

## **APPENDIX 3: DOWNTOWN STUDY CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT**



# Downtown Study

## Cultural Heritage Report



Department of Planning & Development

December 2016

## Cultural Heritage Resources in Downtown Milton

### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Heritage conservation is not only about saving old buildings. It seeks to enhance the meaning and quality of life, by maintaining a unique sense of place and supporting the cultural and economic vitality of areas that have a rich cultural heritage. Areas that have embraced heritage as part of contemporary urban life often thrive, becoming cherished places for residents to live and work, and are rewarding destinations for visitors.
- 1.2 Heritage preservation is recognized throughout the world as a key part of building complete, livable communities. Historic buildings and places have intrinsic value in the information they contain about the past. They can teach us a great deal. Who lived here? What happened here? A knowledge and understanding of our heritage is fundamental to our sense of community and identity. It also gives us a sense of continuity and stability; which is particularly important when communities are growing rapidly.
- 1.3 Well-maintained historic buildings, streetscapes and landscapes contribute to safe and comfortable neighbourhoods. They also foster local identity and pride and can bind people from different cultures together. In addition studies have consistently shown that there are clear economic and environmental advantages to retaining and properly maintaining heritage buildings.
- 1.4 The Downtown Study is an opportunity to define what makes Milton's downtown unique, outline the important elements that contribute towards this uniqueness and explain the types of change that are appropriate and are not appropriate to ensure that Milton's unique identity is not lost as the town grows and develops.
- 1.5 One of the objectives of the Downtown Study is to build on its cultural heritage so that, as the Town grows as a community, the Downtown continues to evolve and the Historic Downtown Core remains relevant in this context. The Downtown needs to be a place where all residents have the opportunity to appreciate and feel connected to Milton's history. This report addresses the following issues:
  - The identification of the cultural heritage assets within the Downtown and includes options for their preservation

- Recommendations regarding the rationalization of the boundaries of the Character Area and identification of unifying features within neighbourhoods to determine whether or not smaller Character Areas should be provided.
- The identification of methods for ensuring new development respects and does not harm Milton's downtown historic character.
- A review of Official Plan policy, Zoning By-law regulations, *Ontario Heritage Act* tools, and additional guidance documents to support the preservation of the Town's cultural heritage resources and conservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of the Historic Downtown.

1.6 At present the Town has some planning policies and guidelines relating to the conservation of Milton's historic downtown character; however:

- Only 17 of the 438 heritage properties in Milton's Downtown Character Area are designated under the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Heritage Conservation Districts are the most effective tool for conserving historic buildings and places but none are included in Milton.
- Milton has a Downtown Character Area but does not have a Character Area Plan or policies that say why the Character Area was designated. As such the characteristics that give the Character Area its identity and a sense of place are not defined.
- The Central Business District (CBD) does not correspond with the Character Area boundary. There are urban design guidelines for the CBD but they only cover those parts of the Character Area that are within the CBD and they include no reference to the special character of Milton's downtown or the Character Area.
- The residential areas within the CBD are designated a Low Density Residential Sub-Areas within the OP. This is a different OP designation from those parts of the Character Area that are outside the CBD as these are designated as a Residential Area. A broader range of uses are permitted within those parts of the Character Area that are outside the



CBD than the areas within it. This affects the amount of future change that can take place the two parts of the Character Area.

- The purpose of the CBD and the Character Area differ and as a consequence their boundaries are not the same, but the design guidelines for the CBD covers part of the Character Area. Separate design guidelines are required for the Character Area
- The Residential Low Density Zone that covers much of the housing in central Milton covers a much wider area than the Downtown Character Area. This zone does not reflect the heights and setbacks that contribute to the unique character of this Character Area. The RLD Zone provisions actually allow the “monster homes” that the Central Business District Urban Design Guidelines seek to prevent.
- The Urban Growth Centre covers part of the Character Area. The residential areas within the Character Area should be removed from the Urban Growth Centre. This is because it is not generally appropriate to permit intensification in these establish residential areas

## 2. The cultural heritage assets within the Downtown

2.1 When reviewing the cultural heritage assets within Milton's downtown area both a quantitative and a qualitative approach has to be undertaken. The quantitative approach addresses the amount and location of the heritage resources. The qualitative approach looks at the significance and value of the both the individual heritage resources and their cumulative impact on the character and appearance of Milton's historic downtown area.

### 2.2 Quantitative Assessment

2.2.1 The Town of Milton's Heritage List includes 438 properties that are within the downtown Character Area. This represents a significant proportion of the overall number of properties within the downtown. A list of these properties is included in Appendix 1. At the time of writing this report it is noted that the Heritage List is in the process of being updated. When this takes place the overall number of heritage buildings within the downtown area will not be significantly altered but the List will more accurately reflect the cultural heritage resources that actually exist. It is anticipated that the updated to the Heritage List will be included on the Town's web site before the end of the year.

2.2.2 Despite having a high concentration of heritage resources in its downtown; Milton does not include any Heritage Conservation Districts. Moreover only 17 of the 438 listed heritage properties in downtown Milton are designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Appendix 2 includes a complete list of these properties as well as a photograph of all of them and details of their reasons for designation. Some of Milton's most significant heritage buildings are not designated. These include St. Paul's United Church; the Grace Anglican Church; the former Odd Fellows Hall at 174 Main Street, the former Post Office building at and the Jasper Martin House, 57 Martin Street. Consideration should be given to designating these properties.

2.2.3 The cultural heritage resources that exist within the Downtown are positioned in noticeable clusters (See Appendix 3). The most noticeable clusters are those that are included in the "Clusters of Significant Architectural Merit" from Schedule C.7.D.CBD "Special Heritage Areas" of the Town's Official Plan. This encompasses the following areas:

- Parts of Victoria and Mill Streets to the east of Elizabeth Street;
- Mary Street between Bronte Street South and Victoria Park;
- The south side of King Street between Bowes and Hugh Streets; and

- Queen and Sarah Streets and part of the northern end of Thomas and Charles Streets.

2.2.4 The Official Plan does not state what makes these areas special. From a purely statistical point of view it is noticeable that two of these clusters include no properties that are designated under the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the other two areas include only seven and two designated properties respectively. This does not demonstrate how or why the architectural merit of these areas is valued. A full analysis of the heritage significance of these areas is necessary and following this consideration should be given to the potential of designating them as Heritage Conservation Districts.

2.2.5 There are also clusters of listed heritage properties that are not included in Schedule C.7.D.CBD of the Official Plan. These are found in the following areas:

- Parts of Main Street East between Bowes Street and Commercial Street;
- The east side of Thomas Street between Sarah and Sydney Streets;
- Martin Street between Main Street and Caves Court and including the western end of Woodward Avenue;
- Court Street North; and
- Pearl Street between Fulton and Bruce Streets.

A full analysis of the heritage significance of these areas is necessary and, following a review of the findings of this study, consideration should be given to including these areas as “Clusters of Significant Architectural Merit” in Schedule C.7.D.CBD “Special Heritage Areas” of the Town’s Official Plan. Consideration should also be given to the potential of designating them areas as Heritage Conservation Districts or Character Areas.

2.2.6 There are a number of listed heritage properties that are situated close to the clusters noted above. Consideration should be given to the potential of extending the boundaries of these clusters to also encompass these outlying properties. Where this is not possible consideration should be given to designating these properties individually.

2.2.7 There are thirty properties from the Heritage List that are situated close to, but outside the Character Area. Consideration should also therefore be given to potentially extending the boundary of the Character Area(s) to include some or all of these.

2.2.8 There are parts of the Character Area that include very few listed heritage properties. A full review of these areas should be undertaken to determine whether they have a special character of their own. The area south of Robert Street and that on the western end of Main Street East are of particular note in this regard. A full analysis of whether or not these areas have a special character should be undertaken. The special character may be because of the modest size of the buildings that are present and the generous space between and around these buildings. If an area is determined to have a special character this should be defined and the Zoning By-law updated to reflect this. The views of the residents of these area needs to be taken account throughout this process to ensure they are aware of, and support, the changes this would entail.

### 2.3 Qualitative Assessment

2.3.1 In order to fully assess the significance of the cultural heritage resources in Downtown Milton a comprehensive assessment of the architectural, historical and contextual value of each of the 438 properties that are within Milton's Character Area is needed. This has not been possible as part of this study. This is partly because of the time it would take to assess each of these individual properties and partly because full access to each property was not available. As a consequence this study has taken a more focused and thematic assessment.

2.3.2 Appendix 4 includes details of the architectural styles that are the most prevalent in Milton. The Town includes some very good examples of Georgian, Regency, Gothic Revival, Edwardian Classism and Craftsman styles of architecture. The progression of architectural styles, building techniques and materials over time is clearly evident within Downtown Milton. Many are vernacular buildings that display features or elements that have been inspired by more than one style. This shows both the transitioning of one style to another as well as the preferences and tastes of different property owners and builders. In parts of the Character Area there are small areas where concentrations of buildings that exhibit particular architectural styles exist. For example a concentration of Craftsman style buildings exist at the intersection of Martin Street and Woodward Avenue and a concentration of Italianate buildings exist on the eastern end of Victoria Street. This reflects the popularity of particular architectural styles when these areas became available for development. In other areas there are small clusters of buildings of similar design that were built by a particular developer, such as the houses in Court Street North that were built by Samuel Henson in the early 1920's. This all adds a richness to the

streetscape and contributes to the distinct character and uniqueness of the Town and its neighbourhoods.

- 2.3.3 Appendix 5 includes details of the Pre-Confederation buildings that exist in Milton's downtown. It is clear that the Town still retains a significant number of these historic buildings that were constructed by the early pioneering settlers. Most of these buildings are Georgian or Regency in their style. This reflects the most popular styles of architecture in the mid-nineteenth century. Both had come from Britain with the early settlers. The plain symmetrical forms of these buildings reflected the early pioneers' connection to Britain. It conveyed their confidence in Upper Canada (later the new province of Ontario) and their loyalty to the British Crown in the period after the War of 1812. The solidity of this style also reflected the "mastery" these early pioneers felt they had forged over nature and the virgin forests that surrounded them.
- 2.3.4 Milton retains a considerable number of large Pre-Confederation buildings. The large size and fine detailing of some of these houses is testament to the hard work, success and confidence that these early pioneer settlers had in the town that they were creating. These grand houses were also a method by which the most successful early pioneers could demonstrate their wealth and success as well as their good taste and connection to Britain. Over time some of these houses have had some of their original detailing removed and a few have included unsympathetic alterations that do not reflect the architectural style of the original structure. Most however retain their original features and heritage attributes. This is probably because of the good craftsmanship, grandeur and elegance of the original building.
- 2.3.5 As well as the grand Pre-Confederation buildings, Milton also retains a significant number of more modest houses from this period. It is these buildings that have experienced most "modernization" over time and often these renovations did not respect the style and form of the original structure. When this takes place the balance, simplicity and beauty of the original structure is often undermined and it can be difficult to see the Georgian or Regency form of the original.
- 2.3.6 Clusters of very modest Pre-Confederation buildings are found along Pearl and Oak Streets and by the intersection of Pine and Commercial Streets. A brief assessment of these areas indicates that they have had a significant impact on the history and development of the Town, but as they are so modest in style and character their historical and contextual value is often overlooked.

- 2.3.7 A number of the Pre-Confederation buildings in the Pearl and Oak Street area have a direct connection with some of the prominent early Roman Catholic families who arrived in Milton. This area appears to have been where most of the early Irish Roman Catholic residents of Milton lived. These early settlers were generally less wealthy than their non-Catholic neighbours. This part of Milton was downwind from the many industries that clustered around the banks of the Sixteen Mile Creek and land here was likely cheaper than on the western end of the town. There has historically been tension between people of Catholic and some non-Catholic Christian denominations. The presence of a masonic and orange lodges in Milton is an indication that such tensions would have existed in the Milton area during the settlement era. This is likely one of the reasons why the local Catholic population appears to have chosen to live close to each other on the then eastern end of Milton. These Catholic residents worked together to build the Town's first Roman Catholic Church in Pine Street in 1859. The presence of these modest early pioneering buildings within the Pearl and Oak Street areas reflects the unique history of this part of Milton. They have a direct connection with the town's pioneering past and give this part of town a unique history and character.
- 2.3.8 The buildings within the cluster of Pre-Confederation buildings in the Pine and Commercial Street area are almost all modest in size. Given the plethora of "modernizations" they have experienced over time some now look rather shabby and have lost most of their original character and appearance. As a consequence the impact they have had to the Milton's history and development is easy to overlook. These houses are situated adjacent to the early industrial center of Milton. Along Sixteen Mile Creek to the north of this area is where most of Milton's early industrial development took place. The 1858 Livingston Map shows that at this time this area included many different businesses including an iron foundry, soap works and more than one tannery (see below). These businesses would have been both noisy and smelly. The housing that existed in the immediate area would have been relatively cheap and likely to have provided accommodation for the local industrial workers and their families. This enclave of modest Pre-Confederation buildings represents a direct connection with Milton's early industrial past. These houses give this area a unique character. It is also unusual to find so many of such modest pioneering houses in one small neighbourhood. The fact that so many are within the floodplain is probably the reason why they have survived.



Figure 1: Extract from the 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

2.3.9 Today there is increasing pressure for change and redevelopment of these modest properties. Further analysis of the history and development of these areas would be beneficial. The conservation of these modest houses can also contribute to the mix of housing available in Milton. They can provide a unique modest home for smaller households such as seniors and young professionals who do not wish to move into an apartment or townhouse but want a small house with a rear yard that is close to the downtown.

2.3.10 Few of Milton's buildings were designed by prominent architects. Appendix 6 includes details of the nine buildings in the downtown that were constructed by prominent architects. Ontario Regulation 9/06 states that properties that

demonstrate or reflect *“the work of an architect...who is significant to a community”* are worthy of designation under S. 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Only two of these are currently designated. Consideration should be given to the designation of the other seven properties.

2.3.11 Milton’s downtown includes a number of landmark properties. A landmark is building or feature of a landscape that is easily seen and recognized from a distance, especially one that enables someone to establish their location. Listed below are the landmark properties in study area and some that are outside the study area but within the Character Area:

2.3.11.1 Within the Downtown Study Area:

- Graceway Baptist Church, 103 Martin Street
- John Sprout House, 191 Martin Street
- Millpond, Martin Street
- Graceway Anglican Church, 317 Main Street East
- Dewar Block, 219-227 Main Street East;
- Quality Greens sign, 238 Main Street East
- Old Post Office, 243 Main Street East
- Old Town Hall, 251 Main Street East
- Knox Church, 170 Main Street East
- Former Thompson Hotel, 161-167 Main Street East
- St. Paul’s Church, 123 Main Street East
- Victoria Park
- Town Hall, 150 Mary Street;
- 236 Queen Street
- 82 Charles Street

2.3.11.2 Outside the Downtown Study Area:

- Martin Street School
- William Lyon House, 136 Martin Street
- Holy Rosary Church, 141 Martin Street
- Robinsons Screw Factory, 97 Bronte Street North
- 98 Charles Street

2.3.12 A full review of landmark features of and close to Milton’s Downtown should be undertaken and consideration should be given to including specific policies within the Official Plan to conserve defined landmark features.



2.3.13 When considering the heritage significance of cultural heritage resources consideration is given to more than just their architectural merit. A significant heritage resource does not need to be architecturally significant. The Waldie Blacksmith Shop for instance is one of the Town's most significant heritage resources. It has design value, as a representative example of a mid-nineteenth century blacksmith shop, however its heritage value largely derives from its historic and associative value. The Official Plan should be updated to give the historic and contextual value of heritage resources the same value as their architecture. This is in accordance with the provision of Ontario Regulation 9/06. In addition it is noted that Schedule C.7.D.CBD of the Official Plan refers to "Clusters of Significant Architectural Merit". This should be changed to refer to "Clusters of Significant Cultural Heritage Merit".

2.3.14 Ontario Regulations 9/06 and 10/06 include the criteria to be used when considering whether or not to designate a property under the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The Town's Official Plan includes similar criteria. Both of these are used when assessing the heritage significance of a property. The Official Plan should be updated to more closely align with the criteria included in the Ontario Regulations. This would bring more certainty and clarity to decision making.

### 3 Character Area(s)

- 3.1 The character of Milton's downtown is greater than the sum of its parts – it is much more than just a number of old buildings scattered out around the downtown. The town's unique character comes from the cumulative character of the buildings, streetscape, landscape, people, uses and other features that define the character and sense of identity of the town. With urban growth and intensification there is a danger that the identity and distinctiveness of Milton may be undermined.
- 3.1.1 At present the Town's Official Plan identifies a number of Character Areas (only one of which is downtown) however it does not define what is special about these areas. The Official Plan needs to be updated to define why each Character Area has been designated. It should say:
- what is special about the area;
  - what is the purpose of the Character Area designation;
  - what form of development is appropriate in that area and why; and
  - What form of development is inappropriate in that area and why.
- 3.2 It is recommended that revisions to the Town's Downtown Character Area are undertaken. The revisions should include the creation of a number of smaller character areas, based on the clusters shown in Appendix2. Consideration should be given to including the following areas as character areas:
- Victoria Street/Mill Street Area;
  - Mary Street between Bronte Street South and the Town Hall;
  - King Street between Bowes and Hugh Streets; and
  - Queen, Sarah, Thomas and Charles Streets area
  - Main Street East area between Bowes Street and Commercial Street;
  - Martin Street area between Main Street and Caves Court and including the western end of Woodward Avenue;
  - Court Street North;
  - Pearl Street area between Fulton and Bruce Streets; and
  - Pine and Oak Street area.
- 3.3 The character of these areas should be based on their history as well as the character and appearance of cultural heritage resources they retain and the spaces between and around the buildings.

- 3.4 The special character of each character area should be identified so that policies, new zoning and guidelines can be reviewed to ensure that the planning policy tools are in place to protect the special character of these buildings and areas.
- 3.5 It is noted that a study into “monster homes” is currently being undertaken and that the Ad Hoc Heritage Task Force have recently published their report. The results of both these studies should be taken into account when undertaking the future character area studies.
- 3.6 Following the establishment of smaller more fully defined Character Areas consideration should be given to undertaking Heritage Conservation District Studies to determine whether their special character should be conserved through the designation of Heritage Conservation Districts. Heritage designation either individually or within a Heritage Conservation District is the best way to formally recognize the cultural value of a property or an area. It also helps to promote knowledge and understanding of an area and is the best way to ensure that a property or an area’s unique character or identity is respected as growth and development takes place. Designation does not prevent change. It manages change. The only change that is prevented is inappropriate change that would harm a cultural heritage resource.
- 3.7 Public consultation should be included as part of any new character area studies as well as in any subsequent official plan policy, zoning by-law and design guideline changes. This would also assist in providing useful background information for any future Heritage Conservation District Studies.

- 4 Methods for ensuring new development respects and does not harm Milton's downtown historic character.
- 4.1 The most effective way to conserve the historic character of downtown Milton is to designate parts of it as one of more Heritage Conservation Districts. As stated above heritage designation either individually or within a Heritage Conservation District is the best way to formally recognize the cultural value of a property or an area. The designation of such districts requires the undertaking of extensive planning studies and public consultation.
- 4.2 A less effective tool is to designate a series of character areas. This does not give the same degree of protection as a Heritage Conservation District. If however they are combined with area specific zoning and guidelines the most harmful forms of development can be prevented and development that respects the existing character of the area can be encouraged. This work can then later be used as background information that would assist if any Heritage Conservation District studies are undertaken in the future.
- 4.3 The Provincial Policy Statement requires that significant heritage resources are conserved. The Official Plan and Zoning By-law should be reviewed and updated to more closely align with this requirement and with best practice in cultural heritage conservation.
- 4.4 Revisions to the Urban Design Guidelines for the Central Business District are needed to more closely align with the character area(s) boundary and to be less general in nature. Guidelines should state clearly what form of development is and is not appropriate in any particular area and should be developed in conjunction with the character area and zoning review of the downtown area.

## 5 Official Plan, zoning and other potential planning changes.

- 5.1 Many of the designation by-laws that are in existence in Milton are out of date. They pre-date the most recent changes to the *Ontario Heritage Act*. These old by-laws, while still valid are vague when discussing the heritage value and attributes of the heritage building in question. For example when discussing the heritage of the old Town Hall on Main Street the designation by-law just says it is “*an example of classic Georgian architecture*” and that it was “*opened in 1865 with the first Town Council Meeting in the building taking place on September 16<sup>th</sup> 1867.*” In comparison the designation by-law for Waldie’s Blacksmith shop which was approved in 2016 includes a complete synopsis of why this property is important and lists those parts of the building that should be conserved (see Appendix 3).. Such a detailed account brings clarity to both municipal staff and property owners. It is recommended that the designation by-laws be updated to comply with current Provincial requirements.
- 5.2 The Official Plan should be updated to ensure its heritage policies align more closely with Provincial policies and guidelines. This would bring more certainty and clarity to decision making. In particular it should be updated to give the historic and contextual value of heritage resources the same value as their architecture. In addition Schedule C.7.D.CBD of the Official Plan should be changed to refer “Clusters of Significant Cultural Heritage Merit” rather than “Clusters of Significant Architectural Merit”.
- 5.3 A comprehensive Character Area Study (Studies) should be undertaken and its results used to develop Official Plan and Zoning By-law changes.
- 5.4 The Central Business District (CBD) does not correspond with the Character Area boundary. There are urban design guidelines for the CBD but they only cover those parts of the Character Area that are within the CBD and they include no reference to (or explanation of) the special character of Milton’s downtown or the Character Area. Urban design guidelines should be developed that relate specifically to the character area(s) boundary.
- 5.5 Potential changes to the boundary of the Urban Growth Centre (UGC) should be undertaken to remove the UGC from the historic downtown and amend Official Plan policies to clarify where and what form of growth is appropriate within the downtown.

