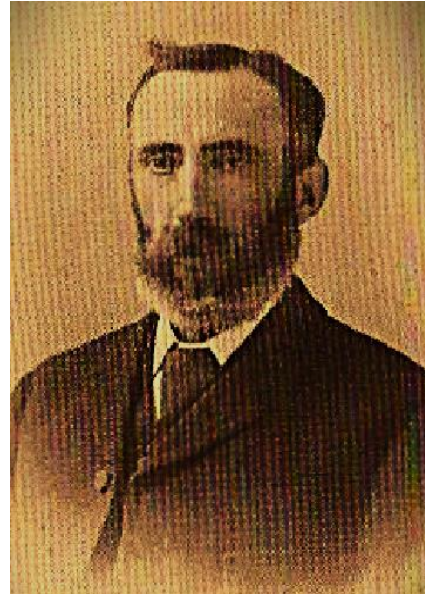


Figure 6: John Creighton II (1819-1856) c.1850 (Milton Historical Society, via Ancestry, 2013)

In 1856, the subject property was transferred through probate of will to John Creighton III (1849-1939) along with Lot 7, Concession 2, and other properties valued at \$3,000. At the time of his inheritance, John was only seven years old. Consequently, Margaret, John, Janet, and Elizabeth moved to the Adam Alexander farmstead to live with their mother's family. While the 1858 Tremaine map records the owners of Lot 6, Concession 1 as "the heirs of J. Creighton," various tenants, including James Anderson and Adam Alexander II, farmed the subject property from 1856 to 1870. By 1861, the children had likely returned to their family home on Lot 7, Concession 2 as the census records them as a single family living together in a one-and-a-half storey stone house headed by 12-year-old John and 17-year-old Margaret. Following Margaret's marriage to Malcom McKinnon, Margaret left the family home around 1870. The 1871 census lists John Creighton III as a 22-year-old farmer living with his sisters Janet and Elizabeth.

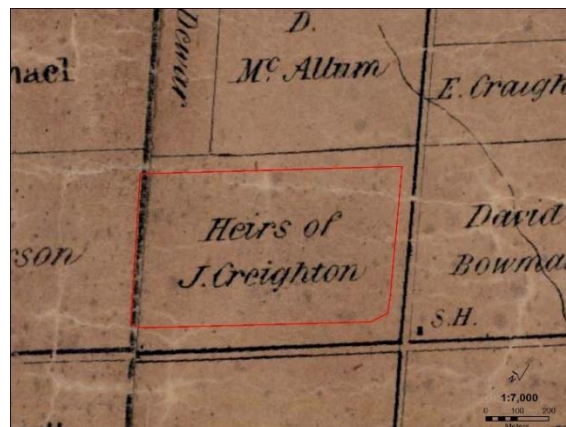


Figure 7: Subject property identified on Tremaine's 1858 Map of the County of Halton, Canada West

In the spring of 1872, John Creighton III married Agnes McCallum (1854-1945) and the couple settled in the Creighton family home on Lot 7, Concession 2, selling the subject property in July of that same year.

Elizabeth and Janet would each marry and relocate over the following decade, while John and Agnes remained in the family home until selling the property to Finlay McCallum in December 1879 and relocating to Milton.

Janet married Malcolm Chisholm (1840-1912). Their grandson, James Lloyd Chisholm (1911-1992), son of their eldest son Leonard William Chisholm (1874-1953), would later purchase the subject property in 1941. John and Agnes had several children, including John "Jack" Creighton IV (1873-1958), Jean (1875-1945), Finlay (1876-1934), James "Jim" (1878-1944), Catherine (1880-1968), Janet (1883-1958), Elsie Margaret (1887-1897), and Agnes (1890-1968).



