

Research and Evaluation Report



(J.M. Rowe, 2024)

Norton Cottage

26 Wildwood Road, Glen Williams, Town of Halton Hills

September 2025

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1.0 Property Description

26 Wildwood Road, Glen Williams	
Municipality	Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Regional Municipality of Halton
Legal Description	PART LOTS 13, 14, 19 & 20, LOTS 15 TO 18, PART PPK 2 & 3, BLK E, PL 10; PT GLEN ST. PLAN 10 (CLOSED BY JUDGES' ORDER AS IN 378451) TOWN OF HALTON HILLS
Construction Date	c. 1942
Original Use	Residential
Current Use	Residential
Architect/Building/Designer	James Norton / Gerry Inglis
Architectural Style	Vernacular with Dutch Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival Influences
Additions/Alterations	N/A
Heritage Status	Listed
Recorder(s)	John Mark Rowe with Laura Loney and Caylee MacPherson
Report Date	September 2025

2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 26 Wildwood Road in Glen Williams, Halton Hills, Ontario. The report includes an evaluation of the property's cultural heritage value as prescribed by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

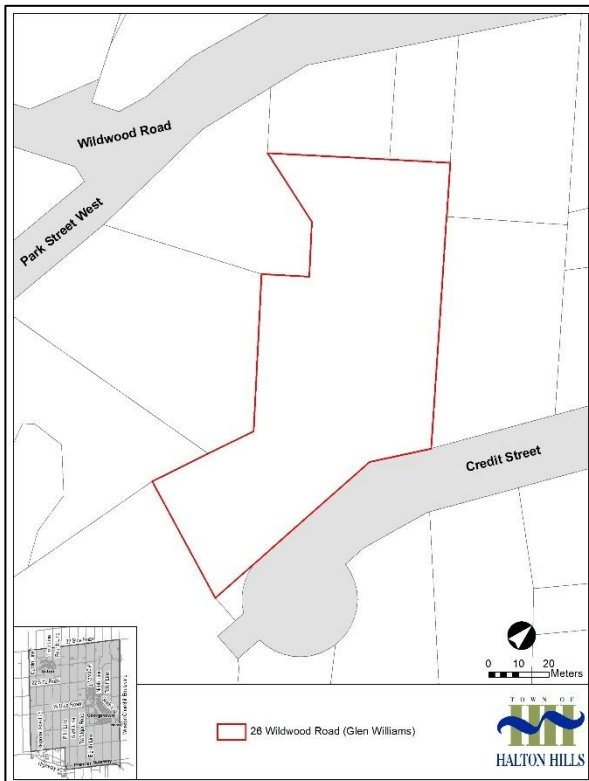


Figure 1: Location Map - 26 Wildwood Road



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph - 26 Wildwood Road

2.1 Historical Background

Indigenous History Background

The enduring history of First Nation Peoples in Halton Hills can be traced back through time immemorial before contact with Europeans in the 1600s. Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the Credit River was central to Indigenous ways of life, supporting settlements, fisheries, horticulture, transportation, and trade. Iroquoian-speaking peoples, ancestors of the Wendat, occupied the Credit River Valley for hundreds of years until 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 permanently¹.

Early European Settlement

Esqueing Township was officially opened for settlement in September 1819 after the survey was completed by Richard Bristol and Charles Kennedy. Land was awarded firstly to those who served in the War of 1812. Morris Kennedy received a location ticket for the west half of Lot 20, Concession 9 on August 24, 1819, while his brother George received one for the east half of Lot 20 (the subject property). Morris completed his settlement duties, and the Crown granted him the one hundred acres in May 1823. George Kennedy claimed a disability, allowing an extension in time to complete settlement duties. George Kennedy received the Crown patent for the east half of Lot 20 on July 20, 1841. George Kennedy

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.

left his original grant in 1823, purchasing Lot 18, Concession 9 (where Georgetown grew). He transferred the one hundred acres to his brother Morris in December 1843.