- 5.6 The findings of the “Monster Home” Study and the Ad Hoc Heritage Committee’s Master Plan should be used in developing planning policy, zoning and guidelines for the residential parts of Milton’s downtown.
- 5.7 If a program of designating more properties under the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* is undertaken this should be accompanied by a program that offers some financial incentives in the form of grants and/or tax breaks for owners of designated heritage properties. Many municipalities run such programs. They recognize that renovating heritage buildings can be expensive as specialist materials and tradespeople may be required. They also demonstrate the commitment of a municipality to supporting these owners as they comply with the provincial requirement to conserve our significant heritage resources.

## 6. Summary of Recommendations

- 6.1 A comprehensive Character Area Study that will define a series of smaller Character Areas should be undertaken. The character of these areas should be based on their history as well as the character and appearance of their cultural heritage resources and the spaces between and around the buildings. The following preliminary list of character areas has been identified as:
- Victoria Street/Mill Street Area;
  - Mary Street between Bronte Street South and the Town Hall;
  - King Street between Bowes and Hugh Streets; and
  - Queen, Sarah, Thomas and Charles Streets area
  - Main Street East area between Bowes Street and Commercial Street;
  - Martin Street area between Main Street and Caves Court and including the western end of Woodward Avenue;
  - Court Street North;
  - Pearl Street area between Fulton and Bruce Streets; and
  - Pine and Oak Street area.
- 6.2 Each new character area shall include a Character Area Statement that says:
- why that area is special;
  - what is the purpose of the Character Area designation;
  - what form of development is appropriate in that area and why; and
  - what form of development is inappropriate in that area and why.
- 6.3 Consideration should be given to the potential of extending the boundaries of the proposed character area(s) to also encompass nearby the listed heritage resources. Where this is not possible consideration should be given to designating these properties individually.
- 6.4 There are parts of the Character Area that include very few listed heritage properties. A full review of these areas should be undertaken to determine whether they have a special character of their own that warrants special protection by having special zoning provisions.
- 6.5 Official Plan policies, new zoning and guidelines should be reviewed to ensure that the appropriate planning policy tools are in place to protect the special character of the identified character areas.

- 6.6 Following the establishment of new Character Areas consideration should be given to undertaking Heritage Conservation District Studies for each of these areas.
- 6.7 The Official Plan and Zoning By-law should be reviewed and updated to more closely align with the Provincial policy statement, policies and guidelines.
- 6.8 The Official Plan should be revised to change the reference in Schedule C.7.D.CBD from “Clusters of Significant Architectural Merit” to “Clusters of Significant Cultural Heritage Merit”.
- 6.9 New separate Urban Design Guidelines should be developed for each new character area.
- 6.10 The existing designation by-laws should be updated to ensure they comply with the current Provincial policies and guidelines.
- 6.11 Some of Milton’s most significant heritage buildings are not designated under the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. These include St. Paul’s United Church; the Grace Anglican Church; the former Odd Fellows Hall at 174 Main Street, the former Post Office building at and the Jasper Martin House, 57 Martin Street. Consideration should be given to designating these properties.
- 6.12 The introduction of financial incentives such as grants and/or tax incentives for the owners of designated heritage properties should be considered if a program of heritage designations is undertaken.
- 6.13 A full review of landmark features of Milton’s Downtown should be undertaken and consideration should be given to including specific policies within the Official Plan to conserve the defined landmark features.
- 6.14 The boundary of the Urban Growth Centre (UGC) should be reviewed to remove it from the historic downtown and amend Official Plan policies to clarify where and what form of growth is appropriate within the downtown.
- 6.15 The findings of the “Monster Home” Study and the Ad Hoc Heritage Committee’s Master Plan should be used in developing planning policy, zoning and guidelines for the residential parts of Milton’s downtown.



## List of Appendices

- Appendix 1 Properties within the Character Area that are included on the Town's Heritage List.
- Appendix 2 Map showing heritage resources in the Character Area and the "Clusters of Significant Architectural Merit" from Schedule C.7.D.CBD "Special Heritage Areas" of the Town's Official Plan.
- Appendix 3 Properties within the Character Area that are designated under S. 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Appendix 4 Architectural Styles in Milton's Character Area
- Appendix 5 Pre-Confederation Buildings in Milton's Character Area
- Appendix 6 Buildings by Prominent Architects

## Sources

- Town of Milton Official Plan (1997), as amended.
- Town of Milton Conformity Amendment (OPA #31) - Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe and the Sustainable Halton Plan, 2010.
- Town of Milton Comprehensive Zoning By-law 016-2014
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- Memories of Milton, by Mel Robinson. Published by the Milton Historical Society, 2003
- Halton's Heritage. William Halton and Halton County by John McDonald. Published by Halton Sketches Publishing, 2011.
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- Halton's Pages of the Past by Gwen Clarke (1955)
- "Ontario Architecture – A guide to styles and building terms 1784 to the present" by John Blumenson
- "The Early Settlers" by Wilma (Johnstone) Moore.
- Canadian Champion
- Canadian Census (1851-1911)
- Shoebox Memories, North Halton News.
- Heritage Assessment Study for 2061 Thompson Road South by Joanne Opsteen and Murray Rice.
- "Attachment No. 4A Heritage Property Research and Evaluation Report for Edgeday Road House" City of Toronto (1910)
- "A Sketch of the County of Halton, Canada West" by Robert Warnock, 1862.
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- Livingston Map of Milton, 1858
- Tremaine, George. Map of the County of Halton, 1858.
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- Mohawk College's - <http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com/Terms.html>
- Wikipedia
- Google Maps

## Appendix 1: Properties within the Character Area that are included on the Town's Heritage List

1.	BELL STREET	48
2.	BELL STREET	84
3.	BELL STREET	181
4.	BOWES ST	78
5.	BRONTE STREET SOUTH	35
6.	BRONTE STREET SOUTH	123
7.	BRONTE STREET SOUTH	155
8.	BRONTE STREET SOUTH	53
9.	BRONTE STREET SOUTH	85
10.	BRONTE STREET NORTH	97
11.	BRONTE STREET SOUTH	105
12.	BRONTE STREET SOUTH	23
13.	BRONTE STREET SOUTH	65
14.	BRONTE STREET SOUTH	111
15.	BRONTE STREET SOUTH	159
16.	BRONTE STREET SOUTH	189
17.	BROWN STREET	44
18.	BROWN STREET	53
19.	CHARLES STREET	21
20.	CHARLES STREET	26
21.	CHARLES STREET	32
22.	CHARLES STREET	36
23.	CHARLES STREET	62
24.	CHARLES STREET	66
25.	CHARLES STREET	70
26.	CHARLES STREET	72
27.	CHARLES STREET	82
28.	CHARLES STREET	98
29.	CHARLES STREET	108
30.	CHARLES STREET	130
31.	COMMERCIAL STREET	25
32.	COMMERCIAL STREET	36
33.	COMMERCIAL STREET	37
34.	COMMERCIAL STREET	39
35.	COMMERCIAL STREET	69
36.	COMMERCIAL STREET	72
37.	COMMERCIAL STREET	75
38.	COMMERCIAL STREET	87
39.	COMMERCIAL STREET	95
40.	COMMERCIAL STREET	99
41.	COMMERCIAL STREET	107
42.	COMMERCIAL STREET	117
43.	COMMERCIAL STREET	134
44.	COMMERCIAL STREET	141
45.	COMMERCIAL STREET	146

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46.	COMMERCIAL STREET	152
47.	COMMERCIAL STREET	162
48.	COMMERCIAL STREET	174
49.	COURT STREET NORTH	4
50.	COURT STREET NORTH	23
51.	COURT STREET NORTH	26
52.	COURT STREET NORTH	27
53.	COURT STREET NORTH	30
54.	COURT STREET NORTH	31
55.	COURT STREET NORTH	35
56.	COURT STREET NORTH	38
57.	COURT STREET NORTH	39
58.	COURT STREET NORTH	43
59.	COURT STREET NORTH	46
60.	COURT STREET NORTH	47
61.	COURT STREET NORTH	50
62.	COURT STREET NORTH	51
63.	COURT STREET NORTH	112
64.	COURT STREET NORTH	171
65.	COURT STREET SOUTH	15
66.	COURT STREET SOUTH	16
67.	COURT STREET SOUTH	21
68.	COURT STREET SOUTH	22
69.	COURT STREET SOUTH	46
70.	COURT STREET SOUTH	47
71.	COURT STREET SOUTH	55
72.	COURT STREET SOUTH	66
73.	ELIZABETH STREET	12
74.	ELIZABETH STREET	20
75.	FULTON STREET	34
76.	FULTON STREET	50
77.	FULTON STREET	56
78.	GARDEN LANE	61
79.	GARNET STREET	235
80.	GARNET STREET	240
81.	HUGH STREET	12
82.	HUGH STREET	16
83.	HUGH STREET	35
84.	HUGH STREET	41
85.	JAMES STREET	16
86.	JAMES STREET	21
87.	JAMES STREET	24
88.	JAMES STREET	26
89.	JAMES STREET	41
90.	JAMES STREET	48
91.	JAMES STREET	49
92.	JAMES STREET	56
93.	JAMES STREET	57

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94.	JASPER STREET	192
95.	JASPER STREET	202
96.	JASPER STREET	204
97.	KING STREET	16
98.	KING STREET	22
99.	KING STREET	27
100.	KING STREET	28
101.	KING STREET	40
102.	KING STREET	50
103.	KING STREET	58
104.	KING STREET	66
105.	KING STREET	70
106.	KING STREET	76
107.	KING STREET	102
108.	KING STREET	110
109.	KING STREET	124
110.	KING STREET	128
111.	KING STREET	138
112.	KING STREET	144
113.	KING STREET	150
114.	KING STREET	158
115.	KING STREET	162
116.	LYDIA AVENUE	117
117.	LYDIA AVENUE	125
118.	LYDIA AVENUE	130
119.	LYDIA AVENUE	188
120.	MAIN STREET EAST	25
121.	MAIN STREET EAST	41
122.	MAIN STREET EAST	47
123.	MAIN STREET EAST	54
124.	MAIN STREET EAST	62
125.	MAIN STREET EAST	85
126.	MAIN STREET EAST	91
127.	MAIN STREET EAST	94
128.	MAIN STREET EAST	95
129.	MAIN STREET EAST	100
130.	MAIN STREET EAST	101
131.	MAIN STREET EAST	114
132.	MAIN STREET EAST	123
133.	MAIN STREET EAST	123
134.	MAIN STREET EAST	133
135.	MAIN STREET EAST	136
136.	MAIN STREET EAST	137
137.	MAIN STREET EAST	139
138.	MAIN STREET EAST	140
139.	MAIN STREET EAST	141
140.	MAIN STREET EAST	143
141.	MAIN STREET EAST	146

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142.	MAIN STREET EAST	148
143.	MAIN STREET EAST	152
144.	MAIN STREET EAST	153
145.	MAIN STREET EAST	154
146.	MAIN STREET EAST	155
147.	MAIN STREET EAST	156
148.	MAIN STREET EAST	157
149.	MAIN STREET EAST	158
150.	MAIN STREET EAST	159
151.	MAIN STREET EAST	160
152.	MAIN STREET EAST	161
153.	MAIN STREET EAST	162
154.	MAIN STREET EAST	163
155.	MAIN STREET EAST	164
156.	MAIN STREET EAST	165
157.	MAIN STREET EAST	167
158.	MAIN STREET EAST	169
159.	MAIN STREET EAST	170
160.	MAIN STREET EAST	171
161.	MAIN STREET EAST	174
162.	MAIN STREET EAST	176
163.	MAIN STREET EAST	180
164.	MAIN STREET EAST	181
165.	MAIN STREET EAST	182
166.	MAIN STREET EAST	184
167.	MAIN STREET EAST	188
168.	MAIN STREET EAST	189
169.	MAIN STREET EAST	190
170.	MAIN STREET EAST	191
171.	MAIN STREET EAST	194
172.	MAIN STREET EAST	196
173.	MAIN STREET EAST	197
174.	MAIN STREET EAST	201
175.	MAIN STREET EAST	207
176.	MAIN STREET EAST	208
177.	MAIN STREET EAST	212
178.	MAIN STREET EAST	214
179.	MAIN STREET EAST	216
180.	MAIN STREET EAST	216
181.	MAIN STREET EAST	218
182.	MAIN STREET EAST	220
183.	MAIN STREET EAST	222
184.	MAIN STREET EAST	223
185.	MAIN STREET EAST	224
186.	MAIN STREET EAST	225
187.	MAIN STREET EAST	227
188.	MAIN STREET EAST	243
189.	MAIN STREET EAST	251

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190.	MAIN STREET EAST	256
191.	MAIN STREET EAST	258
192.	MAIN STREET EAST	260
193.	MAIN STREET EAST	264
194.	MAIN STREET EAST	270
195.	MAIN STREET EAST	317
196.	MAIN STREET EAST	325
197.	MAIN STREET EAST	331
198.	MAIN STREET EAST	340
199.	MAIN STREET EAST	350
200.	MAIN STREET EAST	358
201.	MAIN STREET EAST	383
202.	MARGARET STREET	191
203.	MARGARET STREET	210
204.	MARTIN STREET	8
205.	MARTIN STREET	12
206.	MARTIN STREET	24
207.	MARTIN STREET	50
208.	MARTIN STREET	57
209.	MARTIN STREET	66
210.	MARTIN STREET	69
211.	MARTIN STREET	72
212.	MARTIN STREET	79
213.	MARTIN STREET	80
214.	MARTIN STREET	86
215.	MARTIN STREET	87
216.	MARTIN STREET	92
217.	MARTIN STREET	100
218.	MARTIN STREET	103
219.	MARTIN STREET	104
220.	MARTIN STREET	107
221.	MARTIN STREET	136
222.	MARTIN STREET	137
223.	MARTIN STREET	139
224.	MARTIN STREET	142
225.	MARTIN STREET	150
226.	MARTIN STREET	159
227.	MARTIN STREET	160
228.	MARTIN STREET	168
229.	MARTIN STREET	169
230.	MARTIN STREET	174
231.	MARTIN STREET	177
232.	MARTIN STREET	184
233.	MARTIN STREET	187
234.	MARTIN STREET	190
235.	MARTIN STREET	195
236.	MARTIN STREET	198
237.	MARTIN STREET	200

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238.	MARTIN STREET	203
239.	MARTIN STREET	219
240.	MARY STREET	16
241.	MARY STREET	22
242.	MARY STREET	23
243.	MARY STREET	30
244.	MARY STREET	35
245.	MARY STREET	36
246.	MARY STREET	49
247.	MARY STREET	55
248.	MARY STREET	61
249.	MARY STREET	67
250.	MARY STREET	68
251.	MARY STREET	75
252.	MARY STREET	76
253.	MARY STREET	81
254.	MARY STREET	82
255.	MARY STREET	87
256.	MARY STREET	90
257.	MARY STREET	99
258.	MARY STREET	107
259.	MARY STREET	111
260.	MARY STREET	117
261.	MARY STREET	150
262.	MARY STREET	207
263.	MILL STREET	8
264.	MILL STREET	11
265.	MILL STREET	17
266.	MILL STREET	20
267.	MILL STREET	24
268.	MILL STREET	33
269.	MILL STREET	34
270.	MILL STREET	35
271.	MILL STREET	36
272.	MILL STREET	49
273.	MILL STREET	59
274.	MILL STREET	60
275.	MILL STREET	61
276.	MILL STREET	66
277.	MILL STREET	71
278.	MILL STREET	72
279.	MILL STREET	79
280.	MILL STREET	80
281.	MILL STREET	85
282.	MILL STREET	86
283.	MILL STREET	91
284.	MILL STREET	94
285.	MILL STREET	99

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286.	MILL STREET	104
287.	MILL STREET	105
288.	MILL STREET	108
289.	MILL STREET	111
290.	MILL STREET	112
291.	MILL STREET	121
292.	MILL STREET	133
293.	MILL STREET	141
294.	MILL STREET	146
295.	MILL STREET	147
296.	MILL STREET	197
297.	MILL STREET	200
298.	OAK STREET	296
299.	OAK STREET	332
300.	OAK STREET	337
301.	OAK STREET	340
302.	OAK STREET	351
303.	OAK STREET	360
304.	OAK STREET	382
305.	OAK STREET	391
306.	OAK STREET	392
307.	OAK STREET	399
308.	OAK STREET	407
309.	OAK STREET	410
310.	PEARL STREET	246
311.	PEARL STREET	256
312.	PEARL STREET	322
313.	PEARL STREET	330
314.	PEARL STREET	336
315.	PEARL STREET	346
316.	PEARL STREET	359
317.	PEARL STREET	362
318.	PEARL STREET	365
319.	PEARL STREET	366
320.	PEARL STREET	372
321.	PEARL STREET	376
322.	PEARL STREET	389
323.	PEARL STREET	392
324.	PEARL STREET	395
325.	PEARL STREET	399
326.	PEARL STREET	405
327.	PEARL STREET	409
328.	PINE STREET	256
329.	PINE STREET	262
330.	PINE STREET	272
331.	PINE STREET	296
332.	PINE STREET	320
333.	PINE STREET	321

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334.	PINE STREET	327
335.	PINE STREET	360
336.	PINE STREET	366
337.	PINE STREET	376
338.	PINE STREET	379
339.	PINE STREET	387
340.	PINE STREET	394
341.	PINE STREET	395
342.	PINE STREET	402
343.	PINE STREET	407
344.	PINE STREET	408
345.	PRINCE STREET	20
346.	PRINCE STREET	26
347.	QUEEN STREET	174
348.	QUEEN STREET	180
349.	QUEEN STREET	185
350.	QUEEN STREET	186
351.	QUEEN STREET	193
352.	QUEEN STREET	199
353.	QUEEN STREET	200
354.	QUEEN STREET	207
355.	QUEEN STREET	212
356.	QUEEN STREET	213
357.	QUEEN STREET	217
358.	QUEEN STREET	223
359.	QUEEN STREET	226
360.	QUEEN STREET	229
361.	QUEEN STREET	235
362.	QUEEN STREET	236
363.	QUEEN STREET	239
364.	ROBERT STREET	10
365.	ROBERT STREET	22
366.	ROBERT STREET	30
367.	ROBERT STREET	44
368.	ROBERT STREET	53
369.	ROBERT STREET	56
370.	ROBERT STREET	60
371.	ROBERT STREET	61
372.	ROBERT STREET	66
373.	ROBERT STREET	67
374.	ROBERT STREET	73
375.	ROBERT STREET	74
376.	ROBERT STREET	80
377.	ROBERT STREET	85
378.	ROBERT STREET	88
379.	ROBERT STREET	136
380.	ROBERT STREET	151
381.	ROBERT STREET	157

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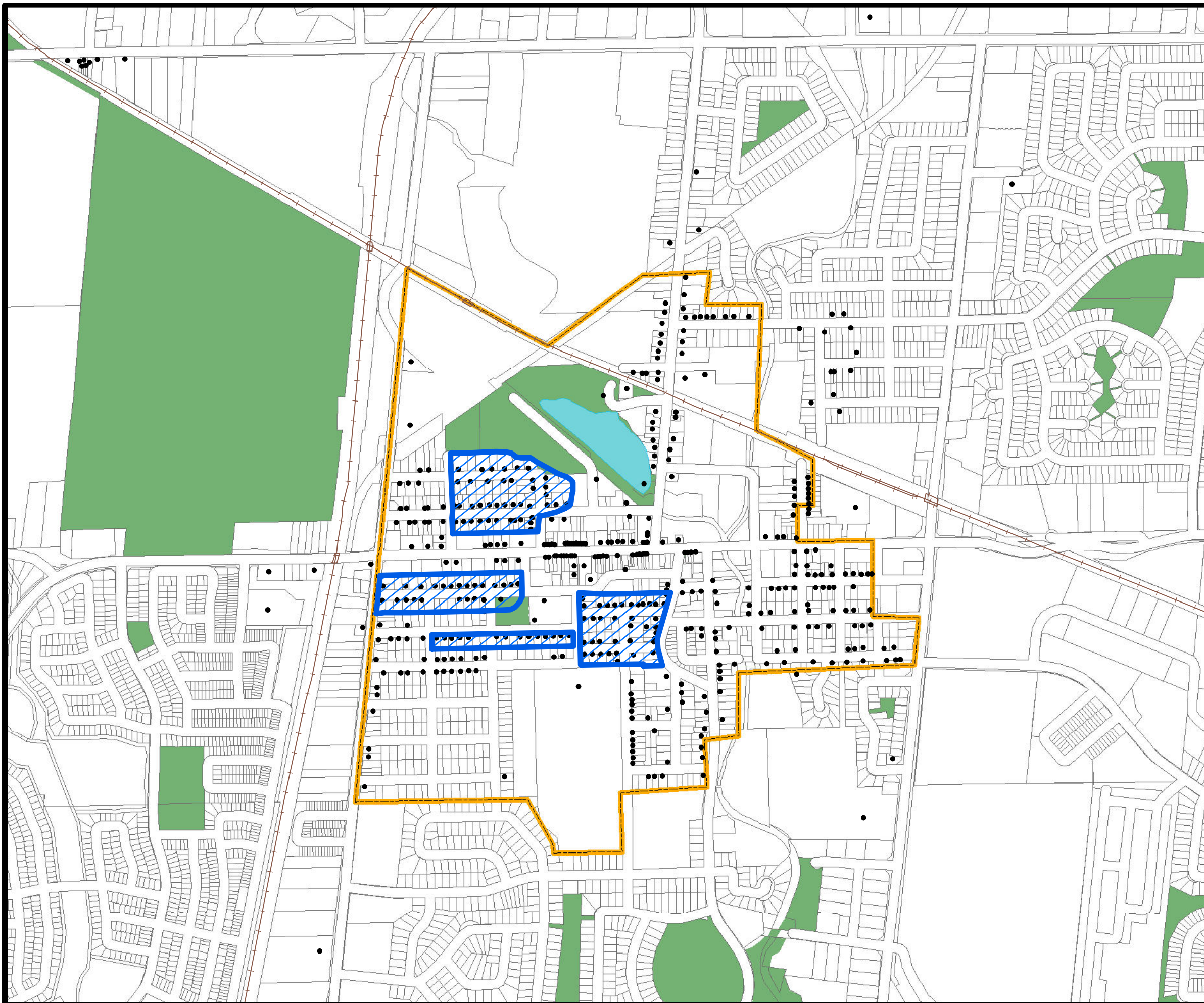
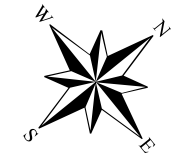
382.	SARAH STREET	176
383.	SARAH STREET	177
384.	SARAH STREET	185
385.	SARAH STREET	186
386.	SARAH STREET	190
387.	SARAH STREET	191
388.	SARAH STREET	200
389.	SARAH STREET	206
390.	SARAH STREET	207
391.	SARAH STREET	216
392.	SYDNEY STREET	240
393.	SYDNEY STREET	246
394.	SYDNEY STREET	254
395.	SYDNEY STREET	286
396.	THOMAS STREET	61
397.	THOMAS STREET	71
398.	THOMAS STREET	90
399.	THOMAS STREET	103
400.	THOMAS STREET	115
401.	THOMAS STREET	121
402.	THOMAS STREET	123
403.	THOMAS STREET	129
404.	THOMAS STREET	137
405.	THOMAS STREET	147
406.	THOMAS STREET	155
407.	THOMAS STREET	157
408.	THOMAS STREET	165
409.	THOMAS STREET	167
410.	THOMAS STREET	173
411.	VICTORIA STREET	10
412.	VICTORIA STREET	14
413.	VICTORIA STREET	25
414.	VICTORIA STREET	26
415.	VICTORIA STREET	33
416.	VICTORIA STREET	57
417.	VICTORIA STREET	58
418.	VICTORIA STREET	66
419.	VICTORIA STREET	75
420.	VICTORIA STREET	78
421.	VICTORIA STREET	83
422.	VICTORIA STREET	93
423.	VICTORIA STREET	94
424.	VICTORIA STREET	100
425.	VICTORIA STREET	103
426.	VICTORIA STREET	111
427.	WOODWARD AVENUE	241
428.	WOODWARD AVENUE	247
429.	WOODWARD AVENUE	253