Figure 8: Malcolm and Jennie (Creighton) Chisholm family c.1890. Standing, rear: Francis, Elsie, Leonard. Front: Adam, Jennie, Olive, Malcolm, Catherine (Chisholm Family Tree, MHS via Ancestry 2013)

### *The Moore Family*

In July 1872, William Moore Jr. (1841–1924) purchased the subject property from John Creighton III for \$1226. Moore was a descendent of a United Empire Loyalist, David Moore (1775–1884) and his son, William Moore Sr. (1805–1890), who immigrated with his father to Scotch Block in 1819. Like John Creighton, David Moore also contributed to the construction of the Boston Presbyterian Church and cemetery. His contributions are noted in the minutes for a meeting on March 5, 1824. William Moore Sr., who owned and farmed Lots 12 and 13, Concession 3, Esquesing, is also mentioned in the Boston Presbyterian Church records. Between 1835 and 1845, he occupied seats and contributed to the financial support of the church, according to entries in the Treasurer's books.

William Moore Jr. was born and raised on his father's farm in Scotch Block, working as a farmhand until his marriage to Isabella Kerr Moore (1840–1928) in 1871. The following year, William and Isabella



purchased and moved to the subject property, where they established a modest sheep farm. During their early years on the property, the existing Gothic Revival stone residence was constructed. While living at the subject property, William and Isabella had two children: William Burnett “Burnie” Moore (1875–1949) and John Kerr Moore (1878–1960). The 1901, 1911, and 1921 censuses document the family residing together on the property, listing both sons as farmhands.



Figure 9: Subject property identified on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*



Figure 10: The congregation of the old United-Presbyterian Church at Mansewood featuring members of the Chisholm, Elliott, Creighton, Bowman, Scott, Alexander and Moore families. c. 1880. (MHS 5593)

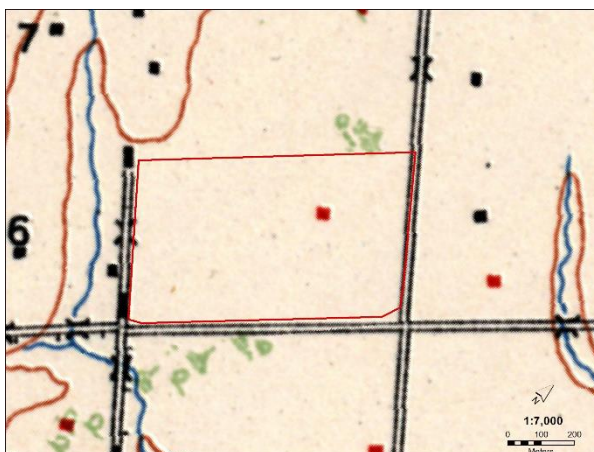


Figure 11: Subject property identified on the 1909 *National Topographic Map*

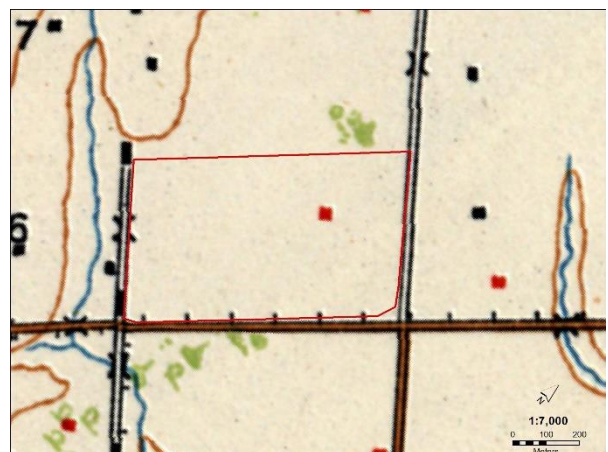


Figure 12: Subject property identified on the 1918 *National Topographic Map*

William Moore Jr. was an active member of the Boston Presbyterian Church, and in 1911, he was involved in reorganization of the Presbyterian Cemetery. At a meeting on May 27, 1911, a plan proposed by William Laidlaw, K.C., of Toronto, was adopted to raise a trust fund through subscriptions for shares of stock. Moore was among the central organizers of this endeavour.

In 1924, William Moore Jr. died of arteriosclerosis. According to his will, the subject property was to be held in trust by his wife, Isabella Kerr Moore, until her death, at which point full ownership would transfer to their children. Isabella owned the property until her death in 1928, during which time William B. Moore continued to live and work on it. In 1929, the brothers officially inherited the family farm, maintaining their sheep farming operations and expanding into dairy cattle farming.

