

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 21 Reynolds Street

Name: Romain House

Photos:
2021



Design/Physical Description:

- Style:19th Century Vernacular
- Italianate details
- Side, open gable roof; a side, box gable roof; and, a flat roof.
- Large, two storey; one-and-a-half storey; and, one storey building.

- One storey section is enclosed by a railing, creating a second floor patio area. Front entryway is protected by a small porch, accessed by stone stairs, capped by a flat roof supported by square columns. Single panel front door is embellished by with a decorative surround. North façade includes a side entryway.
- Paired, round headed windows on second storey with non-functioning shutters;
- Eight-over-one double hung windows with non-functioning shutters on front and north façade.
- Stucco clad frame structure
- Two chimneys.
- Minor alterations undertaken and detached garage built c. 2013.

Site Features

- Located at the foot of Reynolds Street at Lake Ontario
- Overlooks the waterfront walking trail which lies between house and lake
- Circular crushed stone driveway, with a single car detached garage at the foot of the north leg of the driveway

Historical Description:

- Constructed circa 1860-1870s, or 1850 per GIS.
- Oakville Historical Society plaque reads “1873, William Francis Romain, Grain Merchant”
- Community research indicates that that William and Esther Romain bought the empty lot from her brother Robert Chisholm on August 9, 1873 and proceeded to build a home at the foot of Reynolds Street overlooking Lake Ontario
- William Francis Romain (1818-1869 or 1911) was a Canadian born (Quebec City) businessman and politician. He was a grain merchant, Trafalgar Township’s Reeve, Town Councillor and Mayor of Oakville (1863-1865). In 1847, Romain married William Chisholm’s daughter, Esther Ann Chisholm. Romain purchased land from Esther’s brother, George King Chisholm, for development purposes but retained some for a lakefront home, now located at 40 First Street.

Contextual Description:

- End of Reynolds Street near Dingle Park
- Moderate setback with mature trees in front
- The property is part of the Reynold Street 19th century streetscape
- Located adjacent to the waterfront trail and house has lake views

Reference in 1982 Plan:

This large house probably dates from the late 1860s or early 1870s. The paired, round headed windows have received an interesting treatment in their arrangement

Historical Photos:

1957



July 2008





November 2008



O. Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O. Reg. 569/22) Criteria Met:

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- The properties have contextual value because they are physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to each other.

Additional Information:

Additional Information available at the Oakville Historical Society

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 22 Reynolds Street

Name: Moore House

Photos:
2021



Design/Physical Description:

- Style: 19th Century Vernacular
- Cross gable roof with asphalt shingles
- Two storey
- 'L'-shaped building
- Front door flanked by partial sidelights, entryway protected by a small gable roof overhang
- South façade includes a ground level open porch area, covered by an open porch on the second level
- Two-over-two windows, some with functioning shutters
- Stucco cladding
- Multiple red brick chimneys

Site Features

- Located at the foot of Reynolds Street at Lake Ontario
- Detached single car garage accessed from Reynolds Street
- Stone knee wall running part way down the driveway

Historical Description:

- Community research indicates that this property was owned by the Catholic Church from 1874 until 1897 (through agents for Father Ryan, Margaret Brennan and the Diocese of Hamilton).
- On February 2, 1897 the empty lot was purchased by Laura Moore, wife of Henry (Harry) Moore. Harry Moore was a tinsmith and hardware merchant who operated a store on Colborne Street (now Lakeshore Road).
- The Moores built a house on the lot in 1905, first renting it out to teacher J.T. Lillie and then moving in as a family in 1908.
- The original home was modified in 1955 and again in mid 1990s when a one storey addition on the west side of the house was demolished and replaced with a two storey addition, creating the 'L' shape.

Contextual Description:

- Contributes to the historic character of the district
- Overlooks the waterfront walking trail which lies between house and lake
- Located at end of Reynolds Street adjacent to Dingle Park

Reference in 1982 Plan:

Not referenced in the plan.

Historical Photos:

November 2008



Source: Oakville Historical Society Photo Archives c.1957 Walter Moorehouse Collection



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Additional Information:

Additional Information available at the Oakville Historical Society

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 23 Reynolds Street

Name: None

Photo:
2016



Design/Physical Description:

- Style: New Traditional
- Front gable roof
- Two and a half storeys
- Five bay with central main entryway
- Portico with ornamental metal railing
- Clad in stucco

Site Features

- Flag lot, access driveway between 21 and 27 Reynolds St.
- Not visible from Reynolds Street, but rear of house is visible from waterfront walking trail
- Foot of Reynolds Street at Lake Ontario
- Lakeside trail between house and lake
- Deep setback

Historical Description:

- Constructed 2011

Contextual Description:

- Flag lot. Structure does not face Reynolds Street.
- Garage and partial side elevation (white building) is all that is visible from the street.

Reference in 1982 Plan:

Not referenced in the plan

2021



O. Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O. Reg. 569/22) Criteria Met: None

Additional Information:

Additional Information available at the Oakville Historical Society

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 27 Reynolds Street

Name: None



Design/Physical Description:

- Style: 20th Century Vernacular
- One and a half storey, 3 bay front façade with a recessed section on the north elevation
- Small decorative porch sheltering the front entryway
- Central main entryway flanked by windows with portico
- Clad in painted cedar shakes
- Portico includes bell-cast roof and latticed framing
- Matching decorative porch sheltering the north section
- East elevation includes exterior chimney
- Side gable roof

Site Features

- Low stone wall with two pillars along raised garden beds line the front of the property
- Stone walkway leading to side portico
- Driveway to access garage is off King Street

- Detached two car garage facing King Street

Historical Description:

- Constructed c.1943
- Addition/alteration c.1989
- Community research indicates that the home was designed by local architect William Gould Armstrong who was commissioned to mimic the style of 322 Trafalgar Road by the owners of the property – Dorothy Farwell Drury and Lt Colonel Morris Hayne Drury.
- Drury served in the First World War as a member of the Royal Canadian Dragoons Army Force; formed the Canadian Army Equestrian Jumping Team and was commandant of the Toronto Division of the Corps of Commissionaires.

