

**Evaluation of 21 Trafalgar Road
According to *Ontario Regulation 9/06*
Hillsburgh Urban Area
Town of Erin**

Prepared for
Town of Erin
5684 Trafalgar Road
Hillsburgh, Ontario N0B1Z0

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
CVR – Credit Valley Railway
GRCA – Grand River Conservation Area
MCM – Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
OHA – Ontario Heritage Act
O. Reg. – Ontario Regulation
WCMA – Wellington County Museum and Archives

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Town of Erin has requested that Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) evaluate the cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) of 21 Trafalgar Road according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06* as amended by *Ontario Regulation 569/22 (O. Reg.)* to determine if the property is worthy of designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*.

2.0 METHOD

This report examines the design of the property, presents its history and describes its context.

2.1 Field Survey

A field survey was conducted on October 19, 2023. The property was viewed and photographed from the public realm only. Interior access was not afforded at this time. A site visit with permission to enter may assist with a deeper understanding of the property and its heritage attributes.

2.2 Research

Background information was obtained from historical maps (i.e., illustrated atlases), archival sources (i.e., historical publications and records) and published secondary sources (online and print).

2.3 Consultation

The Town of Erin initiated this report as one of the properties prioritised for designation by the Municipal Heritage Committee as a result of changes to the *Ontario Heritage Act* brought on by Bill 23. Specifically, this work addresses the deadline for all listed properties to be designated, or removed from the Heritage Register, within two years (January 1, 2025).

2.4 Method Conclusion

Using the results of the field survey and research detailed above, the CHVI of 21 Trafalgar Road is evaluated against the criteria prescribed in *O. Reg. 9/06* of the *OHA*. If the property meets two of the criteria, a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest is then provided including a list of heritage attributes.

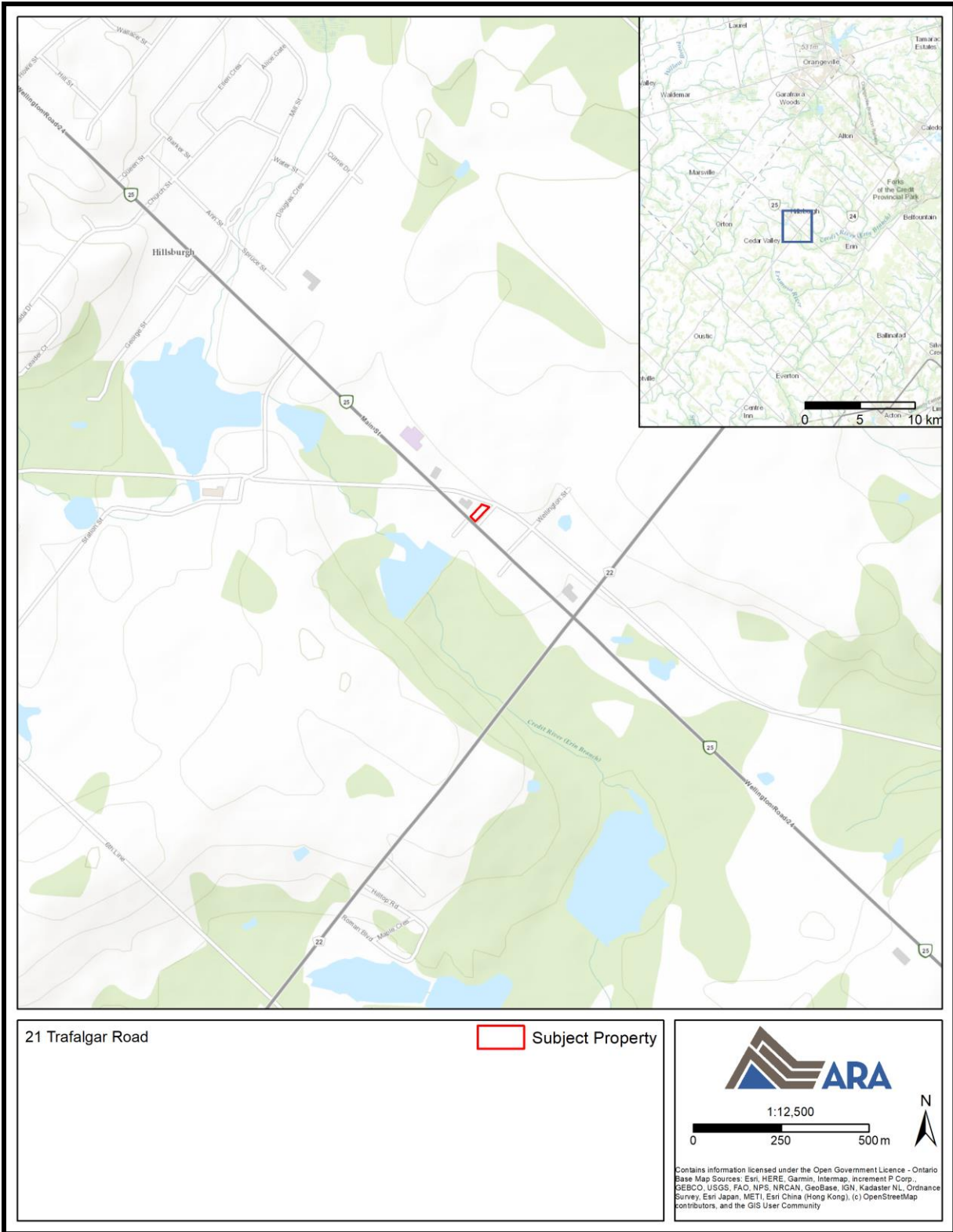
3.0 PROPERTY INFORMATION

Civic Address: 21 Trafalgar Road, Hillsburgh, Town of Erin, ON

Alternative Name: Hillsburgh Baptist Church

Legal Description: PART LOT 8, PLAN 95 ERIN; PART LOT 13 W/S MARKET STREET PLAN 95 ERIN; PART LOT 23, CONCESSION 8, TOWNSHIP OF ERIN

The property location is shown in Map 1 and Map 2.



Map 1: Subject Property in the Town of Erin
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 2: Subject Property on a Current Aerial
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

4.0 PHOTOGRAPHS



Map 3: Image Location Map on a Current Aerial
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



**Image 1: Façade of 21 Trafalgar Road
(Photo taken October 19, 2023; Facing Northeast)**



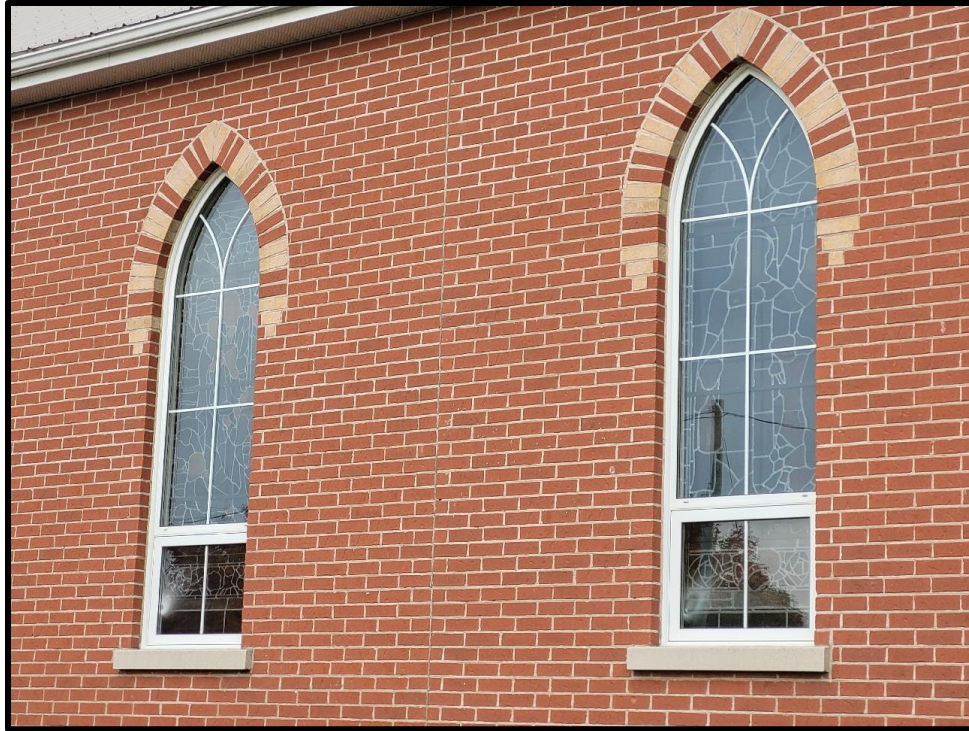
**Image 2: Detail of Date Stone and Brick Chalice on Façade of 21 Trafalgar Road
(Photo taken October 19, 2023; Facing Northeast)**