John Kerr Moore, married Annie Geraldine Campbell (1890-1973) in 1923 and had their son John Ruben Moore in 1929. While he maintained partial ownership of the subject property along with his brother Burnie, John and Annie had purchased and relocated to another property in the area.

During this period, the Moore brothers continued their farming operations, with some of their activities documented in local newspapers. For instance, in February 1925, a man named Leslie-Carton was caught trespassing on John Moore's property and was ordered to pay Moore \$10 as compensation for allegedly scaring a sheep to death. In September 1939, a sheep on John Moore's property was mauled by an unknown dog, resulting in \$16 in insurance compensation, as evaluated by Mr. Peter McGibbon and reported in the *Georgetown Herald* on September 14, 1939. Burnie continued to farm the subject property. Contemporaries described him as a devout member of the presbyterian church with substantial knowledge of the bible and great interest in global politics and world events.

Burnie Moore suffered from a prolonged illness at the end of the 1930s. By 1941, then 66, Burnie had moved in with his brother and sister-in-law, and the subject property was sold. Burnie died at his brother's home in September 1949. The *Georgetown Herald* reported: "Friends will regret to note the passing of Mr. William Bernie Moore, in his 75th year... For some years, he had made his home with his brother, John K. Moore. His passing at his brother's home was sudden. Interment took place on Monday, September 5th, at Boston Cemetery. The service was conducted by Rev. J. N. McFaul" (*The Georgetown Herald*, September 14, 1949). The brothers sold the farm to James Loyd Chisholm in 1941.

#### *The Chisholm Family*

James "Lloyd" Chisholm (1911–1992), son of Leonard William Chisholm (1874-1954) and Jessie Reid Moffat (1874-1939) was the thrice-great grandson of John Creighton I. The Chisholm family settled in the area during the 1820s when Thomas Chisholm (1759-1841) emigrated from Scotland. The Chisholm family prospered in the region, intermarrying with other prominent Scottish pioneer families, including the Creightons and Moffats. Lloyd Chisholm's acquisition of the subject property marks a return to an ancestral farmstead. In addition to the subject property, Chisholm also owned the Moffat family farm at Lot 5, Concession 6, Nassagaweya, located approximately two kilometers southwest of the subject property.

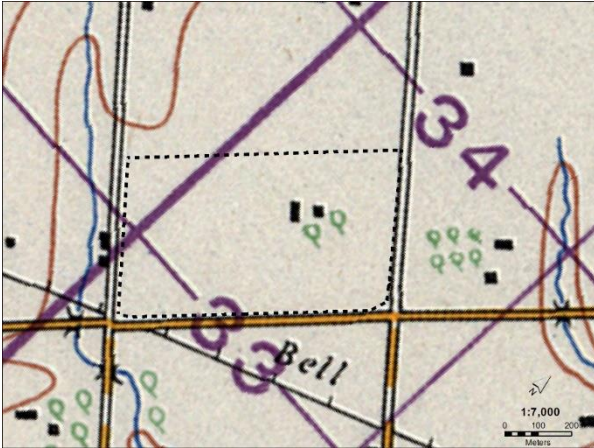


Figure 13: Subject property identified on the 1942 National Topographic Map

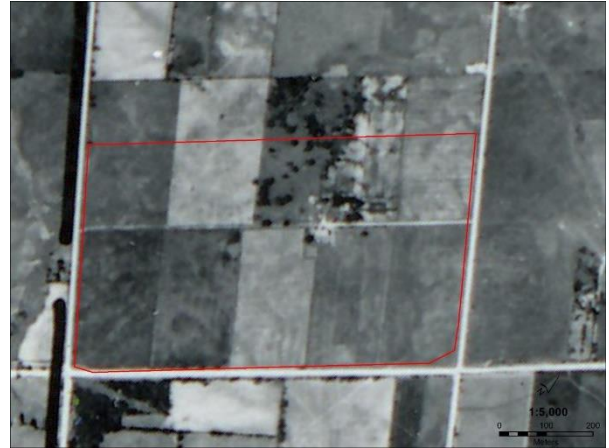


Figure 14: Subject property identified in 1954 aerial photography

From the 1940s to the 1960s, Lloyd Chisholm operated a successful dairy farm on the western half of the subject property while also experimenting with breeding standardbred horses beginning in 1954. Chisholm maintained his residence on the Moffat family farm at Lot 5, Concession 6 Nassagaweya (now 5284 Campbellville Road), while renting the stone farmhouse and eastern half of the subject property to various tenants. During this time, he became an accomplished breeder and judge of Guernsey cattle, serving as president of the National Breeders Association and as a director of the Canadian Livestock Records Corporation in the 1960s. However, the rapid post-war development of the region in the late 1950s brought significant challenges to both the Moffat and Creighton family farms.

Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, Chisholm's 150-acre Nassagaweya farm was reduced by two-thirds. The Department of Highways and the newly established Credit Valley Conservation Authority claimed over one hundred acres for the Kelso dam project and the construction of the 401 respectively. In 1964, the region expropriated further land from both the Moffat property and the subject property to facilitate the widening of Campbellville Road.



Lloyd Chisholm surveys his shrinking farm.

## Historic Farm Being Gobbled By "Ruthless" Expropriation

Figure 15: The headline of *The Georgetown Herald*, August 7, 1969, p. 3.



Figure 16: Chisholm observes the development of his land at Lot 5, Concession 6, Nassagaweya for Highway 401. (*The Georgetown Herald*, July 7, 1969, p. 5)

The expropriation of farmland prompted Chisholm to sell the majority of his “prized Guernsey milkers,” shifting his focus to raising horses. The remaining dairy herd was relocated to the subject property, while a standardbred farm was established at the Moffat farmstead. By the mid-1960s, the Chisholms exited the dairy industry entirely, founding Arawana Equestrian Farms at Lot 5, Concession 6, Nassagaweya. The farm quickly became one of the region’s premier standardbred operations.

In the early 1960s, Chisholm partnered with John J. Mooney, president of the Ontario Jockey Club, to lead the development of Woodbine Mohawk Racing Park. The track opened to great acclaim in 1963, with its inaugural live races taking place on April 26. Chisholm was instrumental in promoting and managing the facility, organizing events, and campaigning for a liquor license in 1965. As the first chairman of the Standardbred Improvement Association, Chisholm lobbied the Provincial Government for the establishment of the Ontario Sires Stakes (OSS) program. This association later evolved into the Standardbred Breeders of Ontario Association (SBOA), which honoured him by naming its Lloyd Chisholm Achievement Award after him. By 1966, Chisholm focused exclusively on breeding and racing standardbreds, auctioning off the remainder of his Guernsey cattle and selling the subject property to Regin Properties Limited. His contributions to the industry were recognized with his induction into the Canadian Horse Racing Hall of Fame in 1991. Records from the U.S. Trotting Association attribute nearly 100 standardbreds to Arawana Farms.





Figure 17: Lloyd and Mary Chisholm and their pacer at Arawana Farms, 1973. (MHS 4306)



Figure 18: The Moffat-Chisholm Farmstead at Lot 5, Concession 6, Nassagaweya (House Sigma, 2021)

In 1966, Lloyd and Mary Chisholm sold the subject property to Regin Properties Limited. In 1984, the property was acquired by Cantario Farms Ltd., a Standardbred breeding, training, and boarding operation. Founded in the mid-1970s by lawyer Bob Burgess and his legal partner John MacDonald, Cantario Farms emerged as one of Canada's leading breeders of standardbred horses during the 1980s and early 1990s. Burgess initially specialized in corporate law in Toronto before transitioning to equine law upon moving to Campbellville. He played a central role as counsel for the Ontario Standardbred Improvement Association, contributing to the establishment of the Ontario Sires Stakes program—a cause passionately advocated for by Lloyd Chisholm. In 1992, Cantario Farms faced foreclosure, leading to its acquisition by Glengate Holdings. The subject property was subsequently sold to its current owner in 2006.



Figure 19: Subject property identified on the 1974 *National Topographic Map*



Figure 20: Subject property identified in 1999 aerial photography





Figure 21: The existing residence on the subject property c.1986 (EHS 18294)

## 2.2 Property & Architectural Description



Figure 22: Subject property identified in 2023 Ortho imagery (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The property at 9104 Dublin Line is a rectangular-shaped 98-acre parcel along the southwest side of Dublin Line in Halton Hills. The legal description is PT LT 6, CON 1 ESQ, PT 1, 20R6771, EXCEPT PT 1, 20R14515 & PT 1 EXP. PLAN HR1262463 TOWN OF HALTON HILLS. The property contains a one-and-a-half storey farmhouse with a c.1950s rear addition, and several associated outbuildings within an agricultural landscape. The property is accessed via an unpaved driveway from the Dublin Line that extends southwest to Tremaine Road North.