Contextual Description:

- Narrow set back from street
- Proximity to Lake Ontario
- Contributes to the historic character of the district.

Reference in 1982 Plan:

Not referenced in the plan

Historical Photos:

2008



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Additional Information:

Additional Information available at the Oakville Historical Society

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 31 Reynolds Street

Name: Englebert Bones House

Photos:
2021



Design/Physical Description:

- Style: Gothic Revival
- Steeply pitched cross gable roof

- One-and-a-half, and two-storeys
- Three bay façade with a steeply pitched central gable, and a 2 storey rear section. Building is embellished with decorative bargeboard and tiny keystones. The front door protected by a small, gabled overhang. The steeply pitched front gable contains a round-headed front window above the front doorway.
- Windows are one-over-one; two-over-two; small multi-pane fixed, or casement. The rear section of the building includes a variety of window shapes, sizes and configurations.
- Stucco clad
- The small center gable gothic cottage is the most popular house style in Ontario in the 19th century. This style was written up in the Canadian Farmer magazine in 1865. Variations can be found in brick, stone and wood all over Ontario.

Site Features

- Southeast corner of Reynolds Street and King Street
- Building is sited right at the corner of the lot
- White picket fence along King Street
- Detached, one car garage
- Driveway access is from King Street
- Across the street from St. Andrew’s church

Historical Description:

- Constructed circa 1850
- Community research indicates that the house was built in the late 1850s by Englebert Bones, a cabinet maker and wood carver. While the Bones family owned the property at various times between 1856 and 1899, they did not always live there.
- Tax assessment rolls during this period indicate different tenants living in the house at different points of time. The property was sold to William Francis Romain in 1899.
- Between 1904 and 1911, Mrs. Sheldrake and Miss Shaw occupied the home as tenants and ran a private school for young children.

Contextual Description:

- Contributes to the historic character of the district
- Tight setback on Reynolds Street at the corner of King Street

Reference in 1982 Plan:

This is a large one and a half storey three bay, centre gable typical Ontario house. Its bargeboard enlivens the street façade and the round headed gable window with its tiny keystone reflects the stylistic concerns of its builders. The Block Analysis identifies it as a key building defining the corner, balancing the church and repeating materials of church buildings

Historical Photos:

Circa 1966



February 1972





2008



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Additional Information:

Additional Information available at the Oakville Historical Society

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 41 Reynolds Street

Name: St. Andrews Catholic Church

Photos: 2022





Design/Physical Description:

- Style: Classical Revival
- A simple frame building, originally with horizontal cladding - the church's plan and building profile with its pedimented gable reflect the traditional Classical Revival style while the pointed arched windows and early altars and communion rails signal the beginning of the Gothic Revival period which dominated church architecture for the remainder of the century
- Three bay front façade, with quoining on the front façade corners.
- A 150' tall, square and octagonal steeple
- Pointed arched windows in the Gothic Revival style
- Stucco clad
- Extensions to east side of church (1870 and 1953)
 - 1870 addition accommodated 100 more parishioners and included installation of three elaborate Gothic altars and communion rails
 - 1953 addition included installation of four large Meikle stained glass windows
- Major refurbishments (1916, 1980)
 - 1916 refurbishment included installation of two Gothic-detailed Napoleon Theodore Lyon windows
- Narthex addition (2009)

Site Features

- St. Andrew's church and its surrounding block is a landmark in the community
- Northeast corner of Reynolds Street and King Street with two historic signs marking the history of St. Andrew's Parish and St. Mary's School
- Principal entrance on west elevation
- Accessible entrance on north east elevation
- Large paved parking lot to the rear of church
- Memorial garden
- Large mature trees border the parking lot

Historical Description:

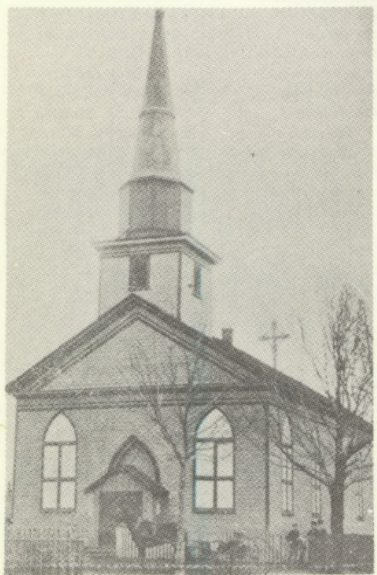
- Constructed c.1840. St. Andrew's is the oldest church in Oakville that is still in its original form.
- In 1836, Reverend W.P. McDonough established the first Catholic mission and from 1838 to 1840 parishioners raised funds by subscription to build their church on land donated by William Chisholm, a Presbyterian in appreciation for the work of his shipwrights and mariners
- Built for Catholic dock labourers, mariners, shipwrights, craftsmen and merchants in Oakville
- Parishioners Captain Boylan as well as several families whose men were carpenters (Cavans, McDermotts, O'Boyles, O'Connors, Rigney and Shaughnessy) played a large role in the original building (1840) and its enlargement in 1870. John Cavan, a carpenter, was responsible for the building of the steeple
- Many local Catholic skilled craftsmen aided in building the church, with some additional Presbyterian Scots craftsmen providing support as well.
- In honour of Chisholm's support and the help of the Presbyterian Scots, the church was named for the patron saint of Scotland, St. Andrew.
- The church sits on hand-adzed, sixty-foot beams, whose stumps are still under the building.
- Historically, there was a cemetery to the north of the church.
- The parking lot to the rear of the church was originally the site of St. Mary's School

Contextual Description:

- The church's corner lot and tower make it a landmark
- This entire block has been historically associated with the Catholic Church since the founding of Oakville.
- Contributes to the historic character of the district
- Located on the corner of Reynolds and King Street
- Set close to Reynolds Street
- Consistency in cladding and colour between various church buildings in the block creates unifying appearance

Historical Photos:**Circa 1892**

St. Andrew's — 1957



St. Andrew's — 1897

St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church is the oldest in Oakville to survive in its original form, the first Mass having been said by Father Eugene O'Reilly in October, 1840. The Church remains an excellent example of the Colonial design of the day.

