

Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2025)

St. Alban the Martyr Anglican Church

537 – 539 Main Street, Glen Williams, Town of Halton Hills

May 2025

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1.0 Property Description

537 – 539 Main Street, Glen Williams	
Municipality	Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Regional Municipality of Halton
Legal Description	LT 60, RCP 1556, S/T INTEREST IN 85570, IF ANY; HALTON HILLS
Construction Date	c.1903
Original Use	Institutional
Current Use	Institutional
Architect/Building/Designer	Francis Spence Baker
Architectural Style	Gothic Revival
Additions/Alterations	N/A
Heritage Status	Listed on the Town's Heritage Register
Recorder(s)	Caylee MacPherson with Laura Loney
Report Date	May 2025

2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 537-539 Main Street, Glen Williams, 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*.

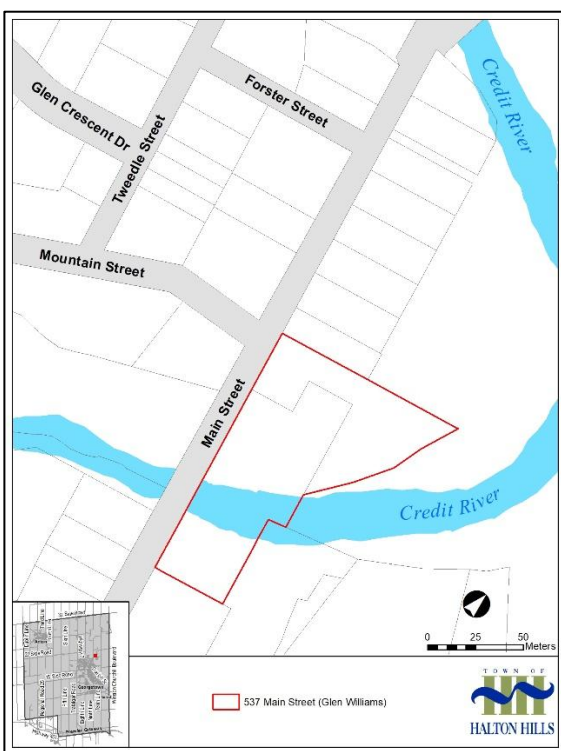


Figure 1: Location Map – 537 – 539 Main Street (Glen Williams)

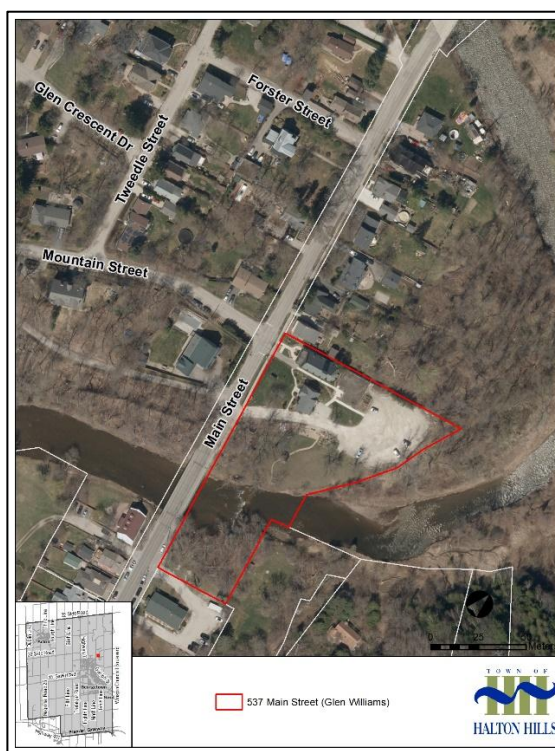


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 537 – 539 Main Street (Glen Williams)

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 1649-50 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 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.¹

Early Settlement in Glen Williams

The son of a Loyalist family, John Butler Muirhead (1800-1824) received a location ticket for Lot 21, Concession 10 Esquering in 1818; he completed his settlement duties on his 200 acres on June 13, 1823. On September 25, 1824, the Crown patent was issued to Muirhead; however, shortly after, Muirhead died suddenly on November 29, 1824, and was buried at St. Mark’s Church, Niagara.

¹ 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.

Benajah purchased Lot 21, Concession 10, Esquesing Township from the heirs of John Butler Muirhead on November 9, 1825. Benajah, then 60, reportedly had the saw mill up and running that same year; the area soon became known as Williamsburg, later known as Glen Williams in 1852.

Benajah's oldest son Joel Williams began farming Lot 21, Con. 11, property he had purchased from The Canada Company in 1838. Benajah divided his property between his second and third sons. Charles Williams (1811-1889) received the south-easterly 106 acres on 4 February 1842, and Jacob Williams (1816-1853) received the north-westerly 94 acres on 24 July 1843. Jacob Williams' land included the woollen mill he had established in 1839.

