

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 2 Navy Street (part of 144 Front Street)

Name: TOWARF Marine Rescue

Photos:
2021



Design/Physical Description:

- Style: Late 20th century vernacular
- Two storeys
- Contemporary windows
- Side gable roof with hipped tower roof
- Clad in painted board and batten
- Entrance under tower
- According to community research, some design features resembled the OYS clubhouse that sat on this property from early 1940s.
- According to TOWHARF History, the simple frame structure with lower height profile was designed to be functional while not obstructing view.

Site Features

- Lakefront, adjacent to Lakeside Park and Erchless Estate
- Access to property from Navy Street on private access road south of Erchless Estate
- Pier with light
- Small shed on property for Lake Ontario Swimming Team (LOST)

Historical Description:

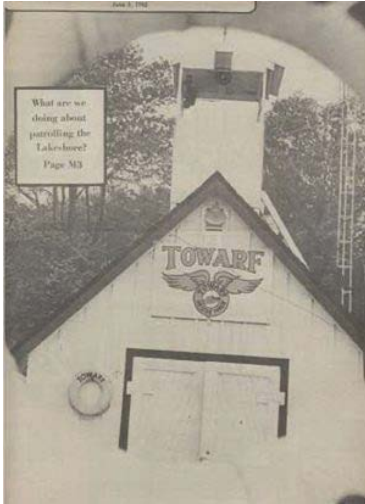
- Constructed 1988
- Designed by Julian Ryder and Tony Jackson
- Home of the Town of Oakville Water Air Rescue Force (TOWARF), established in 1954 by Chief of Police Fred Oliver after a tragic boating accident claimed the lives of three Sea Scouts. A volunteer based organization, TOWARF is a Marine Search and Rescue Unit whose primary mission is to prevent the loss of life and injury to boaters in the waters of Lake Ontario off the Oakville and Bronte Harbours. TOWARF is a unit within the Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary and has around 50 active volunteers that are organized into 7 crews who patrol the shoreline between Burloak Drive and Winston Churchill Boulevard. Air support, while previously supported by local pilots with personal aircraft, is now provided by 424 Squadron from CFB Trenton.

Contextual Description:

- Part of Oakville Harbour CHL – Designation By-Law 2020-127 Located on Lake Ontario and the Old Oakville Harbour

Reference in 1982 Plan: No reference in 1982 plan

Historical Photos:



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

- The properties have historical value or associative value because they have a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
- The properties have contextual value because they define, maintain or support the character of the district.
- 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

Research contains: History of TOWARF, information about previous building on the site

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 8 Navy Street

Name:
Erchless
Estate

Photos:
2021







- Designated under Part IV of the OHA since 1978
- By-Law 2019-057 identifies Erchless Estate as a significant cultural heritage landscape and a Conservation Plan was approved for the property in November 2019
- Part of Oakville Harbour CHL – Designation By-Law 2020-127

Design/Physical Description (Main Building)

- 19th century shape and form as an amalgamated residential and commercial structure, constructed in the Italianate and Classical Revival styles;
- combined 1-½ and 2-storey massing;
- lake stone foundation, exposed above grade and topped by a stone course;
- brick cladding, including brick headers above windows and doors;
- wood shingle clad, combined gabled and hipped roofs, including the:
- c.1858 residential addition's functional railed deck, a.k.a. widow's walk, with its wood handrail and decorative wood pickets;
- wood cornice, cornice returns, soffits and brackets; and,
- Custom House's centrally located pediment on the south façade, and an offset pediment on the east façade.
- 2-storey wooden balcony and porch on the west elevation, which is a replica of the late 19th century balcony;
- formal 19th century front entryway on the south elevation, including its:
- classical stone terrace with its wood handrail and decorative wood pickets; and,

- wood door including the wood paneled and glass sidelights, curved wood transom window, associated wood trim, stone header and wood hood mould;
- 19th century wood doors and windows including associated wood trim, stone sills and headers, and wood hood moulds;
- wood louvered shutters; and,
- red brick chimneys.

Design/Physical Description (Landscape)

- 1920s Dunington-Grubb and Stensson Landscape Architects designed rock garden, including it flagstone steps and path down to the water;
- park-like grounds and pathways including its curvilinear historic carriageway which now serves as a footpath;
- various wall features, including:
- the c.1858 stone and metal fence and gates south of Erchless, which runs south from the former Custom House gate towards the harbour;
- its late 19th century Dick and Wickson designed stone gateposts and wooden gates on King Street;
- the presence of a masonry wall running along Navy Street; and,
- the curved stone wall, running along the top of the bank overlooking Sixteen Mile Creek, which is a remnant of the late 19th century carriageway;
- remnant features from Captain William Wilson's home, located close to the curved stone wall, including its:
- lake stone foundation walls, which have been used as the foundation for the water tower, the location of a garden pool/fish pond; and, are now the location of a garden; and,
- Captain Wilson's hand pump.