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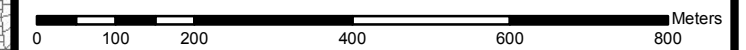
430.	WOODWARD AVENUE	257
431.	WOODWARD AVENUE	267
432.	WOODWARD AVENUE	271
433.	WOODWARD AVENUE	285
434.	WOODWARD AVENUE	328
435.	WOODWARD AVENUE	332
436.	WOODWARD AVENUE	351
437.	WOODWARD AVENUE	365
438.	WOODWARD AVENUE	370

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# Appendix 2: Heritage Resources in the Character Area and the "Clusters of Significant Architectural Merit" from Schedule C.7.D.CBD "Special Heritage Areas" of the Town's Official Plan




-  CLUSTER OF ARCHITECTURAL MERIT
-  HERITAGE PROPERTY
-  RAIL
-  MILL POND
-  CHARACTER AREA
-  PARCELS
-  PARKS





Appendix 3: Properties within the Character Area that are designated under S.29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

Property Address		Reasons for Designation
<p>Bronte Pioneer Cemetery, 125 Bronte Street South</p>		<p>The cemetery was established on Bronte Street as early as 1824. The first known burial in the cemetery occurred in July 1824, with the death of Thomas Harrison. Many of the area's early families are buried here, including Jasper (1833) and Sarah Martin (1830) who settled in Milton in 1820. Jasper built the first mill around which the community grew and this cemetery is located on Martin Crown Land.</p> <p>Edward Martin, William Dempsey and Johnson Harrison purchased the site in July, 1960 and many years later the deed was made out to three trustees of the burial grounds, Thomas Rixon of Nelson, Wm. Dempsey and Johnson Harrison of Trafalgar Township.</p> <p>There were 61 plots in the cemetery plan, separated by a pedestrian walk in the shape of an X. Dimensions of the plots were measured on the original plan by Henry Winter and Abrey, Surveyors, dated November 7, 1860.</p> <p>The cemetery has a triangular shape with an iron fence that was erected in 1928. The two dozen erect stones, arches, pillars and high-rising pedestals that mark the last resting place of early Miltonians were re-set on new foundations in 2000. There are no known plot plans of the cemetery indicating the exact location of interments, however, markers in place in 1981 were recorded by the Ontario Genealogical Society.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">By-law # 14-2003. amended by By-law # 12-2004</p>

66 Charles Street



66 Charles Street is an outstanding example of a Gothic Revival wood frame house. It shares unique design characteristics with other quality houses, which were built in the Milton area around the same era and, together with these buildings, is representative of a distinct local style. The building has been well maintained and its architectural features have been carefully preserved.

Heritage Attributes

The house is constructed of wood framing clad with tongue and groove wood siding. Its shape is characteristic of the Gothic style with steep roofs, cross gables and gabled dormers, all proportioned to give a sense that each of the architectural elements are far taller than they are wide. All of the original windows are double hung wood sash with two lites over two in the usual Gothic manner.

The eaves are open with solid pine soffits sloped parallel to the rafters and the inter-section of soffit and wall is articulated with a crown moulding. The gable soffits are also solid pine and are similarly trimmed using crown moulding to make the transition from wall to soffit. The gable fascia boards likewise are blended into the roof shingles with a sizable crown moulding. The front gable and dormer are each crowned with star and garland scrollwork.

Window and door openings are embellished with elaborate wood trims, which give this building its distinctive character. The rectangular openings are topped with gabled head trims enhanced with stylized flower and garland scrollwork. Jamb trims are exuberant shapes with exaggerated scrollwork at top and bottom.

By Law # 007-2006



<p>82 Charles Street</p>		<p>The single two-storey Flemish brick house was built in 1855 and is complemented with three bays, above ground basement, upper level door, balcony and quoins. This house was built for Dr. Clarkson Freeman, M.D. who had become Coroner for Halton County in 1857 and was elected Mayor of the Town of Milton (1870 to 1872). The T.C. Livingstone map of 1858 indicates only a one storey structure, the second storey being added later. The architectural and historical merits and unique porch design of the residence adds a significant presence at the intersection of Sarah and Charles Street in the core of Milton's older residential area. Noteworthy are the low hip roof with centre gable , a combination of flat windows with brick voussoirs, plain stone lug sills, shaped lintels, keystones, moulded wood doorway with brick voussoir and an open porch and wood railing with decorative carvings, piers and stone stairs and painted floral trim.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">By Law # 18-1993</p>
<p>16 Hugh Street</p>		<p>The property at 16 Hugh St. is worthy of designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for its cultural heritage value or interest, and meets the criteria for municipal designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario. Located on the north side of Mary St. and west side of Hugh St., the 2-storey 24'x36' brick house was built in 1886 by Edmund Booth. 16 Hugh St. is included on the Heritage Milton Heritage Inventory.</p> <p><u>Design or Physical Value</u></p> <p>16 Hugh St. has design or physical value as a good example of vernacular style in the Town of Milton. The building has a rubble stone foundation (covered under concrete parging except for a small area behind the entrance porch landing), brick walls laid in running bond, and a medium gable roof with projecting eaves. The windows feature segmental window heads with brick voussoirs and wood window sills. The arrangement of the</p>

		<p>openings on the east gable is relatively symmetrical: two double hung and one entry door at the lower level, and two double hung at the second level; on the west gable there are one double hung and a door located to the north side at the lower level, and two double hung at the second level. There is only one double hung window on the south elevation and one single sash – 2 light window on the north elevation. The chimney is on the south elevation, built of bricks different from the original building bricks, likely a later construction serving as vent for the air-conditioner unit located in the basement. There are remnants of previous additions to the house visible on the west gable.</p> <p>The entrance, covered by a gabled porch, is located off-centre on the east gable facing Hugh St, a narrow path between the row of houses on its west side and Knox Presbyterian Church. The porch is enclosed on its three sides with lattice panels and has a round arched doorway with a keystone. The original four-panel entry door has shaped glass in its upper panels. The entry door opens into a stair and a narrow corridor leading to the rooms on the first floor (kitchen, dining room and living room). A basement is located underneath the stair. The interior of the house retains original wood window and door trims, base boards and stair railings.</p> <p><u>Historic or Associative Value</u> 16 Hugh St. is historically associated with Edmund Booth (1829-1902), born in England, Booth was a baker and he operated a bakery on Main Street. He was a Presbyterian. This property was also owned by Francis Tremayne, who later became a Reverend.</p> <p><u>Contextual Value</u> Contextually, 16 Hugh St. is situated to the south side of Main Street. In the immediate area, there are Knox Presbyterian Church and “Roselawn”. Both buildings are listed in Heritage Milton Inventory of the Town of Milton. Knox Presbyterian</p>
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		<p>Church was built in 1890 in Gothic Revival style. An addition to the rear dates from 1894. The property was purchased from W.L.P Eager who also owned 174 Main Street (known as "Roselawn"), which was originally built in 1879 in Gothic Villa style. "Roselawn" was later sold to the Presbyterian Congregation and served as their manse from 1890 to 1924. The three buildings are historically, socially and stylistically associated.</p> <p><u>Heritage Attributes</u> The heritage attributes of 16 Hugh St. relating to its design or physical value are found on the exterior walls of the two-storey brick building as specifically described below.</p> <p>Exterior Attributes The exterior attributes consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Access from Hugh Street, the entry to the house, including the porch and main entry door;</li><li>• The rectangular two-storey plan;</li><li>• The four elevations</li></ul> <p>The porch landing and chimney stack are not included in the Reasons for Designation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">By-law # 140-2007</p>
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Waldies  
Blacksmith  
Shop  
16 James  
Street






The Waldie Blacksmith Shop is a simple, single storey building with a low pitched gable roof. The main part of the building is a post and beam timber structure with rubble stone infill walls that was built by James Waldie c. 1865 and extensively renovated in the early 2000's. At that time a rear addition was added replacing the c. 1910 carriage shop.

The Waldie Blacksmith Shop has been owned by members of the Waldie family since 1865, however part of its structure dates from around 1821. It is a simple, single storey building with a low pitched gable roof. The main part of the building is a post and beam timber structure with rubble stone infill walls that was built by James Waldie in 1865 and extensively renovated in the early 2000's. At that time a rear addition was added replacing the c. 1910 carriage shop. The building has design value as a representative example of a mid-nineteenth century blacksmith shop.

The Waldie Blacksmith Shop has historical value as having been in the commercial heart of Milton since at least 1865 and being one of a very small number working blacksmith shops in Ontario that still remains in its original urban location and not having been moved to a museum. It now provides an office, meeting room and archives for the Milton Historical Society and the blacksmith shop has been adapted and provides blacksmith training, education and demonstrations.



This blacksmith's shop has been owned by four generations of the Waldie family, three of whom were working blacksmiths who passed the business down from father to son. The Waldie family have been prominent members of the local community for well over 100 years with members serving on many local boards and community organizations including the Milton Fire Department, the Milton Historical Society, Evergreen Cemetery Board and

		<p>Milton Town Council.</p> <p>The Waldie Blacksmith Shop has contextual value as being physically, functionally, visually and historically linked to downtown Milton for over 150 years.</p> <p>Important to the preservation of the Waldie Blacksmith Shop, 16 James Street are th following character-defining elements heritage attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The single storey post and beam structure of the blacksmith shop building with a rubble stone wall section</li><li>- Low pitched roof</li><li>- Window and door openings.</li><li>- Brick rear wall to blacksmith shop</li><li>- Two brick chimneys</li><li>- Two blacksmith forges</li></ul> <p>Note: The rear one and a half storey part of the building is not included in the reasons for designation. By-law # 058 -2015</p>
<p>141 King Street (Hugh Foster Hall)</p>		<p>The former Registry Office property at 155 King Street is an example of civic Vernacular Architecture of the early twentieth century. The building was constructed in 1915 and served as the local Registry Office.</p> <p>By-law # 59-1987</p>

<p>251 Main Street, East (Old Town Hall)</p>		<p>The existing Milton Town Hall at 251 Main Street East is an example of classic Georgian architecture. The building was officially opened in 1865 with the first Town Council Meeting in the building taking place on September 16<sup>th</sup>, 1867. By-law # 08-1985</p>
<p>191 Margaret Street (Sproat House)</p>		<p>The John Sproat House at 191 Margaret Street, Milton is of both architectural and historical significance to the Town of Milton. This impressive two story structure is an excellent example of the vernacular stone architecture built in this area during the mid-nineteenth century. In the course of its long history, this house has been the residence of at least three prominent individuals who contributed significantly to the history and growth of Milton. The location, siting and context of the house all reinforce its heritage significance to the community. Erected by John Sproat in 1857 as a Ladies Seminary Educational Residence, this building is largely Georgian in character with various features from the “Italianate” style. It is representative of the many substantial homes built in the region during the same period. The house is two storeys high and sits on a raised basement. In the Georgian manner it is symmetrically arranged around a centre hall with a five bay front and chimneys located</p>

		<p>at the gable ends. The exterior walls are constructed of local stone with ashlar masonry on the South and East facades and coursed rubble stonework on the West and North. The building's architectural details are plain and robust. Its eaves and windows are trimmed in a simple manner and the stone lintels and sills are installed without embellishment. The only stone decorative elements on the building are the rusticated stone quoins at the corners, the projected plinth course at the main floor and the distinctive coved stone caps on the chimneys. Adding a taste of the "Italianate" style to the otherwise balanced and restrained design of Sproat House are the gabled and projected centre bay of the front façade with its arched window, peaked pediment and wooden finial, the low hipped roof and the wide eaves. The house is located in a prominent, park-like setting on the north side of Mill Pond, just to the north west of downtown Milton. At one time the house would have been surrounded by gardens and is still set in broad lawns and neighbouring woods in Livingston Park. After the death of John Sproat the house was occupied by several prominent citizens of Milton, including Thomas Matheson, County Crown Attorney; T.C. Livingston, who developed Livingston Park with a band shell, gas lighting and other improvements and who was an aggressive promoter of the Town; and P.L. Robertson who invented the socket-head screw and employed a large sector of the Town's labour force.</p> <p>By-law #16-1996</p>
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<p>150 Mary Street (Courthouse /Jail) (formerly 43 Brown Street)</p>		<p>The former Halton County Courthouse and Jail property at 43 Brown Street is an example of elaborate Baronial Gothic Architecture. The castellated design is one of only three examples of this particular mode in the Province of Ontario. Designed by the firm of Clark and Murray and built between 1854 and 1855 by Michael Kenney, the building served as the First Seat of Government for the County of Halton.</p> <p>By law #16-1982 &amp; 17-1982</p>
<p>59 Mill Street</p>		<p>This building, constructed in 1856, is a two storey terrace house on a raised basement which comprises the west half of a two unit building. It is Georgian in style with a 3 bay front elevation. The entrance consists of a panelled door with rectangular transom and sidelights. All windows are double hung with six lights in each sash. The front and side elevations are finished using ashlar limestone blocks with tooled faces laid in a coursed, broken-bond pattern. The south-west corner of the building is set off with bevelled limestone quoins and all openings are spanned with simple limestone lintels. The home, one of the first semi-detached homes in Milton, was constructed by Edward Martin, son of Jasper Martin, and was rented. It was the residence of G.T. Bastedo, a lawyer and the first appointed Clerk of the peace and County Attorney for Halton.</p> <p>By-law # 29-1998</p>



<p>99 Mill Street</p>		<p>This property is a representative example of a Regency Cottage and was constructed by Alex Paterson in 1855 for Thomas B. Ross, a Scottish immigrant. The home is a single store brick house with four bays and a stone foundation. It has a low hip roof with projecting eaves of wood. The windows are tall with segmental openings, shutters, wooden sashes and stone lug sills. The front door is off-centre with a shaped multiple light Georgian-style transom, sidelights and wood trim.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">By-law # 38-1997</p>
<p>121 Mill Street</p>		<p>This house was built by John Colling, a retired farmer, in 1879. Descendants of Mr. Colling still reside in the Lowville area and the Powys (present owner and resident) family has owned and resided in this house for three generations. This two storey brick house has a decorative brick pattern, quoins and lighter brick trim. The house has a medium gable roof with off-centre gable, projecting eaves, plain fascia, soffit and moulded frieze. The windows are segmental with voussoirs, lug sills, a semi-circular window and a front bay. The central doorway has shaped glass and wood trim and the open recessed verandah has oric piers, open railing and moulded wood trim. Heritage Milton LACAC has indicated that this house is in excellent condition and is a good example of an early town home and that all features have been maintained in the original form.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">By-law # 39-1997</p>

<p>360 Pine Street</p>		<p>John S. Hatton bought the land from Mathias Teetzel in 1854 and built this house in 1855. The house is a two-storey brick house with three bays, stone foundation and a three flue chimney. The low hip roof has projecting eaves, moulded wood fascia, soffit and frieze. The windows are flat with voussoirs, wood sashes, plain lug sills, double-hung. The house has a central doorway with multiple light transom, sidelights; single leaf with six panels, voussoir and the porch is a stone platform with metal railings.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">By-law # 40-1997</p>
<p>151 Robert Street (formerly 167 Mary Street)</p>		<p>John Wallace Jr., whom with his wife Mary built 167 Mary Street, has some significance as a hotelkeeper in nineteenth century Milton.</p> <p>151 Robert Street was recently relocated (June 2006) from its original site at 167 Mary Street as part of the Town Hall Expansion process. After the relocation, a garage and rear addition was added to the original structure. Also, the building, which originally had no basement, has been set on high foundation walls to allow windows into new rooms at the basement level.</p> <p>This building is an outstanding example of the Ontario Cottage Style. It may be the earliest example of this style in urban Milton. The original cottage is a one storey rectangular box capped with a hip roof. The front of the roof is articulated with a gothic gable centered over the entrance. The house is a wood frame structure clad with wood siding (the siding has been left intact beneath new clapboard siding).</p> <p>The significant features on the exterior of this cottage were preserved and enhanced as part of the relocation process. The porch with its tall, scrolled brackets and fretwork frieze has been restored as has the entrance door with its twin arched lights and</p>

		<p>Victorian red stained glass transom light patterned in a floral and geometric design. The original wood, double-hung windows with 2 lights per sash have been kept in place and full wood storm windows consistent with the original style have been added. The window trim replicates the original high rectangular crown and wide jamb trims.</p> <p>Additional details in keeping with the house's style have been added as part of the renovation process. These would include new eave brackets, a new gothic window in the gable and a new side porch matching the original front porch.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">By-law # 005-2007</p>
<p>58 Victoria Street</p>		<p>This gracious residence constructed in the late 1800's is built in true Victorian style, with steep pitches and gables, gingerbread trim and elongated, mullioned windows. The interior retains its original hardwood floors and carved woodwork, along with 12" deep mouldings. An original wooden staircase completes the period interior setting.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">By-law # 61-2000</p>

<p>66 Victoria Street</p>		<p>This gracious ten room residence, which was constructed in 1886 by Mr. John Ezzard, is true to Victorian architectural style, as it features a multitude of detail which include buff soldier-coursing around the windows and corners. The interior is distinctive with a spectacular English bay arch in the dining room, high ceilings, complete with ornate plaster medallions and deep cornice work, four-pane lead glass windows and colonial style panel doors. Original pine floors are found throughout the house, as are generous 12-inch mouldings.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">By-law # 02-1999</p>
<p>100 Victoria Street</p>		<p>This two storey masonry residence, built in 1887, is a fine example of the late Victorian domestic architecture in the Queen Anne style and reflects the nature of the surrounding district. The heritage features of the house are essentially intact. Noteworthy are the typical steep roof and irregular plan and elevation, the front facing gable with end detail in wood, liberal use of wood for decorative brackets at the eaves, the two and a half storey windowed bays as prominent feature of the facade, the decorative use of brick to frame windows and the entrance with its side lights and segmentally arched transom with coloured glass. This fine red brick home was erected for John and Ida Bastedo, dry goods merchants with a store on Main Street.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">By-law # 57-1991</p>

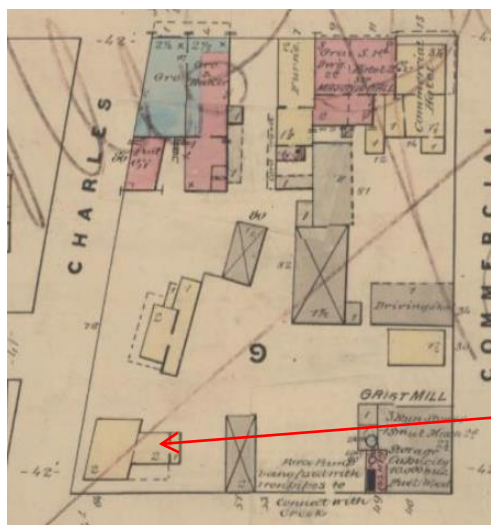


## Appendix 5: Pre-Confederation Buildings in Downtown Milton

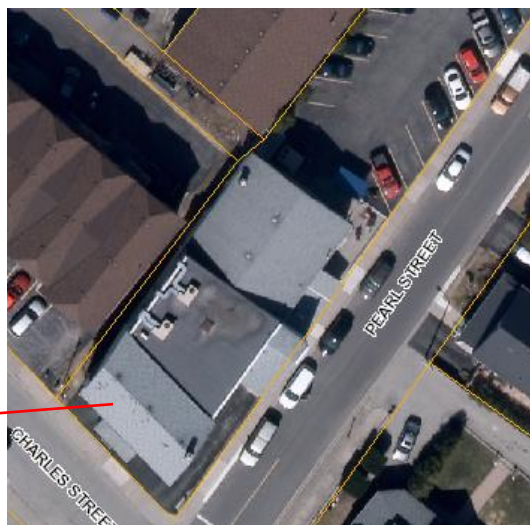
### Canadian Legion, 21 Charles Street



It is unclear when this building was constructed. Town records it having been built in the 1850's however it is not shown on the 1858 Livingston Map and so it has to have been built after 1858. The Legion acquired it in 1939. During the Second World War this was used by the Red Cross and the IODE (the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire). The building has been substantially altered.