By 1840, Williams had begun renting parcels of his land to settlers outside of his extended family structure, who were drawn to the village by the prosperity of the Williams family's many industries. As a result, the village of Williamsburgh grew, encompassing a Methodist Episcopal church, a tannery, and a school section to complement the frame schoolhouse built in 1837.

As the Williams family left, Glen Williams welcomed a surge of immigrants, largely from England, Ireland and Scotland. An influx of immigrants from Yorkshire, England prompted a growing demand for an Anglican Church in the village. This desire for an Anglican Church was spearheaded by Samuel Beaumont (1840-1906) and his wife Emma (nee Harpin) (1840-1926), who, after the exit of the Williams family and the economic success of the Beaumont Knitting Mill, established themselves as well-respected community leaders. By 1899, the rector of St. George's Church in Georgetown, Rev. E. Vesey, had declared Glen Williams a mission, which signified the establishment and development of a new ministry in a hamlet, village, or town. Typically, the minister who designates an area as a "mission" is then the rector for the new church.



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1819 Patent Plan



Figure 4: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan

In 1901, Rose Ann McMaster (1823-1901), a local Anglican resident of Glen Williams, passed away, and donated her house and land to Rev. Thomas Wallace (1875-1955) for a new church. Her house was renovated shortly thereafter and used for church services. However, there was still a need to serve a large congregation; thus, construction for a new church building went underway. The building committee appointed for the new Church was headed by Rev. Wallace, and consisted of prominent locals, such as John Sykes (1833-1909), William Armstrong (1845-1919), Harry Holdroyd (1864-1949), and Joseph Beaumont (1863-1943).



Figure 5: Tremaine's 1858 Map of the County of Halton, Canada West

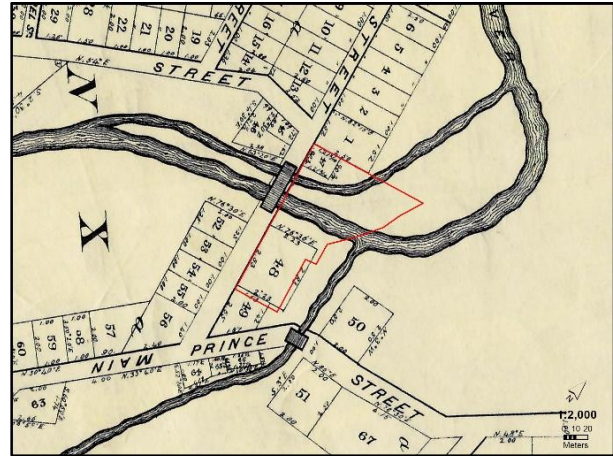


Figure 6: Subject property identified on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton

During construction, Joseph Beaumont took the lead on the project, and appointed his friend, Frances Spence Baker, as the project architect. Beaumont also invited the Credit Lodge of the Masons to lay the cornerstone of the Church on September 8, 1902. The Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Glen Williams, John Harding (1853-1937), was appointed to lay the stone. The Freemasons were also enlisted to construct the Church. The buildings limestone originated from Logan's Quarry, which was established in 1899 by Hugh Logan, just north of the village.



Figure 7: Credit Lodge of the Free Masons on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of St. Alban's Church, at the intersection of Prince and Main Street - Sept 8, 1902 (EHS 00295)

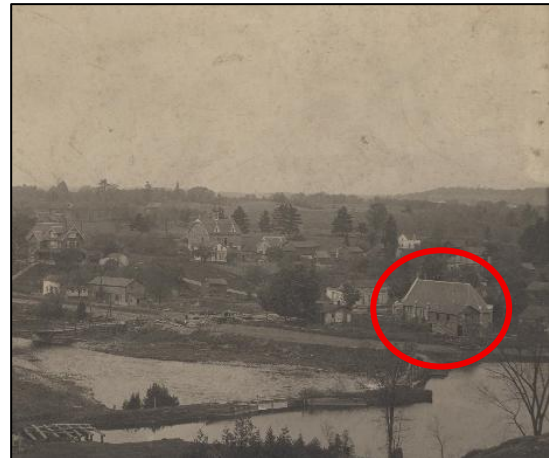


Figure 8: View of Glen Williams from the cemetery, St. Alban's Church can be seen on the right-hand side, c.1910 (EHS 12705)

Following a year of construction, the Church was finally opened on June 24th, 1903. At the time, the Anglican Archbishop John Phillip DuMoulin (1868-1911) was not supportive of building a new Church, as he felt the villagers should continue to attend St. George's Church in Georgetown. Despite this disapproval, the Anglican community prevailed and constructed their own Church. On June 24th, Archbishop DuMoulin was not present for the grand opening, as he was upset that Masons were invited in his place to officiate. Instead, Archdeacon Davidson of Guelph led the opening service with more than 200 people in attendance.