Historical Description:

- Constructed 1858
- Currently used as Oakville Museums and Archives.
- Erchless Estate has historical and associative value because of its direct associations with early 19th century commercial development and town building. In 1834, when Oakville was declared a Port of Entry, the first Customs House was opened on the property, and in the process it became the location of the first permanent government presence in Oakville.
- The property has historical and associative value through its direct associations with Oakville's founding family, the Chisholms. Various members of the Chisholm family lived at Erchless for many years, including Colonel William Chisholm (1788-1842) the founder of Oakville; William's son, Robert Kerr Chisholm (1819-1899) businessman, and politician; and, Hazel Elizabeth (Chisholm) Hart Mathews (1897-1978), author and founder of Oakville Historical Society.
- The property yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN) who, as the area's pre-contact Indigenous inhabitants, have identified the property as an area of interest; and, to early 19th century lakefront estate development activities in Oakville. Further, Erchless Estate demonstrates or reflects the work of Canadian Architects Dick and

Wickson; and, of Landscape Architects Dunington-Grubb and Stensson, who defined the early years of the Canada's landscape and horticulture industry.

Contextual Description:

- Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act as part of both the Erchless Estate Cultural Heritage Landscape (designed landscape) and the Oakville Harbour Cultural Heritage Landscape Designation (organically evolved and associative landscape)
- Landmark within Oakville and the district
- Located across from Lakeside Park and overlooks Lake Ontario and Sixteen Mile Creek
- Erchless Estate has contextual value as a publicly accessible property which defines, maintains, and supports the character of the area. As the location of Oakville Museum, Oakville Historical Society, and a public park, the property remains physically, functionally, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings including Oakville Harbour, Sixteen Mile Creek, Lakeside Park, and Old Oakville Heritage Conservation District. The property is a landmark within the Town of Oakville.

Reference in 1982 Plan:

Designated Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, 1974

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

- The properties have design value or physical value because they are rare, unique, representative or early examples of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
- The properties have design value or physical value because they display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
- The properties have historical value or associative value because they have a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
- The properties have contextual value because they define, maintain or support the character of the district.
- The properties have contextual value because they are physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to each other.
- The properties have contextual value because they are defined by, planned around or are themselves a landmark.

Additional Information:

Oakville Historical Society

Oakville Museum

Oakville Harbour Cultural Heritage Landscape reports

Erchless Estate Cultural Heritage Landscape reports

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 19 Navy Street

Name: David and Agnes Patterson House

Photos: Insert photo of garage - side
2021



Design/Physical Description:

- Style: Georgian Revival
- Box, cross gable roof, and an open gable roof
- Two-and-a-half storeys, one-storey sunroom addition, two-storey rear addition in brick, and one-storey rear addition in horizontal wood siding
- Symmetrical five bay front façade. Front entryway, centrally located within the front façade. Single pane front door, flanked with multi-paned sidelights. Decorative door surround, including pilasters and a simple, wood arched header. Shutters flank most windows, and include shutter tieback hardware. Shutters are modern replacements. Multiple small, second storey balconies. Two bay north elevation includes a projecting bay, topped by a flat roof and a small second-storey balcony. One-storey sunroom features multiple windows, topped by a flat roof and a second-storey balcony. Side box gable ends embellished with fish scale shingles. South elevation includes two second-storey balconies, flanking a red brick chimney; a smaller section, which includes two gabled, wall dormers; and, a third, one-storey rear entryway section capped by an open, end gable roof with simple return eaves.
- Six-over-six wood windows with central Venetian window above the front entryway. Side elevation include two quarter round windows in the attic, and six-over-six windows, most flanked by shutters with shutter dog hardware. Four-over-four, and six-over-six windows in rear entryway section.
- Clad in red brick with fishscale shingles in the side gable ends, and wood cladding
- Multiple brick chimneys
- The property was later restored and the additions on the south side facing Front Street were removed and replaced with additions

Site Features

- Driveway access is from Front Street
- A small one storey garage in a coach house style was added to the northeast corner of the property
- Painted white picket fence along Navy Street Street and iron fencing along the south side
- Low stone wall along Front Street
- Large mature trees

Historical Description:

- Constructed 1834 by David Patterson, shipwright and carpenter. Built in the central hall Georgian plan style. Patterson came to Canada from Ballymena, Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland in 1826, arriving in Oakville in 1827. He worked in the shipyard of William Chisholm as a carpenter and shipwright. Patterson purchased the ¼-acre lot from William Chisholm in July 1834, and married Agnes Griggs c.1835. When Oakville was incorporated in 1857, Patterson was appointed the Ward 2 Pathmaster to ensure the streets of Oakville were maintained by labour or financial contribution.
- Originally, a frame house, the building has undergone several enlargements. It was clad in brick in the 1880s, after Patterson's death in 1877.