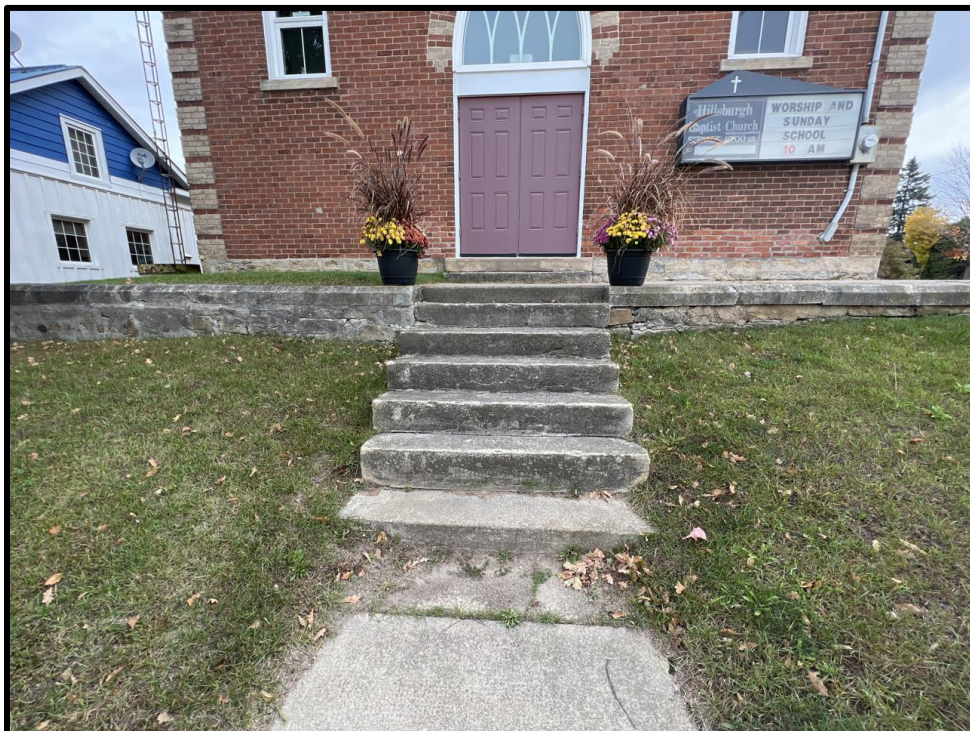
**Image 3: Detail of Original Front Door of 21 Trafalgar Road
(Photo taken October 19, 2023; Facing Northeast)**



**Image 4: Detail of Lancet Window Opening of 21 Trafalgar Road on Original Portion
(Photo taken October 19, 2023; Facing Northeast)**



**Image 5: Detail of Stain Glass Windows of 21 Trafalgar Road on Newer Portion
(Photo taken on October 19, 2023; Facing Northeast)**



**Image 6: Detail of Front Steps and Retaining Wall of 21 Trafalgar Road
(Photo taken on October 19, 2023; Facing Northeast)**



**Image 7: Northwest Corner and Retaining Wall of 21 Trafalgar Road
(Photo taken on October 19, 2023; Facing Southeast)**



**Image 8: Southwest Corner of 21 Trafalgar Road Showing Original Portion
(Photo taken on October 19, 2023; Facing Northeast)**



**Image 9: South Elevation of 21 Trafalgar Road
(Photo taken October 19, 2023; Facing North)**



**Image 10: Detail of Primary Entrance of 21 Trafalgar Road on Newer Portion
(Photo taken October 19, 2023; Facing North)**



**Image 11: Detail of Steel Roof of 21 Trafalgar Road
(Photo taken on October 19, 2023; Facing Southeast)**



**Image 12: Context - View of 21 Trafalgar Road in Relation to Trafalgar Road and Jane Street
(Photo taken on October 19, 2023; Facing South)**



**Image 13: Context - View of Adjacent Property Known as 3 Trafalgar Road
(Photo taken on October 19, 2023; Facing Northeast)**



**Image 14: Context - View of Adjacent Property Known as 23 Trafalgar Road
(Photo taken on October 19, 2023; Facing Northeast)**

5.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

5.1 Architecture or Design

The Gothic Revival architecture style is rooted in medieval architecture and originated in England in the late 18th century. According to McAlester, the style is traced back to 1749, when Sir Horace Walpole “began remodeling his country house in the Medieval style, complete with battlements and multiple pointed-arch windows” (1992:200). Over the following century the number of buildings which followed Gothic Revival principles increased so dramatically, likely the result of promotion by English architect A.W.N. Pugin that they become commonplace throughout England (McAlester 1992). In North America, the publication of design plans and patterns by Andrew Downing “in 1842 (*Cottage Residences*) and in 1850 (*The Architecture of Country Houses*)” popularized the style (McAlester 1992:200). With a great number of early settlers to Ontario being of English descent, it is not surprising that Gothic Revival architecture “first appeared [in Canada] in the 1820’s and continued throughout the rest of the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth century, especially for religious buildings” (Ricketts et al. 2011: 55). As one of the most enduring of the revival style, the variation of the style’s application from residences to churches is evident throughout Ontario.

According to Ricketts et al. “the style proved to be surprisingly adaptable, fluid, open to new interpretations with every new generation of architects” without losing the quintessential features that distinguish the style (2011:73). As a result, several subcategories of the style emerge in Canada including Romantic Gothic Revival Style (circa 1820), Ecclesiological Gothic Revival Style (circa 1840), High Victoria Gothic Revival Style (circa 1850s), and French Gothic Revival Style (end of 19th century) (Ricketts et al. 2011). According to Ricketts et al.:

Ecclesiology (i.e. the science of church building) began in England in the 1830s. A group of British scholars set out to change certain modern practices of the Church of England (called the Anglican Church in Canada) by returning to medieval customs.... They recommended abandoning the open hall so popular in the 18th century, in favor of the long narrow space of the medieval church, complete with transepts and side aisles, a chancel, and an entrance through a north porch. This made for a strikingly different exterior, a long building with a massive steep roof, whose various internal divisions created an arresting, angular, and pyramidal composition (2011:62)

One design feature commonly applied to Gothic Revival architecture is the use of dichromatic brickwork. Dichromatic brickwork became popular in the 19th century in England which influenced its use in Ontario beginning in the 1870s (Richie 1979). The use of dichromatic brickwork was very popular and applied to many buildings of various architectural styles constructed in 1870s and 1880s and continued to be applied to buildings in the following decades (Richie 1979). The most typical combination is yellow or buff brick detailing on red brick, however this combination reverses in regions where “clay brickmaking normally burned to a yellow colour, in which case red bricks provide the colour contrast” (Richie 1979:60). The contrasting detailing is typically found at the corners, around door and windows openings as well as in decorative band/patterns and accordingly “its application in many cases did not require any great skill on the part of the bricklayer” (Richie 1979:61).

The key features with Gothic Revival architecture in places of worship include “pointed arch windows, rib vaulted ceilings, buttresses, steeply pitched roofs and an overall emphasis on height” (OHT 2023). Furthermore, as a result of “the harsh Canadian climate”, churches built in Canada

were “plainer, more rugged exterior design and thus better suited to the climate and landscape” (Ricketts et al. 2011:66). Gothic Revival architecture for religious buildings gained widespread popularity in the mid to late 19th century and early 20th century and is commonly found throughout Ontario (Blumenson 1990).

21 Trafalgar Road was built as a place of worship in a Gothic Revival architectural style. A description of the architecture/design of 21 Trafalgar Road is as follows:

- Two-storey place of worship (Image 1).
- The subject building is comprised of two portions. The front portion extends halfway through the building, terminating around the current entranceway and constitutes the original portion of the building. The rear half, including the current primary entranceway, appears to be a newer construction (Image 9).
- Rectangular floor plan.
- Front gable roof over core structure with a cross gable over the entranceway addition, located on the south elevation. Roof is finished with corrugated sheet metal (Image 1, Image 10, Image 11).
- Overhanging eaves are finished by fascia board clad in tin and metal soffit. The roof includes a modern drainage system comprised of vents, gutters and downspouts (Image 9, Image 10, Image 11).
- Red brick envelope in a running bond (Image 1, Image 2).
- Symmetrical façade balanced on a central entryway flanked by tall pointed arch window openings (lancet style) on either side.
 - The façade entryway was historically the primary entrance. It is comprised of a pointed arch opening that includes a trefoil detail and window tracery. The tracery is replicated in all the lancet windows on the façade, north, and south elevations, as well as in the arch of the current primary entrance on the newer portion .
- Façade includes a chalice ornament done in buff brick, which creates a prominent contrast against the primarily red brick envelope. It is centrally placed close to the apex of the wall assemblage and the center of the roof gable (Image 1, Image 2).
- The façade includes a date stone marker (Image 2).
 - Date stone reads: “*Baptist Church A.D. 1888*”.
- Window openings on the first storey feature a pointed arch comprised of alternating red and buff brick voussoirs that resemble hood moulds, finished with what appears to be stone sills (Image 4, Image 5, Image 7).
 - Window openings on the basement level of the building are segmentally arched and the voussoirs are comprised entirely of buff brick (Image 7, Image 10).
- Buff brick quoins (Image 6, Image 7, Image 8).
- Brick buttresses like wall along the north elevation which demarcates the northern portion of the original structure and is likely built to provide structural support (Image 7).
- Original structure sits on a field stone foundation (Image 3, Image 6).
- All design features shown on the original portion are carried to the rear (newer portion).
 - Roofline, window openings and the use of dichromatic brickwork are integrated into the rear portion.
 - In contrast to the original portion the north and south elevation window openings of the rear portion house stain glass windows (Image 5, Image 9, Image 10).
 - New addition appears to be sitting on poured concrete foundation.
 - The current main entrance (primary entrance) is located on the south elevation.
 - Built primarily in buff brick, the colour difference helps to delineate the different portion of the building without attracting significant attention.