Figure 9: Looking towards St. Alban's Church from Mountain Street, c.1910 (EHS 13754)



Figure 10: Interior of St. Alban's Church, c.1910 (EHS 13570)

St. Alban's Church was designed to hold 300 people and had approximately 146 members in 1913. Stained-glass windows were dedicated to St. Alban, as well as Rose Ann McMaster for her land donation to help establish the new Church. Over the years, stained-glass windows have been installed in honour of former parishioners.



Figure 11: Exterior of St. Alban's Church, c.1910 (EHS00672)

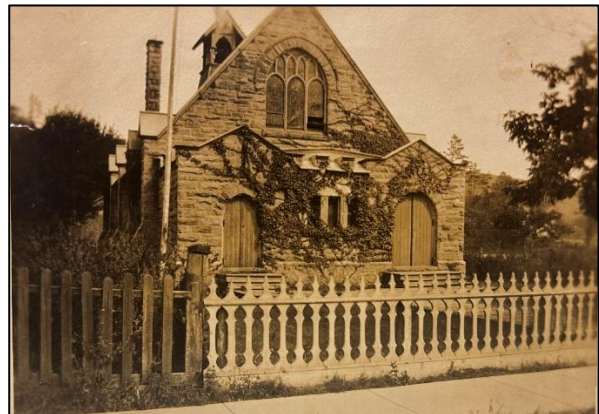


Figure 12: Exterior of St. Alban's Church, c.1913 (EHS20364)

Frances Spence Baker

The architect chosen to design the Church was Francis Spence Baker (1867-1926), a prominent Toronto architect during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Baker was born in Kilbride, Halton County, and began his career in architecture working for Thomas Kennedy (1849-1916) in Barrie from 1884-1888, before moving to New York City to work with J.C. Cody and Company until 1889. Baker later moved to London, England, in 1891 where he trained with Sir Thomas Colcott. During this time, Baker

assisted with the plans and superintendence of construction for the Imperial Institute in South Kensington.

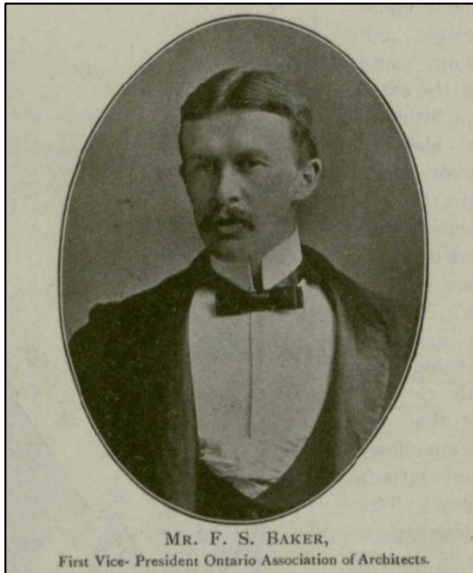


Figure 13: Photograph of Francis Baker
(*The Canadian Architect and Builder*, 1901)



Figure 14: Phillip Jamieson Clothier & Outfitter Shop designed by Frances Baker, c. 1897. Presently located at 2 Queen Street West (Toronto Public Library R-3993)

Following his return to Canada, Baker began practicing in Toronto, working in the office of Knox and Elliot, later creating the firm of Siddall and Baker with J. Siddall from 1893 to 1895. In 1895, Baker worked alongside Samuel Curry, establishing Curry & Baker. Baker went on to work with George Gouinlock from 1899 to 1902. By 1902, Baker went on to work on his own until his retirement in 1925.

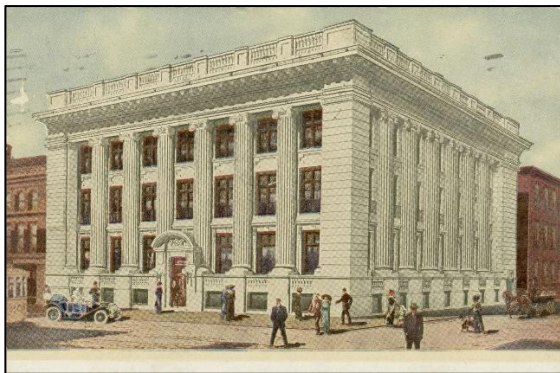


Figure 15: Graphic Arts Building, Toronto designed by Frances Baker, c. 1913 (Toronto Public Library PC_5308)

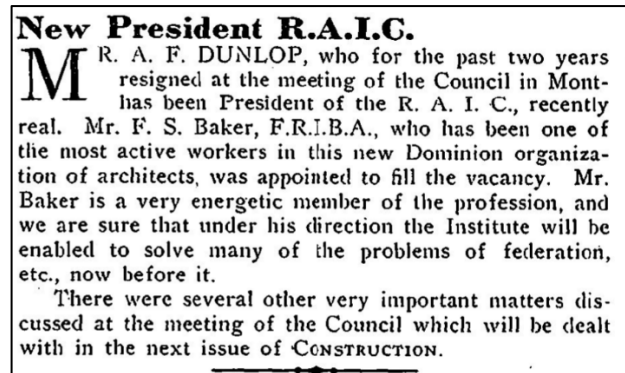


Figure 16: Announcement for the appointment of Frances Baker for President of the RAIC (*Construction*, 1910).