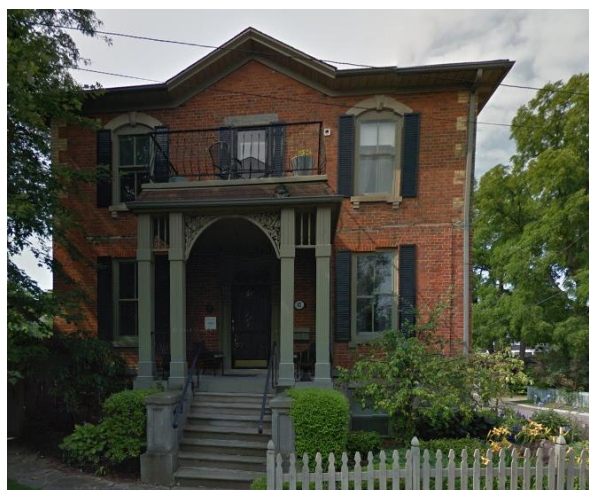


Extract from 1880 Fire Insurance Map of Milton



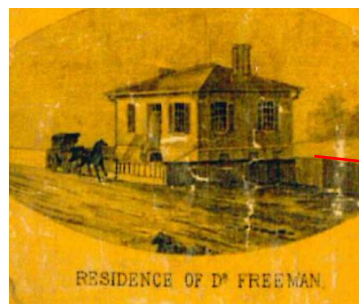
Extract from 2015 Aerial photograph

## Clarkson Freeman House, 82 Charles Street

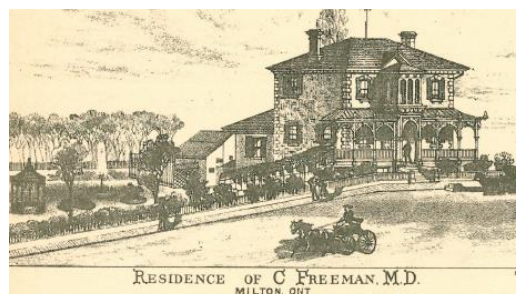


This house was built as a single storey brick structure in 1856 by Dr. Clarkson Freeman. By 1877 Dr. Freeman had constructed a second floor. Clarkson Freeman was born in 1827 at Munn's Corner in Trafalgar Township. After training as a doctor in Toronto he moved to Milton in 1854 he entered into a practice with Dr. Cobban. He later married Elizabeth Martha Cobban, daughter of Dr. Cobban. Dr. Freeman also served as Halton County Coroner and as Mayor of Milton.

The house was originally constructed with the balance and formality of the Georgian styling using hand made bricks laid in a Flemish bond. The use of contrasting buff bricks to emphasise the windows and corners were added when the second floor was constructed. This reflects the increasing popularity of fine decorative detailing during the late nineteenth century. Many of the original Italianate features that were added by Dr. Freeman such as the front porch, second floor enclosed porch, prominent chimneys and eaves brackets no longer exist.



Extracts from 1858 Livingston Map of Halton



Extract from the 1877 Halton Atlas

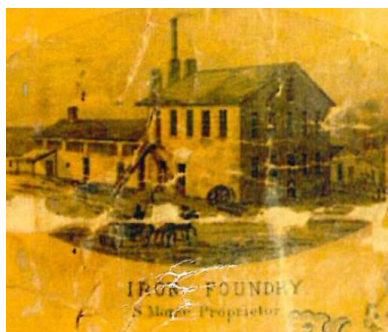
## 25 Commercial Street



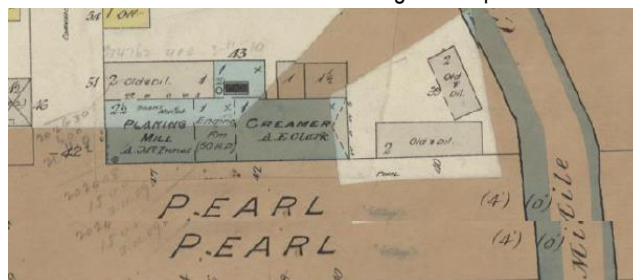
25 Commercial Street (2009)

The building at 25 Commercial Street was built by Samuel Morse in 1855 or 1857 as an iron foundry. Samuel Morse produced agricultural equipment from this property. He is best known for the “Morse Plough”. Samuel Morse also served on council for much of the 1860’s.

This building has clearly been significantly altered since it was originally constructed and it is unknown how much of the original structure remains. The building however remains an important link to Milton’s agricultural and industrial past.



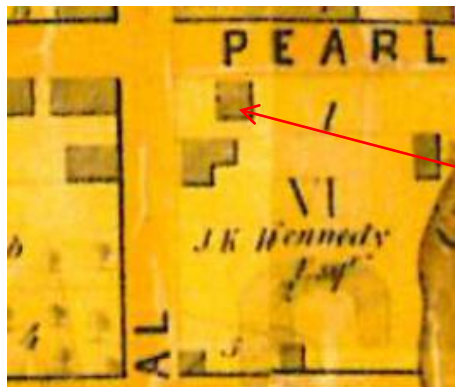
Extracts from 1858 Livingston Map of Halton



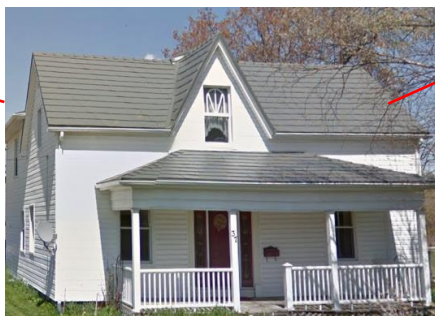
Extract from Charles E. Goad's 1893 Fire Insurance Map of Milton



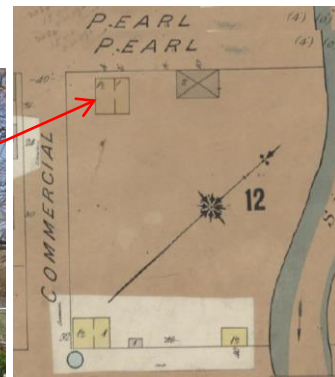
## Thomas Coates House, 37 Commercial Street



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton



37 Commercial St

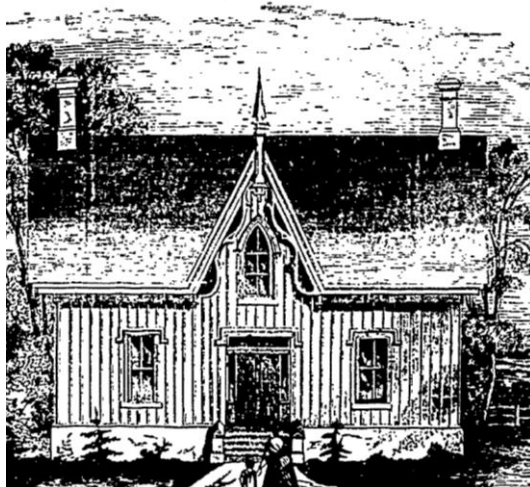


Extract from 1893 Fire Insurance Map

This house was likely built in 1853 by Thomas Coates. He was an English born farmer and likely a member of the prominent pioneering Coates family.

This style of house is often called an “Ontario House” or “Ontario Cottage”. It shows the progression from the traditional symmetrical Georgian building style. Examples of this style were widely publicised such as in the example above from the “Canadian Farmer” magazine in 1864 was promoted as “a cheap farm-house”. It is characterised by the small centre gable window over the front entrance door. Arch or lancet windows were used in the dormer and detailing around the window used to emphese its peak. This style of house was very popular in the late nineteenth century and is found throughout Milton, including in brick and stone. The house includes a front gable dormer but the windows is not arched. The front gable and entrance door of this house are unusual in not being centred.

A Cheap Farm House.



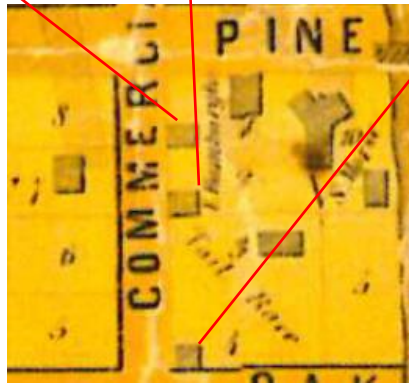
Extract from “The Canadian Farmer” (1864)



## 69, 75 & 87 Commercial Street



69, 75 and 87 Commercial Street



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

These three small mid Victorian houses were built between 1855 and 1858 and are all shown on the 1858 Livingston Map of Milton. They probably provided accommodation for some of the people who worked in the many businesses that were beginning to grow in Milton. They would have originally looked very similar to each other. The house at 72 Mill Street is similar to how these houses would have originally appeared (albeit without the bay window and recessed side addition that exist at 72 Mill Street).

## 95 Commercial Street



Robert Wales House, 95 Commercial Street



Mathias Teetzel House, Pearl Street

This property was bought by Robert Wales Jr. in 1855 but he waited until 1865 to construct this house. His father, Robert Wales Sr, was from Yorkshire in England. In 1853 he bought a 200 acre farm just south of Omagh (now known as 5446 Fourth Line and 2061 Thompson Road South). When he died in 1860 the farm was divided between his two sons Robert Wales Jr. (who received the western half (2061 Thompson Road South)) and John Wales who received the eastern half (5446 Fourth Line). By the 1861 Census both of Robert Wales' sons are noted as living in 1½ storey brick houses on farms that were each worth \$6,000. These would have been some of the first brick houses in the Omagh area and demonstrate the success of this hard working pioneering family.

Robert Wales Jr. (1869-1908) married Mary Elizabeth Biggar (a member of the prominent pioneering United Empire Loyalist family). It is not sure whether Robert Wales ever lived in the house on Commercial Street. He may have built the house as a retirement residence or for rental income.

From 1910 until 1942 this property was owned by members of the Morley family. This family owned and lived in a number of different houses in the Commercial Street/Pine Street area.

This house displays the balanced symmetrical form that reflects the influence of Georgian architectural styling. It would originally looked very similar that of the Mathias Teetzel House on Pearl Street.

## 72 Commercial Street



72 Commercial Street      Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton showing S. Center soap factory

This house was built by Socrates Center in 1855-6. Socrates Center was an early industrialist who ran an ashery in Milton Heights and later expanded to a soap factory on the east side of the creek in Pine Street. He also owned a number of small residential properties in the vicinity, including this house on Commercial Street. It is unclear if he lived in this house. When he died the property passed to his nephew Hugh Center Foster

This house would likely have originally included a symmetrical façade to reflect the Georgian styling that was prevalent in the early to mid-nineteenth century.

## 16 Court Street South



The Town's tax records say this house was built in 1850, however as it is not shown on 1858 Livingston Map it must have been built sometime after 1858.

This is a good example of the most common form of Georgian architecture found in Milton. It has a low pitched gable roof and the balanced, plain form that characterises Georgian architecture. This form of house was a very common design that was used by early settlers to replace the log houses that they had originally built as part of their settlement duties. The upper floor ("half storey") provided one or two bedrooms. Those who could afford it built using brick or stone, but most houses were frame houses with the salt box form as seen in the photograph above. The windows on this house have been enlarged and the front porch is a later construction. When constructed this house would have looked similar to the Mathias Teetzel House on Pearl Street.



Mathias Teetzel House, Pearl Street



## 21 Court Street South



The Town's tax records say this house was built in 1850 but it is not shown on 1858 Livingston Map, so it must have been built sometime after 1858. This house displays the balanced symmetrical form that reflects the influence of Georgian architectural styling (similar to 95 Commercial Street). It would originally looked very similar that of the Mathias Teetzel House on Pearl Street.



Mathias Teetzel House, Pearl Street

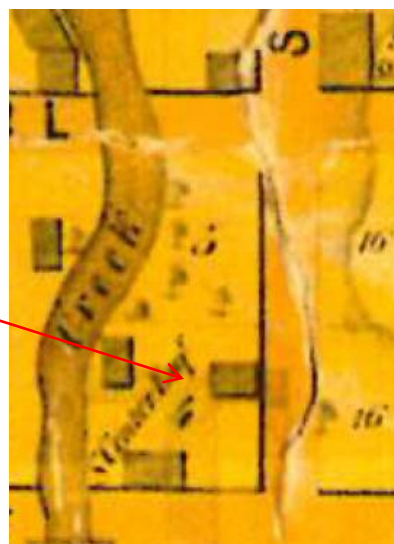
## 12 Elizabeth Street



The Town's tax records say this house was built in 1850 but it is not shown on 1858 Livingston Map, so it must have been built sometime after 1858. The lot was sold to John Humphrey, a local carpenter in 1853 and he sold it to his son William in 1858. The house may have been built by William with assistance from his father. The Humphrey family retained ownership until 1882.

This house displays the simple form that was popular style for modest houses during most of the nineteenth century. It is likely to have originally looked similar to the house at 72 Mill Street (albeit without the bay window and recessed side addition that exist at 72 Mill Street).

## 50 Fulton Street



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

The Town's tax records say this house was built in 1860, however it appears to be shown on the 1858 Livingston Map of Milton and as such was likely constructed sometime between 1855 (when Socrates Center purchased this property) and 1858. Socrates Center was an early industrialist as well as a magistrate and local councilor. He ran an ashery in Milton Heights with his brother and later expanded to a soap factory on the east side of the creek in Pine Street. He also owned a number of small residential properties in the vicinity. It is unclear if he lived in this house. This property was on the soap factory site.

This house displays the simple balanced symmetrical form of Georgian architectural styling that was used by the early pioneer settlers. It would originally looked very similar that of the Mathias Teetzel House on Pearl Street.

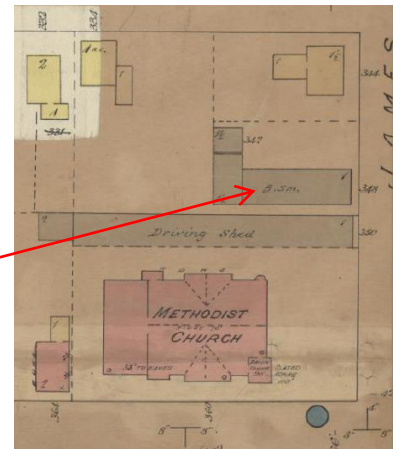


Mathias Teetzel House, Pearl Street

## Waldies Blacksmith Shop, 16 James Street



Waldies Blacksmith Shop (1936)



Extract from 1893 Fire Insurance Map

There were at one time, five or six blacksmith shops serving the needs of the people of Milton and the surrounding area. The Waldie Blacksmith Shop is the only one remaining. It has historical value as having been in the commercial heart of Milton since at least 1865 and being one of a very small number working blacksmith shops in Ontario that still remains in its original urban location and not having been moved to a museum. It also has contextual value as being physically, functionally, visually and historically linked to downtown Milton for over 150 years.

Part of its structure dates from around 1821, but most was built c.1865 with alterations and additions being made in the early twentieth century. It was originally situated at the north-west corner of the intersection of Main and James Streets, however following a legal dispute in 1867 the building was cut in two and moved to its current location on James Street. It has been used continuously as a blacksmith shop by three generations of the Waldie family from 1865 until it closed in 1969. The building then fell into disrepair. In 1999 it was restored by a group of volunteers and re-opened in 2002 as a living museum and offices of the Milton Historical Society.

It is a simple, single storey building with a low pitched gable roof. The main part of the building is a post and beam timber structure with rubble stone infill walls that was built by James Waldie c.1865 and extensively renovated in the early 2000's. At that time a rear addition was added replacing the c. 1910 carriage shop. The building has design value as a representative example of a mid-nineteenth century blacksmith shop.

The Waldie Blacksmith Shop has been owned by four generations of the Waldie family, three of whom were working blacksmiths who passed the business down from father to son. The building has direct associations with the Waldie family who have been prominent members of the local community for well over 100 years with various family members



serving on many local boards and community organizations. It was designated under the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act in 2015.

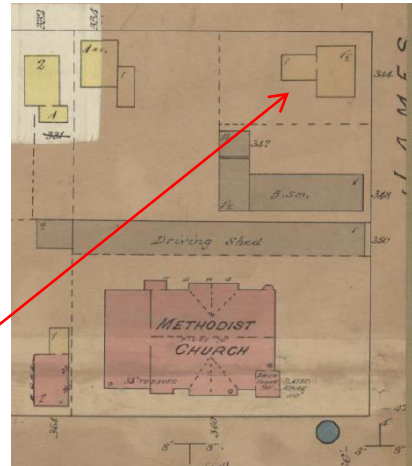
## George Brown House, 24-26 James Street



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton showing original location of George Brown house



24-26 James Street (2010)



Extract from 1893 Fire Insurance Map

This house was built in 1842 for George Brown, Milton's first mayor. Town records say it was originally located along Main Street where the Knox Church is now located; however the extract from the Livingston Map suggests it was actually situated to the rear of the church and facing onto Mary Street. It was moved to its current location on James Street by James Waldie, the blacksmith, in 1870.

This is a good example of a five bay Georgian frame house with a low pitched gable roof and balanced, plain form. This is one of the oldest houses in Milton and when constructed it would have been one of the largest and most elegant houses in the newly forming small town of Milton. The dormer window is a later addition.

## 57 James Street



57 James Street



Extract from "The Canadian Farmer" (1864)

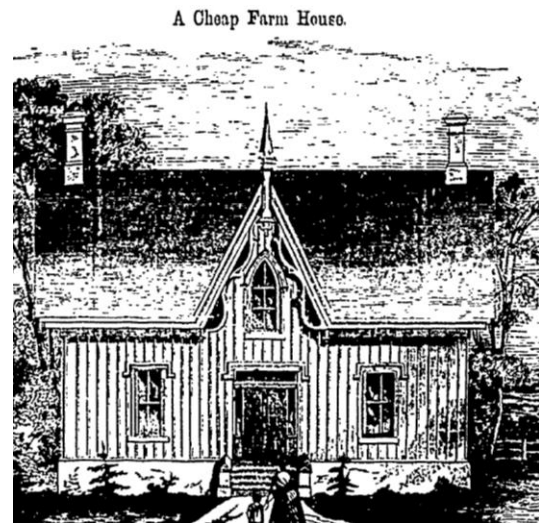
This Ontario Cottage was built by local tanner Samuel Fordham Taylor in 1865. Taylor was born in England and had a tanning factory at 190-210 Main Street East.

This is a very elegant example of a form of house is known as an Ontario Cottage. This form of house was very popular in Ontario in the mid-nineteenth century. It bears a close resemblance to the house design depicted as "*A Small Gothic Cottage*" in the "Canadian Farmer" magazine in 1864 (see above). This particular example displays a mixture of architectural styles. The simple form and symmetry reflects the influence of Georgian styling but with a hipped roof and large windows that give the house a lighter, more delicate touch and shows the influence of Regency styling. The small gable above the door with its gingerbread detailing also contribute to this. A small window may have originally existed in the front gable above the door. It is unclear whether the arched entranceway is original. Arched entrance doors are a rare feature on early buildings in Milton as arched openings were more difficult to construct than having a flat lintel or straight voussoirs above a door. The front entrance door with its arched fanlight and side lights are not original.

## 16 King Street



16 King Street



Extract from "The Canadian Farmer" (1864)

James Ruxton bought this lot in 1862 and built this Gothic Revival style house the following year. Ruxton was born in Scotland and was one of the founding members of the St. Clair Masonic Lodge. He was also one of the first people to own a plot in the Bronte Pioneer Cemetery. He was likely related to Robert Ruxton who owned a farm on the south side of Steeles Avenue near Bronte Street South. When James died his estate sold this property to Johnson Harrison in 1874. Harrison retained ownership until 1881, although he still is likely to have lived in his large house at the intersection of Main and Bronte Streets (now 33 Whitmer Street).

This style of house is often called an "Ontario House" or "Ontario Cottage". It shows the progression from the traditional symmetrical Georgian building style. Examples of this style were widely publicised such as in the example above from the "Canadian Farmer" magazine in 1864 was promoted as "*a cheap farm-house*". It is characterised by the small centre gable window over the front entrance door. The arch or lancet windows were used in the dormer and detailing around the window used to emphase its peak. This style of house was very popular in the late nineteenth century and is found throughout Milton, including in brick and stone.

The front gable on this house is larger than normal. This suggests that it could be a later addition by someone trying to "modernize" this house and change it from a simple Georgian cottage such as that at 50 Fulton Street to include some of the Gothic Revival details that became popular in the mid to late nineteenth century. The door and windows of this house are not original.

## 28 King Street



This house was built in 1855 and was originally situated on Brown Street and used as an office for Gibert Rice Bastedo, County Crown Attorney. It was used a law office for many years before being moved to this location in 1909.

This has the simple form of a very popular form of small mid Victorian houses. It is likely to have originally looked similar to the house at 72 Mill Street (albeit without the bay window and recessed side addition that exist at 72 Mill Street). The windows and doors are modern but the upper floor window openings and the entrance door opening appear original. The ground floor front window is larger than normally found in a house of this age. This suggests it is either a later intervention or it may have been in connection with the earlier office use of this house. This house does not include a cellar.

## John Turner House, 110 King Street



110 King Street



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

This house was built in 1856 by John Turner.