- Main entrance consists of a pointed arch opening with a double door with alternating red and buff brick voussoirs and red brick quoins (Image 9, Image 10).
- Landscaped front yard with some mature and perennial vegetation (Image 9).
- Retaining wall constructed in dressed stone in front of the facade.
- Narrow setback from the road.
- Large parking area along south elevation.

When examined against the typical characteristics of a place of worship constructed in the Gothic Revival style as outlined by *Ontario Architecture* (Blumenson 1990), *Well Preserved* (Fram 2003) and *A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles* (Ricketts et al. 2011), and *Architecture Styles* (OHT 2021), 21Trafalgar Road meets more than half of the characteristics of the style and therefore can be considered representative of a place of worship constructed in a Gothic Revival style (Table 1).

Table 1: Characteristics of Gothic Revival Place of Worship
(adapted from Fram 2003, Blumeson 1990 and Ricketts et al. 2011, OHT 2023)

Characteristics	Characteristics of 21 Trafalgar Road
Tall with height emphasized which may include use of buttresses and/or towers	Yes
Intersecting Nave and Transept to create cross-shaped floor plan	No
One to two storeys	Yes
Symmetrical or Asymmetrical overall with symmetrical parts	Yes
Lancet or pointed arch windows	Yes
Architectural details such as string courses, mouldings and surrounds in contrasting colours or material may accentuate windows, doors and	Yes
Rib vaulted ceilings	Unknown
Steeply pitched roofs	No
Decorative glass windows	Yes
Gable Roof	Yes

5.2 History

5.2.1 Town of Erin

Erin Township was first surveyed between 1819 and 1820, with the first settler, a native of Pennsylvania, Nathaniel Roszel, arriving shortly after taking up “land at Lot 1, Concession 7” (Town of Erin 2023). Despite the township’s Irish name, most settlers were Scottish in origin and early families consisted of the Hows, the McMullens, and the Trouts (Irwin 1867). The first Township Meeting was held in 1824 in the houses of various settlers, although all subsequent township halls have historically been in or near the village of Hillsburgh. An 1846 publication notes an overall population of 1368 where “32,447 acres were taken up, 7,945 of which were under cultivation” and a “a small settlement in the south-west of the township call “McMullen Mills” where a grist and saw mill, tavern, blacksmith’s shop, and between forty and fifty inhabitants” (Smith 1846:55). By 1861 the population of the township had reached 4,948 people (Irwin 1867). Construction on a Credit Valley Railway (CVR) spur from Cataract Junction to Elora began in 1877 and was completed in 1879 with stations at Hillsburgh, Orton, and Erin (GRCA 2023). Commercial freight cars began running in 1881, and the CVR was purchased by Canadian Pacific Railway in 1884. Passenger service was discontinued in 1958 and the railway was dismantled in 1987 and converted into a recreational trail (GRCA 2023, Town of Erin 2023). Within the Township other major settlements included Ballinafad, Crewsons Corners, Ospringe, and Orton (Irwin 1867,

Town of Erin 2023). The Municipal Office for Erin Township opened in 1995 and is located south of Hillsburgh. The Township of Erin amalgamated with the villages of Erin and Hillsburgh in 1998, and while the area is growing, it remains a predominately rural community.

5.2.1 Village of Hillsburgh

The first settler to what would become Hillsburgh was the William How family, English immigrants who settled on Lots 22 and 23, Concession 7, in 1821, who would eventually establish the first general store in the area. Although the general store would later be destroyed by an accidental gunpowder explosion, How's pioneering endeavours resulted in the settlement being known as Howville. The name was changed to Hillsburgh when Nazareth Hill purchased Lot 25, Concession 7 in 1823 and built the area's first hotel (Town of Erin 2023). Early businesses include Aaron Wheeler's gristmill and sawmill (circa 1824), the How brothers' Lower Mill (c. 1830s), along with William How's general store and Nazareth Hill's hotel (Town of Erin 2023). A school was established in a small house as early as 1844, and a new red brick schoolhouse for the village was built in 1864 (Town of Erin 2023). Another mill was constructed between 1846 and 1852, when the Toronto milling and distilling firm Gooderham & Worts saw a need for a second mill at Hillsburgh. Accordingly, a second dam was built on the millpond in order to power an overshot wheel 24 feet in diameter. Owned and operated by Gooderham & Worts, this was their only mill on the Credit River, and it was kept in almost constant production. A cooperage was built as an addition to the mill to provide barrels using oak harvested from around Ballinafad, and horse teams were often taking the flour to Oakville's waterfront for distribution and sale (Kortright 1983, Town of Erin 2023).

A historical atlas from 1861 indicates that Hillsburgh was a well-settled hamlet with a commercial core on either side of Main Street (now Trafalgar Road) that supported the surrounding agricultural community (see Map 4). Local industries included Boustead's Inn, a general store and post office, and both a sawmill and gristmill located on the creek which ran through the village. The town's population was approximately 230 people in 1867 (Irwin 1867).

In 1877, with speculation of the rail business, George Gooderham subdivided his large property which housed the Gooderham & Worts mill and created several lots fronting on Main Street (Dilse & Duncan 2000). An 1877 historical map indicated that Hillsburgh's commercial district remained similar to the 1860s, although there was some additional growth on the west side of Main Street (Trafalgar Road). The most glaring change in the topography is the construction of the CVR corridor which ran through Hillsburgh (see Map 5). The completion of the CVR station in 1879 allowed for farmers in and around Hillsburgh to ship their produce outside of the immediate area, and potatoes became a popular cash crop (Town of Erin 2023). Other non-agricultural industries in the late nineteenth century included John Viner's furniture factory, a carriage and wagon shop that also served as the village blacksmith, a second wagon and carriage store established in 1884, and tannery. In addition, local women also wove fabric and carpets which were supplied to a tailor's shop (Town of Erin 2023). The Police Village of Hillsburgh incorporated in 1899 and the settlement received its first rural mail route in 1912. Prior to this, residents took turns traveling by foot or horse to Esquesing Township for the mail, which was left at How's General Store for collection. Main Street (Trafalgar Road) was paved in 1925 and resurfaced with asphalt in 1963 (Town of Erin 2023).

A 1937 topographic map depicts Hillsburgh as similar in appearance to the mid-to-late 19th century. The boundaries of the commercial district had not changed, there were still numerous mill ponds along the creek, the CVR tracks ran through the town, however the configuration of the main thoroughfares remained fundamentally the same (see Map 6). The predominate change

to the town's footprint is that there were several additional roads that had been added between 1877 and 1937, such as Station Street. A 1954 aerial photograph appears similar to the 1937 topographic map (see Map 7).

5.2.2 Site Specific History

The building at 21 Trafalgar Road was built in 1888 as Hillsburgh Baptist Church on the site of a previous church which was constructed in 1862. 21 Trafalgar Road is still operating as a Baptist church, and below is a history of the property from 1840 until the present day.