Baker was known for many buildings throughout North America, designing several Trader's Banks in Toronto, Sudbury, Tillsonburg, Winnipeg, and other cities. In Toronto, he was also known for the Graphic Arts Building (73 Richmond Street West), the Phillip Jamieson Clothier Shop (2 Queen Street West), and the General Accident Insurance Building (353-357 Bay Street).

During his career, Baker was the first Canadian to be an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) and was made a fellow member in 1901. He later became a member of the Ontario Association of Architects and the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada (RAIC). Baker served as the first

Vice-President of the Ontario Association of Architects in 1901 and later served as the second President of the RAIC in 1910 and 1911.

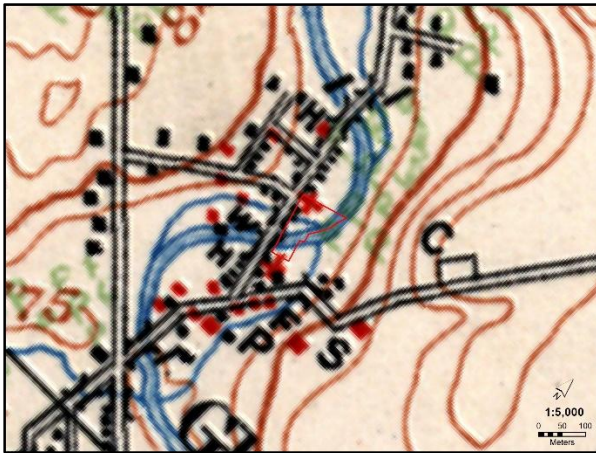


Figure 17: Subject property identified on the 1909 National Topographic Survey

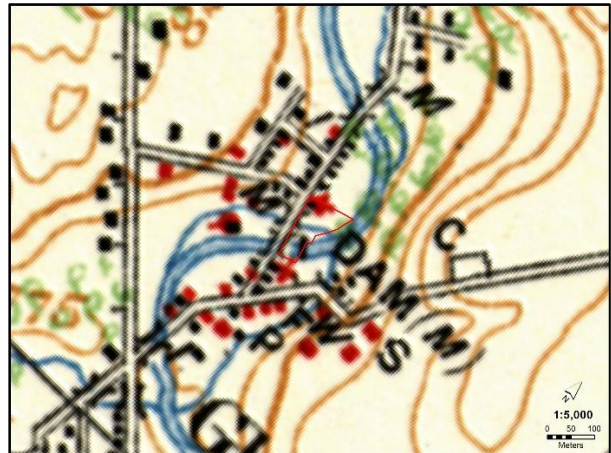


Figure 18: Subject property identified on the 1922 National Topographic Survey

Church Life and Transition



Figure 19: Subject property identified on the 1931 National Topographic Survey

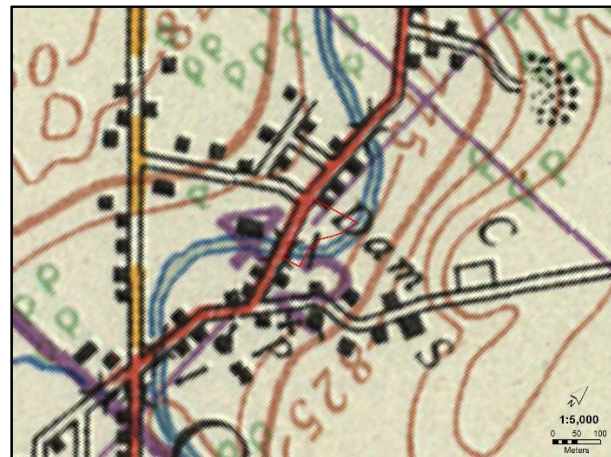


Figure 20: Subject property identified on the 1942 National Topographic Survey

Following the construction of St. Alban's Church, the congregation merged with St. George Anglican Church (Georgetown) and shared a minister until the 1950s. As the congregation grew, St. Alban's was able to host its own minister for a few years, before partnering with the Norval congregation at St. Paul's Anglican Church. At the time, both St. Paul's and St. Alban's Church were experiencing financial difficulties, which led them to merge and share a minister in the 1960s.

Over the years, the Church has hosted many social and community events, weddings, and plays. However, many community events were organized by the St. Alban's Ladies Guild, including dinners, fundraisers, plays, and games. In 1947, the St. Alban's Ladies Guild held the first fall fair for Glen Williams.

In 1953, a new organ was dedicated to St. Alban's Church 50th anniversary and was also used to commemorate the memory of the soldiers who died in WWI, WWII, and the Korean War.