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan

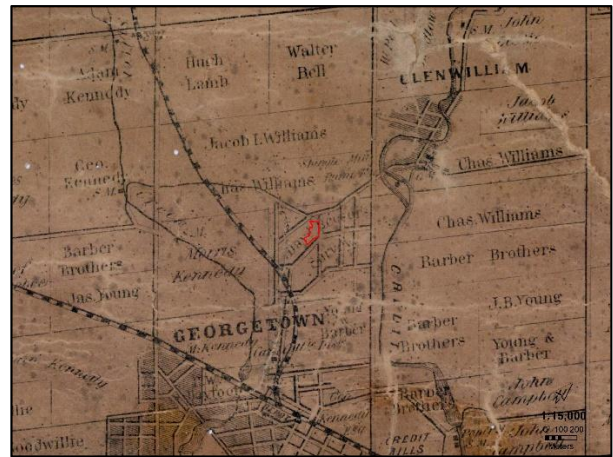


Figure 4: Subject property identified on Tremaine's 1858 Map of the County of Halton, Canada West

Morris Kennedy sold the larger part of the east sixty-nine acres, two rod and two perch to David Reesor on November 4, 1853. David Reesor (b.1823 in Markham) contracted with George McPhillips, Provincial Land Surveyor, to lay out a subdivision on his land. Kennedy completed the survey map dated May 1854 which included Glen Williams and upon which he plotted all the extant buildings. Reesor did not see much of a return on his investment, with a sale in 1854 and a few beginning the next year, however most lots were not sold until 1873. In the meantime, Reesor founded the Markham *Economist* in 1856, would later become a member of the Legislative Council, and in 1867 was chosen as a member of the first Senate.

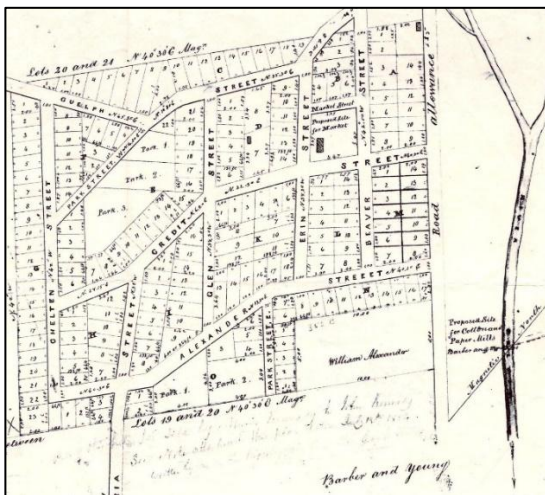


Figure 5: 1877 Plan and Lots of Glen Williams

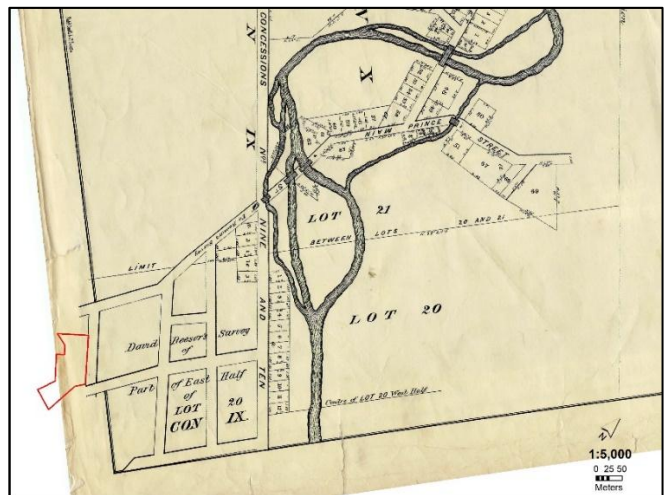


Figure 6: Subject property identified on the 1877 Plan and Lots of Glen Williams

It is worth noting that the 1877 Plan and Lots of Glen Williams (Figure 5) is misleading. Note the grid pattern on the right, which is the flat flood plain; west of Erin Street, the Credit Valley rises in a steep

slope. Most of the map to the west was never laid out, and the road on the north edge – Guelph Road – was a given road and is now named Wildwood Road.

The lots are organized into Blocks, and the subject property is part of Block E within the plan.

Norton Family

James Allen Norton was born on May 1, 1874, at Churchville, Peel County and died on September 26, 1948, at age 74, in Glen Williams. He married Lillian Beerman of Georgetown (b. June 27, 1879). Mrs. Norton died on October 31, 1971, at Glen Williams.