- 21 Trafalgar Road was originally part of Lot 23, Concession 8, in the Geographic Township of Erin.
- On April 3, 1840, the patent for all 200 acres of Lot 23 in Concession 8 was granted to Charles Cameron by the Crown (LRO 61, see Table 2).
- Shortly after, in June 1840, Charles Cameron sold the west half, consisting of 100 acres, to George Henshaw. On October 28, 1857, Henshaw registered Plan 95 with the province, and the subject property became Lot 8 in Plan 95, Hillsburgh (LRO 61).
 - George Henshaw was born in 1798 in Nova Scotia (Family Search 2023).
 - He married Ann Wheeler (1798 – 1881) on March 19, 1825, which was the first recorded wedding in Erin Township (see Figure 1 and Figure 2) The couple had at least six children (Family Search 2023, Town of Erin 2023).
 - Henshaw was Erin Township's first Reeve in 1842, and the Council Representative for the District of Wellington in 1842 – 1843, 1847 – 1849, and 1853 (Town of Erin 2023).
 - Henshaw died on May 17, 1880 (Family Search 2023).
- Leslie and Wheelock's 1861 *Map of Wellington County, Canada West* shows that the west half of Lot 23, Concession 8 belonged to George Henshaw, while the east half belonged to Elias Porter (see Map 4). Several small plots of land adjacent to the east side of Trafalgar Road have been developed and contain structures, including the subject property. The type of structure, along with its individual owner and purpose, have not been recorded.
- On July 29, 1862, George Henshaw sold Lot 8, which consisted of one-quarter acre, to the Trustees for the Regular Baptist Church of Hillsburgh.
 - The Baptist congregation in Hillsburgh was first organized around 1853, with George Henshaw serving as the clerk and Elder Picard as the first Reverend. (see Figure 3, Carmichael 2001).
 - Specifically, Carmichael noted "On the 12th day of October, 1853 a group of Christians met and formed themselves into a Regular Baptist Church. The following Sabbath those who sat down at the Lord's Table as members of the church were: Elder Pickard, Deacon John Rott and Mrs. Rott, Deacon Robert Rott and Mrs. Rott, John Viner, John B. Awrey and Mrs. Awrey, Margaret Rott, Jesse Smith, and the clerk, George Henshaw" (2001).
 - The first church was built in 1862 on land purchased from Henshaw; the present church is located on the same site as the original church.
 - A church shed was also built in 1862 (Carmichael 2001).
 - In 1872, the church membership consisted of around 104 people, which was the largest recorded membership in its history. A Sunday School was established for the congregation the same year (Carmichael 2001).

- **The extant church was either renovated or rebuilt in 1888 according to the datestone on the building's brick façade.** According to Carmichael, the frame of the first church was incorporated into the later structure, although no other corroboration was found (Carmichael 2001).
- According to Carmichael, "A tuning fork was first used to lead the singing and in 1888 a reed organ was purchased for \$105 and was used in services for over 65 years. Then it was replaced by a Hallman two-manual organ, and a year later, by a larger Hallman two manual electric with chimes" (2001).
- In 1891, a stone wall was constructed at the front of the property, along with handrails for the stairs and a carriage platform. The church shed was rebuilt in 1925, and then sold to the Town of Erin in 1949 (Carmichael 2001).
- There have been many Ministers for the Church throughout its long history. According to Carmichael, "Ministers of the church are in order of service as follows; Elder Picard, Elder Reid, Elder Bates, Elder Grant, Elder McFadyen, James Anderson, Pastor Cunningham, Rev. A. M. McFadyen, A. R. Best, M.P. Campbell, W. J. Waddell, Rev. E. J. Haines, Rev. R. W. Kelly, W. R. Burrell, C. W. Dewey, Rev. M. E. Siple, Rev. James MacCormack, John Wood, Rev. James Cross, Rev. H.P. Humphrey, Rev. J. E. Pettit, Wayman K. Roberts, Elmore Young, John Fullard, Raymond LeDrew, Ronald Harmer, Mr. Hunter, Donald Sinclair, Paul Burns, Paul Smith, Leonard O'Neil, Murray Ford, Benson Jones, Archie Goldie, Gordon Swan, Kenneth Hillmer, and Paul Boughton (2001).
- An 1877 historic atlas of Erin Township illustrates that the subject property was still located in one of Hillsburgh's commercial and/or more urban blocks on the east side of Trafalgar Road (see Map 5). A CVR spur had been built between 1861 and 1877 and was located directly to the east of the subject property, abutting its lot. Individual buildings within the block which contained the subject property are not marked, nor are their owners listed. The remainder of the concession lot, not part of Plan 95, belonged to an M. Henshaw.
- A 1937 topographic map indicates that the subject property was still located within Hillsburgh's main urban and commercial district, which was located on both sides of Trafalgar Road (see Map 6). Although the individual buildings are indicated on the topographic map, their owners are not listed and there is no indication that the building was being used as a church at that time. However, this could be due to a lack of space or the cartographer's choice, as land records indicate the structure was in use as a Baptist church at that time. The CVR spur was still located directly adjacent to the subject property, which also appeared in a 1954 aerial photograph (see Map 7). The aerial photograph is similar in appearance to the 1937 topographic map, and although the quality of the photograph is poor, a structure with a similar footprint to the extant building can be discerned within the subject property's boundaries.
- On August 18, 2010, the Trustees of Hillsburgh Baptist Church registered a religious organization transfer to the congregation of the church. The Hillsburgh Baptist Church remains the registered owner of the subject property.






**Table 2: Summary of Property Ownership at 21 Trafalgar Road
(LRO #61)**

Instrument #	Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
--	Patent	3 Apr 1840	The Crown	Charles Cameron	All 200 acres, Lot 23 Con 8
115	B&S	10 Jun 1840	Charles Cameron	George Henshaw	W ½ Lot 23, 100 ac
95	Plan	28 Oct 1857	George Henshaw	--	Henshaw's Survey, W ½ of Lot 23
20020	B&S	29 Jul 1862	George Henshaw and wife	Trustees for the Reg. Baptist Church of Hillsburgh	All ¼ acre Lot 8, Plan 95 (W ½ Lot 23)
M72799	Bylaw	2 Apr 1968	Corp. of Township of Erin	--	Zoning By-Law
682124	Transfer	13 Nov 1992	Trustees for the Reg. Baptist Church of Hillsburgh	Township of Erin	Part, \$1000
682125	Transfer	13 Nov 1992	Township of Erin	Trustees for the Reg. Baptist Church of Hillsburgh	Part as in 682124, \$60,000
61R6968	Plan Reference	7 Dec 1995	--	--	Part 3 & 8, as in 699233
766406	Transfer	21 Jan 1997	Trustees for the Reg. Baptist Church of Hillsburgh	Trustees for the Reg. Baptist Church of Hillsburgh	Part 8 in 61R6968
61R7420	Plan Reference	30 Jun 1997	--	--	Part 1 as in 766406
WC288386	Religious Org Transfer	18 Aug 2010	Trustees for Reg. Baptist Church of Hillsburgh	Hillsburgh Baptist Church	\$1






5.3 Context




- Located at 21 Trafalgar Road at the south end of the commercial core of the historic village of Hillsburgh.
 - The “core” comprises a residential portion between Queen and Jane Street and a commercial portion between Church and Station Street.
- The building is situated on the east side of Trafalgar Road. Jane Street and Trafalgar Road intersect on the west side of Trafalgar across from the subject property and Market Street is located to the south (Image 12).
- Roadway cross-section includes a sidewalk and sewer.
- The Trafalgar Road streetscape character can be described as follows:
 - For the purposes of this report, geographically, the Trafalgar Road streetscape includes Trafalgar Road from approximately Queen Street though Jane Street, running the length of the entire core of Historic Village of Hillsburgh, which is in keeping with the core as shown in historic mapping (Map 4–Map 7).
 - The core comprises a residential portion between Queen and Jane Street and a commercial portion between Church and Station Street.
 - Comprised of predominantly one to two-and-a-half storey buildings.
 - Primarily brick construction (most are red brick).
 - Modest setbacks along the street.
 - Many buildings share similar features including dichromatic brickwork and decorative woodwork.
 - Many of the buildings along Trafalgar Road streetscape date from the 19th century and early 20th century in a variety of styles. Table 3 lists a selection of the buildings based on the inventory provided by the Town including a brief description, year constructed and photos to support the description of the character of Trafalgar Road.

Table 3: Selection of 19th Century Buildings Along Trafalgar Road in Historic Village of Hillsburgh