2008



2010



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- The properties have contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.
- The properties have contextual value because they are defined by, planned around or are themselves a landmark.

Additional Information:

Additional Information available at the Oakville Historical Society

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 47 Reynolds Street

Name: St. Andrews Rectory and Church Office

Photos:
2021



Design/Physical Description:

- Style: Late 20th century vernacular
- Two storey
- Hipped roof, with multiple smaller sections on the back and side
- Three bay front façade
- Stone sills
- Most windows are one over one sash, some bottom sliding larger panes
- Clad in stucco and stone veneer

Site Features

- Part of the St. Andrew's Catholic Church complex
- Large paved parking lot to the rear including grassed play area and trees

Historical Description:

- Constructed in 1956 to serve as the new Rectory so that the School run by the Sisters of Notre Dame could move into the former Rectory at 53 Reynolds Street

- Community research indicates that the rectory and parish centre was built to house a church office, counseling rooms, a meeting hall for parish organizations and living accommodations for the pastor, curate and visiting priests
- The building has had several renovations and extensions since that time

Contextual Description:

- Sits between the c.1840 church and the 1858 Rectory
- This entire block has been historically associated with the Catholic Church since the founding of Oakville.
- As noted by the community research, the building uses the same stucco, setback and symmetrical window placement as the St. Andrew's church to the south and the Rectory building to the north

Reference in 1982 Plan:

Not referenced in the plan.

Historical Photos:

1978



November 2008





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Additional Information:

Additional Information available at the Oakville Historical Society

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 53 Reynolds Street

Name: St. Andrews Rectory (Original)

Photo:
2021





Design/Physical Description:

- Style: 19th Century Vernacular;
- Simple, balanced design;
- Flat-topped hipped roof embellished with semi-circular eyelid dormers and decorative herring bone pattern below the eaves;
- Minimal ornamentation and detailing;
- Large non-historic windows, including two-over-two sash windows on the first storey, front elevation;
- Six pane non-historic windows on the first storey, side elevation;
- Simple brick chimneys;
- Original door and transoms.

Site Features

- Large paved parking lot to the rear
- Part of the St. Andrew's Catholic Church complex
- Perennial garden on east side of property east of building
- Large mature trees along King Street and east side of property

Historical Description:

- St. Andrew's Rectory building
- Community research indicates that this original rectory was built in 1858 as a one-storey brick regency style cottage. Later in the 1800s, a second storey with wrap-around verandahs was added.
- After a new rectory was built at 47 Reynolds Street in the mid 1950s, this building was converted into a convent for the Sisters of Notre Dame. In addition to teaching school, the Sisters were involved with various other ministries. The building operated as a convent from 1957 – 1990.
- In 1993, the use of the building changed again to a Parish Centre. Extensive renovations were made at that time to accommodate the new use.

Contextual Description:

- Sits on the same block as the c.1840 church and the 1950s replacement rectory
- This entire block has been historically associated with the Catholic Church since the founding of Oakville.
- As noted by the community research, the building uses the same stucco, setback and symmetrical window placement as the church (and the later replacement rectory)
- Located on the south-east corner of Reynolds & William Streets

Reference in 1982 Plan:

Probably built during the 1890s, this house displays some interesting features including the semi-circular "eyelid" dormer in the flat topped hip roof and the decorative herring bone pattern below the eaves

Historical Photos:

1897 – From *Beautiful Oakville*



ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERY,
RESIDENCE OF REV. R. T. BURKE.

1916



ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY
OAKVILLE ONT.

(No date – likely part of the Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings undertaken by Parks Canada as a centennial project in the early 1970s.)



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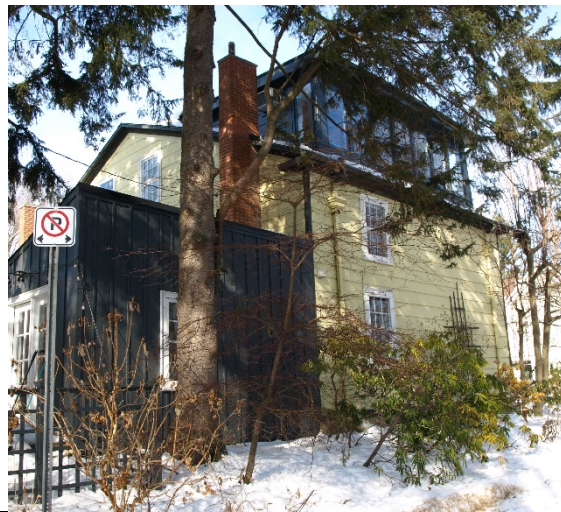
Additional Information:

Additional Information available at the Oakville Historical Society

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 18 Thomas Street

Name: Worker Cottage 1





Design/Physical Description:

- Style: Neo Classical
- Semi-detached
- Two and a half storey, three bay front façade, clapboard siding, minimal ornamentation
- Front entryway is embellished by a simple pediment and pilaster detail
- Low sloping end gable roof, with a large shed dormer addition
- Six-over-six single (or double) hung window configuration
- One storey rear addition
- The front entryway has been relocated to the middle of the building since 1972

Site Features

- Located at northwest corner of Thomas St and Front St
- One of three buildings (now four residences) on the west side of Thomas Street known as the Workers' Cottages
- Shared driveway access through back lane off Front Street

Historical Description:

- Community research indicates that the "Worker Cottages" were constructed in 1852 by Duncan Chisholm, fourth child of George Chisholm Jr. and Eliza McCarter, and nephew of William Chisholm, the founder of the Town of Oakville. The cottages were for his workforce, not personal use. Duncan Chisholm was a master mariner who first founded an iron and tin business in Oakville and

then went on to establish a shipyard on Sixteen Mile Creek at William. Some of the ships that were built in his yard included the “Victoria, Monarch and White Oak”.