The 1911 Census identifies James Norton working at the paper mill in Georgetown. The census shows Lilly Norton with children William, Pearl, Arthur, Lilly, Norman, Mary, Emily, and John. The 1921 Census also identifies James working at the paper mill with an expanding family. The 1931 Census lists James as 57 years of age and working at the stone quarry. The family lived in a nine-room frame home on Ninth Line – now 42 Confederation. This 1872 house was owned by the Norton family since 1910. It was destroyed by fire in 2006.



Figure 7: Wildwood Road climbs up the valley from Glen Williams, c.1912. The subject property is on the right (EHS 20298)

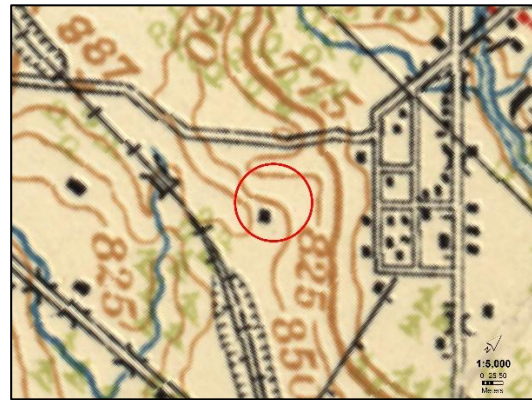


Figure 8: Subject property identified on the 1915 National Topographic Survey

Norman Norton, son of James and Lillian married Dorothy Oxley on June 30, 1927. James and Lillian Norton presented the married couple with the deed to this section of land in Block E of Reesor's survey as a wedding present. In 1928, he joined a relation, Charles Wellington Norton at his newly purchased gas station and garage at Norval. Unfortunately, C.W. Norton died of an infection in March 1929. Advertisements from 1929, show Norman Norton had assumed operation of the garage.



Figure 9: Advertisement for Norton's Garage (*Georgetown Herald*, 3 July 1929)

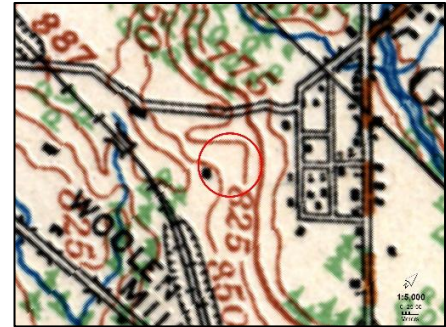


Figure 10: Subject property identified on the 1931 National Topographic Survey

The 1931 Census shows Norman and Dorothy Norton living in Glen Williams with 2-year-old James and 5-month-old Robert. Norman is identified as a mechanic at a garage. Sometime thereafter they moved to Hamilton, as *The Georgetown Herald* notes their return to the village in April 1937. Norton began a career at the Abitibi Paper Mill in Georgetown in 1940, completing 28 years as an employee.

The lands on the side of the Credit Valley abutting Guelph Road (Wildwood Road) belonged to Norman and Dorothy Norton. The steep valley descended to the valley floor, abruptly dropping down to Erin Street. The 1931 census records James Norton as a quarryman, after more than a quarter century at Provincial Paper. James Norton had given this rocky slope to his son Norman Norton as a wedding present.