Contextual Description:

- Opposite Erchless Estate and Lakeside Park
- Corner of Front Street and Navy Street
- Part of Navy Street streetscape which contains some of the oldest houses in the district

Reference in 1982 Plan:

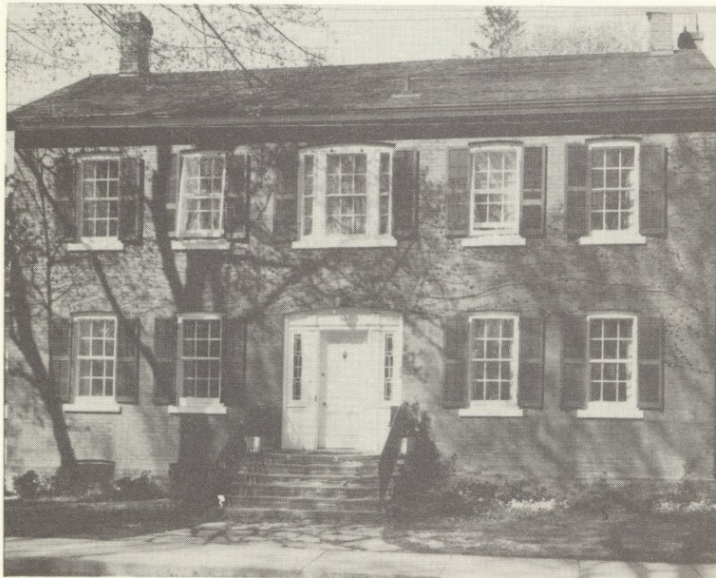
This was identified as a 'key building'.

David Patterson was a native of Northern Ireland who came to Canada about 1826 to work in the shipyard of William Chisholm as a carpenter and shipwright. He built his house in 1855 of frame construction with a centre hall Georgian plan. Much of the detail is in the older style of the 1840s such as the pedimented gable end and the semi-circular attic windows. The Venetian window in the centre bay, however, is definitely a feature of the 1850s. The brick veneer was added at a later date. The Block Analysis references this as a key building along with the association of this house to the building north at 19 Navy Street in terms of height, setback and formality.

Historical Photos:

From Oakville 100 Years book (c.1957)

R. W. Blaikie, 63 Navy Street South



One of Col. William Chisholm's shipyard carpenters — a David Patterson — built Mr. Blaikie's house, in 1829.

January 1972:



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

- The properties have design value or physical value because they are rare, unique, representative or early examples of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
- The properties have design value or physical value because they display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit
- The properties have historical value or associative value because they have a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
- The properties have contextual value because they define, maintain or support the character of the district.
- 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
Research contains: detailed regarding Patterson family, historic photos

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 29 Navy Street

Name: Frontier House/John Moore House

Photos:
2021



Design/Physical Description:

- Style: Georgian Revival
- Open, side gable roof; and a gambrel roof section.
- Two storeys, with a one-and-a-half storey side addition with gambrel roof, formerly a garage.
- Asymmetrical four bay front façade, with paired windows on one side of the centrally located front entryway, and a single set of windows on the other side.
- A single pane door, topped by a multi-pane transom window, finished with an ornate door surround.
- Ornate 'carriage lanterns' flank either side of the front entryway. Field stone path and stairs lead to the front door.
- Front façade has eight-over-eight double hung wood windows, with shutters and tiebacks.
- Side elevation include a small, square projecting multi-pane bay window; four-over-four windows; and a variety of multi-pane windows in various sizes, including twelve-over-twelve double hung windows.
- Clad in stucco – according to D. Peacock's 'Old Oakville', it was originally framed with clapboard, but has been clad in rough cast stucco for over 100 years
- Brick chimney

Site Features

- Corner of King Street and Navy Street
- Access to driveway off King Street
- Stucco clad wall along King Street elevation, reconstructed 2018
- Little setback from the road
- Solid wood board with top lattice fence along Navy Street
- Large mature trees

Historical Description:

- Constructed 1838, remodeled 1853, 1906 and 2018
- Built by John Moore, a mariner and sold to Moore's father-in-law, Barnet Griggs in 1840 (Griggs was Moore's father in law). After using the house as a rental unit for some years, Griggs remodeled the house in 1853 to turn it into the Frontier House Hotel. He sold it to Reuben Brookes in 1855. The hotel, known as 'the steamboat hotel' because it catered to travelers coming by water, only lasted 7 years before being converted into a private residence again in 1860. In 1906, a portion of this house was moved to 154 King Street.
- Griggs had previously owned the Half-way House on Lakeshore Road East (later owned by James and Henry Ryrie).
- Other owners included the Robert Swanton Applebe family.