It is a good example of a five bay Georgian frame house with a low pitched gable roof and the balanced, plain form. It is very similar to the George Brown House at 24-26 James Street and this too would have been one of the largest and most elegant houses in town when originally built. The dormer window is a later addition.



## 144 King Street



110 King Street



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

The Town's tax records say this house was built in 1870, however it has a simple Georgian style which suggests an earlier construction and it is shown on the 1858 Livingston Map. It is therefore likely built sometime before 1858.

The house displays the simple balanced symmetrical form of Georgian architectural styling that was used by the early pioneer settlers. It is similar to 95 Commercial Street and 21 Court Street Southand is likely to have originally looked very similar that of the Mathias Teetzel House on Pearl Street.

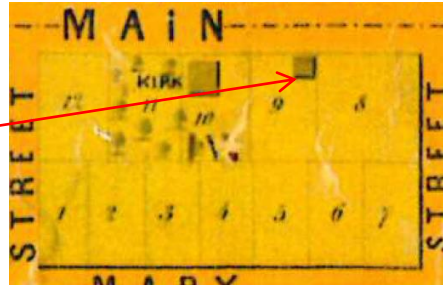


Mathias Teetzel House, Pearl Street

## Henry Willmott House, 94 Main Street East



94 Main Street East



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

Henry Willmott built this house circa 1850. Henry (1808-1855) was a son of John and Rachel Willmott and was born in Wing, Buckinghamshire in England. In 1842 the Census records show him living in Toronto, but by in 1848 he moved to Milton with his Toronto born wife Mary Ross. The 1851 Census shows him living in Milton with his wife and five children. The records also suggest that an Irish born Catholic servant, a Spanish born cabinet maker and an apprentice cabinet-maker were also living with the family. Henry would have been a very successful businessman to have built a house of this size and grandeur so early in the development of Milton.

After Henry died the house was rented to John White, who was the first reeve of Milton, a lumber dealer and prize horse breeder. He was elected to parliament in 1851 and from 1857-1874. During the early 1900's this building was also used as the manse for "The Auld Kirk" which was situated to west of this property before being moved to Mill Street.

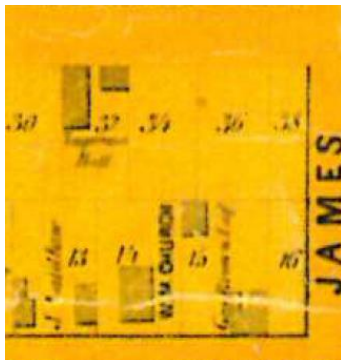
This is a very good example of Georgian style architecture. It retains its original solid, plain form, symmetry and proportions, although its original grandeur is undermined by the vinyl siding and vinyl window and door surrounds. The original eaves brackets appear to remain. Two storey Georgian buildings are rare in Milton and this is the only frame two storey building in town. When built it would have been a very impressive building and was possibly the largest and grandest house on Main Street.



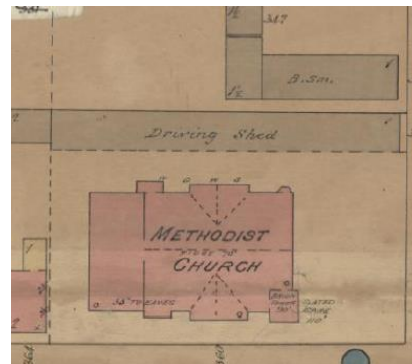
## St. Paul's United Church



c.1905



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton (W.M Church is now St. Paul's)



Charles E. Goad, 1893 Fire Insurance Map

The construction of the Wesleyan Methodist Church began in 1852 on land that was donated by John Martin. The original church building was constructed of brick, but was smaller than the church that exists today. In 1890 a large new sanctuary was added to the church to accommodate the growth in parishioners following the amalgamation with the New Connection Methodists to form the United Church. The original church structure remained as the Sunday school.

Most of the 1852 church structure was demolished when the Christian Education Centre was constructed in 1962. All that remains of the original structure is the entrance way which was converted to a window with the original date stone added below (highlighted with the arrows in the photographs below)



St. Paul's Church c.1950 (prior to construction of Christian Education Centre). The western end of the church is the 1852 structure.



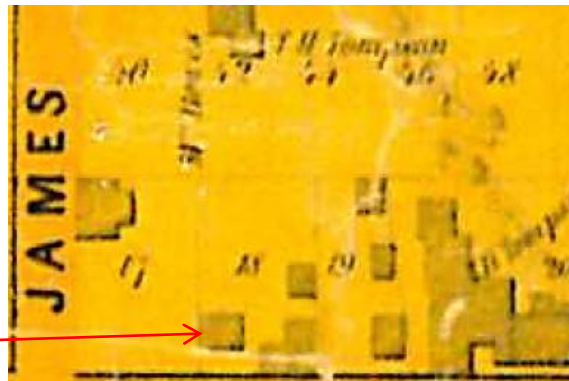
St. Paul's Church (2015)

In 2013 the church underwent major refurbishment following a fire.

## Absalom Bell House, 143 Main Street East



143 Main Street East (2015)



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

This property was bought by Absalom Bell in 1852 and remained in the Bell family until 1876. There is no evidence, however that Absalom Bell ever lived here. The census records show him living in a farm on the North West corner of Derry Road and Bell School Line. Absalom was one of the first pioneering farmers in this part of the former Nelson Township. He sold the land for the Bell School that existed at the intersection of Derry Road and Bell School Line. Bell School Line is named after this school. This house was later owned by Senator George McKindsay. McKindsay was born in the Township of Trafalgar. His Irish born parents had settled here in 1819. McKindsay was Deputy Sheriff of Halton (1855-8) and later Halton County Sheriff (1858-1882). He was also President of the Agricultural Association of Halton County, a Captain in the Militia and a Justice of the Peace. He was appointed to the Senate by John A. Macdonald in 1884 and served there until his death in 1901.

This is a good example of a Regency cottage and may once have had a verandah along its front and decorative brackets below the eaves. It has the simple balanced form of Georgian building, however the hipped roof and wider front entrance and large windows give it the lighter, more delicate touch or Regency styling. It would at one time have looked similar to the house at 79 Mill Street.

## Dempsey's General Store, 160-164 Main Street



c.2009



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton



c. 1919



c. 1940

This store was built in 1855 by George Dempsey. George Dempsey was the son of John and Mary Dempsey who were from Co. Armagh, Ireland and received the ownership of 200 acres on Con 2, Lot 15 in 1836 (i.e. the lot on either side of Martin Street between Woodward and Steeles Avenues) and called it the "Winding Sixteen" Farm. They were some of the very first European settlers in the area. In 1839 John also bought some land on the south side of Main Street from Henry Huffman. This parcel of land included the properties now known as 146-170 Main Street East. In 1856 he sold part of this land to his son George. George opened a dry goods, grocery and hardware store here in 1855. George was a Town Councillor in the early 1860's.

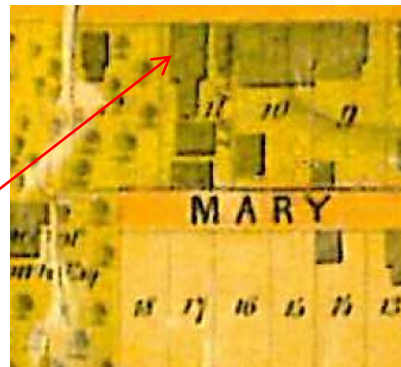
This store is a good example of a simple vernacular commercial building that was built by the pioneer settlers in Milton. The oldest part of this building is now known as 164 Main Street East. Two side additions were built later. The first addition (162 Main Street East) originally appears to have been a single storey structure. It is unknown when it was constructed, however it was in existence by or shortly after the end of World War I. Sometime between the end of World War I and 1940 a second storey was added to this section and a second single storey side wing (160 Main Street East) was constructed. This has a false fronted second floor similar to that which existed previously at 162 Main Street East. This building has been renovated a number of times, including the re-cladding in brick of the side and rear walls sometime in the early twentieth century.



## 190 Main Street East



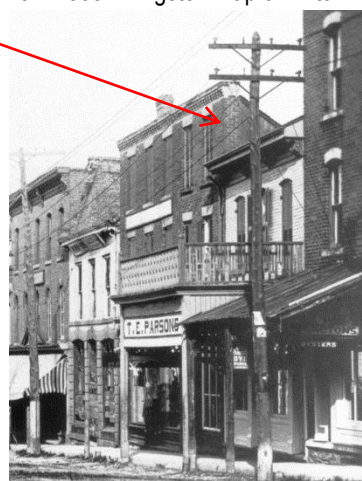
190 Main Street East (2009)



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton



1927



Early 1900's

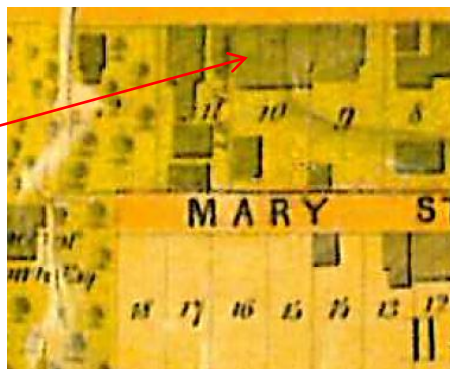
In 1853 Samuel Taylor, who owned the Milton Tannery, bought land on the south side of Main Street from Robert Hutcheon (now known as 190-212 Main Street). He then sold off parcels of this land in the intervening years. From 1879-1912 it was owned by the Hollinrake family. James Hollinrake lived at 236 Queen Street. For 40 years following the end of World War 1 this store was run as a billiard Hall by Conrad Tolektzka. Parts of the building have also been used as a laundry and a dentist office.

This store was built in 1852 and as such it appears to be the second oldest commercial building on Main Street. Photographs from early 1900's show this building used to include a narrow third floor that was removed sometime after 1927. This appears to have been rather functionless space and would have been built to give the building a grander appearance. The front façade is modern but the side walls of this building are original and these hand-made bricks laid in a common bond are visible in the interior of the building.

## 194 Main Street East



190 Main Street East (2014)



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton



Early 1900's



c.1910



c.1940

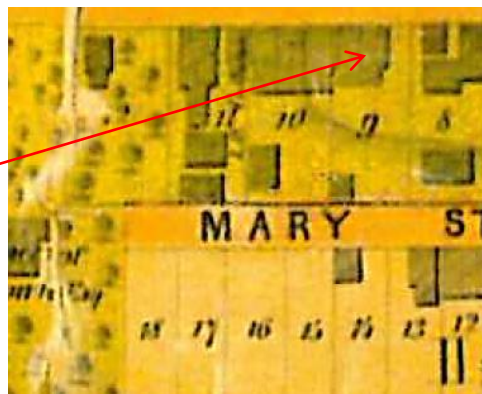
This three story brick building was known as the Stevenson Building for many years. It was constructed in 1855 for Jane Darling, a milliner. The Milton Champion occupied part of the building from 1866. The property was sold to George & James Stevenson after Jane Darling's death in 1875. The Stevensons operated a store from here for 31 years until 1905 when the property was sold to John Bastedo who combined the two stores into one and sold clothing. Mel Robinson's book "*Memories of Milton*" says that this business was sold to Joseph L. Sanderson in 1911 (although Town record suggest the Bastedos owned the property until 1920).

The front of this building has not changed much since the early 1900's. The main visible changes are the removal of an awning and changes to the fascia above the shop front.

## 196 Main Street East



196 Main Street East (2014)



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton



c.1910



c.1940

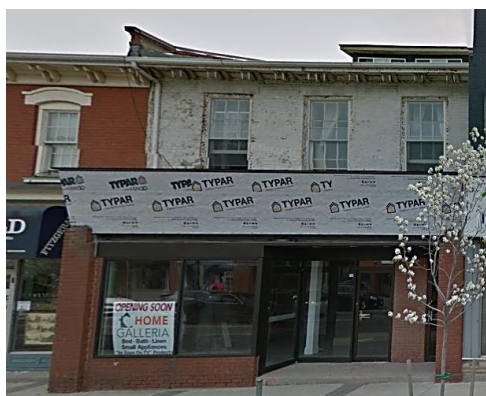
This building was constructed in 1855 as a shop and retirement residence for Thomas Bowes. Thomas Bowes Jr. was born in Go. Monaghan, Ireland in 1803. He came to Canada in 1824 with two brothers. They settled on nearby farms, south of Milton in the Trafalgar Township. Thomas was the most prominent member of the family and served in a number of official positions, including being a leader at the Bowes Church (now the St. Clare Masonic Lodge on Regional Road 25) and as a magistrate. He had bought 196 Main Street East from Samuel Taylor, the tanner. His estate sold the property in 1891 to Isaac Cartmer.

Isaac Cartmer, was born in Cumbria in England in 1841. He came to Milton in 1856 or 1857. He firstly worked as a store clerk before purchasing 196 Main Street East and running his own grocery store. He was a Town Councillor in 1876 and the Milton Postmaster from 1892 until his death in 1896. The property was used as a bank from 1911 until 1943 – firstly as the Farmers Bank and later as the Bank of Toronto.

The front of this building has not changed much since the early 1900's. The main visible changes are to the shop front and the removal of the dentil brackets below the eaves.



## 212 Main Street East



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton



1912



1966

This store was built in 1849 and as such is likely to be the oldest commercial building on Main Street. The property was originally part of Samuel Taylor's Main Street holdings. He was the owner of the Milton Tannery. In 1853 he bought land on the south side of Main Street from Robert Hutcheon (now known as 190-212 Main Street). He then sold off parcels of this land in the intervening years. He lived on the east end of his lot so this may at one time have been his house. He owned the property from 1853 until 1893.

Alfred Higginbotham bought this property in 1896 and operated it as a drug store. Alfred Higginbotham served on the Town Council in the early twentieth century and was Reeve in 1907 and Mayor in 1905, 1906 and 1911. He shocked many in Town by resigning and selling his business in 1911 to move west to British Columbia. This was part of a wave of people that moved west to seek new opportunities in the early twentieth century.

Between 1893 and 1914 the Milton's first telephone exchange operated from the rear of this drug store. When it opened the exchange operated from 8am to 8pm from Mondays to Saturdays and from 2-4pm on Sundays and there were 14 telephone lines in town.

The upper floor of this building has not changed much since the early 1900's. The small line of dormer windows do not appear to be in existence in the 1912 photograph of this building (see above). This suggests they were installed sometime between 1912 and 1966. The shop-front is also a modern addition.



## Old Town Hall, 251 Main Street East



c.1930

This was Milton's Town Hall from 1865 until 1985. In addition it served as the fire-hall, market building and library. Joseph Martin (a son of Jasper Martin) donated the land and won the construction contract. The first Council meeting took place on September 16<sup>th</sup> 1867 but the tower was not finished until 1868. A bell was installed in 1877 and was used to mark Sunday services as well as to call firefighters and as a public alert. The bell eventually cracked and a new bell was bought in 1894. The bell is now installed in Victoria Park and the Mayor rings it once a year to mark the New Year. The tower was used for many years by the fire department to dry their hoses and a weigh scale for farm produce was retained by the entrance and operated by the Town Clerk. The face that is visible in the stone on the front of the building is rumoured to be that of the builder Peter Zimmerman.

In the 1940's the entrance steps were moved to the interior of the building and in 1952 the cupola was removed.

This building was designated under the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* in 1985 and is not used as commercial offices.

## Grace Anglican Church 351 Main Street East

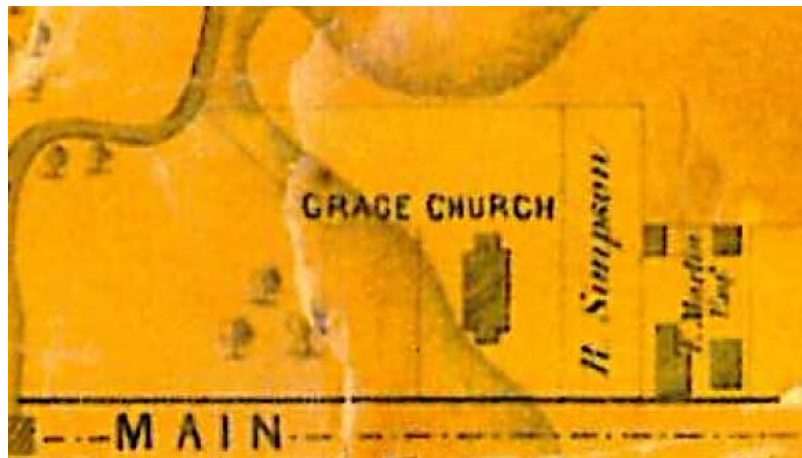


Grace Anglican Church (1895)



Original Grace Anglican Church (constructed 1852, now the parish hall)

The first Grace Anglican Church in Milton was built in 1852 on land donated by Jasper Martin. This was a wood framed structure that was raised a few years later so that a basement could be built underneath. This early church structure now forms the parish hall that extends from the rear of the current church building.



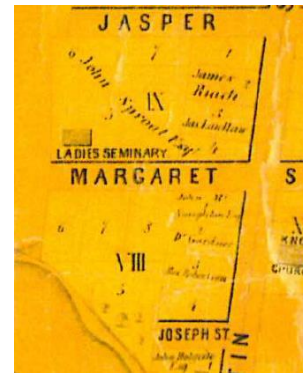
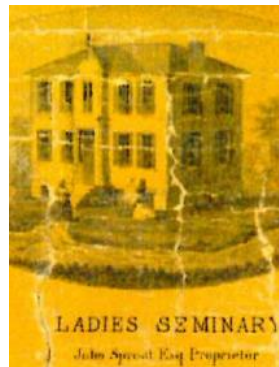
Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

The current Grace Anglican Church in Milton was constructed in 1895 by the architect Charles Gibson.

## John Sproat House, 191 Margaret Street



John Sproat House, Margaret Street



Extracts from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

John Sproat bought land on the west side of Martin Street from John Martin in 1855. The following year he built the house that is now at 191 Margaret Street as a ladies seminary. The house was later occupied by Thomas Matheson, a Halton County Crown attorney followed by T. C. Livingston (who developed the adjacent Livingston Park) and P.L. Robertson (the owner of the Robertson Screw Factory). John A. Macdonald spoke in grounds during the election of 1878.

The balanced, symmetrical and solid form of this house reflects the influence of Georgian styling that was prevalent in the early nineteenth century. The large windows and entrance way as well as the house location above the millpond show the influence of the picturesque and Regency styling. The fine ashlar limestone masonry of this house is of particular significance. The limestone came from the nearby Niagara Escarpment.

The picture below is an extract from a popular nineteenth century Canadian publication. It shows a house with a similar form to that of the John Martin House. Variations of this grand style of house was popular in Milton and the surrounding area as the substantial residence of the areas wealthier and more prominent residents.



Extract from "The Canadian Farmer" (1864)

## Jasper Martin House, 57 Martin Street



Jasper Martin House, 57 Martin Street



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

This house was built by Jasper Martin, the founder of Milton. Its date of construction is unclear, however it would have been around the time he built his first mill in Milton in 1822. This would make it the oldest house in Milton. It is the rear part of the house that is the original Jasper Martin House. The original shape of this building remains, although the windows and dormer windows are later additions. The original house is likely to have looked very similar that of the Mathias Teetzel House on Pearl Street.

The front part of the house was built by his son Joseph in c.1850, further renovations took place in 1905 and then in the early 2000's. The latest renovations received a Heritage Award in 2007. This property is still owned by members of the Martin family. The c.1850 brick front of this house has the balanced, symmetrical and formal form of Georgian styling, however the large windows and entrance way as well as the prominent eaves bracket show a Regency influence.



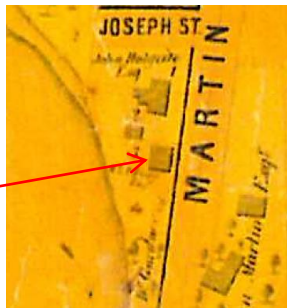
Mathias Teetzel House, Pearl Street



## Margaret Raspberry House, 72 Martin Street



72 Martin Street



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton



1933

William L.P. Eager bought this property in 1855 and built this house. Eager was the Town's first Treasurer and retained this position from 1857 until 1889. The house was owned from 1924 until 1966 by Margaret Raspberry. She cared for expectant mothers, often from this property.

This house has been substantially altered since it was originally constructed. It appears to retain its original shape, but the windows are not original. The front porch and window above also appear to be later changes. It is likely to have originally looked similar to the house at 72 Mill Street (albeit orientated differently and without the bay window and recessed side addition that exist at 72 Mill Street).

## Former Knox Church, 103 Martin Street



Original Knox Church



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

This property was purchased by the Presbyterian Church in 1856 and construction of the church began at this time. It was known as the Knox Church and had seating for 350 people. It is the rear part of the church that was built before Confederation. The property was sold in the 1890's when the Knox Church on Main Street was constructed. It was bought by the government in 1892 and used as an armory for the Milton Company of the Halton rifles and later by the Lorne Sots for drill and band practice. They added the front section to the building in 1931. In 1966 this property was bought by Canadian Auto Workers Union and used as their union hall. In 1996 it was purchased by the Graceway Baptist Church and returned to use as a place of worship. The church added the front gable in the 1990's. It is unclear how much of the original 1856 building remains.