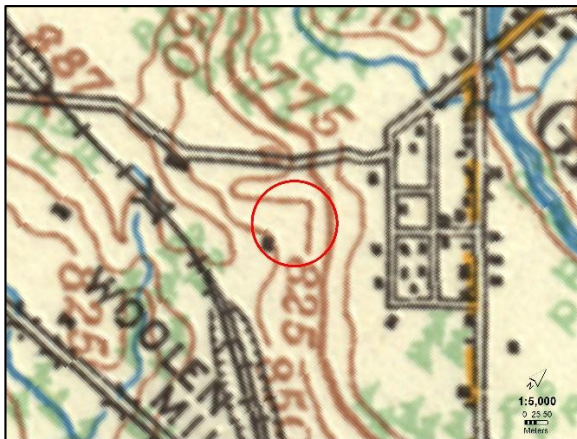


Figure 11: Subject property identified on the 1938 National Topographic Survey

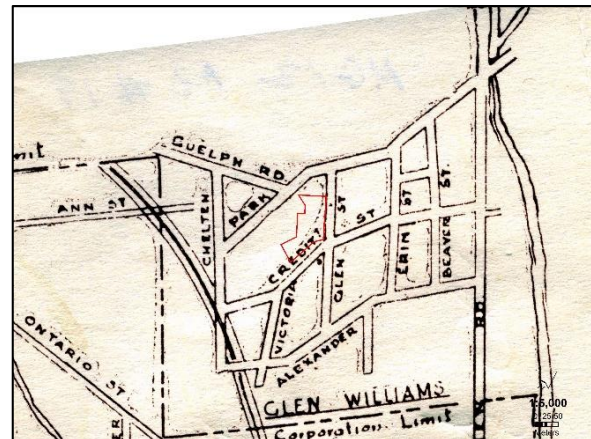


Figure 12: Subject property identified on the 1954 Town of Georgetown Survey

In addition to Norman Norton's work, local mason and carpenter, Gerry Inglis (1930-2016), aided in the addition of stone on the exterior of Norton Cottage following its earlier construction. Inglis was a well-known resident, who helped construct the Glen Williams Cenotaph, and aided in the restoration of the powder house in Limehouse Conservation Area. In addition to his work as a mason, Inglis was an avid hockey player, playing and coaching for the Georgetown Raiders. During his time as a coach, he led many teams to win multiple championships, with five of his higher-level players being drafted to the NHL.

In recognition of his work, Inglis was inducted into the Halton Hills Sports Museum in 2011. The former Confederation Bridge in Glen Williams was also renamed “Inglis Bridge” to commemorate the Inglis family’s contributions to the community.

Norman and Dorothy built a cabin for the family to live in on part of the property. Daughter Sylvia Graham (née Norton) recalled that it was intended as a temporary accommodation as evidenced by curtains as room dividers and sheets of cardboard as wallpaper to keep drafts out. James proceeded to use his skills as a quarryman to blast the face of the rock that blocked the continuation of Glen Street, as envisioned on the 1854 survey of The Hon. David Reesor.

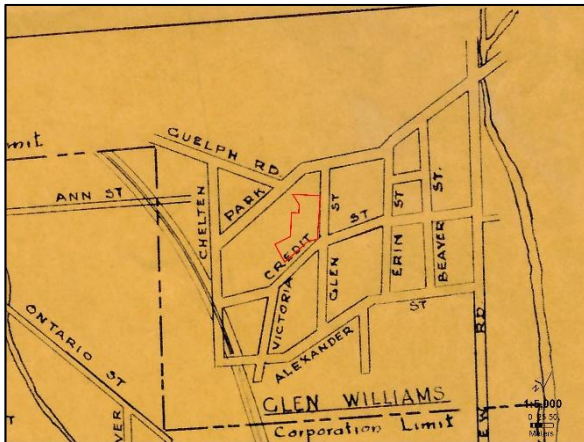


Figure 13: Subject property identified on the 1956 Town of Georgetown Survey



Figure 14: Subject property identified on 1954 aerial photography

A flat terrace was created upon which a dressed stone house with frame gambrel roof was constructed. The rear door opens to an alley formed by the house and the rock face. The family moved into the home in 1942.

In 1968, Norman Norton had a judge in Milton review and formally close Glen Street, part of which formed the property at 26 Wildwood Road. The Norton family sold the property to Harriet and A.J. Mathews, who on November 30, 1973, sold the property to Robert and Donna Irvine, the current owners.

NOTICE

OF APPLICATION FOR ROAD CLOSING

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON

IN THE MATTER of the Registry Act, RSO 1960, Chapter 348, Section 91,

AND IN THE MATTER of the closing of a portion of Glen Street in the Village of Glen Williams according to Registered Plan Number 10,

AND IN THE MATTER of Norman Norton, Applicant.