Figure 23: Front (northeast) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The existing residence is a one-and-a-half-story Ontario Gothic Cottage constructed on a T-plan with a cross-gable roof. The front (northeast) elevation is constructed of squared cut ashlar masonry, framed by larger dressed stone quoins at the corners. Two redbrick chimneys are positioned symmetrically, flanking and rising above the gable peaks of the side elevations.

The first storey features a five-bay design with four rectangular, flat-headed window openings, each capped by stone lintels and footed by stone sills. At the center of the elevation, the primary entrance is similarly topped with a stone lintel and includes a transom window flanked by sidelights.

The upper storey features a single full-centered arched window opening, positioned beneath a central gable peak adorned with painted wooden bargeboard.



Figure 24: Side (southeast) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The side (southeast) elevation is divided into three distinct sections: the northeastern block, the center block, and the mid-twentieth-century rear addition.

The northeastern block is constructed of squared cut ashlar masonry, framed by larger dressed stone quoins at the corners, and is capped by a moderately pitched gable end. A redbrick chimney bisects the northwestern block, extending above the gable peak. The first storey features two rectangular, flat-headed window openings with stone sills and lintels, while the second storey contains two smaller, rectangular, flat-headed window openings with stone sills and lintels situated closer to the chimney.

The center block, also constructed of squared cut ashlar, is flush with the northeastern block but lacks the stone quoins. The first storey contains two original, small rectangular, flat-headed window openings with stone sills and lintels, as well as two modern window openings flanking a modified contemporary entrance. The second storey steps back slightly, forming a T-shaped footprint with the front elevation. It features a single full-centered arched window opening, positioned beneath a central gable peak. The stone on the second storey has been parged with stucco or plaster.

The rear addition, a single-storey structure dating to the mid-nineteenth century, is clad in cedar shakes and contains a single entrance.



Figure 25: Side (Northwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The side (northwest) elevation of the existing dwelling is divided into two sections: the projecting northeastern block and the stepped-back southwestern block.

The northeastern block is constructed of squared cut ashlar masonry, framed by larger dressed stone quoins at the corners, and capped by a moderately pitched gable end. The first storey contains a single rectangular flat-headed window opening, framed with a stone sill and lintel. The second storey features two evenly spaced rectangular flat-headed window openings, each with stone sills and lintels.

The stepped-back southwestern block recedes to form a T-shaped footprint and is constructed of fieldstone and rubble, framed with dressed stone quoins. The first storey includes three equally spaced rectangular flat-headed window openings with stone sills and lintels. On the second storey, a single full-centered arched window opening, footed by a stone sill, is positioned beneath a central gable peak.





Figure 26: Rear (southwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The rear (southwest) elevation's first storey is largely obscured by a mid-twentieth century addition. It is constructed of fieldstone and rubble masonry, framed by dressed stone quoins at the corners, and capped by a gable end. A redbrick chimney extends above the gable peak. The second storey features two evenly spaced rectangular flat-headed window openings, each framed with stone sills and lintels.



Figure 27: Agricultural fields and industrial buildings looking northeast from subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 28: Agricultural fields looking northwest from subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 29: Looking northeast from subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 30: Looking southwest down unpaved laneway towards subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 31: An agricultural accessory building southeast of residence on subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 32: An agricultural accessory building southwest of residence on subject property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

## 2.3 Architectural Style and Analysis

The Gothic Revival Cottage, or Ontario Cottage, style, was the most popular residential style in Canada until 1950 and the most prevalent residential design style in all of Ontario. Identified in the Canadian Farmer magazine in 1865, the cottage with centre-gable is extant with variations in stone, brick, and wood throughout the province.