## John Martin House, 139 Martin Street

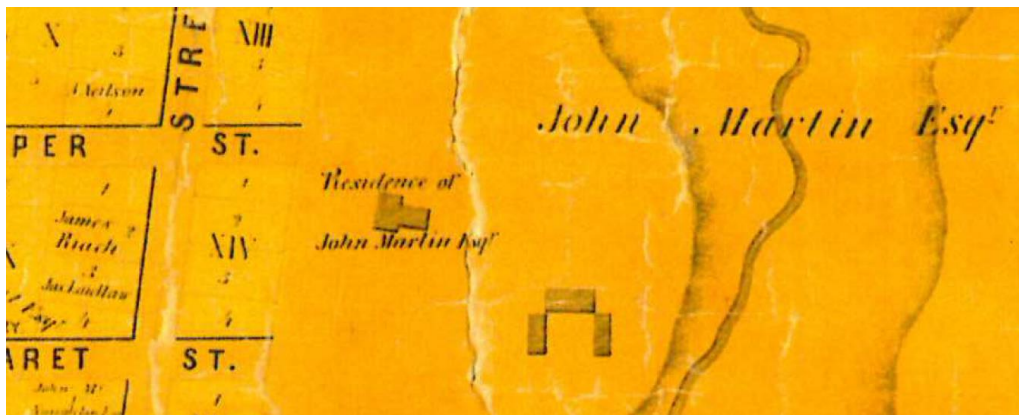


(2006)



1991

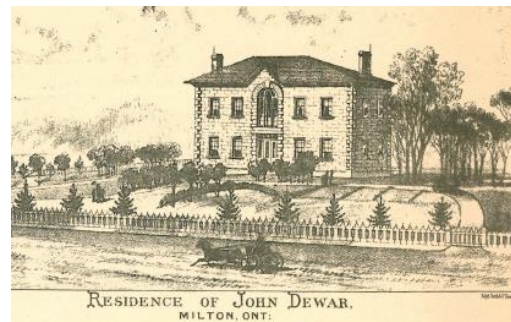
This house was built in 1857 by John Martin (1815-1871). He was the eldest son of Milton's founders Jasper and Sarah Martin. Jasper and Sarah died while still young and left John at the age of 18 years responsible for his siblings. He took over his father's grist and saw mill until fire destroyed the frame mill in 1855. He then sold the mill to his brother Edward and his partner John White (future MP for Halton) who rebuilt and expanded the mill operation. It is likely this sale that gave John the money to build this large stone house to the north of the mill.



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton showing the John Martin House



John Martin House from 1858 Livingston Map



Extract from the 1877 Halton Atlas



The property was sold by John's son, Jasper Martin II in 1877 to John and Jane Dewar. John Dewar (1829-1888) was born in Scotland and came to Canada as a child. He was a teacher and then trained as a lawyer. He moved to Milton in 1858 to begin his legal career rising to becoming Clerk of the Peace and Crown Attorney for Halton County. He was a town councilor in the 1860's and held the position of Reeve on two occasions. The year before he died he commissioned architect William Stewart to build a commercial building that was known for many years as the "Dewar Block" at the intersection of Main and Martin Street.

This property was owned for a period at the beginning of the twentieth Century by John McCannell who was president and managing director of the Milton Pressed Brick Company of Milton Heights. In 1958 this property was bought by the Catholic Church and the new Holy Rosary church was built in 1966. The John Martin House is now used as the presbytery for the Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church.

The balanced, symmetrical and formal form of this house reflects the influence of Georgian styling that was prevalent in the early nineteenth century. The hipped roof, large entrance way and gingerbread detailing give it a more delicate touch and shows the influence of Regency styling. The stone is from the Niagara Escarpment and the fine ashlar masonry is of particular significance. The windows and doors are not original and do not reflect the design of that of a mid-nineteenth century house.

The picture below is an extract from a popular nineteenth century Canadian publication. It shows a house with a similar form to that of the John Martin House. Variations of this grand style of house was popular in Milton and the surrounding area as the substantial residence of the areas wealthier and more prominent residents.



Extract from "The Canadian Farmer" (1864)

## William Lyon House, 136 Martin Street



1996



c. 1950

This house was built in 1860 by William D. Lyon. He was born in Scotland and came to Canada in 1831 as a child. His family settled in the Esquesing Township but William did not want to farm. He became a clerk in the store of Mathias Teetzel in Milton in the 1850's. He then became a prominent local merchant and lumberman. He served on Milton Council and held positions of Reeve and Mayor as well as being Warden of Halton County.

The balanced, symmetrical and formal form of this house reflects the influence of Georgian styling that was prevalent in the early nineteenth century. The hipped roof, large entrance way and decorative gables give it a more delicate touch and shows the influence of Regency styling. The stone from the house is from the Niagara Escarpment. The ashlar masonry used for this house is very high quality and includes well-crafted stone lintels above the windows and entrance door. The wide eaves and prominent eave brackets are also noteworthy. The windows and doors are not original and do not reflect the design of that of a mid-nineteenth century house.

## 68 Mary Street



2016

This house was built in 1864 by Hugh McDowell. He was an Irish born shoemaker. After his death his estate sold the property in 1883 to Benjamin Jones.

Benjamin Jones owned this property from 1883 until 1892. He was a cabinet maker and undertaker who had a shop at 264 Main Street. He was also a municipal politician, Town Assessor and Town Collector as well as being a Second Lieutenant in the Milton Fire Department.

This has the simple form of a very popular form of small mid Victorian houses. It is likely to have originally looked similar to the house at 72 Mill Street (albeit without the bay window and recessed side addition that exist at 72 Mill Street).

## 90 Mary Street



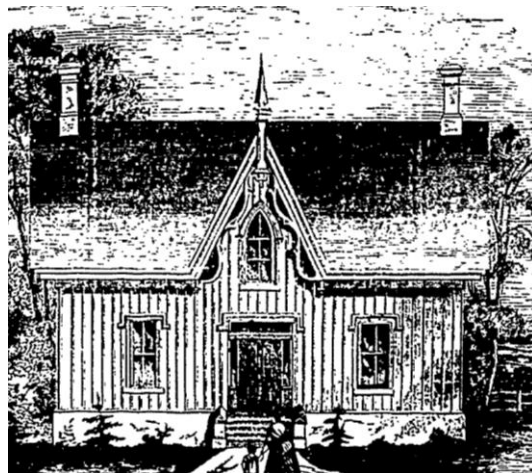
2016



Date unknown

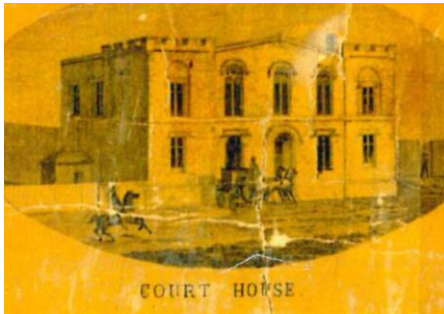
This house is believed to have been constructed in the early 1860's by Richard Cowan, who is noted in the 1861 census as a farmer. It remained in the Cowan family from 1854 until 1876.

This style of house is often called an "Ontario House" or "Ontario Cottage". It shows the progression from the traditional symmetrical Georgian building style. Examples of this style were widely publicised such as in the example above from the "Canadian Farmer" magazine in 1864 was promoted as "*a cheap farm-house*". It is characterised by the small centre gable window over the front entrance door. The arch or lancet windows were used in the dormer and detailing around the window used to emphese its peak. This style of house was very popular in the late nineteenth century and is found throughout Milton, including in brick and stone. The Richard Cowan House at 90 Mary Street is a particularly good example of this style of house and it retains many of its original features



Extract from "The Canadian Farmer" (1864)

Milton Town Hall, 150 Mary Street (former Halton County Court and Jail)



County Court (taken from Livingston Map of 1858)



County Court (c.1907)

In 1853, local landowner Hugh Foster offered a free grant of four acres of land in the then village of Milton for the location of the Halton County Court House. The Court House was designed by the well-known architectural firm of Clarke and Murray and built in 1855 by Michael Kenny of Hamilton. It also served as the first seat of the government for the County of Halton. The original jail was demolished in 1877 and a large side addition added to provide a bigger jail and more office space. During the 1880s a jail yard with masonry walls was constructed. By 1900 the central tower feature had been removed in order to ease maintenance. The building operated as a courthouse and jail until 1977. After being vacant for a number of years the courthouse was renovated in the 1980s for use as the Milton Town Hall. In 2009 extensive renovations were undertaken by the Ventin Group, who also oversaw the 1980's conversion from the County Court and jail into the Milton Town Hall. These renovations included a large rear two storey addition.



Court House Square (taken from Livingston Map of 1858)

The Halton County Court house is one of only three castellated courthouses to be built in Ontario. Its solid, balanced design, including the use of cast iron columns was meant to symbolize the authority and strength of the law. The fine stone walls are made from limestone from the Niagara Escarpment.

This property was designated under the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* in 1982.





## 8 Mill Street



2006

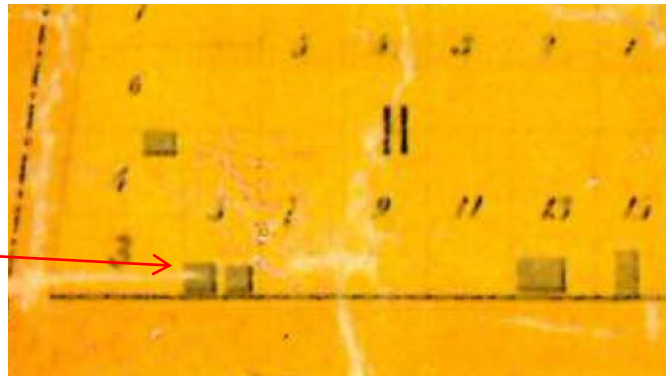


Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

This house was built shortly after the John Martin Survey of this area of Milton was registered in 1853 and is shown on the 1858 Livingston Map of Milton. The 1927 Fire Insurance map notes it as being a stone house. Modern siding now covers the stone walls. The presence of the siding suggests that the house is constructed of randomly laid fieldstone rather than the more expensive and grander cut stone laid in courses. This house has been significantly altered over the years with modern window, doors, front porch and cladding; however its original simple form remains. When constructed it would likely have been a Regency style cottage similar to the house at 79 Mill Street.



## 11 Mill St



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

This house is believed to have been built by Donald McGregor in the late 1850's. During the 1920's the then owner, Charles Ellis, raised the house to create a basement. At that time the brick veneer and front porch were also added. The brick would have been from the local brick works in Milton Heights. Although extensively altered it still retains the simple form of a very popular form of small mid Victorian house. It is likely to have originally looked very similar that of the Mathias Teetzel House on Pearl Street.



Mathias Teetzel House, Pearl Street

## 49 Mill Street



This frame house is believed to have been constructed in 1865 and was originally situated to the east of 133 Main Street East. It was moved to Mill Street by Ivan Lavery. Most of the original Pre-Confederation structure of this house dwelling is hidden by the modern renovations. It is likely to have originally looked very similar that of the Mathias Teetzel House on Pearl Street.



Mathias Teetzel House, Pearl Street

## 59 & 61 Mill Street



59 & 61 Mill Street



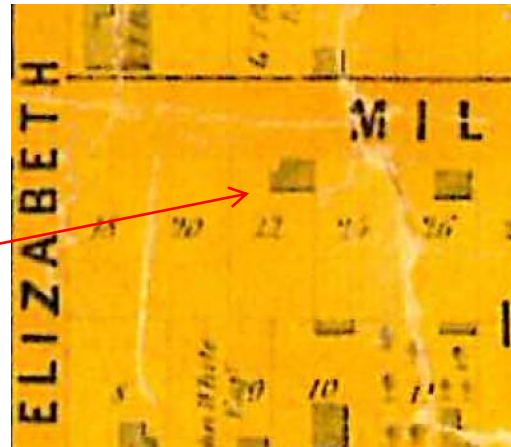
Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

Edward Martin (one of the sons of Milton's founders Jasper and Sarah Martin) bought this property from his brother John in 1853 and built these two houses in 1856/7. It is unusual that only the roof of no. 59 is hipped. It may be that Edward Martin had originally intended to build a third house adjacent to no. 61.

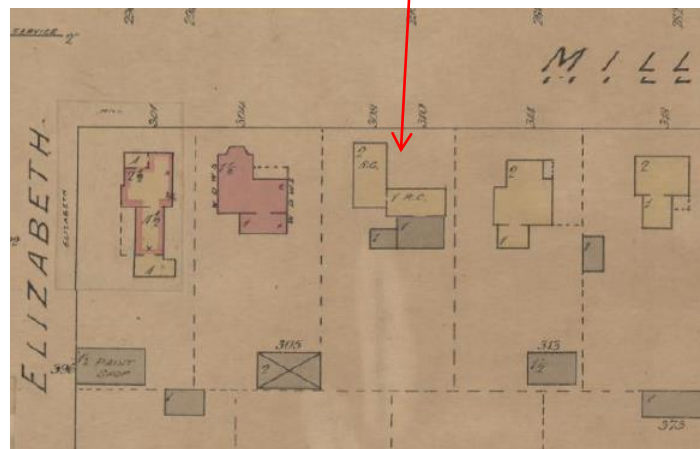
No. 61 was bought by Gilbert T. Bastedo in 1857. Gilbert Bastedo was a lawyer and when he bought this house the newly created Halton County had just finished constructing the Halton Court Building. Gilbert Bastedo was appointed Clerk of the Peace and Crown Attorney for the new County of Halton. Mr. Bastedo was also a Town Councillor and helped organize the local militia as Captain of Company 6 of the 20<sup>th</sup> Battalion.

The balanced, symmetrical and formal form of these houses reflects the influence of Georgian styling that was prevalent in the early nineteenth century. The hipped roof and large entrance way suggest the influence of Regency styling. The stone is from the Niagara Escarpment. Cut stone laid in courses is used on the prominent front and side walls. It is likely that less expensive uncut rubble stone was used for the less visible facades as was usual for stone houses that were built at this time.

## 72 Mill Street



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton



Extract from Charles E. Goad's 1893 Fire Insurance Map of Milton

This house was built by Thomas Lavery in 1856. Thomas Lavery was an Irish born mason. The recessed side wing is a later addition that is not shown on the 1893 Fire Insurance Map. It has however been designed well to respect the form and character of the Pre-Confederation building. The bay window may also not be original as few frame houses in Milton that were constructed in the Pre-Confederation period would have included such features.



## John Hardy House, 79 Mill Street



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

This house was built in 1859 for Scottish born John Hardy. It is a beautiful example of a Regency cottage. It retains the symmetry of Georgian buildings, however the larger windows and front entranceway and the hipped roof give the house a more delicate appearance. It was made of hand-made bricks that are laid in Flemish bond on the front and common bond on the sides and rear. The finely crafted stone lintels and sills and the stone water table all add to the elegance of this house. It is one of the best examples of a Regency cottage in Milton and retains many of its original features including the original entrance door and windows.

## 86 Mill Street



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

This house is believed to have been built by Silvester Teeple in 1853. This is a good example of a common form of pioneering Canadian Georgian architecture. It has a low pitched gable roof and the balanced, plain form that characterises Georgian architecture. This form of house was commonly used by early settlers to replace the log houses that they had originally built as part of their settlement duties. The upper floor (“half storey”) provided one or two bedrooms. Those who could afford it built using brick or stone, but most houses were frame houses with the salt box form as seen in the photograph above.

This house has been extensively altered. The front windows, entrance door and porch are all modern. The windows on the front would originally have been larger. It would originally looked very similar that of the Mathias Teetzel House on Pearl Street.



Mathias Teetzel House, Pearl Street



### Thomas Ross House, 99 Mill Street



Records indicate that Thomas B. Ross started to construct this house in 1855, however it is not included on the 1858 Livingston Map of Milton, so must have been built shortly after 1858. Thomas Ross was a Scottish born tailor. He got married in 1858 and is reported to have moved into this house in 1859.

It is a beautiful example of a Regency cottage. Its asymmetry is a noticeable departure from the symmetrical buildings that would have dominated Milton in the mid-nineteenth century. This house includes large windows, a grand formal front entranceway and a hipped roof that give it a delicate appearance. It was made of hand-made bricks that are laid in Flemish bond on the front and at least one side. Common bond is likely used for the rear wall. The finely crafted stone lintels and sills, the stone water table, wide eaves and eaves brackets all add to the elegance of this house. It is one of the best examples of a Regency cottage in Milton and retains many of its original features including the original entrance door and windows.

## Former Temperance Hall, 104 Mill Street

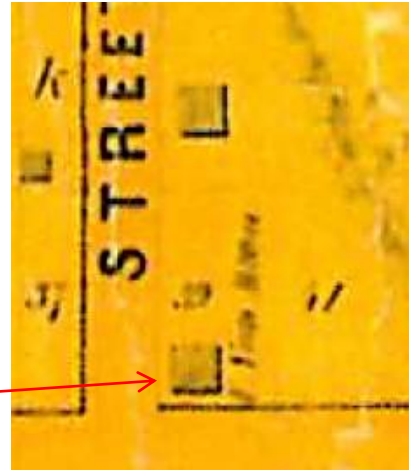


Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

This property was bought in 1856 by the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Ontario. The Temperance movement was a very influential movement in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries seeking to restrict and prohibit the consumption of alcohol. Eminent local figures such as George Brown (the Town's first Mayor) and the industrialist Socrates Center were involved with this organization. The building on this property was constructed in 1857 as a temperance hall. Since the 1900's it has been used as a residence.

This house with its projecting gable frontispiece, wide eaves, paired windows and elaborately decorative front porch is Italianate in style. It is one of the earliest examples of Italianate architecture in Milton.

## 133 Mill Street



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

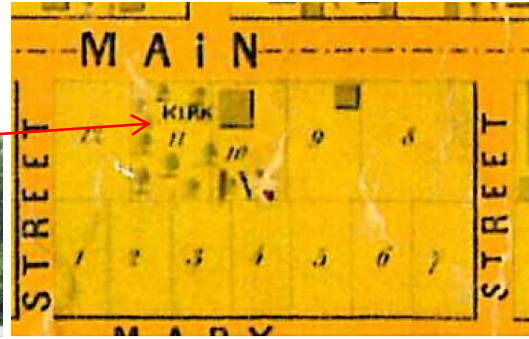
This house was built in 1856 by Eli Van Allen. He is likely the son of Joshua Van Allen who came to Milton with his family in 1857 to take up the position as jailer. Joshua's son William became the jail turnkey. Eli Van Allen was a carpenter by trade and worked on the construction of the Wallace Hotel that used to exist at the intersection of Main and Brown Streets. Eli was also a Town Councillor.



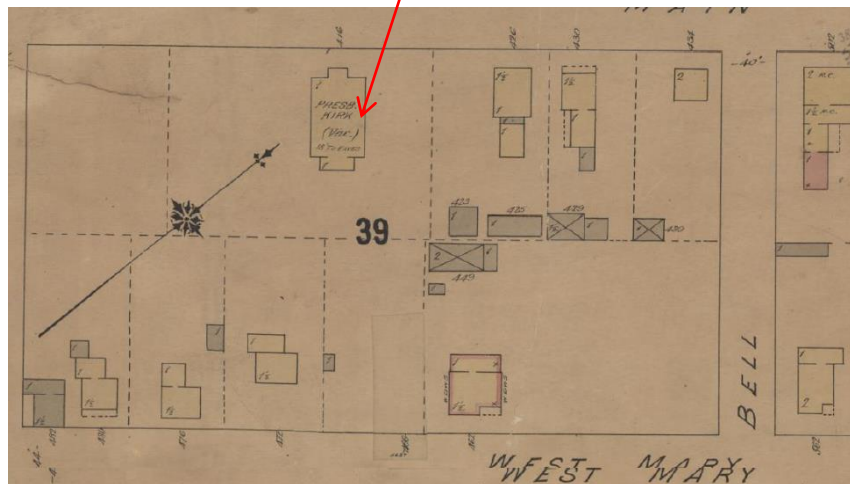
1991

When constructed in 1856 this was a Regency brick cottage similar to those at 79 and 99 Mill Street (see the photograph above). Extensive renovations in the 1990's that included a two storey side addition considerably altered the character and appearance of this house and hide its Regency origins.

## "The Auld Kirk", 146 Mill Street



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

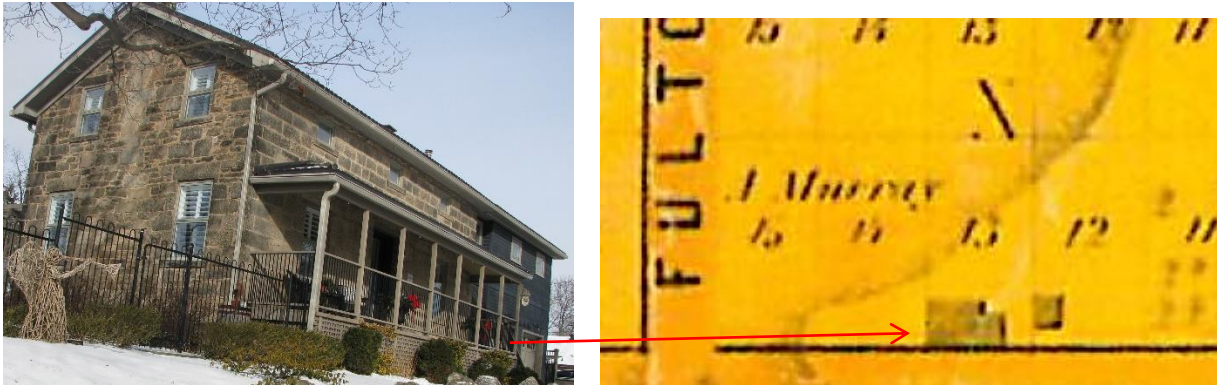


Charles E. Goad, 1893 Fire Insurance Map

This building is known as "The Auld Kirk". It was built in 1846 or 1848 as St. Andrew's Church of Scotland and was the first permanent church to be built in Milton. It was originally on the south side of Main Street to the west of Bell Street and included a small spire. Following the construction of the larger Knox Church in 1890 the congregation at The Auld Kirk diminished and it was used as a meeting place for various Knox Church Groups. It was moved to Mill Street in 1904 and used for a period as a garage by Richard L. McDuffe before he moved his business into 167-171 Main Street. It is now used as a residence. It has been extensively modernized and little of the original structure is visible.