Contextual Description:

- Part of Navy Street streetscape which contains some of the oldest houses in the district
- Setback similar to adjacent properties

Reference in 1982 Plan:

The consistency of front yard setback and two storey height along this block effectively enclose the south end of Navy Street with a formal yet intimate atmosphere.

This house was originally built in 1838. In 1853, it was remodelled by Barnett Griggs into a hotel know as "Frontier House". In 1860, it was again remodelled to a private residence. The four bay front with eight-over-eight double hung sash and simple doorway with transom light is very characteristic of the Greek Revival period. In 1906, a portion of this house was moved to 154 King Street. The Block Analysis references the association of this house to the key building south at 19 Navy Street in terms of height, setback and formality.

Historical Photos:

Undated



February 1972



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

- The properties have design value or physical value because they are rare, unique, representative or early examples of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
- The properties have historical value or associative value because they have a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
- The properties have contextual value because they define, maintain or support the character of the district.
- 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: 41 Navy Street

Name: Capt. Robert Wilson and Louise
Miles Wilson House

Photos:
2021



Design/Physical Description:

- Style: Vernacular (with Georgian details)
- Open, side gable roof
- Two storeys, with a one-and-a-half storey side section topped by a mansard roof. One-storey, flat roofed section.
- Asymmetrical, six bay front façade. Entryway is located on King Street, and is topped by a small overhang. Flag stone stairs lead to the entryway. Side facades configured as two bays. Mansard roof includes shed roof dormers. Exposed rafter tails in the one-storey, flat roof section.
- Two-over-two windows (contemporary replacements to match historic style) with non-functioning shutters. Six-over-six double hung windows in the one-and-a-half storey, mansard roof, section.
- Stucco clad
- Cedar shingles
- Multiple chimneys, including a large masonry chimney at the back section of the house, and a red brick chimney in the two-storey section.
- Original 1830s home built by Robert Wilson was smaller than it is today. Major renovations to the original home were completed after World War 2 by the Macrae family. In the early 1950s, the house was extended to the north to create 6 bays (from 4) on the Navy Street elevation; and a one storey summer kitchen along King Street was converted to a two storey mansard addition.
- In the 1970s, a one storey flat roof addition was made on the northeast side of the building.
- While extensive renovations have been made, the shape, form, materials have remained the same for 50 plus years

Site Features

- Corner lot (King Street and Navy Street), building sits close to the street edge
- Access to one lane driveway off Navy Street
- Large solid wood fence along King Street
- Large mature trees

Historical Description:

- Constructed 1833.
- Community research indicates that the property was the home of Captain Robert Wilson, (1806-1888), one of the well-known, mid-19th century, Great Lake shipmasters. In 1817, Robert Wilson's mother, a widow with ten children, brought her family to Canada from Ireland. In Ireland, Robert's father was a linen manufacturer. At the age of 14, Wilson began his career as a mariner. By 1830, he was the master of the second schooner, the "Lady Colborne", which was launched from William Chisholm's Oakville shipyard. Captain Wilson aided many enslaved Black people escaping across Lake Ontario. In recognition and gratitude, those he helped would gather annually at his home on Dundas Street (now 279 Lawson Street)
- Community research indicates that two other brothers, Robert and George, also became mariners. Robert also lived in Oakville. Members of the Presbyterian Church.
- Community research indicates that the first home Robert Wilson built was in 1832 at 23 King Street. In 1862, Wilson built his home on Dundas Street (now Trafalgar Road). This building, called the Mariner's Home, is located at what is now 279 Lawson Street.
- Captain Wilson only lived in the home for five years (1833-1838).

Contextual Description:

- Corner lot (King Street and Navy Street)
- Across from Oakville Lawn Bowling, adjacent to St. Jude's gardens
- Part of Navy Street streetscape, which contains some of the oldest houses in the district

Reference in 1982 Plan:

The home of Captain Robert Wilson, one of the prominent ship masters who sailed Oakville ships on the Great Lakes in the mid nineteenth century. The house, built in 1833, now has six bays on the long side, the entrance in the short side and has been substantially altered since it was built

Historical Photos:

1957



Mr. M. L. Macrae's home was built by Capt. Robert Wilson, one of three brothers who were lake skippers of note. The lot was purchased in 1832, the house completed in 1833.