- Differing construction dates in research - 1845 per GIS/MPAC, 1860 per the Can. Inventory of Historic Buildings, or 1852 per OHS research

Contextual Description:

- Part of a row of three houses known as “Workers’ Cottages”
- The property is part of the Thomas Street 19th century streetscape

Reference in 1982 Plan:

This large double house is rendered in the simple lines of the Georgian style. The symmetrical layout and elegant detailing give this frame house its charming appeal. It forms an integral part of the unified streetscape of Thomas Street. The block analysis indicates that together with #18, 20 and 24, this house forms a unique vista along Thomas Street and are identified as key buildings.

Historical Photos:

August 1972

Front Elevation



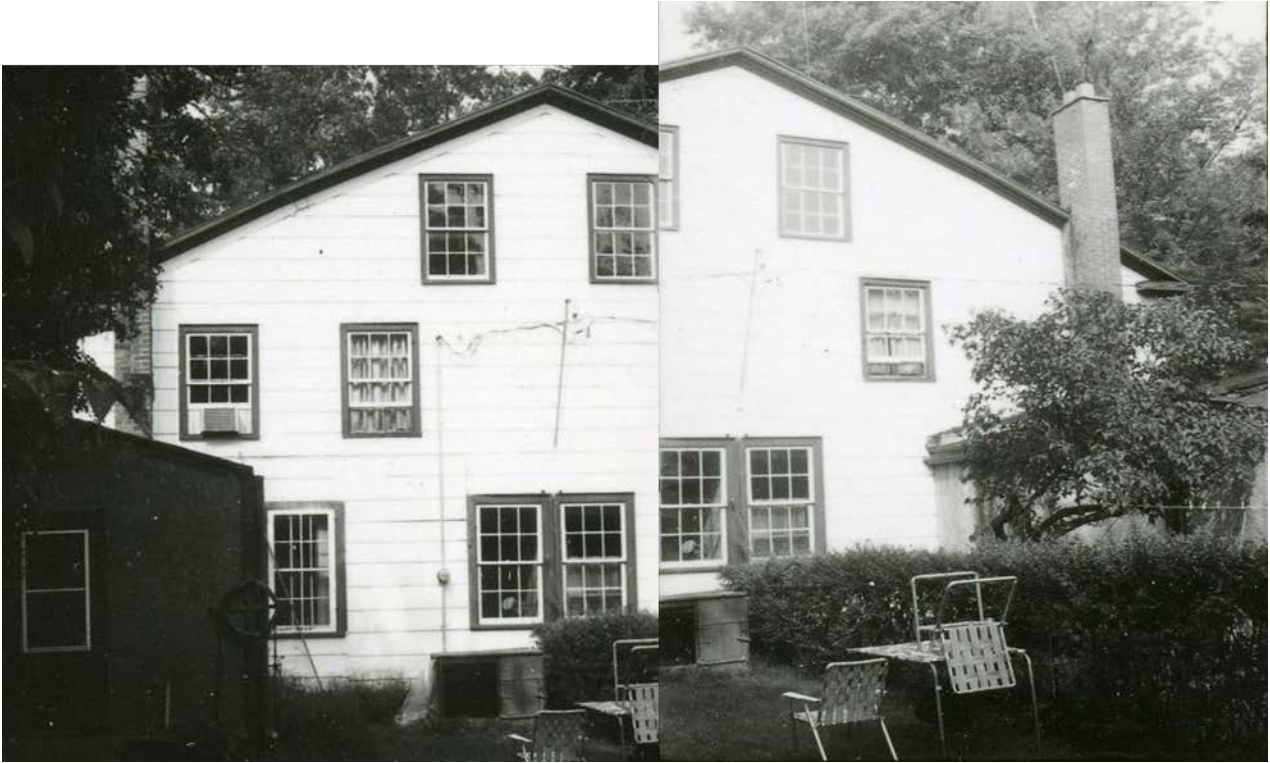
Front entrance facing Thomas Street



Side elevation facing Front Street



Rear elevation



18 & 20 Thomas Street, undated:



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Additional Information:

Additional Information available at the Oakville Historical Society

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 20 Thomas Street

Name: Worker Cottage 2





Design/Physical Description:

- Style: Neo Classical
- Semi-detached
- Two storey, three bay front façade, clapboard siding, minimal ornamentation
- Front entryway is embellished by a simple pediment and pilaster detail
- Low sloping end gable roof
- Six-over-six single (or double) hung window configuration
- One storey rear addition
- The front entryway has been relocated to the middle of the building since 1972

Site Features

- Located at northwest corner of Thomas St and Front St
- One of three buildings on the west side of Thomas Street known as the Workers' Cottages - consistency in design, cladding and setback
- Shared driveway access through back lane off Front Street

Historical Description:

- Community research indicates that the “Worker Cottages” were constructed in 1852 by Duncan Chisholm, fourth child of George Chisholm Jr. and Eliza McCarter, and nephew of William Chisholm, the founder of the Town of Oakville. The cottages were for his workforce, not personal use. Duncan Chisholm was a master mariner who first founded an iron and tin business in Oakville and

then went on to establish a shipyard on Sixteen Mile Creek at William. Some of the ships that were built in his yard included the “Victoria, Monarch and White Oak”.