Figure 21: A group stands along the bank of the mill pond with St. Alban's Church in the background to the right, c. 1946 (EHS20265)



Figure 22: A group stands in front of St. Alban's Church covered in ivy, c. 1950 (EHS20763)

In 1959, a new rectory was constructed adjacent to the Church to house the Reverend and their family; the first family to move in was Rev. John and Joan Rathbone. The contract for the rectory was awarded to general contractors Hawes and Nelson, and the building committee was under chairmanship of Roland Haines and the Brotherhood of Anglican Churchmen. After the building was constructed, there were plans to eventually join the rectory by a cloister and build a new parish hall. However, these plans were never completed.

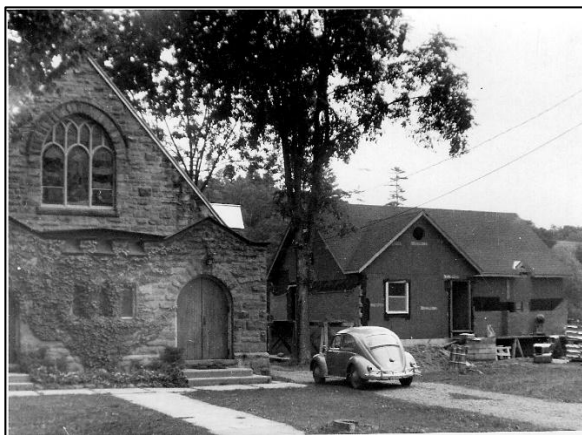


Figure 23: Construction of St. Alban's rectory, c.1959 (EHS 08898)



Figure 24: Construction of St. Alban's rectory, c.1959 (EHS 08793)

In 2004, the rectory was converted into a community and parish meeting place. The rectory was transitioned into church offices, a youth room and nursery, a choir dressing room, and the Langtry Room. The rectory, later named the Alban House, was dedicated in a service led by Rev. Grahame Stap, and Bishop John Bothwell of the Diocese of Niagara. During this service, local residents Karen and Howard Goodfellow were honoured for managing the project.



Figure 25: St. Alban's Church surrounded by flood waters, c.1965 (EHS 00993)

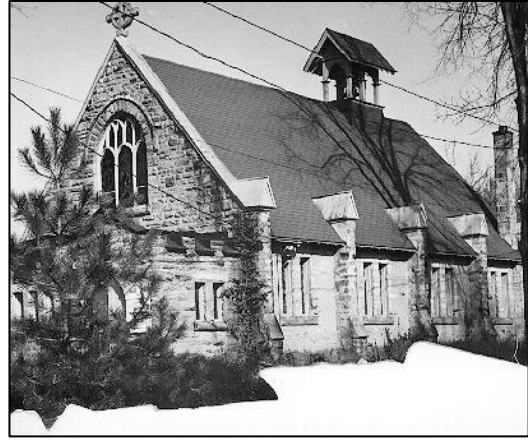


Figure 26: Ice surrounding St. Alban's Church during a flood, c.1965 (EHS 08116)

Since the Church was constructed, Glen Williams has experienced significant many flood events, mainly due to the proximity to the Credit River. In the 1960s, when the floodwaters reached the Church, many of the church records kept in cupboards of the vestry were destroyed.



Figure 27: Exterior of St. Alban's Church, c.1995 (EHS 00495)



Figure 28: St. Alban's rectory, c.1990 (EHS 00927)

To date, the Church is still active and continues to hold services for the Anglican congregation in Glen Williams.