M. L. Macrae, 23 King Street West

Undated



February 1972





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

- The properties have design value or physical value because they are rare, unique, representative or early examples of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
- The properties have historical value or associative value because they have a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
- The properties have contextual value because they define, maintain or support the character of the district.
- 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
Research contains: Additional information on the captain.

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 44-54 Navy Street

Name: Lawn Bowling Club (see separate entry for Market Square)

Photos:

2021



Design/Physical Description:

- Style: Original early to mid-20th century vernacular (Building was reconstructed in 1991)
- Lawn bowling grounds and clubhouse
- Frame building
- Clad in horizontal wood siding
- Side gable roof and gabled wall dormers breaking the length of the long rectangular building.

Site Features

- Parking is on the north side of the King Street road extension
- Green is divided into 8 rinks running north/south and east/west (this expansion took place in 1911 and was further extended in 2000, according to the Oakville Lawn Bowling Club archives)
- The installation of the picket fence surrounding the Bowling Green was completed in early 2000s – an intentional design to work with the historical streetscape of the District

Historical Description:

- Lawn Bowling Club founded in 1908
- According to Oakville: A Small Town, the founders, Alan Chishold and ET Lightbourn approached the Town of Oakville and agreed to lease the parcel of land which has originally been used as the first outdoor market in Oakville. The site has continued to operate as the Oakville Lawn Bowling Club ever since.

- From the OLBC website: The Club was established in 1908. The founders approached the Town of Oakville who agreed to lease a parcel of land that had previously been the site of the Oakville Town Hall, Jail and Outdoor Market. After levelling the ground, laying sod and building a small clubhouse, the Club opened shortly after. The first game was played between the first President of the Club, E.T. Lightbourn, and the the first Vice President of the Club, Alan Chisholm. In 1911 the green was expanded and doubled to eight rinks. As other lawn bowling clubs sprung up, the Club began inter-club play, starting with the men in 1953, and then the ladies in 1961, and the Club won its first inter league championship in 1964. In 1978 the Town of Oakville added a kitchen and washroom to the existing clubhouse. In 1991 the entire clubhouse was reconstructed. In 2000 the green was extended again.

Contextual Description:

- Adjacent to the Oakville Club
- Near Sixteen Mile Creek
- Occupies block of Navy Street between King and Williams Streets
- Publicly owned property is part of the Oakville Harbour Cultural Heritage Landscape designated area and has historical/associative value with recreational activities and organization

Reference in 1982 Plan:

While not mentioned specifically, the Block Analysis notes the open space on the west side of Navy Street.

Historical Photos:

2008





1916 original building



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

- The properties have historical value or associative value because they have a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
- The properties have contextual value because they define, maintain or support the character of the district.
- The properties have contextual value because they are physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to each other.
- 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

Research contains:

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 44-54 Navy Street

Name: Market Square (see separate entry for Lawn Bowling Club)

Photos:
2021



Design/Physical Description:

- Park with commemorative plaques
- The current pergola, brick columns and garden structure and design was a Millenium Project that saw a partnership between the Town of Oakville and OLRA to celebrate the Old Oakville Loop of Oakville's Heritage Trails system
- Information panels on the brick columns were specifically designed to share the story of Old Oakville, its founding families; and its early buildings

Site Features

- Brick pillars with pergola located at northeast side of park
- Gardens maintained by the Town of Oakville
- Lamp post is one of the few remaining original lamp posts from Downtown Oakville; structure and garden design/benches and signage specifically chosen to complement natural heritage and streetscape
- character of District

Historical Description;

(from Oakville and the Sixteen)

- The land for Market Square was set aside in 1835 by William Chisholm for public use. The Lock-up/Town Hall was built on this site in 1859 with the main floor serving as a jail and quarantine for immigrants and the second floor for Council Chambers.
- The Market building was also built on this site in 1862 with the lower floor for farm market activities and the upper floor an auditorium. When the Lock-up burned in 1876, the Market building became known as Town Hall. This building burned down in December 1913

Contextual Description:

- Adjacent to the Oakville Club and Lawn Bowling Club
- Near Sixteen Mile Creek
- Occupies Block of Navy Street between King and Williams Streets
- This public open space is included in the Oakville Harbour Cultural Heritage Landscape designated area and is recognized for its historical and associative value with the theme of Oakville's founding and development into a small town as well as activities of conservation, commemoration and volunteerism
-

Reference in 1982 Plan:

While not mentioned specifically, the Block Analysis notes the open space on the west side of Navy Street.

Historical Photos:

Include historic photo of market?

