

KING TOWNSHIP HERITAGE MAP



Schomberg grew around the land and activities of the Brown brothers, Pennsylvania Quakers, who arrived in the 1830's. Before long there was a mill, a bank, general stores, a tannery, a blacksmith shop, a wagon shop, two shoe shops serving the 1850 population of 100. The community was first named Brownsville but the coming of the post office in 1862 saw the name change to Schomberg in honour of the Duke of Schomberg. Prosperity continued with the 1902 arrival of the Aurora & Schomberg Railway terminus. First held in 1852, the annual agricultural fair takes place annually at the end of May.

Lloydtown today doesn't give the impression of its important role in Canada's early history. Jesse Lloyd, a Pennsylvania Quaker, and his 14 year old wife Phoebe Crossley, settled the area and started the first grist mill in 1826. Growth quickly followed and within several years the area included two churches, two cooperages, three hotels, three blacksmith shops, a tannery, several stores and more. Joining William Lyon Mackenzie, Jesse Lloyd organised and led others in the failed 1837 Upper Canada Rebellion in nearby York (Toronto). The Lloyd family cemetery and a statue dedicated to the rebels stand as a reminder of its past.



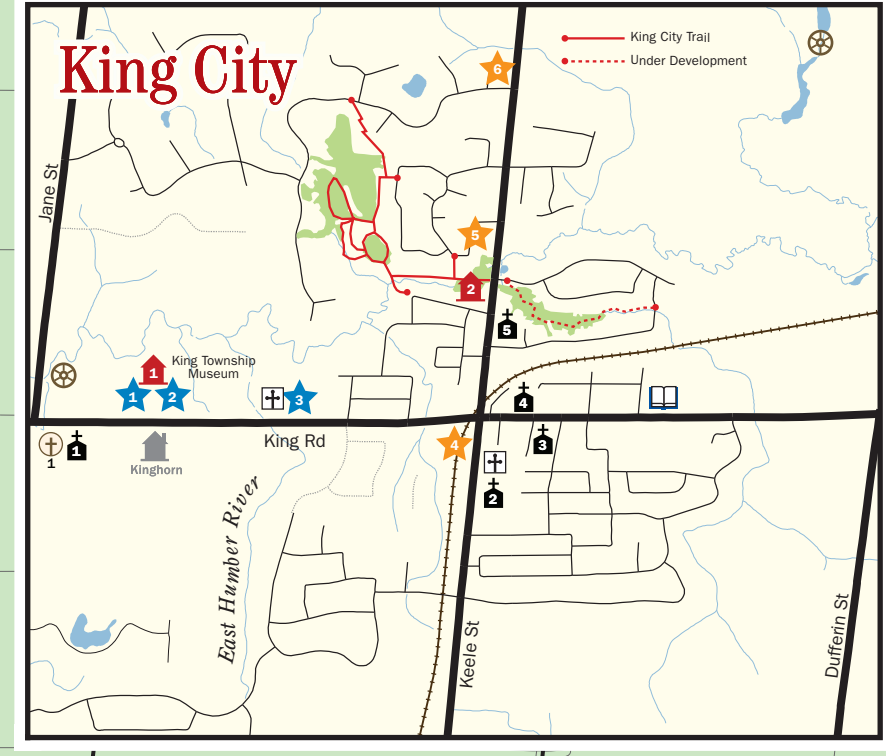
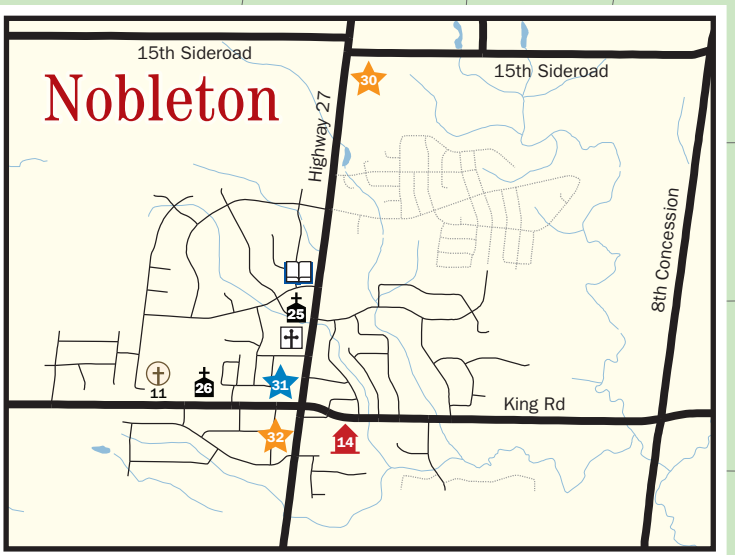
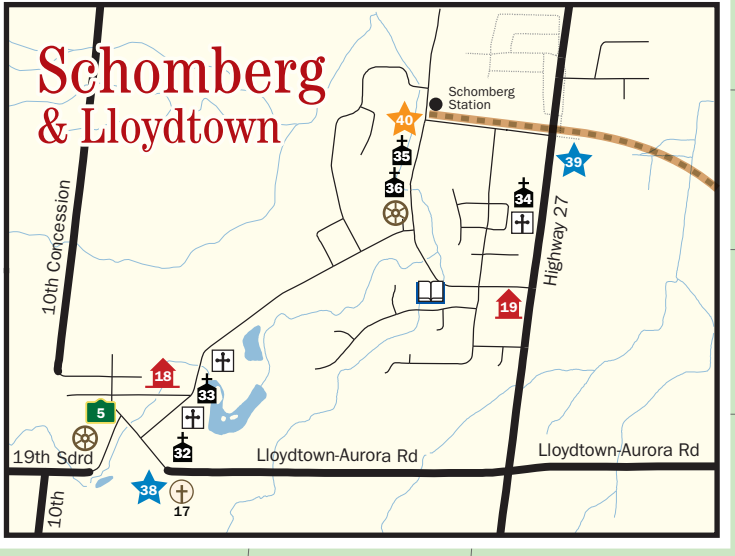
Nobleton is named for Joseph Noble, the first tavern keeper and an early settler at the crossroads of the 9th Concession and the 14th Sideroad. First settled in 1812 its strategic location between King City and Bolton and Kleinburg and Schomberg saw it quickly grow. Soon it included general stores, taverns and hotels, a post office, two churches, a Masonic Lodge, Orange Hall and all the amenities a booming community would be proud of. Noble's grandson, William Maxwell, became Lord Beaverbrook, a British statesman of renown. Strolling along King Road and Highway 27 one can discover some of the names, occupations and enterprises of the buildings' original owners.