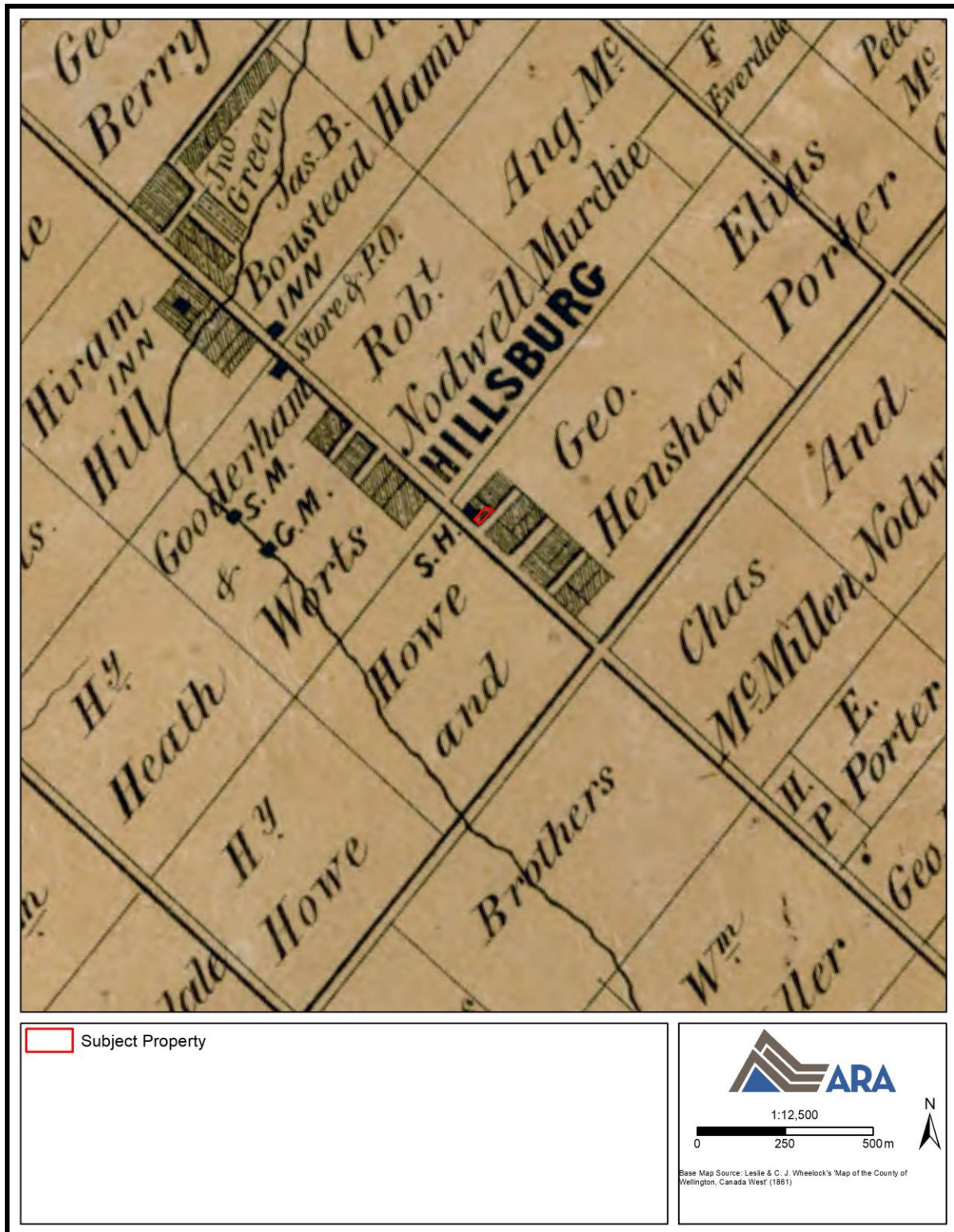
Address	Brief Description	Est. Year Constructed	Photo
21 Trafalgar Road	Church, gothic revival two-storey, dichromatic brickwork	1888	
23 Trafalgar Road	Residence, one-and-a-half storey	Circa 1890	
29 Trafalgar Road	Hillsburgh Feed mill (originally schoolhouse), brick, one-and-a-half storey	1864	
32 Trafalgar Road	Residence, one-storey, dichromatic brickwork	Unknown	
36 Trafalgar Road	Residence, one-and-a-half-storey, red brick	Circa 1880	

Address	Brief Description	Est. Year Constructed	Photo
58½ Trafalgar Rd	Residence, Stone mill	Unknown	
63 Main Street	Residence, red brick, dichromatic brickwork in quoining and hoodmoulds, wood brackets and bargeboard on porch,	1895	
68 Trafalgar Rd	Residence, gothic revival, red brick, dichromatic brickwork in quoining and hoodmoulds, bargeboard on porch and in gables	1892	
74 Trafalgar Road	Residence, gothic revival, red brick, dichromatic brickwork in quoining and hoodmoulds, bargeboard in gables	1879	
81 Trafalgar Road	Residence, Italianate, red brick construction with stone quoins and arched openings. Hip roof with carved paired wood brackets.	1882	

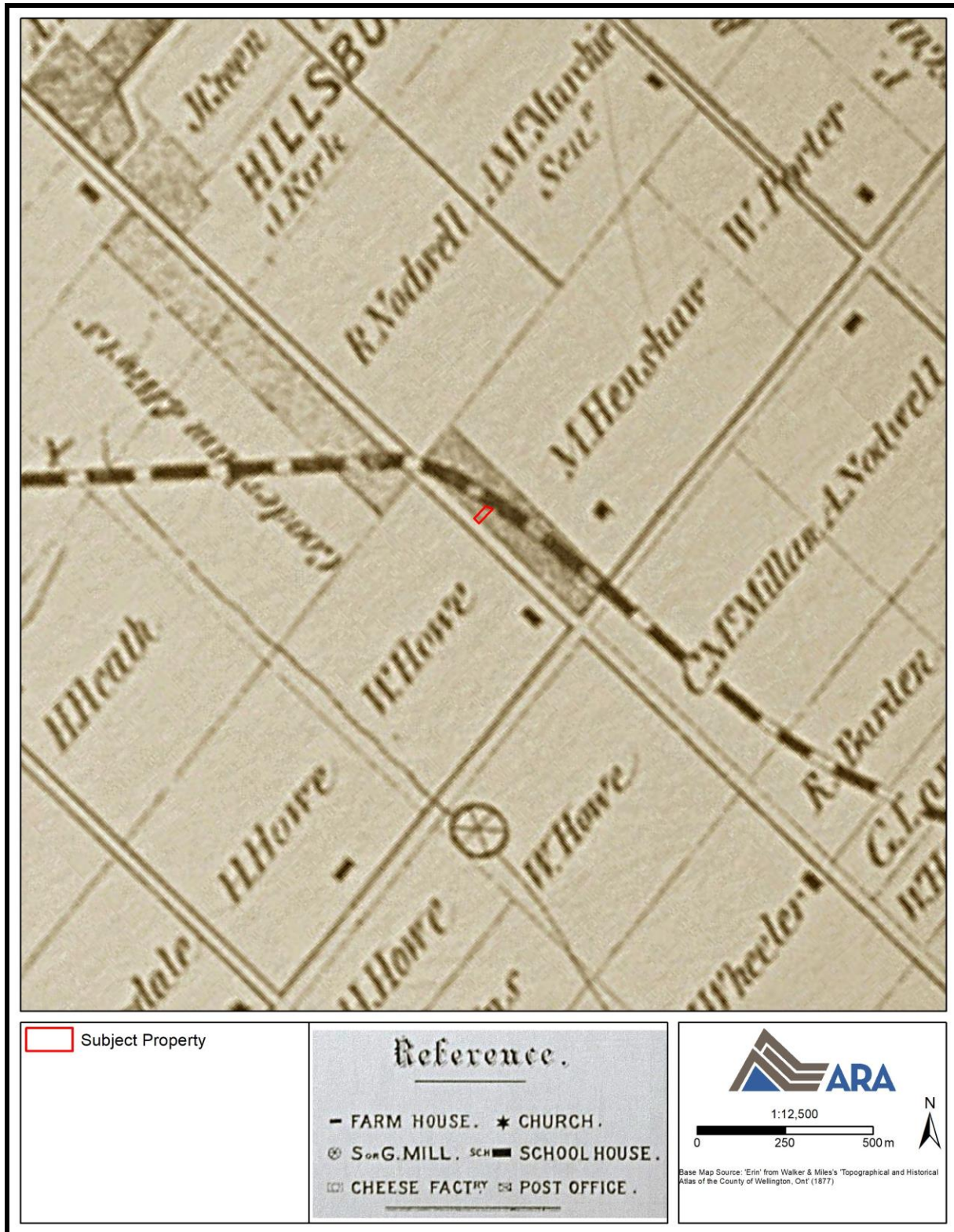
Address	Brief Description	Est. Year Constructed	Photo
83 Trafalgar Road	Church, gothic revival, one-and-a-half storeys, stone	1869	
90 Trafalgar Rd	Victorian – Red brick, yellow coining	1892	
92 Trafalgar Rd	Commercial – red brick	1887	
93 Trafalgar Road	Church, gothic revival, parged envelope, pointed arch openings.	1871	
96 Trafalgar Rd	Church, gothic revival, red brick, one-and-a-half storeys	Circa 1890	

Address	Brief Description	Est. Year Constructed	Photo
118 Trafalgar Rd	Residence, two-and-a-half storeys, stone construction	1907 and 1921	
120 Trafalgar Rd	Residence, Red-brick, two storey, stone hoodmoulds, decorative bargeboard on the porch, wood brackets	1891-1907	
132 Trafalgar Rd	Residence, Red-brick, two storey, stone hoodmoulds, decorative bargeboard on the porch, wood brackets	Between 1891 and 1907	