## Alexander Murray House, 337 Oak Street

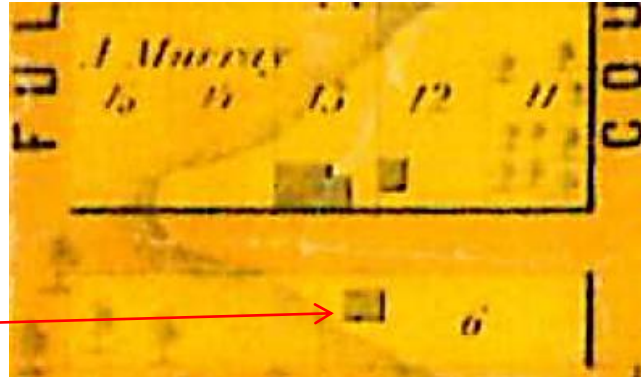


Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

Alexander Murray built this stone house in 1856. Murray was a merchant. He chose this location for his new house as it was on higher ground above the land at risk from flooding from Sixteen Mile Creek. Murray also built a stone house on the corner of Charles & Main Street that was where Milton Council met during its first year in 1857 (now demolished).

This is a good example of a common form of Georgian style house. It has a low pitched gable roof and the balanced, plain form that characterises Georgian architecture. This form of house was commonly used by early settlers to replace the log houses that they had originally built as part of their settlement duties. Most houses of this style include either a half or full second storey. Half storeys included accommodation within the roof space and were popular as they were taxed at a lower rate than two storey houses. This house is unusual as it has a full second storey, but this includes very small front facing windows. These small openings include cut stone lintels. This front of this house is constructed in dressed cut stone laid in courses. Less finely cut stone is used on the sides with rubble stones between. This use of the most expensive materials on the prominent facades of a building was a common practise. This house has been extensively altered. The side addition, front windows, entrance door and porch are all modern.

## Joseph Tock House, 340 Oak Street



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

Joseph Tock purchased this property in 1854. It is shown on the 1858 Livingston Map, so was constructed sometime between 1854 and 1858. Joseph Tock was an English born labourer and father to the local grocer, Andrew Tock.

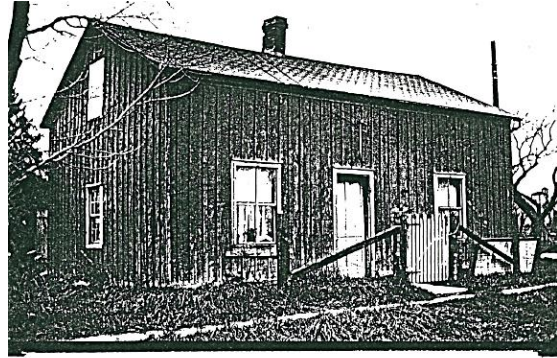
This house has been extensively altered and little remains of its original structure. When constructed this house is likely to have looked very similar that of the Mathias Teetzel House on Pearl Street.



Mathias Teetzel House, Pearl Street



## 351 Oak Street



Thomas Agar House in 1934

The Town's tax records says this house was built in 1850, however it is not shown on the 1858 Livingston Map so must have been built sometime after 1858. It was built for Thomas Agar. He later disappeared from Milton and this property was then sold for taxes owed.

This house has been extensively altered. The photograph from 1934 shows how it would have originally looked. It would have looked very similar to the houses at 340 and 360 Oak Street.

## 360 Oak Street



The builder Cornelius Forman built this house for Bernard Coulter in the late 1850's. Coulter was a 24 year old man who had recently arrived from Ireland. He is noted in the census as a labourer and a Roman Catholic. He is likely the brother of James Coulter who owned the property at 382 Oak Street from 1860 until 1879. A number of Roman Catholic families settled in this neighbourhood in the mid nineteenth century. It is through their efforts a Catholic Church was built on Pine Street in 1859. Bernard Coulter is likely part of this Roman Catholic enclave of Milton.

This house has been extensively altered but still retains much of its original form. The windows, door and entrance porch are later additions and one of the front window openings has been enlarged. The house frontage would originally have been symmetrical and is likely to have looked very similar that of the Mathias Teetzel House on Pearl Street.



Mathias Teetzel House, Pearl Street

## 382 Oak Street



This house was likely built in the late 1850's or early 1860's for Oliver Lardie or James Coulter. James Coulter owned this property from 1860 until 1879. Census records show he was an Irish born Roman Catholic labourer. He is likely the brother of Bernard Coulter who owned the property at 360 Oak Street. A number of Roman Catholic families settled in this neighbourhood in the mid nineteenth century. It is through their efforts a Catholic Church was built on Pine Street in 1859. James Coulter and his family were likely part of this Roman Catholic enclave of Milton.

This house has been extensively altered. It is likely to originally have looked similar to Bernard Coulter's house at 360 Oak Street. The gable dormer is likely a later intervention to modernize the property and change it from a simple Georgian cottage. This dormer would improve the upstairs accommodation and was a popular feature on houses in the mid to late nineteenth century. The entrance door, windows and cladding of this house are not original.

## 407 Oak Street



2006



2015

This house was likely built in the late 1850's for Johnathon Book. This house has been extensively altered. The strange proportions of this house suggest that the gable dormer could be a later addition to "modernize" the property and improve the upstairs accommodation. Gable dormers were popular features on houses in the mid to late nineteenth century. The entrance door, windows and cladding of this house are not original.



## Henry Huffman House, 336 Pearl Street



2010



2006

This house is believed to be the Henry Huffman house that was built in 1832 (although tax records suggest an earlier construction date of 1829). It is therefore likely to be the second oldest house in Milton (after the Jasper Martin House at 57 Martin Street). Huffman was a farmer and land developer. In 1832 he bought 50 acres in the Trafalgar Township for £50. This land later became the south side of Main Street. This house was originally situated on the south west corner of Main and Charles Streets. It was moved to this location in 1885 by Dr. Peter Stuart.

This house has been extensively modernized. Although it retains its original Georgian shape the original window and door openings have been altered. This house would originally have looked similar to the George Brown House at 24-26 James Street and the house at 110 King Street.

### Mathias Teetzel House, 359 Pearl Street

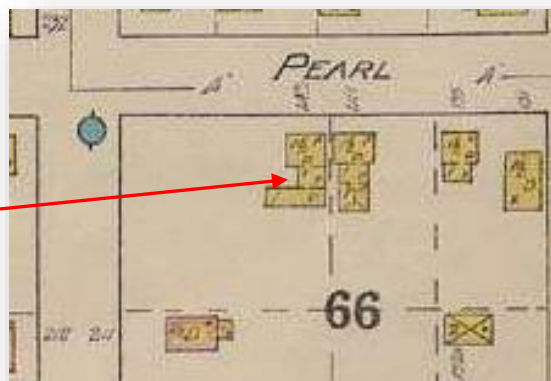


Mathias Teetzel was a carpenter and merchant from Palermo, Ontario. In 1841 he bought 44 acres of land on the south side of Main Street from Henry Huffman and subdivided the land for building lots which he then sold. The survey for this part of Milton is known as the Teetzel Survey. He built this house in 1851. It was originally located on Main Street between Commercial and Charles Streets. It was moved to 358 Main Street by Jane Sheppard in 1912 and later moved to this location on Pearl Street.

This is a very good example of a common form of pioneering house. It has a low pitched gable roof and the balanced, plain form that characterise Georgian architecture. The upper floor ("half storey") provided one or two bedrooms. Those who could afford it built using brick or stone, but most houses were frame houses with the salt box form at the rear. This house appears to retain many of its original features.



## 362 Pearl Street

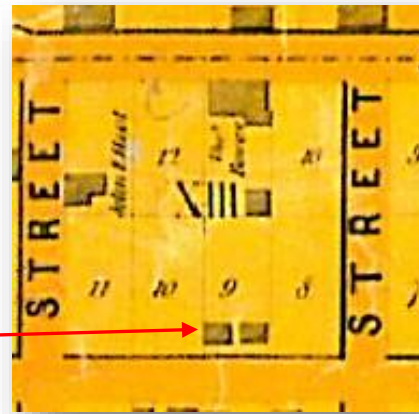


Extract from 1927 Fire Insurance Map of Milton

This house was built in the late 1850's for Michael Conway. . Michael Conway (1825-1893) and his wife, Jane Black (1818-1896) were from Lurgan, Co Armagh, Ireland. They came to Milton in the mid 1850's. Michael Conway was a Teamster, Chief Constable and a Town Councillor, although the 1881 Census shows him as a 56 year old Irish born Roman Catholic who has listed his profession as that of a gentleman. His wife Jane was an Anglican. Their son Stephen was the foreman and printer for the Canadian Champion. Michael Conway was a very prominent member of the local Roman Catholic community and was instrumental in bringing a Roman Catholic Church to Pine Street. He appears to have owned a number of properties in this part of Milton.

This is a good example of a common form of pioneering house. It has a low pitched gable roof and the balanced, plain form that characterise Georgian architecture. The upper floor ("half storey") provided one or two bedrooms. The door, windows and roof dormer are not original.

## 365 Pearl Street

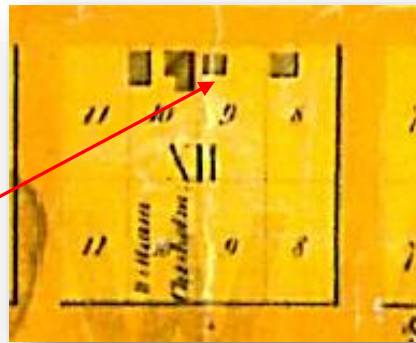


Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

This house was built sometime between 1852 and 1858 by Oliver Lardie (who also owned property on Oak Street).

This is a good example of a common form of pioneering house in Milton. It has a low pitched gable roof and the balanced, plain form that characterises Georgian architecture. The upper floor (“half storey”) provided one or two bedrooms. The door and windows are not original. This house appears to have been raised at some point for a basement to be constructed.

## 366 Pearl Street



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

This house was built in sometime between 1853 and 1858 by Michael Conway. . Michael Conway (1825-1893) and his wife, Jane Black (1818-1896) were from Lurgan, Co Armagh, Ireland. They came to Milton in the mid 1850's. Michael Conway was a Teamster, Chief Constable and a Town Councillor, although the 1881 Census shows him as a 56 year old Irish born Roman Catholic who has listed his profession as that of a gentleman. His wife Jane was an Anglican. Their son Stephen was the foreman and printer for the Canadian Champion. Michael Conway was a very prominent member of the local Roman Catholic community and was instrumental in bringing a Roman Catholic Church to Pine Street. He owned this property for over 50 years and also appears to have owned a number of properties in this part of Milton.

This is an example of a common form of pioneering house in Milton. It's original low pitched gable roof has been extended which changes the proportions of this building; however it retains the balanced, plain front façade that characterises Georgian architecture. The upper floor ("half storey") provided one or two bedrooms. The door, windows and shutters are not original and it appears to have been raised at some point for a basement to be constructed.

### 376 Pearl Street

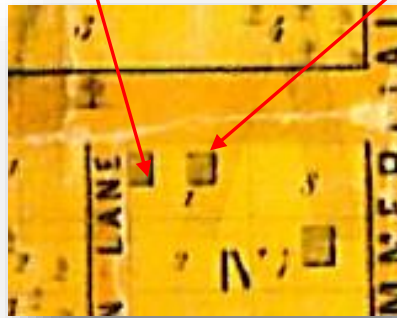


This house is believed to have been built in 1855 by John Elliot. It was originally situated at 331 Main Street but was moved here by Michael Conway in about 1876. He sold this property to Thomas Conway (likely one of his sons) in 1878. Thomas retained ownership until 1904.

Michael Conway (1825-1893) and his wife, Jane Black (1818-1896) were from Lurgan, Co Armagh, Ireland. They came to Milton in the mid 1850's. Michael Conway was a Teamster, Chief Constable and a Town Councillor, although the 1881 Census shows him as a 56 year old Irish born Roman Catholic who has listed profession as that of a gentleman. His wife Jane was an Anglican. Their son Stephen was the foreman and printer for the Canadian Champion. Michael Conway was a very prominent member of the local Roman Catholic community and was instrumental in bringing a Roman Catholic Church to Pine Street. He appears to have owned a number of properties in this part of Milton. 1878-1904 Thomas Conway

This has the simple form of a very popular form of small mid Victorian houses. It has modern windows and doors, however it retains its original form and character. It would have originally looked similar to the house at 72 Mill Street (albeit without the bay window and recessed side addition that exist at 72 Mill Street).

## 256 & 262 Pine Street



These two properties were built sometime between 1854 and 1858 by Hugh McCutcheon. They were originally situated on the same lot and were likely used as rental accommodation for people who employed by some of the nearby businesses. They retain the simple form of a very popular type of small mid Victorian house. Both have been extensively modernized.



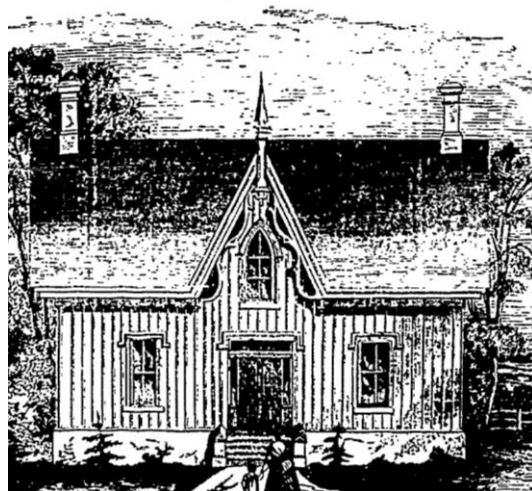
## 272 Pine Street



This Gothic Revival style house was built in 1857 by Ralph L. Whyte. Whyte was an engineer and built a tannery nearby.

This is a good example of a style of house known as an “Ontario House” or “Ontario Cottage”. These houses shows the progression from the traditional symmetrical Georgian building style during the later half of the nineteenth century. Examples of this style were widely publicised such as in the example above from the “Canadian Farmer” magazine in 1864 was promoted as “*a cheap farm-house*”. It is characterised by the small centre gable window over the front entrance door. Arch or lancet windows were used in the dormer and detailing around the window used to emphese its peak. This style of house was very popular in the late nineteenth century and is found throughout Milton, including in brick and stone. This house retains many of its original features.

A Cheap Farm House.



Extract from “The Canadian Farmer” (1864)



## Cornelius Foreman House, 296 Pine Street

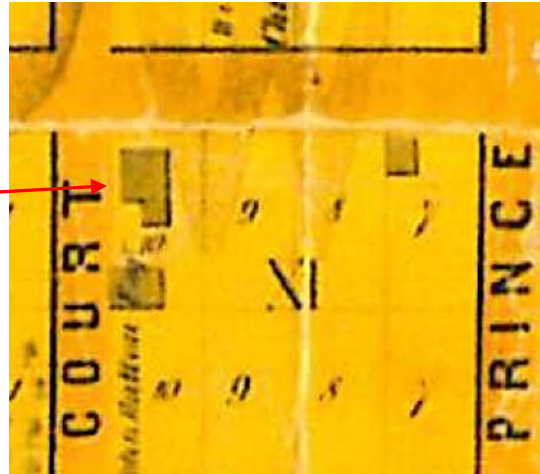


Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

Cornelius Foreman built this unusual “V” shaped house in about 1855. It was later sold to Samuel Morse who owned a nearby iron foundry (25 Commercial Street). Morse produced agricultural equipment including the “Morse Plough” and he is known as Milton’s first industrialist. Morse was also a Town Councillor and he raised his family in this house. This property was later owned by James Mogridge, a retired banker who was involved with the local library board.

This house has the size and proportions of many mid-Victorian buildings. Its unusual shape makes it distinctive. It is constructed of hand- made bricks. The shape and position of this house has been carefully chosen on an area of raised ground to have a picturesque relationship to the adjacent creek. It has been extensively modernized including the addition of the semi-circular entrance porch.

## John Hatton House, 360 Pine Street



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

This house was built in 1855 by John S. Hatton. When built it was the largest and grandest house on the east side of the town. Hatton was born in the Trafalgar Township to Irish born parents. John Hatton was a lumber merchant and municipal politician.

This is a good example of a Regency style house. Its solid, formal form derives from Georgian architectural styling however this house is unusual in being asymmetrical. Its hipped roof, large windows and large entranceway reflect the influence of Regency styling. It originally had a porch across the whole length of the ground floor which was later removed to give more light to the interior. The porch that currently exists was added in 2009.

This property was designated under the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* in 1997.

### 387 Pine Street



This house is believed to have been constructed in 1859 by William Brackingreed. It has been extensively altered but still retains much of its original form. The windows, door and entrance porch are later additions. It is likely to have looked very similar that of the Mathias Teetzel House on Pearl Street.



Mathias Teetzel House, Pearl Street

## Holy Rosary Church, 407 Pine Street



This building was constructed in 1859 as the Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church. Before this local Catholics had to travel to the mission church on Ninth Line for services. This is the first Roman Catholic Church in Milton. It ceased use as a church in 1955.

It was used as a Union Hall by the United Steelworkers for many years, then as a daycare facility and later was the administrative offices of the Milton Library. It is currently used as offices.

Although extensively altered the original church form is still clearly visible.



## Rev. John Noble House, 174 Queen Street



Rev. John Noble House



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

Rev. John Noble bought this property from Hugh Foster in 1855 and built this house in 1857. Noble had intended to run also run a school from this house as “Mrs. Noble’s Select Ladies School”. They would board a few pupils and teach French, Latin, music and drawing. Rev. Noble is noted in the census as being an Anglican but no connection to the Grace Anglican Church has been made. George Racey, the son of Halton’s first Registrar of Land Titles is meant to have lived here for a time, although he does not appear to have owned the property. From 1905-1953 the property was owned by Catherine and Ernest Wilson. Catherine was the daughter of Solomon Hannant Sr. who operated Martin’s Mills for many years.

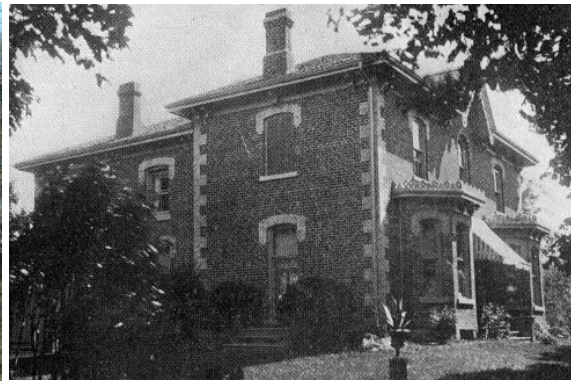
The balanced, symmetrical and solid form of this house reflects the influence of Georgian styling that was prevalent in the early nineteenth century. The large windows and entrance way and hipped roof show the influence of Regency styling. The fine ashlar limestone masonry of this house is of particular significance. The limestone came from the nearby Niagara Escarpment.



## Thomas Foster House, 236 Queen Street



Thomas Foster House (2006)



Thomas Foster House (c.1905)

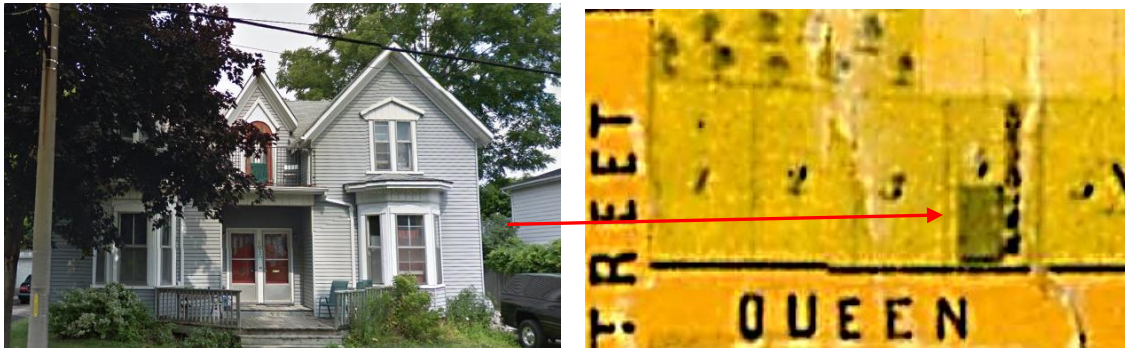
This house was built in 1857 by Thomas Foster, the son of Hugh Foster. Thomas had bought the lot from his father in 1854. He sold the property in 1861. From 1872 until 1911 it was owned by James Hollinrake who had a store at 190 Main Street East, in Milton.



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

The balanced, symmetrical and formal form of this house as well as the modest size of the windows and front entrance reflects the influence of Georgian styling that was prevalent in the early nineteenth century. The use of buff coloured brick to provide decorative elements to emphasise the different elements of the building are of particular note. The house originally included decorative gingerbread detailing around the front gable and above the bay windows.

## Former Methodist Church, 193 Queen Street



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

This building was constructed in 1856 as the New Connection Methodist Church. After the church merged with the Wesleyan Methodists as the United Church this building was no longer needed. It was purchased by local builder John Hunter and converted to a house.

It is unclear what this building would have originally looked like. Its current appearance shows both the Gothic Revival (central arched window) and Italianate (bay windows and hoods emphasizing the windows) influences.