- ★ Featured Heritage Site**
See reverse for photo and description
- ★ Designated Heritage Site**
See reverse for photo and description
- 📖 Public Library**
- 🏠 Vanished Village**
- ⊕ Saw or Grist Mill**
- ⊕ Cemetery (active)**
- ⊕ Pioneer Cemetery**
 - 1 Episcopal Old Methodist, c1848
 - 2 Secessionist Presbyterian, c1854
 - 3 St. Andrew's Presbyterian, c1834
 - 4 King Christian Church, c1851
 - 5 Proctor Family Cemetery, c1862
 - 6 St. Andrew's Presbyterian, c1834
 - 7 Wesleyan Old Methodist, c1852
 - 8 Secessionist Presbyterian, c1858
 - 9 Primitive Methodist, c1856
 - 10 St. Paul's Presbyterian, c1851
 - 11 Wesleyan Old Methodist, c1849
 - 12 Chamberlain Burying Ground, c1847
 - 13 St. Andrew's Presbyterian, c1883
 - 14 First King Baptist, c1839
 - 15 Primitive Methodist, c1868
 - 16 Old Presbyterian, c1866
 - 17 Wesleyan Methodist, c1834
- 🏛️ 19th Century Church**
 - 1 Episcopal Old Methodist, c1849
 - 2 Anglican, c1857
 - 3 Baptist, c1889
 - 4 Methodist Episcopal, c1871
 - 5 Disciple, c1851
 - 6 Secessionist Presbyterian, c1858
 - 7 Methodist, c1897
 - 8 Presbyterian, c1848
 - 9 First Methodist, c1856
 - 10 Methodist, c1891
 - 11 King Mission Sabbath, c1876
 - 12 Methodist, c1859
 - 13 Anglican, c1891
 - 14 Wesleyan Methodist, c1873
 - 15 King Christian, c1851
 - 16 Presbyterian, c1881
 - 17 Baptist, c1848
 - 18 Presbyterian, c1837
 - 19 Wesleyan Methodist, c1852
 - 20 Secessionist Presbyterian, c1858
 - 21 Primitive Methodist, c1856
 - 22 Methodist, c1865
 - 23 Methodist, c1862
 - 24 Presbyterian, c1851
 - 25 Anglican, c1889
 - 26 Methodist, c1896
 - 27 Roman Catholic, c1855
 - 28 Presbyterian, c1883
 - 29 Baptist, c1870
 - 30 Primitive Methodist, c1846
 - 31 Presbyterian, c1870
 - 32 Wesleyan Methodist, c1844
 - 33 Anglican, c1842
 - 34 Quaker, c1839
 - 35 Methodist, c1881
 - 36 Baptist, c1870