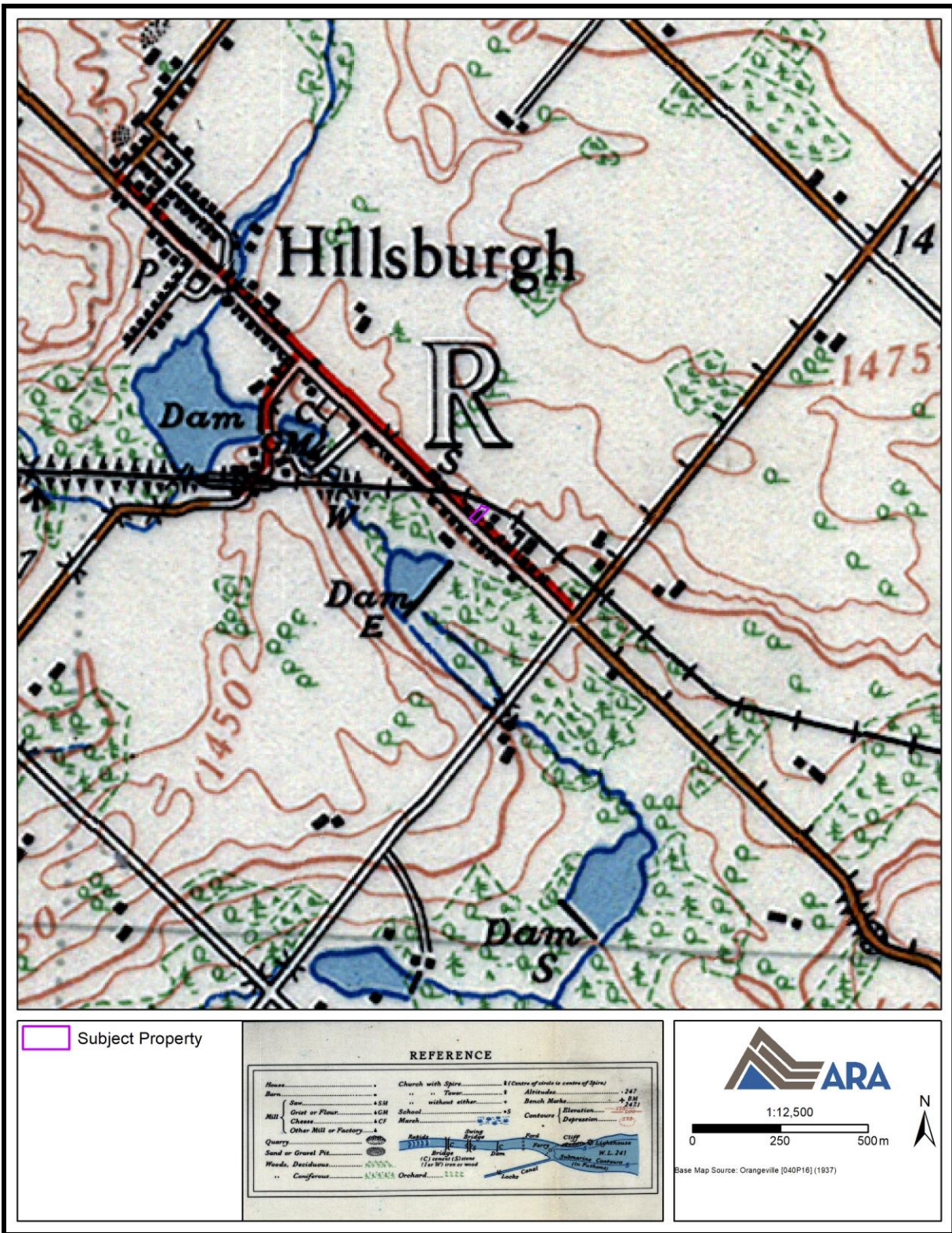
6.0 MAPS



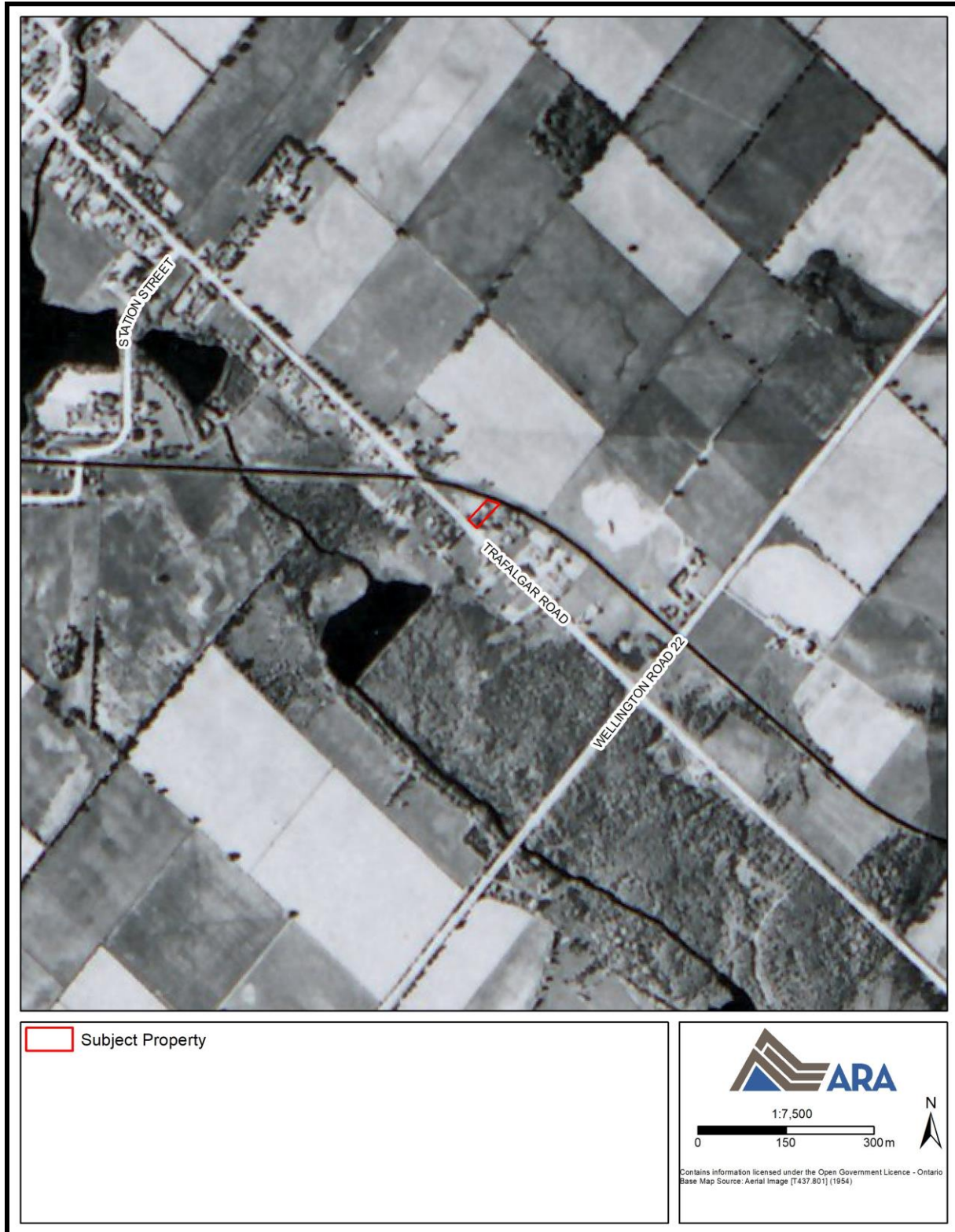
Map 4: Subject Property Shown on an 1861 Historic Map
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OHCMP 2018)



Map 5: Subject Property Shown on an 1877 Historic Map
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; McGill University 2001)



Map 6: Subject Property Shown on an Historic 1937 Topographic Map
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OCUL 2021)



Map 7: Subject Property Shown on an 1954 Aerial Photo
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Toronto 2021)

7.0 EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Using the information provided by the consultation, field survey and additional historical and contextual research, an evaluation of 21 Trafalgar Road according to O. Reg. 9/06, can be found below in Table 4.

Table 4: Evaluation of the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of 21 Trafalgar Road in Accordance with O. Reg. 9/06

Description	Criteria Met Yes/No	Value
The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative, or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	Yes	21 Trafalgar Road is a representative example of a place of worship built in a Gothic Revival architectural style. The two-storey, symmetrically balanced red brick building follows a rectangular plan and gable roof and is legible as a place of worship. The dichromatic brick work, comprised of red and buff brick, is expressed on the unique chalice ornament under the front gable, quoins, window and door treatments and around the date stone which reads: "Baptist Church A.D. 1888". Noticeable Gothic Revival architectural design features are the tall lancet windows and large pointed arch doorway which create a vertical emphasis. Specifically, the pointed arch door opening includes a trefoil detail and window tracery, also carried through to the lancet windows on the façade and side elevations, and both the window and door surrounds are comprised of alternating red and buff brick decorative voussoirs that resemble hood moulds and are finished with stone sills.
The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value	No	21 Trafalgar Road does not display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value. The materials and techniques used for its construction were common for their time.
The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	No	21 Trafalgar Road does not display a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community	Yes	21 Trafalgar Road is directly associated with the Baptist Church and congregation in Hillsburgh. The Baptist congregation in Hillsburgh was first organized around 1853 with George Henshaw serving as the clerk and Elder Picard as the first Reverend. 21 Trafalgar Road represents the location of the Baptist Church from 1862 until the present, however, accordingly to the date stone, the current building was constructed in 1888 and is believed to have incorporated the original frame structure. In 1891, a stone wall was constructed at the front of the property, along with handrails for the stairs and a carriage platform. The location and building have served the