2008



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

- The properties have historical value or associative value because they have a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
- The properties have historical value or associative value because they yield, or have the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
- The properties have contextual value because they define, maintain or support the character of the district.
- The properties have contextual value because they are physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to each other.
- 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

Research contains: Early use of the market

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 45 Navy Street

Name: Capt. William Wilson House

Photos:
2021



Design/Physical Description:

- Style: 19th Century Vernacular with Classical details

- Orientation: entrance faces interior side
- One and a half storeys
- Two over two windows (contemporary replacements)
- Front gable roof with gabled wall dormers on sides
- Clad in painted stucco
- South side of the building was altered circa 1950s/1960s – the main entranceway was shifted to the east and new gabled wall dormers were installed; and second storey was added above the rear summer kitchen
- Entrance at side of house under small portico with bargeboard trim and wood columns

Site Features

- Access to one lane driveway at south side of house
- Set close to street

Historical Description:

- Constructed 1820-1830, moved to site in 1859.
- Originally located at the top of the east bank of the Sixteen at the head of Front Street, built by William Chisholm
- Owned by Captain William Wilson from 1859-1862, who moved the house to its present location next door to his brother Robert.
- One of three brothers (the third being George) who were all mariners – family had come from Ireland. Member of the Presbyterian Church.
- At one time there was a stable attached to rear of house
- Thought to be one of the oldest standing houses in Oakville

Contextual Description:

- Façade faces toward Lake Ontario
- Across the street from the Oakville Club
- Part of Navy Street streetscape which contains some of the oldest houses in the district
- Part of a historic streetscape linked to the Wilson family and Oakville's mariner history

Reference in 1982 Plan:

This was the home of Captain William Wilson, brother of Robert Wilson. Apparently built in 1830 by William Chisholm, it was moved to this site in 1859 from a site at the top of the east bank of the Sixteen at the head of Front Street

Historical Photos:



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

- The properties have design value or physical value because they are rare, unique, representative or early examples of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
- The properties have historical value or associative value because they have a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
- The properties have contextual value because they define, maintain or support the character of the district.

- 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: 53 Navy Street

Name: Capt. Samuel McGiffin House

Photos:
2021



Design/Physical Description (Main Residence):

- Style: 19th century vernacular.
- Front gable roof with gabled and shed dormers on sides
- One and a half storey
- Asymmetrical front façade configuration, with offset entryway.
- Four pane casement windows.
- Clad in stucco
- Large wraparound verandah with roof deck added sometime after September 1972.
- Two storey stable building converted to guest house
- Brick chimney
- Cedar shingle roof

Design/Physical Description (Coach house):

- Style: 19th century vernacular
- One and a half storey with hip roof
- Clad in stucco with vertical wood siding on second storey sunroom addition and horizontal in the west elevation wall dormer with shed roof
- Original stable doors remain on west side

Site Features:

- Corner property at William Street and Navy Street
- Access to driveway on William Street
- White picket fencing
- Mature trees and gardens

Historical Description:

- Constructed 1859.
- Owned by Captain Samuel McGiffin, Master Mariner who settled in Oakville in the 1840s.
- Samuel McGiffin had two sons, Samuel Jr, and John, who became Captain of the schooner *Jennie Matthews* and the steamer *Canada*.
- 53 Navy Street was the home of Captain McGiffin's son, John McGiffin.
- Community research from Oakville and the Sixteen suggests that Samuel and his wife, Matilda Sumner were renters of the property before becoming owners in 1859. After the death of Samuel in 1861, Matilda remarried George Ziller – a cabinetmaker and the Town's undertaker. In 1876, Matilda sold the house at 53 Navy Street to her son, John Sumner McGiffin, the captain of the schooner *Jennie Matthews* and the steamer *Canada*.
- Matilda was the daughter of William Sumner, proprietor of the Oakville House and who built two houses across the street at 65 Navy and 145 William.

Contextual Description:

- Corner lot, southeast corner of Navy Street and William Street
- Similar massing, setbacks and construction era with homes on the east side of Navy Street and forms a backdrop to the open public spaces on the west side
- Across the street from the Market Square
- Part of Navy Street streetscape which contains some of the oldest houses in the district

Reference in 1982 Plan:

Built in 1840, this was the home of schooner and steamship Captain John McGiffin. Although retaining its basic original shape, it has undergone many additions and renovations. The bargeboard appears to date from the 1870s or 1880s

Historical Photos:

Undated





December 2008





Coach House



Coach House

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

- The properties have design value or physical value because they are rare, unique, representative or early examples of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
- The properties have historical value or associative value because they have a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
- The properties have contextual value because they define, maintain or support the character of the district.
- 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

Research contains: In depth family history and other buildings the family owned in the area, information about the coach house.