WHEREAS application has been made by Norman Norton for an order closing a portion of Glen Street in the Village of Glen Williams Township of Ontario as more particularly described in Schedule 'A' attached hereto;

Take Notice that I have appointed Thursday, the 20th day of June, 1968, at my Chambers in the Court House on the Base Line at the Town of Milton, at the hour of 2 p.m., to receive into said application and to hear representation from persons affected by such road closing, to have read the affidavits of Norman Norton and Kenneth Cowan Lindsay, filed, and in the circumstances, to make an order closing the said portion of Glen Street.

And further Take Notice that if any person affected by the closing of the said portion of Glen Street shall fail to appear either in person or by his Counsel, the matter shall be dealt with without further regard to the rights of said person.

DATED at Milton this 11th day of May, A.D., 1968.
Alan B. Sprague,
Judge of the County Court of the County of Halton.

SCHEDULE 'A'

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Esquesing in the County of Halton and Province of Ontario and being composed of part of Glen Street lying between Blocks 'E' and 'D' as shown on David Reesor's Survey of part of the Village of Glen Williams in part of the East Half of Lot 20 in Concession 9 in the said Township and filed as Registered Plan Number 10 in the Registry Office for the said County and in which said part of Glen Street is more particularly described as follows:

PREMISING that Glen Street in the said Village of Glen Williams as shown on said Registered Plan Number 10 has a bearing of North 36d. 33' 50" West and relating all bearings herein thereto:

COMMENCING at the point of intersection of the South West Limit of Glen Street in the said Village of Glen Williams as shown on said Registered Plan Number 10 with the Northwest Limit of Lot 20, Block 'E', as shown in said Plan Number 10:

THENCE South 36 d. 33' 50" West, along the said South-west Limit of Glen Street, 88.65 feet more or less to the point of intersection of the said South-west Limit of Glen Street with the North-west limit of Credit 91, as shown on said Registered Plan Number 10 said point of intersection being also the East

angle of Lot 16 in Block as shown on said Registered Plan Number 10;

THENCE North 37d. 22' 00" East, across Glen Street, 88.65 feet more or less to the point of intersection of the North East Limit of Glen Street with the Westerly limit of Credit 91 Street as shown on said Registered Plan Number 10 said point of intersection being also the South angle of Lot 8 in Block 'D' as shown on said Registered Plan Number 10;

THENCE North 36d 33' 50" West, along the said North-east Limit of Glen Street, to the point of intersection with a line drawn through the point of commencement on a bearing of North 52.1 39' 50" East;

THENCE South 62d 38' 5 West across Glen Street, 88.30 feet more or less to the point of commencement.

s.l.s.

Figure 15: Notice of closure of Glen Street (Georgetown Herald - May 28, 1968)

DEATHS

NORTON, Norman peacefully on Monday, November 5, 1990 at Georgetown and District Memorial Hospital. Norm Norton of Georgetown in his 87th year. Beloved husband of Dorothy Oxley and loving father of Robert and his wife Stella of Milton, Sylvia (Mrs. Gordon Graham) of Georgetown, Stanley and his wife Carole of Georgetown, and Patricia (Mrs. Kenneth McCauley) of Georgetown and the late James and Leslie Norton. Dear brother of Kathleen Armstrong of Brampton, Garnet (Dan) Norton of Guelph and Bess Puckering of Georgetown. Lovingly remembered by his 13 grandchildren and 12 great grandchildren. Friends were received at the J.S. Jones and Son Funeral Home, Trafalgar Road, north of Maple Avenue, Georgetown, (877 3631) on Tuesday from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Funeral and committal service was held in the chapel Wednesday, November 7, 1990 at 11:00 a.m. Cremation followed. In memory contributions to the St. Alban's Anglican Church or the Georgetown and District Memorial Hospital Foundation would be appreciated.

Figure 16: Death Notice of James Norton (Georgetown Herald - September 29, 1948)

DEATH NOTICE
NORTON — suddenly at his late residence, Glen Williams, on Sunday, September 26th, 1948, James Allan Norton, beloved husband of Lillian Beerman and dear father of William, Dan, Arthur and Jack of Georgetown, Norman and Joe, Glen Williams, Beatrice (Mrs. Fred Norton) Hamilton, Kathleen (Mrs. Syd Morris) Norval, Emily (Mrs. Ken Weston), Erin, and Bessie (Mrs. Jack Puckering) Georgetown.