Description	Criteria Met Yes/No	Value
		community of Hillsburgh as the Baptist Church for over 130 years.
The property has historical value or associative value because it yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture	No	21 Trafalgar Road does not have the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of its community. There is no evidence that this property would offer new knowledge or a greater understanding of particular aspects of the community's history.
The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	No	21 Trafalgar Road does not reflect the ideas of an architect, builder, designer, or theorist. Research indicates that the design of the residence did not generate key ideas in the field of architecture.
The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area	Yes	21 Trafalgar Road is important in supporting the 19 th century character of Trafalgar Road in the historic village of Hillsburgh. The streetscape is comprised of predominantly one to two-and-a-half storey residential and commercial buildings of primarily brick construction and with modest setbacks along the street. Furthermore, the stylistic similarities between several properties strengthens their contribution to the historic character of the atmosphere of the area including red brick construction with dichromatic brickwork, decorative woodwork. 21 Trafalgar Road contributes to the historic fabric of the streetscape and exhibits setback, massing and decorative details such as dichromatic brickwork consistent with the streetscape.
The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings	No	21 Trafalgar Road is not physically linked to its surroundings. There is no demonstrated material connection between the property and its surroundings. 21 Trafalgar Road is not functionally linked to its surroundings. The property's function is not dependant on its surroundings. 21 Trafalgar Road is not visually linked to its surroundings. Although the streetscape is a 19 th century streetscape that is not a significant visual link that would warrant consideration under this criterion.
The property has contextual value because it is a landmark	Yes	21 Trafalgar Road occupies a prominent space near the southern entrance to Hillsburgh's historic core. It is highly visible and legibility as a place of worship. The, located on a raised plateau and architectural details strengthen its prominence as a visual landmark and helps to demarcate the entrance to the historic core.

8.0 HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

An examination of the relationship between the heritage attributes and the cultural heritage value or interest outlined in Table 4 assisted with the development of the list of heritage attributes.

Table 5: Relationship of Heritage Attributes to Cultural Heritage Values

Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attribute
21 Trafalgar Road is a representative example of the Gothic Revival architectural style.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey Gothic Revival place of worship • Rectangular plan with symmetrical facade • Red brick coursed in a running bond with buff brick detailing • Front gable roof • Pointed arch door opening with a trefoil detail and window tracery • Lancet windows openings with tracery and stone sills • Dichromatic brickwork expressed in the chalice ornament, quoins, window and door treatments and around the date stone
21 Trafalgar Road is directly associated with the Baptist Church and congregation in Hillsburgh.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey Gothic Revival place of worship • Date stone which reads: "Baptist Church A.D. 1888" • Stone retaining wall added in 1891
21 Trafalgar Road is important in supporting the 19 th century character of Trafalgar Road in the historic village of Hillsburgh.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey Gothic Revival place of worship, including massing, setback, and decorative details
21 Trafalgar Road has contextual value because it is a landmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey Gothic Revival place of worship, including massing, setback and decorative details • Location and visibility along Trafalgar Road

9.0 STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

Introduction and Description of Property

21 Trafalgar Road is located near the historic core of the Village of Hillsburgh. It consists of a two-storey place of worship built in a Gothic Revival architectural style which was constructed in 1888.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

21 Trafalgar Road is a representative example of a place of worship built in a Gothic Revival architectural style. The two-storey, symmetrically balanced red brick building follows a rectangular plan and gable roof and is legible as a place of worship. The dichromatic brick work, comprised of red and buff brick, is expressed on the unique chalice ornament under the front gable, quoins, window and door treatments and around the date stone which reads: "Baptist Church A.D. 1888". Noticeable Gothic Revival architectural design features are the tall lancet windows and large pointed arch doorway which create a vertical emphasis. Specifically, the pointed arch door opening includes a trefoil detail and window tracery, also carried through to the

lancet windows on the façade and side elevations, and both the window and door surrounds are comprised of alternating red and buff brick decorative voussoirs that resemble hood moulds and are finished with stone sills.

21 Trafalgar Road is directly associated with the Baptist Church and congregation in Hillsburgh. The Baptist congregation in Hillsburgh was first organized around 1853 with George Henshaw serving as the clerk and Elder Picard as the first Reverend. 21 Trafalgar Road represents the location of the Baptist Church from 1862 until the present, however, accordingly to the date stone, the current building was constructed in 1888 and is believed to have incorporated the original frame structure. In 1891, a stone wall was constructed at the front of the property, along with handrails for the stairs and a carriage platform. The location and building have served the community of Hillsburgh as the Baptist Church for over 130 years.

21 Trafalgar Road is important in supporting the 19th century character of Trafalgar Road in the historic village of Hillsburgh. The streetscape is comprised of predominantly one to two-and-a-half storey residential and commercial buildings of primarily brick construction and with modest setbacks along the street. Furthermore, the stylistic similarities between several properties strengthens their contribution to the historic character of the atmosphere of the area including red brick construction with dichromatic brickwork, decorative woodwork. 21 Trafalgar Road contributes to the historic fabric of the streetscape and exhibits setback, massing and decorative details such as dichromatic brickwork consistent with the streetscape.

21 Trafalgar Road occupies a prominent space near the southern entrance to Hillsburgh's historic core. It is highly visible and legibility as a place of worship. The, located on a raised plateau and architectural details strengthen its prominence as a visual landmark and helps to demarcate the entrance to the historic core.

Cultural Heritage Attributes

21 Trafalgar Road is a representative example of a place of worship built in a Gothic Revival architectural style. **The property contains the following heritage attributes that reflects this value:**

- Two-storey Gothic Revival place of worship
- Rectangular plan with symmetrical facade
- Red brick coursed in a running bond with buff brick detailing
- Front gable roof
- Pointed arch door opening with a trefoil detail and window tracery
- Lancet windows openings with tracery and stone sills
- Dichromatic brickwork expressed in the chalice ornament, quoins, window and door treatments and a date stone which reads: "Baptist Church A.D. 1888".

21 Trafalgar Road has historical/associative value for its direct associated with the Baptist Church and congregation in Hillsburgh. **The property contains the following heritage attributes that reflect this value:**

- Two-storey Gothic Revival place of worship
- Date stone which reads: "Baptist Church A.D. 1888"
- Stone retaining wall added in 1891

21 Trafalgar Road is important in supporting the 19th century character of Trafalgar Road in the historic village of Hillsburgh **The property contains the following heritage attributes that reflect this value:**

- Two-storey Gothic Revival place of worship, including massing, setback, and decorative details

21 Trafalgar Road has contextual value because it is a landmark **The property contains the following heritage attributes that reflect this value:**

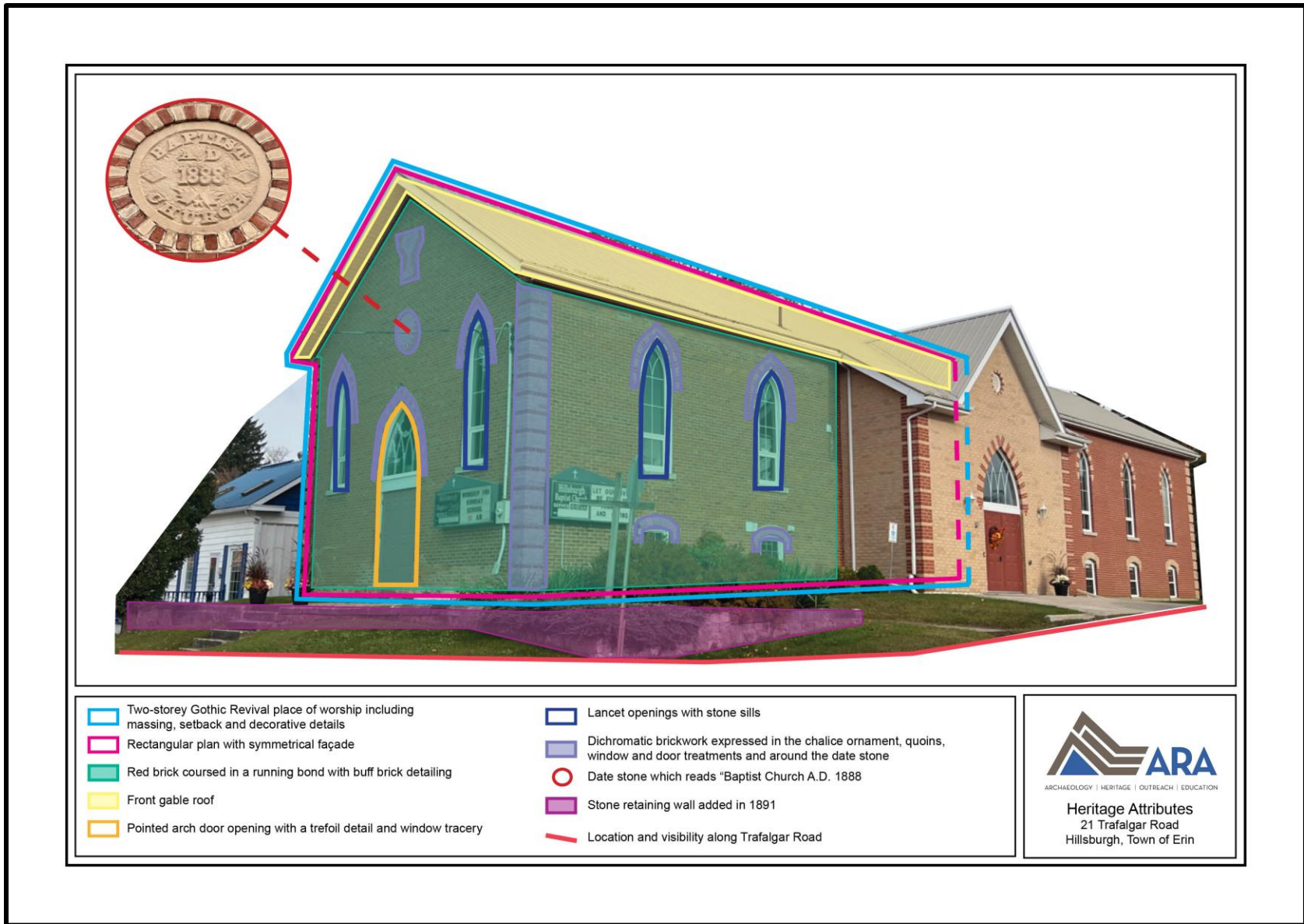
- Two-storey Gothic Revival place of worship, including massing, setback and decorative details
- Location and visibility along Trafalgar Road