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 64 Navy Street

Name: Hiram Cronkrite House

Photos:
2021



Design/Physical Description:

- Style: 19th century vernacular
- Side asymmetrical gable roof with center gable
- One-and-a-half storey
- Asymmetrical three-bay configuration. T-shaped plan. Offset entryway door, topped with a decorative door surround.
- Originally, the door was in the centre and the house had a porch which is visible on the Fire Maps of 1910 and 1924 and is visible in a picture from 1913 published in Oakville, A Small Town 1900-1930, and an undated photo around the turn of the century judging from the clothing shown in the photo. The porch was removed at an unknown date.
- The original outline of the opening of the door is still visible in the stucco patch that was done when it was moved. The back portion of the house has a stone foundation.
- Front of the house has no basement and is built on a shallow lake stone foundation with dirt floor.
- Stucco clad
- The windows and sashes on the front and sides of the rectangular portion of the house are original and have been restored, including with bubble glass of the era to replace broken pains of glass, and reglazed. These windows are of note, in that, they are quite different than the more common double-hung windows in most of the homes in the district. They are casement windows with three panels. The outer panels of each window open outward, and the middle panel opens inward from a hinge at the top of the window.
-

Site Features

- White picket fencing and pergola
- Surrounded by mature trees
- Access to driveway on Navy Street

Historical Description:

- Constructed 1857
- Owned by George K. Chisholm (not the builder)
- It is assumed, based on the title search, that Hiram Cronkrite, a ships carpenter bought this property and constructed a home in 1857. He owned the property for 30 years until 1887.
- The tax assessment rolls show that for a period of time, Cronkrite leased the property to Jeremiah Hagaman, Wagonmaker. Hagaman operated a wagon making shop from the neighbouring property at 68 Navy Street

Contextual Description:

- Corner lot – northwest corner of Navy Street and William Street
- Near the Oakville Club and Sixteen Mile Creek
- First historic property within the HCD boundaries on the west side of Navy Street coming from Downtown – an important gateway.

Reference in 1982 Plan:

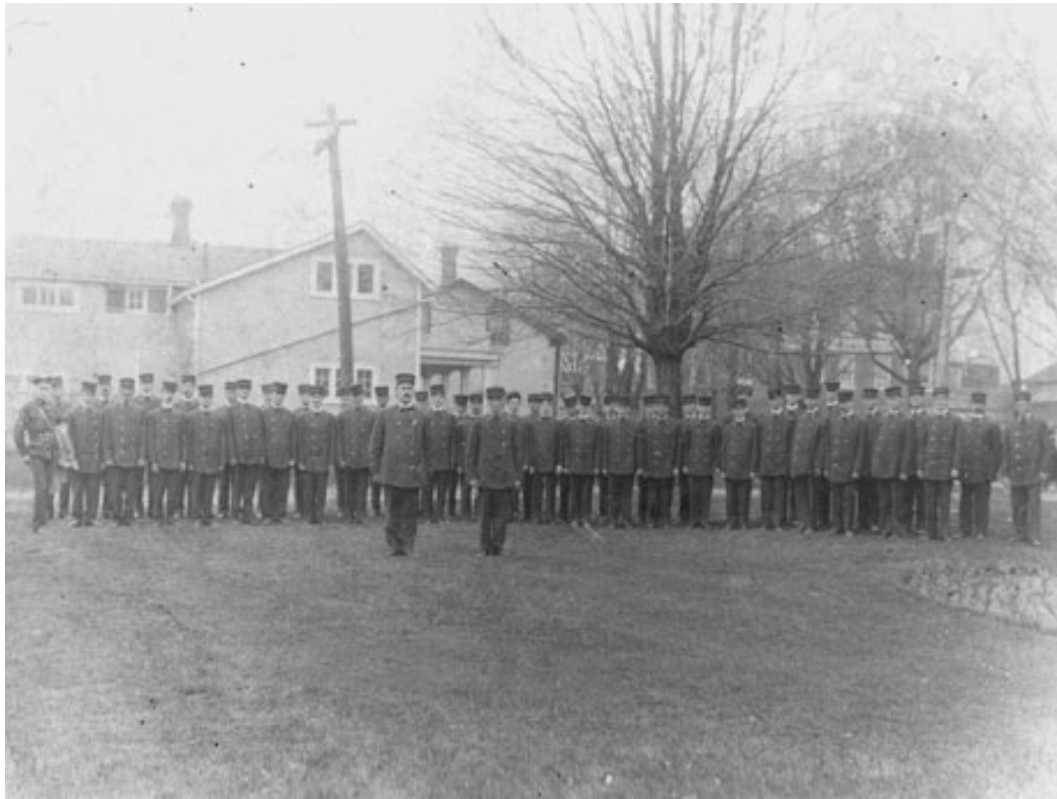
Contrary to the description of this property in the 1982 Old Oakville Heritage District Plan, recent research indicates that this house has largely remained intact in its present footprint since at least 1910 (see Fire Maps 1910, 1924 and current footprint). The house is likely much older, and a structure has been on the property from at least 1857 as it appears in the assessment rolls from that date.