- Differing construction dates in research - 1845 per GIS/MPAC, 1860 per the Can. Inventory of Historic Buildings, or 1852 per OHS research

Contextual Description:

- Part of a row of three buildings (now four residences) known as “Workers’ Cottages”
- Contributes to the historic character of the district

Reference in 1982 Plan:

This large double house is rendered in the simple lines of the Georgian style. The symmetrical layout and elegant detailing give this frame house its charming appeal. It forms an integral part of the unified streetscape of Thomas Street. The block analysis indicates that together with #18, 20 and 24, this house forms a unique vista along Thomas Street and are identified as key buildings.

Historical Photos:

August 1972

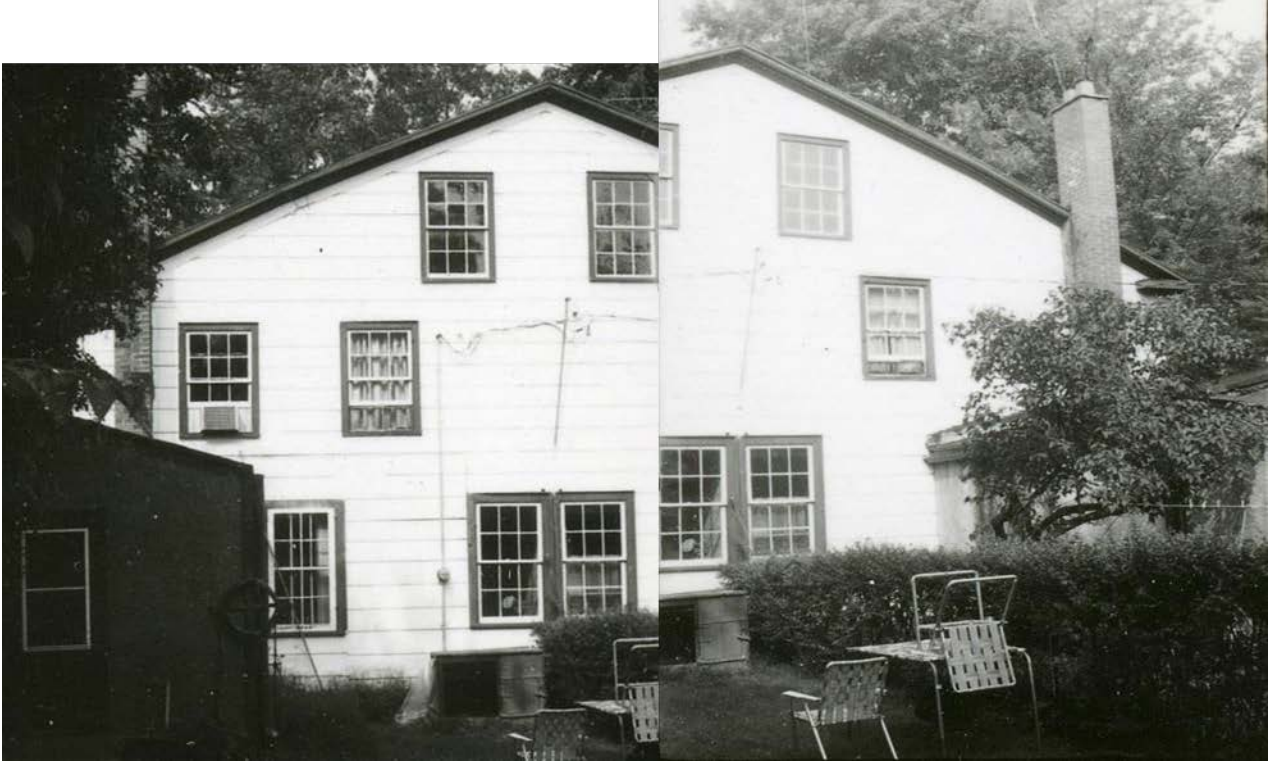
Front Elevation



Front entrance facing Thomas Street



Rear elevation



18 & 20 Thomas Street, undated:



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Additional Information:

Additional Information available at the Oakville Historical Society

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 21 Thomas Street

Name: None

Photos:
2021



Design/Physical Description:

- Style: New Traditional
- Cross gable roof
- Two storeys

- Large windows on first floor; four over one sash windows on second floor
- Stucco cladding
- Detached garage

Site Features

- Located at northeast corner of Thomas and Front Street
- Driveway access on Front Street
- Landscaping along the borders of Thomas and Front Street buffers the built form from the public realm

Historical Description:

- Constructed 1997 with addition c. 2020

Contextual Description:

- Although the building is contemporary it is a sympathetic contribution to the Thomas Street 19th century streetscape

Historical Photos:



“Skating on the lot (that is now 21 Thomas Street) at 29 Thomas St, c.1935”,

courtesy Trafalgar Township Historical Society.



O. Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O. Reg. 569/22) Criteria Met: None

Additional Information:

Additional Information available at the Oakville Historical Society

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 24 Thomas Street

Name: Worker Cottage 3



Design/Physical Description:

- Style: Neo Classical
- One and a half storey with one storey rear addition
- Six-over-six windows
- Front entryway has been relocated, and the front porch removed, sometime after the 1970s, from the middle of the front façade to the south side of the front elevation.
- Front entryway is now embellished by a simple pediment and pilaster detail
- Three pane transom tops the front door.
- Clapboard siding
- Gable roof with eave returns. Shed roof on rear addition.