The following are not heritage attributes:

- Rear newer portion
- Entrance on south elevation

10.0 MAP OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

The following figures display the heritage attributes as outlined above in Section 8.0.



Map 8: Map of Heritage Attributes of 21 Trafalgar Road

11.0 CONCLUSIONS

O. Reg. 9/06 of the *OHA* requires that to be designated, a property must meet at least two of the criteria. 21 Trafalgar Road meets four of the criteria for determining CHVI as outlined in *O. Reg. 9/06*, therefore it is worthy of designation under Part IV of the *OHA*.

The *Provincial Policy Statement* notes that CHVI is bestowed upon cultural heritage resources by communities (MMAH 2020). Accordingly, the system by which heritage is governed in this province places an emphasis on the decision-making of local municipalities in determining CHVI. It is hoped that the information presented in this report will be useful in those deliberations.

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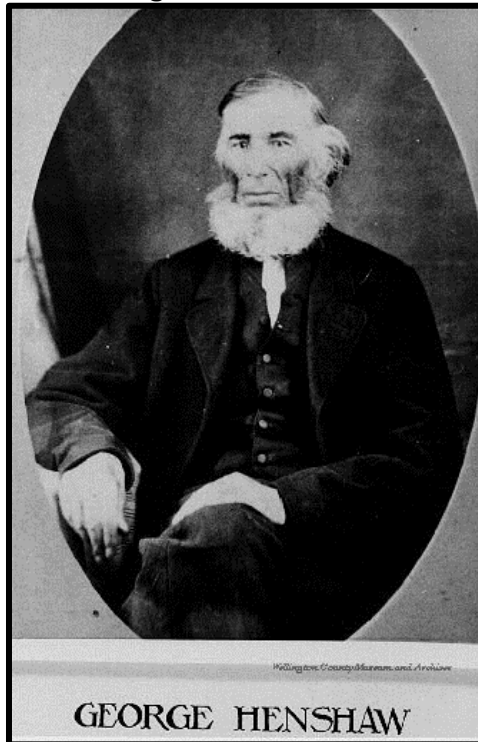
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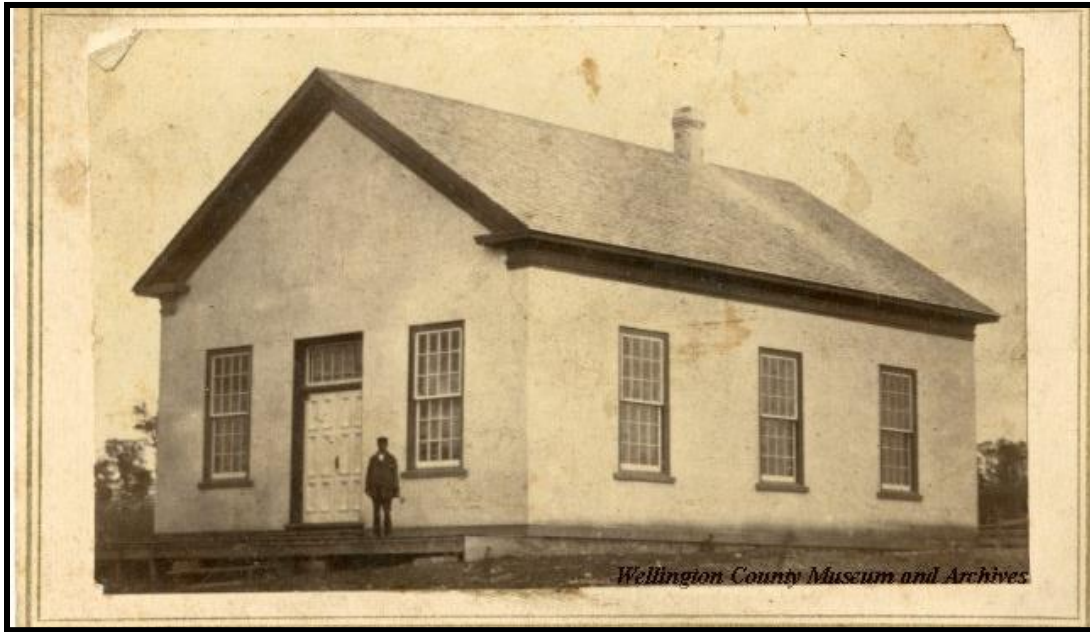
Appendix A: Figures and Historic Photos



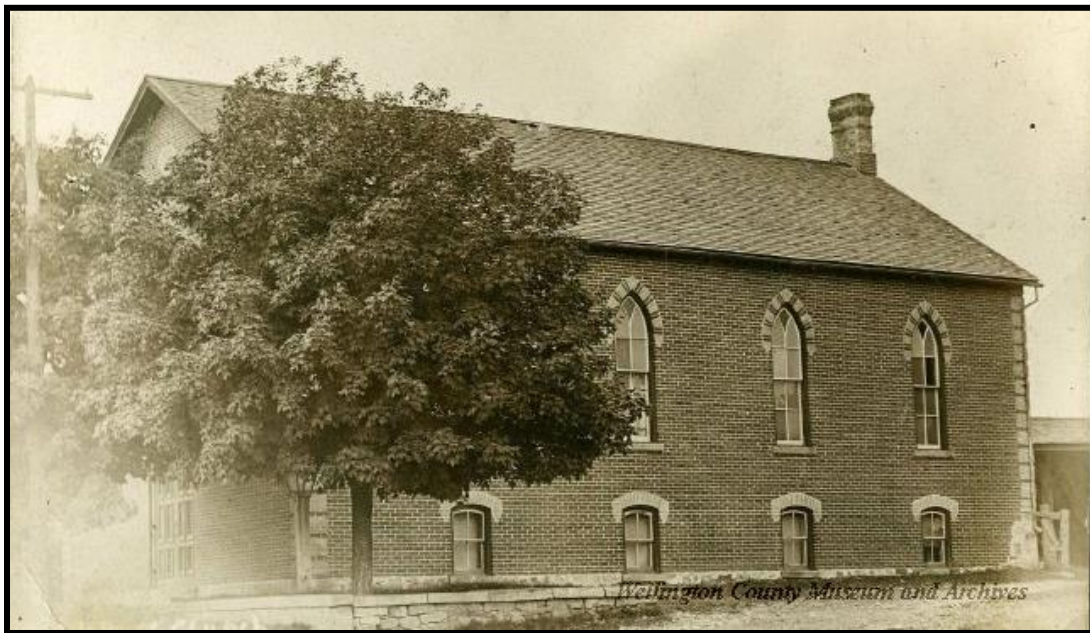
**Figure 1: Portrait of George Henshaw of Erin Township (1875b)
(WCMA 1875b)**



**Figure 2: Portrait of Anne Henshaw as an Elderly Woman
(WCMA 1875a)**



**Figure 3: Hillsburgh Baptist Church, 1870
(WCMA 1870)**



**Figure 4: View of Hillsburgh Baptist Church, 1910
(WCMA 1910a)**



**Figure 5: Parishioners at Entrance of Hillsburgh Baptist Church, 1910
(WCMA 1910b)**



**Figure 6: Hillsburgh Baptist Church Between 1930 and 1960
(WCMA 2000a)**



**Figure 7:Hillsburgh Baptist Church Between 1930 and 1960
(WCMA 2000b)**