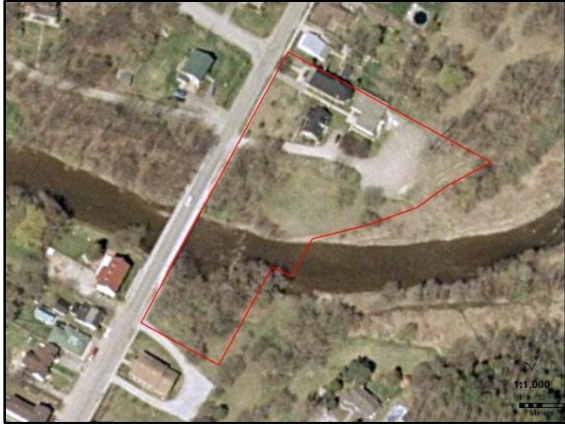


Figure 29: Subject property identified on 1999 aerial photography

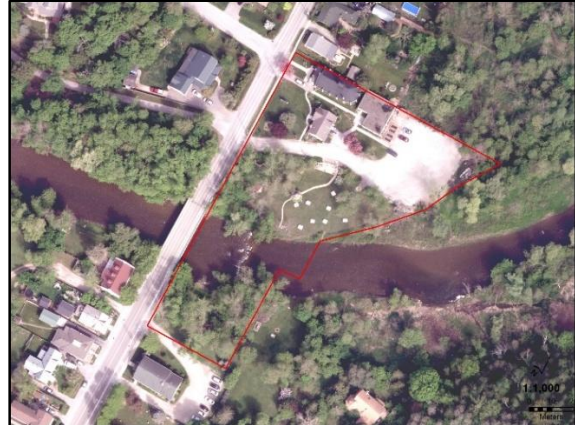


Figure 30: Subject property identified on 2017 aerial photograph

2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is located on the southeast side of Main Street in the community of Glen Williams within the Town of Halton Hills. The property is an irregularly-shaped lot and features a one-and-a-half storey stone church with a gable roof, large lancet window opening with a cut stone hood mould and radiating voussoir, a one-storey vestibule with a lancet arched entryway and semi-circular entryway, stone buttresses, multiple flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels, a wooden cupola and bell, a stone chimney, as well as a cross on the front gable peak.



Figure 31: Subject property identified on 2023 aerial photography

At the first storey, the front (southwest) elevation features a one-storey stone vestibule with a plinth foundation and two differently sized entryways. The vestibule features a stone plinth, gable peaks, one large semi-circular entryway with a semi-circular voussoir and wood doors, and a smaller lancet arched entryway with a radiating voussoir, keystone, and wood door. Above the large entrance is a carved cross, while the other entrance features a carved narrow rectangle. The vestibule roof also features crenels to permit drainage from the roof. Between each entryway are three narrow flatheaded window openings with a stone sill and lintel, each containing a stained-glass window.

At the second storey is a large lancet arched window opening with a hood mould, radiating voussoir, and a stone sill. The existing window consists of multiple stain glass windows divided by black mullions. Directly above the gable peak is a wooden cross.

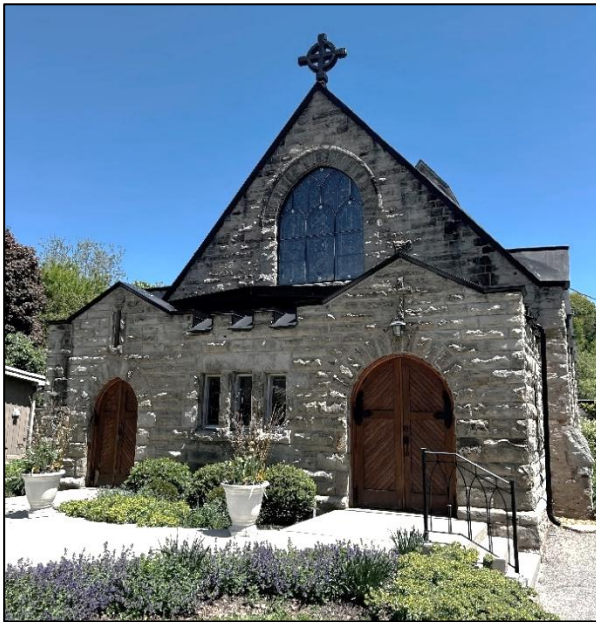


Figure 32: Front (southwest) elevation of St. Alban's Church (Town of Halton Hills 2025)



Figure 33: Partial front (southwest) and side (northwest) elevations of St. Alban's Church (Town of Halton Hills 2025)

The side (southeast and northwest) elevations of the Church are both divided into four bays, each separated by stone buttresses that extend above the eaves of the steeply pitched gable roof. Within each bay are two flatheaded window openings, with stone sills beneath and stone voussoirs above.

The window openings feature stained-glass windows dedicated to former parishioners and important religious figures. Towards the rear of each elevation are tall stone chimneys.



Figure 34: Partial front (southwest) and side (southeast) elevations of St. Alban's Church (Town of Halton Hills 2025)

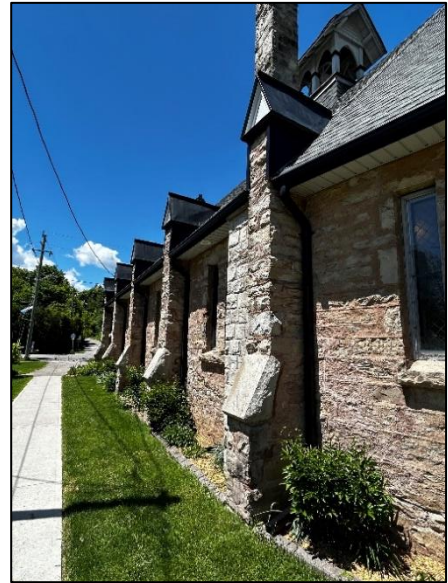


Figure 35: Side (southeast) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2025)

The rear (northeast) elevation consists of a semi-circular shape, separated into five bays, each separated by stone buttresses. One stone buttress contains a datestone inscribed "THIS STONE WAS LAID BY GRAND LODGE OF CANADA A.F. & A.M. SEPT. 8, 1902. M.W. HIS HON. JUDGE J.E.E HARDING, GRAND MASTER" Each bay contains a narrow flatheaded window opening, except for the central rear bay.



