

NOTICE

In accordance with procedure By-law 160-2004, and in the matter of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O. 18, and the matter of the lands and premises, located at 10192A Highway 50 in the City of Brampton, in the Province of Ontario:

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DESIGNATE

TAKE NOTICE that the Council of the City of Brampton intends to designate property situated at 10192A Highway 50 in the City of Brampton, in the Province of Ontario, as a property of cultural heritage value or interest under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. c. O. 18.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The cultural heritage resource at 10192A Highway 50 is a two-storey brick house with an asphalt shingle roof and stone foundation. It is located on an irregular 70.62-acre lot along with several contemporary agricultural outbuildings. The property is located on the west side of Highway 50, north of Castlemore Road and is surrounded by agricultural fields to the north, west, and south, and industrial uses to the east.

SHORT STATEMENT OF THE REASON FOR THE DESIGNATION

The property at 10192A Highway 50 is worthy of designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for its cultural heritage value. The property meets the criteria for designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design or physical value, historical value and contextual value.

Design/Physical Value:

The cultural heritage value of 10192A Highway 50 is related to its design or physical value as a representative example of late-19th century Italianate architecture with Romanesque influences. The Italianate style, which was inspired by Tuscan and Italian Renaissance architecture, was popular for residential and commercial buildings in Ontario during the mid-late 19th century. Houses built in this style tend to be highly decorative with low-pitched roofs, broad eaves with brackets, tall and narrow arched windows, bay windows, quoins, belvederes, cupolas, and pedimented windows and doors. 4

The “Gore Cottage” exhibits several Italianate features including a low-pitched hipped roof with overhanging eaves and brackets, rounded headed windows with radiating brick voussoirs, and an asymmetrical front façade. Other distinguishing features include a wraparound porch with decorative woodwork including columns and brackets, one-over-one sash windows with stone sills and shutters, and a variety of window shapes. The house also features a date stone that says “Gore Cottage 1899”.

Historical/Associative Value:

The property has historical/associative value because of its association with the Johnston families, early settlers to Toronto Gore Township and the hamlet of Coleraine. The Johnston family bought the property in 1894 but were associated with the property to the south since the early 19th century.

Alexander Roxborough acquired the Crown Patent for 180 acres of Lot 12, Concession 11, in Toronto Gore Township in 1834. William Proudfoot bought all of the property in 1840, but sold the east half to Henry Parr in 1848; Parr sold 40 acres to James St. John in the same year. Tremaine's map (1859) indicates James St. John as the owner of the property. Pope's atlas (1879) indicates the estate of William Kersey as the owner of the property. Alexander Thorburn bought the front 30 acres from St. John in 1864 and sold it to William Kersey in 1872. Jonathan Kersey sold to James Johnston in December 1884.

In 1842, Alexander Johnston and wife Mary moved to the Toronto Gore along with his brother David and wife Elizabeth. They arrived on a bush farm occupied by their relatives, Alex and Eldred, and with the help of their brother James, they cleared enough land to build a log house near a running stream. As time went on, the house became too small for the two families, and they were encouraged to settle in separate houses close to one another. Alexander Johnston had two sons, James and John, and three daughters, Anne, Eliza and Hannah. John was Clerk of Toronto Gore Township for several years and worked as a preacher. He moved to Amaranth Township after marrying Elizabeth Arnold. His brother James married Martha Atkinson and had seven children. Prior to purchasing 40 acres of Lot 12, Concession 11, from Jonathan Kersey, the family lived in the original log house that James settled in 1842.

According to George Tavender (1967), James originally purchased property from Jonathan Kersey in order to provide for his growing family. It was in 1899 that James Johnston decided to build on the original land, close to the newly acquired forty acres. With the help of his sons, Alex and Arthur, James hauled pressed brick from Brampton for his new home called "Gore Cottage." According to family history, the name of the 5 cottage came from its location in the Gore and the house's cottage style roof (steep slope, flat on top).

Many of James' children later moved to Saskatchewan. His son Arthur remained at the Gore Cottage with his wife, Mary Black, and their four children. Arthur served in the Royal Canadian Air Force for four years, and later became Public School Principle in Port Colburne. His son Alex kept the "Gore Cottage" in the family name. He married Frances Frazer in 1947 and had three children: James, Eleanor and Sandra. The house is currently owned by James F. Johnston.

Contextual Value:

The property has contextual value as it is a landmark visible from Highway 50 and because it maintains, supports, and reflects the early agricultural history of Toronto Gore Township. It is directly associated with the long agricultural history of Brampton and the former Toronto Gore, as well as the building boom of the late 1800s. Early examples of farmhouses in the Toronto Gore were of log construction, with a few examples of brick, frame, and stone construction. A Census Return (1861) reveals an increase in the number of brick farmhouses. The change to more substantial and permanent residences marks a movement towards prosperous farmsteads created by an economic boom at that time. The masonry farmhouse is a remnant of the agricultural character of that once characterized the area.

The house is also associated with the Coleraine hamlet. One of the earliest shops in Coleraine was a Blacksmith shop owned by Dan McGahoe in the 1850s. The shop served the local farming community through the late 19th century. The business section of Coleraine grew out of a large property once owned by Edward Kersey. Kersey gradually sold portions of the lot, and kept about 30 acres of the lot for himself. The business section also featured a popular general store that remained open until 1963. Past commercial properties included the Beehive Hotel, which burned down in the 1920s, and the White Rose service station which was built in 1949. At its maximum peak, Coleraine contained over a hundred people. The Gore Cottage is one of the few remaining vestiges of this former hamlet.

DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

The heritage attributes comprise all façades, architectural detailing, construction materials and associated building techniques, as well as significant landscape elements and important vistas. The detailed heritage attributes/character defining elements include, but are not limited to:

Design/Physical Value:

- Italianate architecture
- Low-pitched pitched roof, also known as ‘cottage roof’
- Paired eave brackets
- Wraparound porch with decorative woodwork, including columns and brackets
- Asymmetrical front façade
- One-over-one-sash windows with shutters
- Radiating brick voussoirs
- Variety of window shapes
- Perforated woodwork above windows matching porch decoration
- Stone sills
- Brick chimney
- Marble date stone that says “Gore Cottage 1899”
- Cut stone foundation
- Associated with the Johnston family since 1884
- Associated with the agricultural history of Brampton and the building boom of the late 19th century
- Associated with the former hamlet of Coleraine

Historical/Associative Value:

- Built in circa 1899
- Built by Patrick Doherty
- Associated with the Johnston family

Contextual Value:

- Visible landmark from Highway 50
- Directly associated with the agricultural history of Brampton and Toronto Gore
- Associated with the Coleraine hamlet

The short statement of reason for the designation, including a description of the heritage attributes along with all other components of the detailed Heritage Report: Statement of Reason for Heritage Designation, constitute the "reason for heritage designation" required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Please contact Tristan Costa, Assistant Heritage Planner at 905-874-3825 to view this document, and for further information. Any objections to this proposed designation must be filed with the City Clerk no later than 4:30 p.m. on August 27, 2017 (within 30 days of the publication of this notice).

Date: July 27, 2017

Peter Fay, City Clerk
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