From 1982 Plan: Retaining only its original roof line, this stuccoed residence of the 1870's has been completely remodeled and new sash installed at every location.

Historical Photos:

Undated





Early 1970s





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

- The properties have design value or physical value because they are rare, unique, representative or early examples of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
- The properties have historical value or associative value because they have a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
- The properties have contextual value because they define, maintain or support the character of the district.
- 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: 65 Navy Street

Name: William Sumner House

Photos:
2021



Design/Physical Description:

- Style: Neo Classical
- One and a half storeys
- Side gable asphalt roof
- Clad in painted stucco
- Central entryway with panel door
- Original double casement windows and simple entablature over the door facing Navy Street
- Double hung window system with four over four panes and shutters.
- Central bay window with bellcast (zinc) roof
- Porch facing south and side porch facing east
- Early 1900s addition on east side of property was rebuilt in 1997 to be compatible with 1 ½ storey original 1830s building
- Detached one storey two car garage – compatible design built in 1997

Site Features

- White picket fencing
- Access to driveway and detached garage on William Street
- Set back from the William Street with a wide expanse of lawn with views to St. Jude's Church
- Mature trees lining Navy Street, including large mature Oak on northeast side of property

Historical Description:

- Community research indicates that 65 Navy Street was constructed 1832 by William Johnson Sumner (1797-1841). William was the son of Thomas Sumner, a Loyalist soldier.
- Community research indicates that William Sumner was a neighbor of William Chisholm in Nelson Township, where Sumner was the proprietor of the Grove Inn, at Hannahsville, as Nelson was known at the time. Sumner leased (1831) and then bought (1834) the Oakville House hotel from Chisholm.
- Community research indicates that in 1831, Sumner bought this lot and the adjoining lot on William Street for £20. Sumner constructed on William Street first (145 William Street) in 1831, and on this lot a year later. Sumner built several houses on Trafalgar on spec and sold them for a profit.
- Community research indicates that Sumner sold the William and Navy Street homes eight years later for £100.
- Sumner Avenue is named for William Johnson Sumner.

Contextual Description:

- Corner lot – Navy Street and William Street
- Near Market Square
- Adjacent to Part IV Designated Murray House – which was operated by Murray Williams who lived at 65 Navy Street in the early 1900s and had a connecting garden between the two properties

Reference in 1982 Plan:

This house and the one at 145 William Street were both built by William J. Sumner (for whom Sumner Street is named) during the mid-1830s. The double casement windows and the simple entablature over the door is of interest.

Historical Photos:



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

- The properties have design value or physical value because they are rare, unique, representative or early examples of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
- The properties have historical value or associative value because they have a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
- The properties have contextual value because they define, maintain or support the character of the district.
- 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

Research contains: Early layers of occupation history and lot ownership.

OAKVILLE HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

Address: 70 Navy Street

Name: Jeremiah Hagaman House

Photo:

Rendering 2021



Design/Physical Description:

- Style: New Traditional
- Historic building removed in January 2022 with heritage permit approval due to structural condition. Building to be reconstructed in accordance with 2020 heritage permit design.
- Gabled roof with pedimented dormers.
- Two storey
- Duplex style symmetrical façade with asymmetrical entryway. Paneled door.
- Dormer windows are indicative of double hung window system with a nine over nine pane pattern
- Horizontal aluminum siding with elements done in stucco
- Addition and driveway flank the residence on either side

Site Features:

- Semi-detached
- Backyard has steep slope
- First lot in the HCD boundary on the west side of Navy Street

Historical Description:

- Heritage Research and Condition Report on file with Town filed December 2021
- Original house constructed circa 1855 by Jeremiah Hagaman, Carriage Maker – Oakville Carriage Works Factory

Contextual Description:

- Lot backs onto Sixteen Mile Creek
- Corner Lot of Robinson St. and Navy Street
- In close proximity to the Oakville Club and Civic Park

Reference in 1982 Plan:

Part of this building was originally the home of Jeremiah Hagaman (1818 - 1884) who came to Oakville in the early 1850s to establish the Oakville Carriage Factory

Historical Photos:**November 2021****March 2017**

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

Additional Information:

Additional Information available at the Oakville Historical Society