Figure 17: Obituary of Norman Norton 1990 (Georgetown Independent)

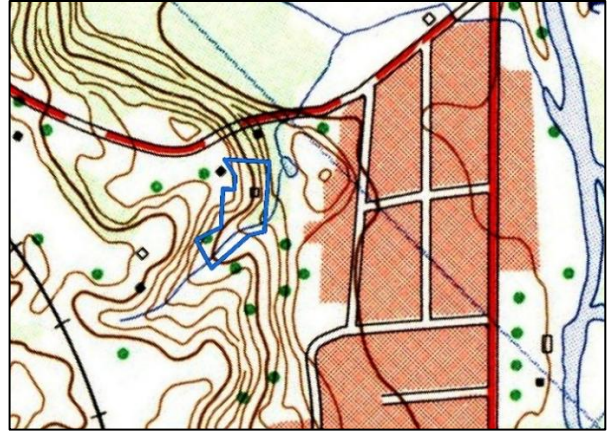


Figure 18: Subject property identified on the 1974 National Topographic Survey



Figure 19: Subject property identified on 1977 aerial photography



Figure 20: Subject property identified on 1985 aerial photography



Figure 21: Subject property identified on 1990 aerial photography

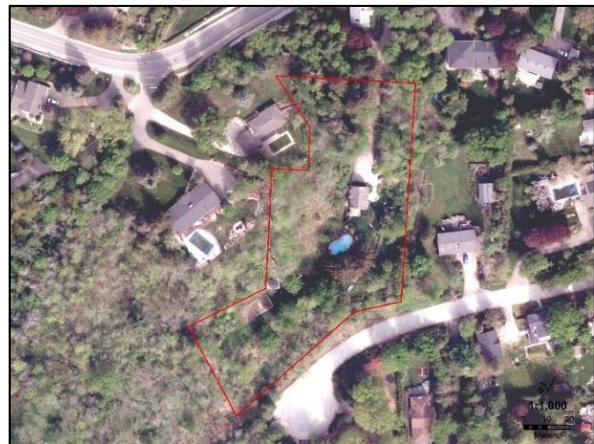


Figure 22: Subject property identified on 2017 aerial photography

2.2 Property & Architectural Description

Norton Cottage is located at 26 Wildwood Road, Glen Williams, Halton Hills, and is an irregular shaped lot comprised of three village lots, four partial village lots, part of reserve park lots and a closed road right-of-way. This c.1942 vernacular house features a multi-coloured cut limestone base at the first storey with half timbering at the second, a gambrel roof, and stone quoining. The property is legally known as “PART LOTS 13, 14, 19 & 20, LOTS 15 TO 18, PART PPK 2 & 3, BLK E, PL 10; PT GLEN ST. PLAN 10 (CLOSED BY JUDGES' ORDER AS IN 378451) TOWN OF HALTON HILLS.”



Figure 23: Subject property identified on 2023 aerial photography

The dwelling can be accessed by a long driveway from Wildwood Road on the former Glen Street right-of-way. The rear (southwest) elevation of the house is placed near the rock face and the steep incline up to the next property. The southern terrace is an open flat garden bounded by the hill on the west and by the edge terrace on the east, overlooking neighbours on Erin Street.



Figure 24: Partial front and side elevation of the subject property (J.M. Rowe 2024)



Figure 25: Front elevation of the subject property (J.M. Rowe 2024)

The front (northeast) elevation of the dwelling features two flatheaded window openings and a flatheaded entryway with stone sills and lintels. Directly above the roofline is the side of the gambrel

roof, which slightly overhangs over the first storey, and features three dormers with two large flatheaded window openings on either end, with a smaller flatheaded window opening in the centre. The cedar shakes on the gambrel roof have since been replaced with asphalt shingles.



Figure 26: The side (northwest) elevation of the subject property (J.M. Rowe 2024)



Figure 27: North end of 26 Wildwood showing path leading between the house and the rock face. (J.M. Rowe 2024)

The side (northwest) elevation features a multi-coloured cut stone base on the first storey, with two narrow flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels. In between both windows is a wide-based chimney that tapers and extends beyond the roofline. At the second storey is a stuccoed half-timbered façade with a flatheaded window opening on either side of the projecting stone chimney.