Features characteristic of the Ontario Cottage style that are featured within the existing residential building at 9104 Dublin Line including the steeply pitched roof, gable peaks, bargeboard and decorative wooden architectural detailing, and stone lintels and sills on the front elevation are still extant, as is the one-and-a-half storey form of the mid-nineteenth century residential building.

The residence at 9104 Dublin Line exhibits defining characteristics commonly found in contemporary rural residences in the region, including its scale, form, massing, materials, and architectural style. Several Ontario Gothic-style cottages in the area share similar features. A notable example is the Moffat-Chisholm House on Lot 5, Concession 6, Nassagaweya, a c.1870s one-and-a-half-storey Ontario Gothic residence constructed of squared ashlar masonry, featuring a center gable peak, stone sills, decorative wooden bargeboard, twin chimneys, and a central gable window. Another example is located within the property at 8605 Fifth Line on Lot 6, Concession 3, Esquesing. This c.1870s former Chisholm



farmhouse includes a cross-gable roof, stone sills and lintels, a central gable with wooden bargeboard, twin chimneys, and a central gable window.



Figure 33: An example of an Ontario Gothic Cottage at Moffat-Chisholm Farmstead on Lot 5, Concession 6, Nassagaweya (House Sigma, 2021)



Figure 34: A Chisholm Family Farmhouse at 8605 Fifth Line on Lot 6, Concession 3, Esquesing (House Sigma 2020)

While the residence on the subject property is a representative example of the Ontario Gothic Cottage in the community of Scotch Block, its design was likely influenced by the several Georgian Revival farmhouses in the region such as the c.1860s McCallum House at 9296 Dublin Line on Lot 7, Concession 1, directly adjoining the subject property to the northwest, and the c.1860s Georgian Revival residence at 8350 Esquesing Line. These homes share defining features, including squared ashlar masonry, a five-bay primary façade, rectangular window openings with stone sills and lintels, central entrances with sidelights and transoms, projecting eaves, gable roofs, 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 35: The McCallum House on Lot 7, Concession 1 (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 36: The c.1860s Georgian Revival farmhouse located at 8350 Esquesing Line (Google Streetview 2022)

## 2.4 Farmstead Analysis



<b>Historic Ontario Farmstead Feature</b>	<b>Existing (Y/N)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
A. Farmhouse	<b>Y</b>	The existing c.1870s farmhouse is extant within the subject property.
B. Barn	<b>N</b>	There are three barns on the subject property, however, they are modern additions to the subject property.
C. Outbuildings	<b>Y</b>	There are several 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 three mature deciduous trees; two on the northwest side of the driveway (closest to residence), and one on the southwest; and one mature coniferous tree on the northwest side. Several stumps of mature trees are extant along the access lane.
F. Front-yard Mature Trees	<b>Y</b>	Several mature coniferous and deciduous trees surround the existing dwelling.
G. Rear Fields	<b>Y</b>	The subject property features agricultural fields surrounding the original c.1870s residence.
H. Drive Lines	<b>Y</b>	An unpaved driveway stretches Southwest to Northeast from Dublin Line to Tremaine Road North. Two more lanes provide accessibility to Campbellville Road, stretching southeast from the northeastern and southwestern barns respectively.
I. Rear Woodlot	<b>Y</b>	A large, mature woodlot is located Northwest of the residence on the subject property.
J. Wind Rows 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>Additional Criteria for Consideration</b>	<b>(Y/N)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Early Settlement/Pre-1867	<b>N</b>	The subject property was settled by the Creighton family pre-Confederation, however, the existing stone residence was

Historic Ontario Farmstead Feature	Existing (Y/N)	Comments
		constructed by the Moore family c.1870, shortly after confederation.
Structures of Individual Architectural Significance	Y	The existing Ontario Gothic Revival farmhouse remains a significant feature of the subject property.
Intact Collection of Typological Features	N	The c.1870s farmhouse remains an isolated heritage feature of the farm complex.
Within a Rural Area/Adjacent to other In-tact Farmsteads	Somewhat	The subject property is situated within a semi-rural area, though the surrounding landscape is undergoing notable changes. To the northwest of the property, there is a mix of farm land, a stone quarry, and a conservation area. Directly northeast lies a golf course, agricultural land, and a row of residential housing. Residential infill on severed lots of former farms is located along the northwest side of Dublin Line north of James Snow Parkway. To the southeast, an industrial complex is currently under construction. Southwest of the property, the landscape is characterized by additional agricultural land, a quarry, and a campground.
Site Development Pressure	N	The subject property is located within the Niagara Escarpment Control Area and within the Greenbelt.