Site Features

- One of three buildings on the west side of Thomas Street known as the Workers' Cottages - consistency in design, cladding and setback
- Driveway access through back lane off Front Street

Historical Description:

- Community research indicates that the “Worker Cottages” were constructed in 1852 by Duncan Chisholm, fourth child of George Chisholm Jr. and Eliza McCarter, and nephew of William Chisholm, the founder of the Town of Oakville. The cottages were for his workforce, not personal use. Duncan Chisholm was a master mariner who first founded an iron and tin business in Oakville and then went on to establish a shipyard on Sixteen Mile Creek at William. Some of the ships that were built in his yard included the “Victoria, Monarch and White Oak”.
- Differing construction dates in research - 1845 per GIS/MPAC, 1860 per the Can. Inventory of Historic Buildings, or 1852 per OHS research

Contextual Description:

- Part of a row of three houses known as “Workers’ Cottages”
- The property is part of the Thomas Street 19th century streetscape

Reference in 1982 Plan:

The three bay, side entrance front of this house is in the gable end and allows it to fit on the narrow lot. The heavy entablature over the door is consistent with those at 18 and 20 Thomas Street and the building forms an integral part of this vital streetscape. The block analysis indicates that together with #18, 20 and 24, this house forms a unique vista along Thomas Street and are identified as key buildings

Historical Photos:

August 1972 – shows original central entrance





Undated – after 1972



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Additional Information:

Additional Information available at the Oakville Historical Society

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 26 Thomas Street

Name: Worker Cottage 4





Design/Physical Description:

- Style: Neo Classical
- Gable roof with return eaves and shed roof on rear addition
- One and a half storey with one storey rear addition
- Six-over-six windows
- Front entryway has been relocated, sometime after the 1970s, from the middle of the front façade to the rear of the north, side façade
- Side entryway protected by a small covered porch
- Clapboard siding

Site Features

- One of three buildings on the west side of Thomas Street known as the Workers' Cottages - consistency in design, cladding and setback
- Driveway access through back lane off Front Street
- Detached one storey garage with gable roof at end of back laneway

Historical Description:

- Community research indicates that the “Worker Cottages” were constructed in 1852 by Duncan Chisholm, fourth child of George Chisholm Jr. and Eliza McCarter, and nephew of William Chisholm, the founder of the Town of Oakville. The cottages were for his workforce, not personal use. Duncan Chisholm was a master mariner who first founded an iron and tin business in Oakville and then went on to establish a shipyard on Sixteen Mile Creek at William. Some of the ships that were built in his yard included the “Victoria, Monarch and White Oak”.
- Differing construction dates in research - 1845 per GIS/MPAC, 1860 per the Can. Inventory of Historic Buildings, or 1852 per OHS research
- Community research indicates the garage was originally a tin shop built and used by the workers who occupied the row of cottages

Contextual Description:

- Part of a row of three houses known as “Workers’ Cottages”
- Contributes to the historic character of the district
-

Reference in 1982 Plan: The side entrance of this house may not be an original feature but the three bay is certainly not inconsistent with the streetscape. The block analysis indicates that together with #18, 20 and 24, this house forms a unique vista along Thomas Street and are identified as key buildings.

Historical Photos:

Undated



August 1972



O. Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O. Reg. 569/22) Criteria Met:

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Additional Information:

Additional Information available at the Oakville Historical Society

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 29 Thomas Street

Name: Peter & Mary MacDougald House/
"Glenorchy"

Photos:
2021





Design/Physical Description:

- Style: 19th century vernacular
- Cross gable roof
- Two storey with two and a half storey wing on east elevation
- Multiple sections, cross gable configuration with an open porch.
- Six-over-six windows, multi-pane fixed or casement shed dormer roof windows, some with window functioning shutters
- Stucco clad
- Multiple brick chimneys
- Cedar shingle roof

Carriage and Horse Stable – 19th Century

- One and a half storey
- Gable roof
- Horizontal wood cladding
- Double car doors opening from middle
- Cedar shingle roof

Site Features

- Located at southeast corner of Thomas Street and King Street

- Carriage and horse stable has been converted into double car garage
- Driveway access from King Street
- White picket fence runs along Thomas and King Streets
- Several large mature trees and lawn/garden wrapping around corner

Historical Description:

- Contrary to the way this house appears today, it was actually built in stages over a ninety-year period. The wing with the lower roof that projects toward Thomas Street is the original section of the house. It has a lake-stone foundation and is constructed of heavy timber framing. It was built around 1839 by Hugh Martin.
- Peter A. and Mary MacDougald purchased the home in 1840 and named it “Glenorchy” after the River Orchy in Scotland. MacDougald was a grain merchant and mayor of Oakville between 1874 and 1882. Mary MacDougald was Mary Jane Chisholm, a daughter of William Chisholm, the founder of Oakville.
- Circa 1855, MacDougald expanded the house in preparation for his marriage, adding a 62’ x 20’ rear addition – this was the beginning of the east wing, although it was not the height today. Subsequently a fence and privy were added at the cost of \$6.50.
- When the property was purchased by A. Montye Macrae in 1926, he employed the architectural firm of George, Moorehouse and King to make changes which included removing the wrap around verandah and raising the roof of the east wing.

Contextual Description:

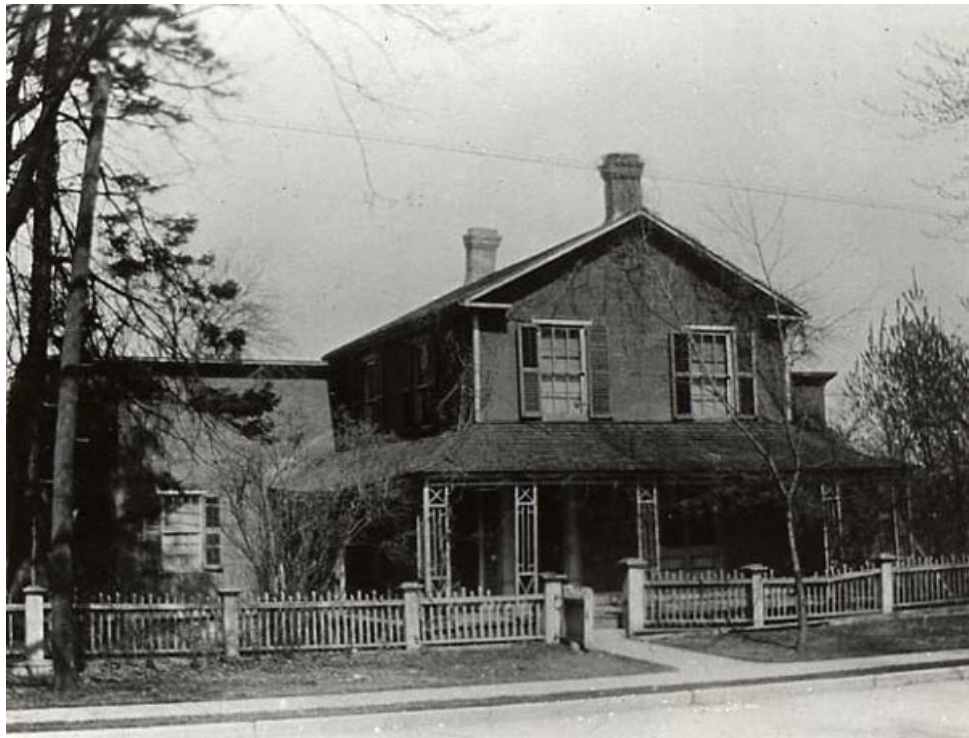
- The property contributes to the historic character of the district.
- Corner lot of King Street and Thomas Street
- Moderate setback facing Thomas Street; deep setback on King Street
- Mature trees in front lawn

Reference in 1982 Plan:

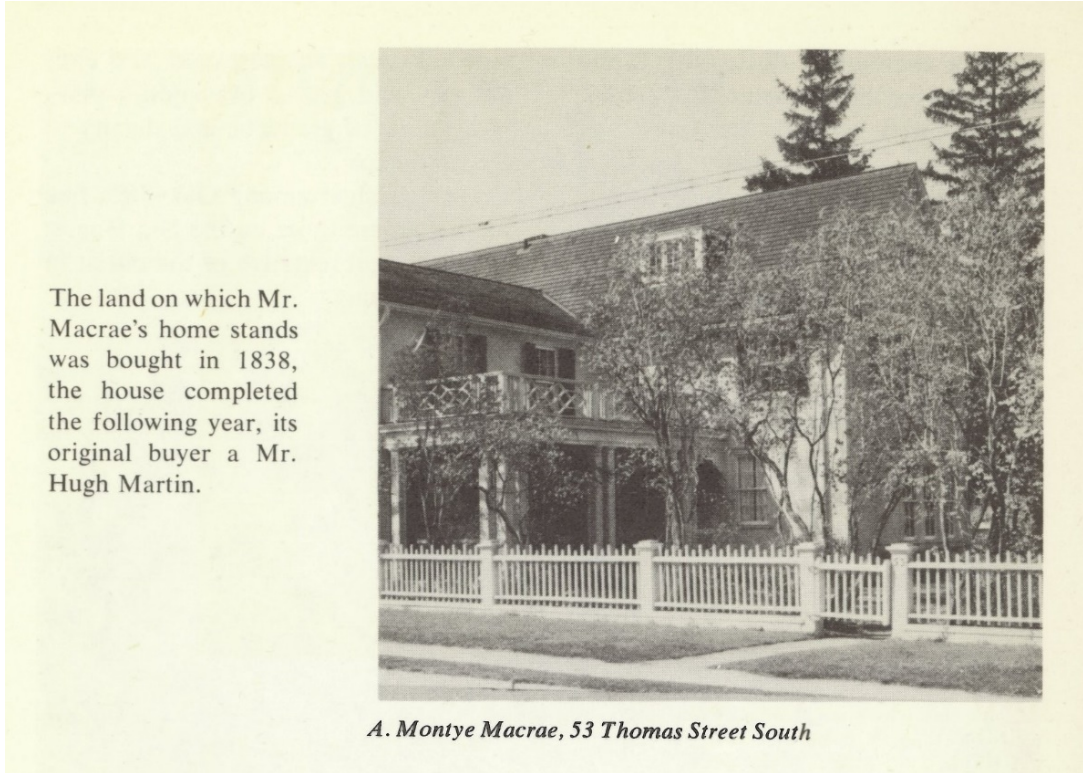
The existing building is the result of numerous additions and alterations but the original section was built in 1839. In 1860, it was purchased by Peter MacDougald, grain merchant and mayor of Oakville who named it "Glenorchy". The Block Analysis identifies this as a key building and that the fence along Thomas and King as an important definition of the street edge

Historical Photos:

Circa 1925



Circa 1957



August 1972





December 1978



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Additional Information:

Additional Information available at the Oakville Historical Society

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 32 Thomas Street

Name: Hugh Martin House

Photos:
2021



Design/Physical Description:

- Style: 19th century vernacular
- Open, gable end roofs with return eaves
- One and a half storeys with one storey addition
- Multiple sections. Entry from Thomas Street, via a one-storey vestibule.
- Multi-pane bay windows, with decorative header moulding. Window shutters.
- Stucco clad
- Masonry chimney

Site Features

- Located at southwest corner of Thomas Street and King Street
- Detached one car garage
- Driveway access is from Thomas Street
- Wood fence along King Street
- Landscaping buffers the built form at the corner

Historical Description:

- Constructed circa 1840
- Community research indicates that Hugh Martin purchased the property from William Chisholm in 1835. Martin immigrated to Canada in 1831. The first house he built was across the street at 29 Thomas Street. After selling this property, he built the home at 32 Thomas Street and moved in with his wife Ann. His profession was listed in the 1841 Trafalgar Township Census as labourer. A later census lists his profession as mariner.

Contextual Description:

- Contributes to the historic character of the district
- Moderate setback with mature trees and garden along both King Street and Thomas Street

Reference in 1982 Plan:

Included in Block 9 - Note: 32 Thomas Street is referenced in both blocks as contributing to the character of each. Important to maintain deep setback and building profile. The balance and elegance of this two storey house has been disturbed by the introduction of the chimney.