The other side (southeast) elevation features a similar look with a mixture of fieldstone and cut stone at the first storey, and a stuccoed half-timbered façade at the second storey. On the first storey is a flatheaded entryway and flatheaded window opening with stone sills and lintels. To the left of the entryway is a projecting stone chimney which extends to the roofline which has since been capped. The second storey features two flatheaded window openings and a central vent located below the gambrel peak.



Figure 28: Side (southeast) elevation of the subject property (J.M. Rowe 2024)



Figure 29: Rear (southwest) elevation of the subject property (J.M. Rowe 2024)

The rear (southwest) elevation features three flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels at the first storey; with two square window openings positioned at either end, and a tall, narrow window centered between them. Above the roofline is the other side of the gambrel roof, which features two shallow dormers containing two differently sized flatheaded window openings.



Figure 30: Rear view of the gambrel roof, showing two windows and new asphalt shingles (Courtesy of the Property Owner 2025)



Figure 31: Interior photograph of the original fireplace with the original stone mantelpiece. The original cherry wood ceiling beams are evident as well as the original cherry wood window casements. (J.M. Rowe 2024)

Within the interior of the dwelling is the original stone fireplace and mantlepiece, as well as the original cherry wood ceiling beams and casements.



Figure 32: Interior of 26 Wildwood Road showing cherry wood beams, ceiling, and window casements. (J.M. Rowe 2024)

2.3 Architectural Style and Analysis

The Colonial Revival architectural style emerged in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century and was intended to reflect the early architecture used by settler colonies throughout North America. Popular expressions featured influence from Dutch, Irish, Scottish, French, and German settlements, and can be further defined according to the regional location and the period the style was derived from. Typically, Colonial Revival buildings can be distinguished based on the use of modern materials and construction methods. In contrast, the Tudor Revival is inspired by the Period Revival architectural style, which features influence directly from European architecture.

Based on the extant features, Norton Cottage can be best described as a vernacular building with Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival Influences. According to John Blumeson's *Ontario Architecture: A Guide to Styles and Building Terms, 1784 to the Present*, the distinctive Dutch Colonial Revival characteristics include one-and-a-half storey massing, high gambrel roofs with dormers, and smaller entrances with stoops. Further, features typical to the Tudor Revival style include tall chimneys, brick, or stone at first storey, and half-timbering on the upper storeys.

Norton Cottage features elements from both the Dutch Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival architectural style, including the one-and-a-half storey massing, high gambrel roof with dormers, a small central entrance, a multi-coloured cut stone base at the first storey, and half-timbering at the second storey.



Figure 33: Dutch Colonial Revival residential building at 88 Lake Avenue, Acton (Google Streetview, 2014)



Figure 34: Tudor Revival at 3044 Lakeshore Road, Burlington (Google Streetview, 2015)

Throughout Halton Region, there are various extant examples of Dutch Colonial Revival (Figure 32) and Tudor Revival (Figure 33) residential buildings. The Dutch Colonial Revival building at 88 Lake Avenue, Acton, features elements typical of this style, including the gambrel roof and small entrance, but also features brick construction, stone sills and lintels, vergeboard, and decorative bracketing. The Tudor Revival building at 3044 Lakeshore Road, Burlington, features brick construction on the first storey with half-timbering at the second storey, a gable roof, tall brick chimneys, and multi-paned leaded glass windows. In comparison, Norton Cottage uses distinct elements from both architectural styles and is the only known example of a vernacular residential building with Dutch Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival influences in 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	X
Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N/A

The Norton Cottage is a unique example of a c.1942 vernacular residential building with Dutch Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival influences in the Town of Halton Hills. Constructed of locally sourced multi-coloured cut stone, this residential building features a gambrel roof, flatheaded window openings throughout, dormers on the sides of the gambrel roof, and two stone chimneys. One chimney has since been capped, while the other chimney remains functional. The interior of the building features beams, and lower window casements, crafted with locally milled cherry wood. In addition to the beams, the interior features an original stone fireplace and mantelpiece. Constructed using sandstone sourced by trained local quarryman James Norton, and later dressed by stone mason Gerry Inglis, Norton Cottage features a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit with its unique stonework.