The subject property has retained several elements that are typical of historic Ontario farmsteads, including the original c.1870s farmhouse, agricultural fields, windrows, and a woodlot along the northwest property line. The property remains primarily agricultural, with several related outbuildings situated southwest of the residence. The property is located within a changing broader context, with both intact 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.

### 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 9104 Dublin Line has physical and design value as a representative example of a late-nineteenth-century agricultural residence in the Ontario Gothic Cottage style. The one-and-a-half storey residential building exhibits features typical of this style, including the cross-gable roof, squared cut ashlar and rubble construction, quoining, decorative wooden bargeboard, stone sills and lintels, transom, sidelight windows, central gable peaks with arched window openings, and red brick chimneys.

While a modern rear addition and a front porch have been added, the house has maintained much of its historical character and integrity.

<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 9104 Dublin Line holds historical and associative value with connections to the Creighton, Moore, and Chisholm families. These families significantly contributed to the agricultural and social history of the region. John Creighton, one of the first Scottish settlers in Scotch Block during the 1820s, initially cleared the land for agricultural use. He played a key role in establishing the first Presbyterian church in the area and was actively involved in local agriculture and politics. Ownership of the property remained within the Creighton family and their direct descendants intermittently until the mid-twentieth century.

William Moore Jr., a descendant of United Empire Loyalists, constructed the extant dwelling in the 1870s and operated a sheep farm on the subject property. The Moore family remained involved in the local Presbyterian community, contributing to the Boston Presbyterian Church and its associated cemetery.

In the 1940s, the property was acquired by James "Lloyd" Chisholm, a descendant of John Creighton. Chisholm established a successful dairy and later horse-breeding operation on the property, playing a key role in the development of the standardbred horse racing industry in Ontario. His involvement in the foundation of the Ontario Sires Stakes program and his contributions to the Standardbred Breeders of Ontario Association are recognized as significant achievements in the field of Canadian horse racing.

<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 9104 Dublin Line has contextual value as an important part of the rural agricultural landscape in the Scotch Block area of Halton Hills. The property remains physically, functionally, and visually linked to its surroundings, with the c.1870s farmhouse set within a broader agricultural setting that includes rear fields and windrows along the property edges. The farmhouse, constructed by William Moore Jr., reflects the rural character of the area and contributes to the historical continuity of farmstead development in the region. While modern development has encroached upon the surrounding landscape, the property maintains its agricultural roots, reinforcing the historic and agricultural character of the Scotch Block. 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 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 9104 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 9104 Dublin Line are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing farmhouse within the subject property;
- The scale, form, and massing of the existing one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival farmhouse with cross-gable roof;
- The materials, including the squared stone and rubble exterior with dressed stone quoining;
- The front (northeast) elevation, including:
  - The central entrance with transom window, stone lintel, and sidelight windows;
  - Four rectangular flat-head window openings with stone lintels and footed by limestone sills;
  - Central gable with a full-centered arched window opening, stone voussoir and wooden bargeboard.
- The side (northwest) elevation including:
  - Redbrick Chimney above the gable peak;
  - Six rectangular flat-headed window openings with stone lintels and sills
  - Central gable with a full-centered arched window opening, stone voussoir, and stone sill.
- The side (southeast) elevation including:
  - Redbrick Chimney;
  - Six rectangular flat-headed window openings with stone lintels and sills
  - Central gable with a full-centered arched window opening, stone voussoir, and stone sill.
- The Rear (southwest) elevation including:
  - Extended redbrick Chimney;
  - Rectangular flat-headed window openings with stone lintels and sills.

9104 Dublin Line| PT LT 6, CON 1 ESQ, PT 1, 20R6771, EXCEPT PT 1, 20R14515 & PT 1 EXP. PLAN HR1262463 TOWN OF HALTON HILLS

The rear one-storey addition and the interiors have not been identified as heritage attributes in this report.

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