Historical Photos:

August 1972





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Additional Information:

Additional Information available at the Oakville Historical Society

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 53 Thomas Street

Name: Thomas and John Sweeney House

Photos:
2022



Design/Physical Description:

- Style: Georgian Revival
- Moderately pitched, open, side gable roof
- One and a half storey house
- One storey side addition to the south
- Symmetrical five bay front façade.
- Large entryway embellished with fixed, multipane transom and sidelights.
- Asymmetrical side façade includes the side entryway protected by a small overhang with curved supports and exposed rafter tails.
- Six-over-six windows, flanked by functioning wood shutters
- Stucco clad

Site Features

- Located at southeast corner of Thomas Street and William Street
- Driveway access is from William Street

Historical Description:

- Construction date is unclear, possibly constructed as early as 1834, circa 1840, or circa 1868. Addition/alteration 1979 per GIS/MPAC
- Thomas & John Sweeney, Ship Carpenters
- Community research indicates that Thomas & John Sweeney were brothers who immigrated from Ireland. They were attracted to Oakville as ship carpenters and played a significant role in the building of St. Andrew's Catholic Church.

Contextual Description:

- Contributes to the historic character of the district
- Moderate setback
- Across from St. Jude's Anglican Church
- Corner lot of William Street and Thomas Street

Reference in 1982 Plan:

This large two storey Georgian plan house has a large entranceway with transom and sidelights. Block Analysis recognizes setback from street, slightly downhill giving space to dominant church building

Historical Photos:

August 1972





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Additional Information:

Additional Information available at the Oakville Historical Society

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 65 Thomas Street

Name: John Moore House

Photos:
2021



Design/Physical Description:

- Style: 19th century vernacular
- Steeply pitched cross gable roof, embellished with exposed rafter tails, broken by multiple steep and moderate pitch gable dormers
- Two storey with multiple additions, including one storey saltbox section on side and back of the house.
- Large asymmetrical house, with a three bay façade. Entryway sits within a small porch, beside a picturesque projecting bay. Single panel front door with sidelights.
- Variety of multi-pane windows.
- Red brick, stucco and clapboard clad
- Red brick chimney

Site Features

- Large corner lot (Thomas Street and William Street)
- Detached two car garage
- Driveway access is from Thomas Street
- Large mature trees

Historical Description:

- Community research indicates that John Moore was a mariner who captained a four masted schooner called the “John Mackenzie” out of the Oakville Harbour from the 1830s. He was married to Sally Griggs, the daughter of Barnett and Nancy Griggs
- Moore is credited with buying the lot upon which 29 Navy Street stands, and building a home there. In 1838, he passed it on to his father-in-law Barnett Griggs who enlarged the building and operated it as the “Frontier House”, a hotel that served steamship passengers arriving in Oakville harbor.
- Bissett plaque per the OHS plaque spreadsheet.
- Multiple construction dates - circa 1825 per GIS/MPAC or circa 1860 per CIHB 1972 survey or circa 1840 per OHS research

Contextual Description:

- Contributes to the historic character of the district

Reference in 1982 Plan:

Note: Identified as key building in block analysis - forming an excellent corner feature being oriented both west and south and providing visual balance across the street to the church. This large, asymmetrical house was the home of John Moore, Master Mariner. The large entrance way is set under a veranda roof and tucked in beside a projecting bay

Historical Photos:

Undated



April 1972



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Additional Information:

Additional Information available at the Oakville Historical Society

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 68 Thomas Street

Name: Daniel and Eliza Pitcher Bray House

Photos:
2021



Design/Physical Description:

- Style: Georgian Revival
- Open, side gable roof
- Two storey house on a fieldstone foundation, with multiple sections.
- Three bay front façade, with a centrally located entryway, protected by a small overhang supported by decorative brackets.
- The front door is a single panel, flanked by sidelights. The building's door and window surrounds, window sash, and its delicate trim reflect the builder's fine craftsmanship. A flagstone path and stairs lead to the front entryway. There is a secondary entrance at the back of the house, at the top of the driveway. It too is protected by a small overhang supported by decorative brackets.
- Six-over-six windows are protected by four-over-four storm windows. Functioning window shutters are held in place by shutter dogs.
- Stucco clad

Site Features

- Located at the northwest corner of Thomas and Williams Streets.
- Second outbuilding on the property, at the northwest corner.
- Solid wood fence along Thomas and William Streets
- Large mature trees

Historical Description:

- Constructed circa 1835, with alterations/additions c. 1979 and 2001.
- William Chisholm sold Lot F, Block 13 (Plan 1) to Daniel Bray, Yeoman, on 4 October 1834.
- Daniel Bray (1805-1846), was the eldest child of Mahlon Bray and Rachel Freeman Bray. Daniel was born in Ancaster. By 1826, Mahlon Bray was living in Bronte, where a group of Methodists met at his home in Bronte, in the area of Twelve Mile Creek and the lake shore. Daniel Bray married Eliza Pitcher in 1838. They had four children. Daniel died in July 1846 and is buried at St. Jude's cemetery.
- In August 1860, two of Daniel Bray's heirs sold the property to David Pitcher, who was presumed to be a relative of his wife Eliza, nee Pitcher, Bray.
- Rachel McIntyre purchased the property in 1865. It was subsequently inherited two years later by her husband Neil.
- 1904, the property was purchased by Margaret Doty, a widow. Margaret willed the house to her daughter, Laura Irene Brown, the wife of Charles A. Brown, for her lifetime, and thereafter to her son Charles Frederick Doty. The property remained in the Doty family for over 70 years.

Contextual Description:

- Contributes to the historic character of the district
- Moderate setback similar to adjacent property

Reference in 1982 Plan:

This two storey, three bay house has been covered with stucco, but the fieldstone foundation, door and window surround, window sash and delicate trims, reflect fine craftsmanship of the builders

Historical Photos:

Undated



c.1970s





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Additional Information:

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