## 217 Queen Street



217 Queen Street (2016)

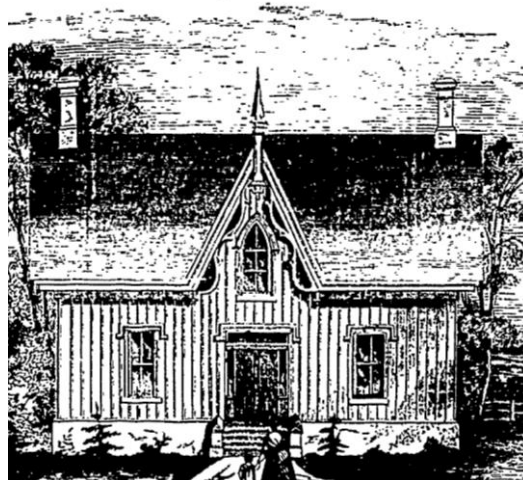


217 Queen Street (1998)

This house was built by John Clements in 1861. This is an example of a style of house known as an “Ontario House” or “Ontario Cottage”. These houses shows the progression from the traditional symmetrical Georgian building style during the later half of the nineteenth century. Examples of this style were widely publicised such as in the example above from the “Canadian Farmer” magazine in 1864 was promoted as “*a cheap farm-house*”. It is characterised by the small centre gable window over the front entrance door. Arch or lancet windows were used in the dormer and detailing around the window used to emphese its peak. This style of house was very popular in the late nineteenth century and is found throughout Milton, including in brick and stone.

This house retains its original form. It has a modern siding, front porch and windows. many of its original features.

A Cheap Farm House.



Extract from “The Canadian Farmer” (1864)



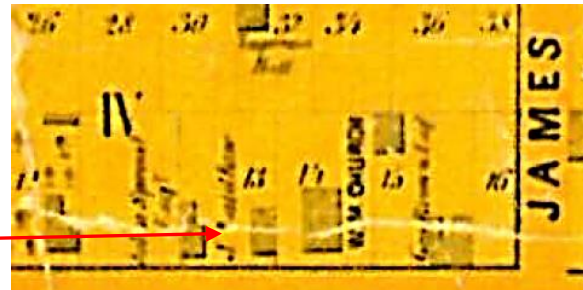
## James Laidlaw House, 80 Robert Street



This house was built by James Laidlaw in the 1850's. It was the home of P. L Robertson before he moved to the John Sproat House on Margaret Street. P.L Robertson was the inventor of the Robinson socket head crew and owned the Robertson Screw Factory on Bronte Street. This house moved to Robert Street in the 1963 to allow for the construction of the Christian Education Centre by St. Paul's Church.



James Laidlaw House adjacent to St. Paul's Church (1962)



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

The James Laidlaw house is a very good example of the Classical Revival style of architecture and one of the very few such buildings in Milton. This style is influenced by ancient Greek and Roman architecture. The James Laidlaw house has the form of a Greek temple albeit with returned eaves replacing a pediment. It is made of hand-made bricks.

## 191 Sarah Street



This house is believed to have been built in 1860 by Robert McDowell. It originally looked very similar that of the Mathias Teetzel House on Pearl Street but has been extensively altered.



191 Sarah Street (1991)



Mathias Teetzel House, Pearl Street



William Anderson House, 206 Sarah Street



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

This beautiful Regency Cottage was built by William Anderson in 1857. It was the home of local artist Hannah Bastedo at the beginning of the twentieth century.

This house retains the symmetry of Georgian buildings, however the larger windows and front entranceway and the hipped roof give it a more delicate appearance. It is the only cut stone Regency cottage in downtown Milton. All the other cut stone buildings are two storey structures. There are other similar beautifully crafted stone Regency cottages on the farms outside of town. The only other single storey stone Regency cottage in Milton is the house at 8 Mill Street, however this is now covered with modern siding.

The William Anderson House is unusual in having a raised ground floor. When constructed it would have been similar to the original Clarkson Freeman House at 82 Charles Street (albeit in stone not brick). This house retains most of its original features.

### James Cobban House, 216 Sarah Street



This house was constructed by Dr. James Cobban in 1860. James was from Aberdeen, Scotland & arrived in Canada in 1832, after having practiced in Greenland and Jamaica. He moved to the Milton area in 1832, living on Commercial Street near its current intersection with Heslop Street and farmed the surrounding land. At that time he was one of only three doctors between Hamilton and Toronto. Dr. Clarkson Freeman appears to have built his single storey brick house next door at 82 Charles Street) shortly before Dr. Cobban built this house. Dr. Freeman later married Dr. Cobban's daughter Elizabeth.

This impressive house was constructed in 1860. It has the balance and formality of Georgian styling including blind windows to bring symmetry (albeit with an off-centre entrance door). The wide entrance door, large windows, hipped roof, wide eaves and eaves brackets give it a more delicate touch and shows the influence of Regency styling. This house is constructed in hand-made bricks laid in Flemish bond on the front and at least one side (common bond is likely to have been used on the less prominent facades). The cut stone water table and cut stone basement are very well crafted. This house is very similar to the Johnson Harrison House at 33 Whitmer Street.

Rev. Francis Tremayne House, 61 Thomas Street



Built in 1857 by Rev. Francis Tremayne, this house was owned by the Grace Church Trustees for many years.

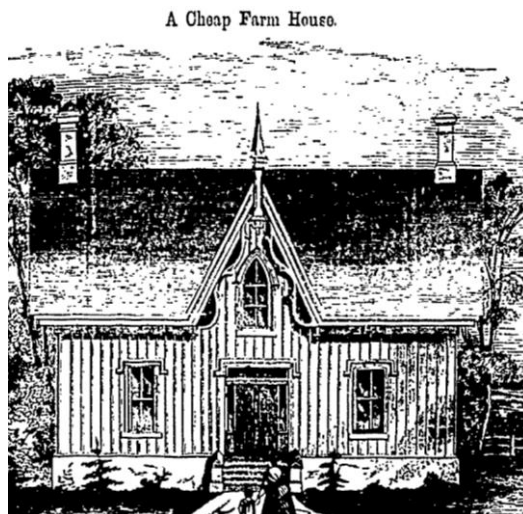
This house has the balance, formality and symmetry of Georgian styling. Its hipped roof, wide eaves and eaves brackets give it a more delicate touch and shows the influence of Regency styling. This house is constructed in hand-made bricks laid in Flemish bond on the front (common bond is likely to have been used on the less prominent facades). It has been extensively altered and has a modern entrance porch, attached garage, entrance door and windows. A large rear addition was added in 2007 using different coloured bricks that were later hand painted to match the originals.

## 26 Victoria Street



This house was constructed in 1861 by James Trimble. This is an example of a style of house known as an “Ontario House” or “Ontario Cottage”. These houses shows the progression from the traditional symmetrical Georgian building style during the later half of the nineteenth century. Examples of this style were widely publicised such as in the example above from the “Canadian Farmer” magazine in 1864 was promoted as “a *cheap farm-house*”. It is characterised by the small centre gable window over the front entrance door. Arch or lancet windows were used in the dormer and detailing around the window used to emphase its peak. This style of house was very popular in the late nineteenth century and is found throughout Milton, including in brick and stone.

This house retains its original form. It has a modern siding and windows and an unusual off-centre entrance door.



Extract from “The Canadian Farmer” (1864)



## Dr. William Hume House, 57 Victoria Street



Extract from the 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

This fine brick house was built for Dr. William Hume in 1856 and called "Felsgarth". His parents were some of the very earliest settlers in the Esquesing Township. Dr. Hume studied in Toronto and Philadelphia and worked in Haldimand County before moving to Milton in 1855.

The balanced, symmetrical and formal form of this house reflects the influence of Georgian styling that was prevalent in the early nineteenth century. It is constructed of hand-made brick laid in Flemish bond on the front (common bond is likely used for the less prominent sides). The use of buff coloured contrasting brick to emphasize elements of building facades is commonly found on brick buildings in Milton in the mid-nineteenth century. The brick porch is a later addition. This house originally had a large front porch. The picture below is an extract from a popular nineteenth century Canadian publication. It shows a house with a similar form to that of the Dr. William Hume House. Variations of this grand style of house was popular in Milton and the surrounding area as the substantial residence of the areas wealthier and more prominent residents.



Extract from "The Canadian Farmer" (1864)



## 94 Victoria Street



Extract from the 1858 Livingston Map of Milton

This house was built for Jane McCann in 1856.

This is a beautiful example of a Regency style cottage. Its asymmetry is a noticeable departure from the symmetrical buildings that would have dominated Milton in the mid-nineteenth century. This house includes large windows and a hipped roof. The entrance door includes a fanlight but noticeable does not include side lights. It was made of hand-made bricks laid in a Flemish bond on the front with common bond being used on its less prominent sides.



## Appendix 6: Buildings in Downtown Milton by prominent architects<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> “Prominent” means they are included in the “Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800- 1950”

### 223-227 Main Street East – “The Dewar Block”

Commissioned by Scottish born, Crown Attorney John Dewar a year before he died. Dewar was also a Town Councillor and Reeve. The architect was **William Stewart** (1832-1907). Stewart had worked in Cincinnati and Columbus Ohio and Covington Kentucky in the 1860’s and early 1870’s. By 1873 he was working in Toronto where he stayed until the early 1880’s. Stewart moved to Hamilton in 1885. He had a successful practice in Hamilton where his son, Walter Wilson Stewart (1871-1917) worked as an apprentice until being invited to form a partnership with his father in 1893. The partnership was called William & Walter Stewart existed from 1893-1904. William retired in 1904. He had designed many buildings in Toronto and later in Hamilton. The Dewar Block was built in 1887.



Dewar Block, 225-227 Main Street East (built in 1887)

William Stewart also designed Victoria Hall, King Street East, Hamilton which he designed in 1887/8 (shortly after the construction of the Dewar Block in Milton). This building is now a national historic site as a “*superior and rare example of a commercial building with a decorative, architectonic, sheet-metal façade, which is completely hand-rather than machine-made.*” (Canada Register of Historic Places web site).

### Knox Presbyterian Church, 170 Main Street East

This was built in 1890-91. **William Stewart** may have been chosen as the architect as he had been used by John Dewar for the construction of Dewar Block at 225-227 Main Street three years earlier. John Dewar, was a member of the presbyterian church. Stewart was also the architect for the church's Sunday School which was built in 1893

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Knox Presbyterian Church (1890-91) Knox Sunday School (1893)

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St. Paul's United Church, 123 Main Street East

**Thomas John Rutley** (1847-1910) was the architect from Chatham who built the large addition to St. Paul's United Church, 123 Main Street East in 1890. The church was originally built in 1854 as the Wesleyan Methodist Church, however after the United Church was formed by different branches of the Methodist Church a larger church building was needed. Thomas Rutley designed the large sanctuary addition with adjacent bell tower in 1890. The design included retaining the original entrance way and date stone of the 1854 church structure within a new window facing Main Street.

Rutley later built two other churches (First Presbyterian Church in Chatham and the Presbyterian Church in Paris, Ontario). Both the later churches included prominent rose windows and the use of brick detailing, but were considerably larger than St. Paul's in Milton.





Hugh Foster Hall, King Street (former Halton County Registry Office)

**Frederick William Cumberland** (1820-1881) of Cumberland and Storm designed the first Halton County Registry Office in 1856. This building was in a similar location as Hugh Foster Hall, as seen in the map extract and photograph below. It was demolished circa 1915. The inscription stone from the original registry office remains on display in Victoria Park.



Extract from 1858 Livingston Map of Milton and photograph of the original Registry Office c. 1915



Inscription stone from the original Halton Registry Office

Frederick William Cumberland was born in London, England but grew up in Rathmines, Dublin, Ireland as his father worked at Dublin Castle. After becoming a civil engineer he helped design dry docks and fortifications for the British Admiralty. He moved to Canada after marrying, as his wife's sister was married to a prominent Toronto businessman. In Toronto he worked as a surveyor and engineer and formed a partnership with Thomas Ridout. They designed St. James Cathedral in Toronto and the York County Court and Post Office. He later formed a partnership with **William George Storm** and designed a number of prominent public buildings, including a number of commissions by the University of Toronto. He designed some additions to the Halton County Court building in Milton in 1856, but it is unclear what these consisted of. Cumberland was also a member of the Ontario Parliament and later the Canadian Parliament. The online "Dictionary of Canadian Biography" states:

*“Any evaluation of Cumberland’s work would place him as one of the most important Canadian architects. A man of great imagination, who could implement the familiar styles demanded by his clients, he was also instrumental in introducing High Victorian picturesque eclecticism to Canada.”*

**George Nepean Molesworth** (1855-1958) was the architect for the “new” Halton County Registry Office which was constructed in 1915. It replaced the 1856/7 structure.



Former Halton County Registry Office, King Street (1915)

The “new” Registry Office building was built in the Edwardian Classicism style which was popular in the early twentieth century. It is constructed in rough-faced limestone from the nearby Niagara Escarpment and its design is influenced by the Georgian styling of the adjacent County Court building. It was used as a registry office until 1957. It was then used for other County needs, including the Children's Aid Society. In the 1980's it was taken over by the Town of Milton and converted into a meeting room by the Ventin Group Architects and is now used as a meeting room and is known as Hugh Foster Hall.

George N. Molesworth was born and worked in Toronto but lived most of his life in Oakville. In 1913 he formed a partnership with Gordon M. West and H. F. Secord. This was suspended during World War I as he joined the Canadian Army, becoming a Major and served with the 124<sup>th</sup> Battalion in France. After returning to Toronto in 1918 he re-opened his office, and during the next two decades his firm prospered, obtaining commissions for commercial, institutional and ecclesiastical projects. Their reputation as a leading architectural firm largely derives from their designs for the large homes of prominent Toronto businessmen (such as Sir Joseph Flavelle, E. R. Wood, Sidney Smith, Murray Fleming, and W. Ryrie Smith). Their best known work is “Glendon Hall” which is now part of York University but which was built in 1924 as the home of Edward R. Wood.

Milton Town Hall (former Halton County Court and Jail)



Clark and Murray designed the Halton County Court building in 1854-55. It was built by Michael Kenny of Hamilton. Hutchinson Clark retired in 1854 but Murray kept the commission for the Court House and formed a partnership in Guelph with David Smith and completed the construction in 1855. His partnership with Smith also ended in 1855. The design for the Halton County Court house is one of only three castellated courthouses to be built in Ontario. Its solid, balanced design, including the use of castellations was meant to symbolise the authority and strength of the law. It also served as the first seat of the government for the County of Halton..

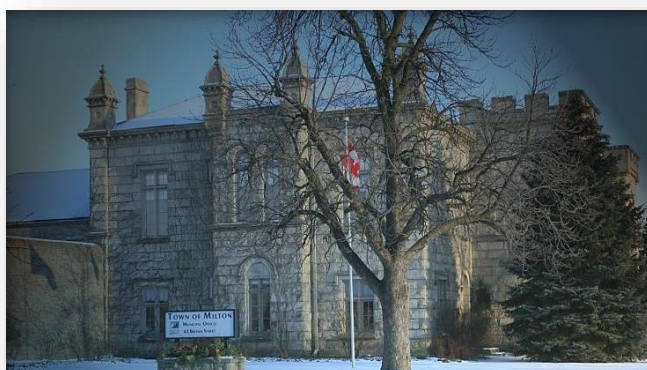
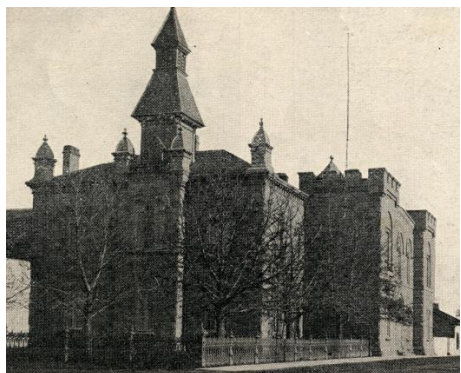
**Hutchinson Clark** (1806-1877) was an architect, builder and civic politician active in Hamilton, Ont. He was born at Barnard Castle, Durham, England and emigrated to Upper Canada at age 27 and arrived in the town of York on 29 June 1833. He moved to Hamilton in 1834 and practised his trade as a builder there until after 1851. He designed the Mechanic's Institute, Hamilton in 1852. By 1853 he had formed a partnership with David Murray (c. 1831-1870), with whom he worked until retiring in 1854. They designed a variety of commercial, residential and institutional buildings in Hamilton and in southwestern Ontario. These included the Oxford County Gaol in Woodstock, Ontario (1853-55). Clark also served as Chairman of the Hamilton Board of Works in 1862 and mayor of Hamilton in 1868.

**David Murray** (1831-1870) completed the Halton County Court building in Milton, but is not listed as its architect in the "Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950". He is listed as completing two buildings with David Smith (as Murray & Smith) but neither of these is the Halton County Court building in Milton.



**Frederick William Cumberland** (1820-1881) of Cumberland and Storm are noted in the online “Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950” (<http://www.dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/1632>) as having designed additions to the Halton County Court House in 1856. It is unclear what these “additions” were. An article in the Canadian Champion on March 21, 1979 states that these additions were to the jail as a consequence of a prisoner escape. Other records suggest he may have designed the 1877 addition to the Halton County Jail, however from the late 1850’s he was becoming more involved in railway development and eventually became a full time railway manager and a politician. He was doing very little, if any, architectural work in the late 1870’s and is therefore unlikely to have designed the 1877 addition to the Court House. Although he is noted by the Dictionary of Canadian Biography as “*one of the most important Canadian architects*” the impact he had on the design of the County Court House is unclear and was likely removed when the jail was expanded in 1877. Further information regarding Frederick Cumberland is included in the section above dealing with the Halton County Registry Office.

The original Halton County Jail was demolished in 1877 and a larger addition was designed by Toronto architect **James Balfour** and built by **Edward Horsey**. This contained a larger jail and offices. This addition is characterised by prominent finials and a projecting frontispiece that includes round-arch windows. By 1900 the central tower feature had been removed in order to ease maintenance. During the 1880’s the jail yard with its high stone walls was constructed.



**Edward Horsey** (1809-1869), from Devon, England arrived in Canada in 1833 and settled in Kingston. He was the architect for the Portsmouth Penitentiary near Kingston.

**BALFOUR, James** (1854-1917) was a successful architect in Hamilton, Ontario during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. His father Peter Balfour was a native of

Fifeshire, Scotland who settled in Hamilton in 1842, and commenced working as a builder, carpenter and joiner; he later served as city alderman and assessment commissioner. His son James was born in Hamilton on 24 December 1854 and was educated there at Central School, but left Canada at the age of 18 to apprentice with the prominent Scottish architectural partnership of Peddie & Kinnear in Edinburgh. He then moved to New York City for a year, and returned to Hamilton to open an office in late 1873. His later work were inspired by the Romanesque Revival style of the American architect Henry H. Richardson. The round arched windows on the side of the Halton County Jail display the influence of the Romanesque revival style.

Balfour married Georgina Catharine Munro but they had a highly publicized divorce in 1892. She was accused of adulterous behaviour and he was accused of being '...violent, obscene and abusive' (Hamilton Spectator, 25 May 1892, 1; 1 June 1892, 1; 29 June 1892, 1).

The conversion of the Halton Jail and Courthouse into the Milton Town Hall in the early 1980's was undertaken by the Italian born Canadian architect, Carlos Ventin (1939-2013). His company the Ventin Group also designed the Town Hall expansion in 2007.



Robinson Screw Factory Building, 97 Bronte Street North



Former Robinson Screw Factory Building 2015 and c.1930

PL Robertson bought land in 1908 and set up his first machine shop for producing screws. P.L. Robertson Manufacturing Company was the first firm in the world to produce socket head screws. The factory was a significant employer in Milton for many years including the years of the depression. During World War II it was used to produce armoury for the war. The original factory and office building was designed by Bernard H. Prack in 1922-23.

**Bernard H. Prack** (1881-1962), was a member of the Prack family of industrial architects and engineers who operated offices in Pittsburgh, Hamilton and Toronto. He was born in Pittsburgh and after working in Pittsburgh he opened an office in Hamilton in 1911 with engineer R. B. Perrine. They designed a number of commissions for industrial buildings in the Hamilton area many using the newly developed reinforced concrete techniques with large windows. Perrine left the firm in late 1917 but Prack remained in Hamilton and opened a Toronto office in 1919. In 1927 he went into partnership with his brother Frederick as Prack & Prack. Bernard H. Prack later moved back to Pittsburgh and continued to supervise the activities of the American office, and Canadian operation was left in the hands of Frederick. The best know work in Canada of Prack & Prack was the Pigott Building in Hamilton. This is 18 storey stepped Art Deco/Gothic Revival style building is designated under the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act and was Hamilton's first skyscraper and was the tallest building in Hamilton when it was built in 1929.

## Martin Street Public School



Martin Street Public School 2015 and 1923



William L. Munro designed the Milton High School (now known as Martin Street School) in 1920. It opened on April 4, 1921. Later side and rear additions were added and the central dome removed. In 2016 most of the building was demolished for the construction of a new elementary school on this property. The original front façade was retained and is being incorporated into the new school.

**William Lawrence Munro** (1873-1929), was born in Caledonia, Ontario. He worked in Toronto for a period in the late nineteenth century where he met **William R. Mead**. In 1905 they formed the partnership Munro & Mead. Their partnership dissolved in 1918. The “Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950” lists the design for the Milton High School as being from Munro

Milton Post Office, 243 Main Street East



Milton former Post Office 2009 and c.1916

Construction began on the Milton Post Office in 1914 and was completed in 1915. The building contractor was Sam Henson, who built many buildings in Milton, most notably in Court Street North and in Pine Street. Henson was paid \$21,000 to build the post office in Milton. It was designed by David Eward. Robert Stewart was the first postmaster. An addition was added in 1961 but later removed.

**David Eward** (1841-1921) was Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works. During his time in this position there were a considerable number of post offices built across the country. Eward and his team designed many of them, including the Milton Post Office.

## Grace Anglican Church



The first Grace Anglican Church in Milton was built in 1852 on land donated by Jasper Martin. This was a wood framed structure that was raised a few years later so that a basement could be built underneath. This early church structure now forms the parish hall that extends from the rear of the current church building.

The current Grace Anglican Church in Milton was constructed in 1895 by the architect Charles Gibson.

**Charles John Gibson** (1862-1935) trained in New York City and set up an architectural practice in Toronto. Much of his early work included houses in Mimico and later Toronto.