- 🏫 One Room Schoolhouse**
 - 1 S.S. 23, Kinghorn, c1861
 - 2 S.S. 2, Springhill, c1873
 - 3 S.S. 21, Temperanceville, c1857
 - 4 S.S. 22, Eversley, c1883
 - 5 S.S. 10, Snowball, c1854
 - 6 S.S. 9, Glenville, c1885
 - 7 S.S. 11, Kettleby, c1862
 - 8 S.S. 12, Blackburn, c1887
 - 9 S.S. 6, Jamieson, c1866
 - 10 S.S. 13, Pottageville, c1856
 - 11 S.S. 4, Strange, c1871
 - 12 S.S. 5, New Scotland, c1871
 - 13 S.S. 18, Linton, c1894
 - 14 S.S. 19, Nobleton, c1870
 - 15 S.S. 7, Tenth, c1846
 - 16 S.S. 16, Crawford, c1860
 - 17 S.S. 17, Deacon, c1898
 - 18 S.S. 15, Lloydtown, c1863
 - 19 S.S. 14, Schomberg, c1867
- 🏡 Historic Plaque**
 - 1 Kettleby
 - 2 The Dutch Settlement of Holland Marsh
 - 3 The Toronto Carrying Place, 1615-1793
 - 4 Saint Mary's, Nobleton, 1855
 - 5 Lloydtown

- 🏠 Hammetown** took its name from the sound of the blacksmith's work on his anvil. First settled in the mid 1800's it was also once the site of a post office, carpenter's shop, shoemaker, a one room school house and two churches. The gravestones of the two nearby pioneer cemeteries list the names of many of the earliest residents.

Strange, first known as Williamstown, got its start in 1841 with the building of a general store. This brought enough growth that in 1880, Dr. Frederick William Strange, the local MP, was successful in having a post office built (its second, following the closing of the first in 1854). Williamstown thus took the name Strange. The original stores, post office, school, house, blacksmith shop and Methodist Church are long gone but the remaining Presbyterian Church, two graveyards and a newer schoolhouse remind us of its past.



The Oak Ridges Moraine covers over 70% of King. This irregular glacial ridge of sandy hills, bays and kettle lakes acts as a recharge for groundwater, and is the headwaters of streams flowing both north and south. It had the single greatest environmental influence on the settlement of King.



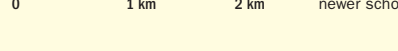
The Toronto Carrying Place, also known as the Humber Portage, was used by natives, explorers and traders, including Etienne Brulé and Sieur de La Salle. For hundreds of years it was the route between Lake Ontario and the Holland River flowing into Lake Simcoe. In September 1793 John Graves Simcoe, the first lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, followed the trail up the Humber River to its Holland Marsh northern terminus on his way to Georgian Bay. Using an alternative native trail further to the east on his return led to its selection as a major military land route, the future Yonge Street.

Once thought of as nothing more than a swamp of snakes and muskrats the Holland Marsh, named for Major J.S. Holland, was first drained in 1927 and its 2,830 hectares is now considered some of the best farmland in Ontario.

King City land grants date back to 1797. The original hamlet of Springhill, named for its many springs, benefited from the coming of the railway and a station in 1853. This stimulated its growth into a thriving village of 120. Named King in the late 1880's by J.W. Crossley, the local Reeve, the village boasted many fine residences, hotels, inns and stores, a number of which survive to this day. Lining and surrounding the crossroads of Keele Street and King Road (once the 4th Concession and the 14th Sideroad) these sites still serve residents and visitors alike, much as they have for over 150 years. Several buildings tell their story through their proudly displayed heritage plaques.