Figure 36: Side (northwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2025)

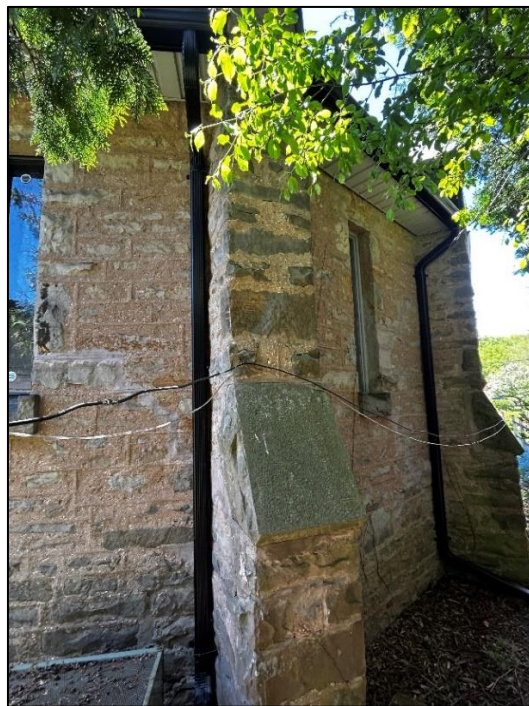


Figure 37: Rear (northeast) elevation of St. Alban's Church (Town of Halton Hills 2025)



Figure 38: Partial rear (northeast) elevation separated into five bays by stone buttresses (Town of Halton Hills 2025)

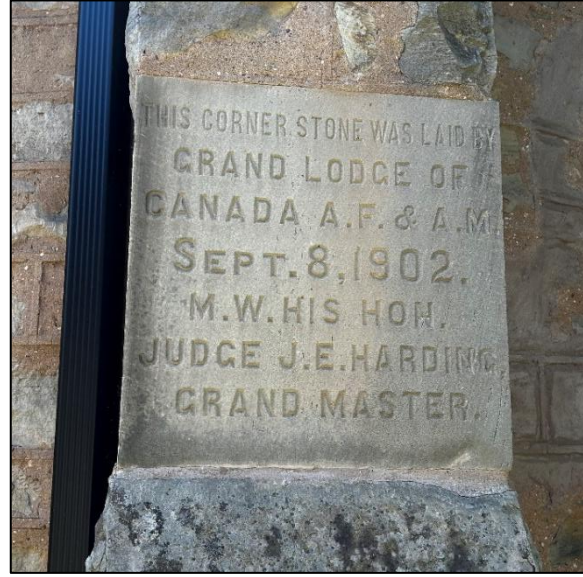


Figure 39: Datestone laid by the Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Glen Williams, c.1902 (Town of Halton Hills 2025)

Towards the side of the property is a one-and-a-half storey c.1959 rectory with a gable-hipped roof, flatheaded window openings, as well as stone and brick cladding. A contemporary one-storey hall is located at the rear of the Church.



Figure 40: The one-and-a-half storey rectory constructed c.1959 (Town of Halton Hills 2025)



Figure 41: One-storey Hall located towards the rear of the Church (Town of Halton Hills 2025)

2.3 Architectural Style & Comparative Analysis

The Gothic Revival architectural style, popular in Ontario from the mid-nineteenth century through the early-twentieth century, draws inspiration from medieval Gothic architecture. This style is characterized by its vertical emphasis, pointed arches, steeply pitched roofs, and ornate detailing, often implemented in rural and urban residential and ecclesiastical buildings. The Gothic Revival style became popular

among settlers in Ontario as it evoked a sense of tradition and permanence, reflecting the growing prosperity and cultural aspirations of the time. By the 1850s, Gothic Revival architecture, and the Victorian Gothic style became the most common ecclesiastical architectural styles in Ontario.

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

- The utilization of local materials including stone, brick, and wood;
- Steeply pitched roofs, often with front-facing gables;
- Tall, narrow windows, typically either arched or lancet;
- Stone or dichromatic brick quoining;
- Stone or brick voussoirs, hood moulds, or arches;
- Stone or brick buttresses; and,
- Decorative flourishes such as finials, verge board, and floriated stops.

St. Alban's Church features many characteristics common in the Gothic Revival style, including the steeply pitched gable roof, cut limestone façade, tall narrow and lancet windows, hood mould above the central lancet window opening, lancet door openings, stone voussoirs and arches, stone sills and lintels, and stone buttresses.

Similar examples of Gothic Revival church buildings can be found in Ontario communities, such as the Young Chapel in Galt and St. Paul's Anglican Church in New Market. The Young Chapel was designed by one of Frances Bakers' colleagues, George Gouinlock, in the 1920s. Similar to St. Alban's Church, the Young Chapel features a cut stone façade, gable roof, large lancet window opening with stained glass and decorative mullions, stone buttresses on the side elevations, and a cupola. Additionally, St. Paul's Anglican Church features similar design characteristics, such as the gable roof, cut stone façade, one-storey vestibule with two entrances, and lancet windows beneath the gable peak.