While the upper windows have been modified, the lower windows are original cherry-wood casements. Additionally, the original cedar shakes were replaced by asphalt shingles in July 2025. Despite these alterations, the dwelling remains a unique example of a vernacular residential building with both Dutch Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival influences.

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	X
Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community	X

The Norton Cottage at 26 Wildwood Road has historical value due to its associations with locally trained quarryman, James Norton, and local mason and carpenter Gerry Inglis. Inglis was a well-known resident, who helped construct the Glen Williams Cenotaph, and aided in the restoration of the powder house in Limehouse Conservation Area. In addition to his work as a mason, Inglis was an avid hockey player, playing and coaching for the Georgetown Raiders. During his time as a coach, he led many teams to win multiple championships, with five of his higher-level players being drafted to the NHL. In recognition of his work, Inglis was inducted into the Halton Hills Sports Museum in 2011. The former Confederation Bridge in Glen Williams was also renamed "Inglis Bridge" to commemorate the Inglis family's contributions to the community.

The property also has associations with the local Glen Williams quarry, the origin of the buildings stone. The stone construction reflects the importance of the quarrying industry to the village throughout the

20th century. The local stone from the Glen Williams quarry was also used in the construction of many prominent buildings such as Toronto Old City Hall, Casa Loma, and Queen’s Park.

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

The Norton Cottage at 26 Wildwood Road has contextual value as a sturdy house built for a working-class family and finished with local dressed sandstone quarried from the Niagara Escarpment, north of the village. Glen Williams stone was used in the construction of buildings like Toronto Old City Hall, Casa Loma, and Queen’s Park. While difficult to see from the road because of tree growth, the house fits neatly into the side of the rock face, on a small plateau, commanding a view of the Credit Valley and the village.

4.0 Summary

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 26 Wildwood Road 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 26 Wildwood Road that contribute to its physical and design value are identified as follows:

- The setback, placement, and orientation of the existing building along Wildwood Road in the community of Glen Williams, Town of Halton Hills;
- The scale, form and massing of two-storey building with a gambrel roof, multi-coloured cut stone, stucco, and half-timbering;
- The materials, including multi-coloured cut stone and cherry wood;
- The front (northeast) elevation, including:
 - Flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels;
 - Flatheaded entryway with stone sill and lintel;
 - Overhanging gambrel roof with three dormers, each containing a flatheaded window opening;
- The side (northwest) elevations, including:
 - Multi-coloured cut stone base at the first storey;
 - Flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels;
 - Central stone chimney extending above the roofline;
 - Stuccoed façade with half-timbering and flatheaded window openings at the second storey;
- The side (southeast) elevations, including:
 - Multi-coloured cut and field stone base at the first storey;
 - Flatheaded window opening with stone sill and lintel;
 - Flatheaded entryway with stone sill and lintel;
 - Stone chimney extending to the roofline;

- Stuccoed façade with half-timbering and flatheaded window openings at the second storey;
- The rear (southwest) elevation, including;
 - Flatheaded window openings with stone sills and lintels;
 - Overhanging gambrel roof with two dormers, each containing a flatheaded window opening;
- The interior, including:
 - Northwest stone fireplace with original stone mantelpiece;
 - Cherry wood milled beams; and,
 - The ground floor cherry wood window casements and frames.

The heritage attribute of the property at 26 Wildwood Road that contributes to its historical and associative value is identified as follows:

- The legibility of the property as a unique early-twentieth century example of vernacular residential building with Dutch Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival influences within the community of Glen Williams in the Town of Halton Hills.

The heritage attributes of the property at 26 Wildwood Road that contribute to its contextual value are identified as follows:

- The legibility of the property as a c.1942 example of a unique early-twentieth century example of vernacular residential building with Dutch Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival influences within the community of Glen Williams in the Town of Halton Hills.
- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing building along Wildwood Road in the community of Glen Williams, Town of Halton Hills; and,
- The scale, form, and massing of the existing two-storey multi-coloured cut stone building with gambrel roof, and stone chimneys.

5.0 Sources

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