Ansnoorveldt, Dutch for "Ann Snor's Field" was named for the wife of John Snor, the local Netherlands Immigrant Foundation representative.

Township Firsts
Post Office 1831
Telegraph 1872
Telephone 1889



Step Out and Discover KING'S HISTORY & HERITAGE

Native peoples, French explorers, Quakers, United Empire Loyalists, British soldiers, Rebels, Dutch farmers.

Passing through, or putting down stakes, they all left their mark on King Township.

Get up close to where they lived and died, laughed and cried, learned and prayed, worked and played.



Please respect the privacy and rights of those whose property & buildings are highlighted on this heritage map and photo gallery. Do not trespass on private property. Thank you.

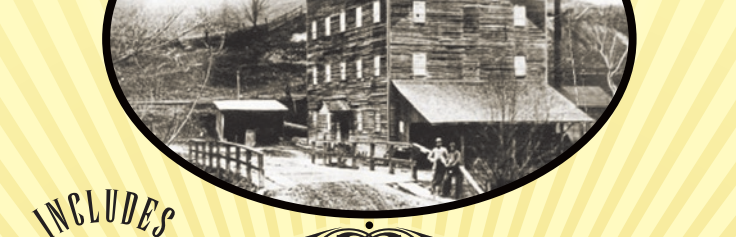
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Township of King Heritage Committee

KING TOWNSHIP HISTORY & HERITAGE



INCLUDES
KING HERITAGE SITES
MAP & PHOTO GALLERY



Kettleby was once one of the busiest locations in the township. In 1842 when Captain Septimus Tyrwhitt bought 46 acres the area's growth really started. Tyrwhitt built a huge flour mill, a woolen mill, an oatmeal mill, a cooperage and a distillery. An officer in the British Militia Garrison in York during the 1837 Rebellion, Tyrwhitt named the community after his aristocratic family's ancestral home of Kettleby in Lincolnshire, England. Kettleby proudly boasted several hotels, shoemakers, blacksmiths, a dressmaker, a milliner, a weaver and a tailor. There was also a general store, wagon maker, farm implement factory and a Temperance Hall with the largest membership in Ontario. Nestled in a valley, Kettleby's many 19th century homes line the winding, narrow road that crosses a single lane bridge over the Kettleby Creek.

The Schomberg and Aurora Railway, affectionately known as the "Annie Rooney", opened in 1902 as a spur of the Toronto to Newmarket railway. Starting at a station on the west side of Yonge Street in Oak Ridges it snaked its way over the hills with stops at two other stations until its terminus at Schomberg. It proved a boon to the residents, merchants and farmers, but local industries and services struggled to survive in the face of increased competition from products coming from Toronto. The railway itself lost out to the advantages offered by trucking and closed in 1927 after only 25 years in operation. Traces of the railway bed are still visible over much of its former route. Several portions became the base of new roads, notably King Hills Lane south of Kettleby and Dr. Kay Drive in Schomberg.

Eversley at one time included a number of stores, a post office, a sawmill and a blacksmith shop. It still retains its schoolhouse and a church. It was the 1878 cheese factory that drew farmers from all over to sell their milk for the production of cheese and butter. The earliest settlers arrived in the 1830's. It's believed the name Eversley came from a village in Hampshire, England.

Laskay originally went by the nickname of Bulltown but it was 1832 settler Joseph Baldwin who named it after his home town of Loskie in England. Baldwin's gristmill on the Humber River, together with his woolen mills, attracted farmers from all over the surrounding area. His land, on the east side, and Senator David Reesor's land, on the west side, were subdivided into village lots in the 1850's. By the late 1800's all the mills either burnt to the ground or were washed away by floods. Along Weston Road and tucked into the small side streets remain many of the homes and buildings that recall another time.



KING HERITAGE

MAP & PHOTO GALLERY

DEFINING the character of our community today – *what we are* – can include *what we were*. This brochure, a map and photo gallery, is both a snapshot of what once was and what still is. We hope you find the map a worthy tool for viewing the past and present of King Township's heritage and history, and a means of charting its past settlement. The gallery is but a cross section of the more than 500 buildings and properties in King considered to be of heritage value, including all those designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. A variety of architectural styles, building types and properties of an historical note are represented. Each building or property highlighted in the photo gallery tells the reader a little something of its uniqueness, history, one-time owner or a special event associated with it.