Figure 42: Young Chapel in Galt (Town of Halton Hills 2025)



Figure 43: St. Paul's Anglican Church in New Market (NewMarketToday 2019)

However, despite many similarities to other Gothic Revival style church buildings in Ontario communities, St. Alban's Church features a rare and distinctive design, unique to the Town of Halton Hills.

3.0 Description of Heritage Attributes and Evaluation Checklist

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

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

St. Alban's Church within the property at 537 – 539 Main Street has physical and design value as a rare and representative example of an early-twentieth century Gothic Revival church in the community of Glen Williams in the Town of Halton Hills. The church building displays features typical of the Gothic-Revival style, including the steeply pitched gable roof, cut limestone façade, tall narrow and lancet windows, lancet door openings, stone voussoirs and arches, stone sills and lintels, and stone buttresses. The existing church building has been well-maintained by the congregation over the past 122 years and continues to display many of its original features.

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

The property at 537 – 539 Main Street has associations with the early Anglican community in Glen Williams and the surrounding area, and with the early growth of Anglican congregations throughout Halton Hills. In the mid to late-nineteenth century marked an influx of immigrants from England, Ireland, and Scotland settling in the Glen, which prompted a growing demand for an Anglican Church in the village. This desire for an Anglican Church was spearheaded by Samuel Beaumont and his wife Emma, who, after the exit of the Williams family and the economic success of the Beaumont Knitting Mill, established themselves as well-respected community leaders. While parishioners were able to attend St. George's Anglican Church in Georgetown, Anglican residents of Glen Williams felt it was necessary to establish a congregation in the village. Despite opposition from Archbishop DuMoulin, the parish prevailed and constructed their church.

The property also has associations with prominent local residents John Sykes, Samuel and Joseph Beaumont, and Harry Holdroyd, who were actively involved in the establishment and construction of St. Alban's Church. The Beaumont family established the Beaumont Knitting Mill 1878 and provided jobs for

many of the unemployed labourers. John Sykes was a partner in establishing the Sykes and Ainsley Company, who employed Harry Holdroyd as the bookkeeper for the woollen mill.

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

The property at 537-539 Main Street has significant contextual value as it serves to define and maintain the character of the community of Glen Williams. St. Alban's Church remains physically, functionally, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings as one of the earlier places of worship in Glen Williams. The Church has remained in its existing location for 122 years and is a landmark in the community.

4.0 Summary

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 537-539 Main Street has physical and design, historical and associative, and contextual value and therefore meets Ontario Regulation 9/06 criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest.

The heritage attributes of the property at 537-539 Main Street that contribute to its physical and design value include:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing c.1903 Gothic Revival religious structure along Main Street in the Town of Halton Hills;
- The scale, form, and massing of the one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival structure with gable roof, cut limestone construction, and wooden cupola and bell;
- The materials, including limestone, wood, and stained-glass;
- The front (southwest) elevation, including:
 - The one-storey stone vestibule, including:
 - Plinth foundation;
 - Large semi-circular entryway with stone arch and keystone;
 - Small lancet arched entryway with stone voussoir;
 - Multiple flatheaded window openings with stained-glass, stone sills and lintels;
 - Lancet arched window with hood mould and stone voussoir;
- The side (northwest and southeast) elevations, including:
 - Multiple flatheaded window openings with stained-glass, stone sills and lintels separated by stone buttresses;
- The rear (northeast) elevation, including:
 - Multiple flatheaded window openings with stained-glass, stone sills and lintels separated by stone buttresses; and,
 - Datestone inscribed "THIS STONE WAS LAID BY GRAND LODGE OF CANADA A.F. & A.M. SEPT. 8, 1902. M.W. HIS HON. JUDGE J.E.E HARDING, GRAND MASTER".

The identified heritage attribute of the property at 537-539 Main Street that contributes to its historical and associative value includes:

- The legibility of the existing church building as an early-twentieth-Gothic Revival religious structure along Main Street within the community of Glen Williams in the Town of Halton Hills.

The identified heritage attributes of the property at 537-539 Main Street that contribute to its contextual value include:

- The legibility of the existing church building as an early-twentieth-Gothic Revival religious structure along Main Street within the community of Glen Williams in the Town of Halton Hills;
- The setback, location, and orientation of the c.1903 St. Alban the Martyr Anglican Church on the southwest side of Main Street in the community of Glen Williams; and,
- The scale, form, and massing of the one-and-a-half-storey Gothic Revival religious structure.

The interiors, one-and-a-half storey rectory, and one-storey Hall have not been identified as heritage attributes of the subject property as part of this report.

Please note, this Research and Evaluation Report reflects the most up to date findings relating to its cultural heritage value as identified by staff. This report may be updated in future to reflect future findings as required.

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