A Brief History of King Township

FOR CENTURIES the First Nations lived in and traveled through the area that became the Township of King. They used the Toronto Carrying Place Trail, a major route along the Humber and Holland Rivers between Lake Ontario and Lake Simcoe. Later, French explorers and fur traders also used the trail. In the Toronto Purchase of 1788 the British crown purchased from the Mississaugas 101,528 hectares of lands north of Lake Ontario which formed the future York County.

The township was surveyed in 1800 under John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada (now southern Ontario). Named King Township by Simcoe in honour of Major John King, English Under-Secretary of State, the area remained sparsely settled until the building of roads in the 1820's improved travel. Many of the earliest land grants of 200 acre lots were to Quakers from Pennsylvania and other United Empire Loyalists. Settlement first started along Yonge Street then pushed west where mills were built along the fast flowing streams of the Oak Ridges Moraine. As settlements grew, the services and trades people they required quickly followed, including blacksmiths, coopers, cordwainers, as well as general stores, hotels, inns, taverns, churches and schools. The population of 20 residents in 1800 grew to 160 in 1809, 394 in 1823, 5,574 by 1850 and by the 1871 census there were 7,482 residents.



What is Heritage King? The Ontario Heritage Act provides a framework within which municipalities can ensure the conservation of properties of cultural heritage value or interest. It also encourages citizen participation in local heritage conservation. The council of a municipality is authorized to establish, by by-law, a municipal heritage committee made up of five or more people. The function of the committee is to advise council on local heritage matters and to assist the council in carrying out its heritage conservation program. Heritage King, formerly King Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC), was established in 1982 and consists of between 5 and 11 people including a member of Council. The committee is made up of volunteers with various expertise in heritage and community matters.

What does Heritage King do? King Township's cultural heritage is an important part of what makes our community unique. Its identity and character are rooted in our rich and diverse heritage. Heritage enhances our quality of life and sense of place. Our heritage enriches us, inspires us, enlightens and guides us in our growth and development. Our inheritance of architecture, cultural and natural landscapes is an irreplaceable asset and resource. Heritage King's role towards this includes providing advice to Council regarding designation of properties and districts under the Ontario Heritage Act, providing advice to municipal staff and owners on conservation of heritage features, maintaining an inventory list of properties considered to be of heritage value, promoting heritage awareness and conservation within the community, liaising with other heritage organizations of the community and providing for public recognition of properties of heritage value.

What is a Heritage Property? A heritage property is a building, structure, streetscape or natural landscape of historical, architectural or cultural value. Some heritage properties in King Township are designated under the Ontario Heritage Act and display a distinctive bronze plaque. Others carry the less formal Shingle Plaque, a cream coloured plaque that generally displays the name of the original owner, that owner's profession and the year it was built. Over 90 heritage properties in King Township carry the Shingle Plaque.



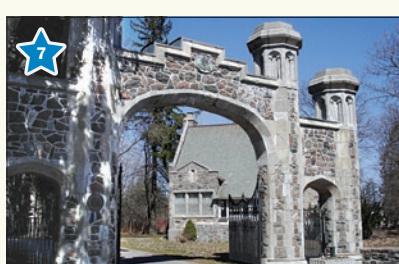
2920 King Rd.
Believed to be the oldest surviving railway station in Canada the King Station was built in 1852 and served Springhill on the Northern Railway. Moved in 1936 it was relocated in 1989 to the Museum site. It includes a vertical board and batten exterior, decorative and functional barge boards and roof overhang supports, arched windows and doors. While the interior flooring and walls are tongue and groove pine, the walls are patterned and ornately laid to compliment massive arches and interior trim. Designated in 1990.



2580 King Rd.
The King City Cemetery Dead House, built circa 1889, served as the temporary resting place for the dear departed during those winter months when the frozen ground did not permit grave digging. Construction is of buff bricks and mortar which appear to be from local resources. The interior layout includes sleeves for caskets and chimney holes for later caretaker occupancy. These octagonal shaped cemetery buildings existed only in communities that bordered Yonge Street north of Toronto. Designated in 2001. Cemetery designated in 2006.



12988 Keele St.
A welcome sight to many a weary traveller, Hogan's Inn was one of the more popular inns in Springhill. Built by Isaac Dennis about 1855 it included stables on the left, above which was a dancehall. Dennis gave the inn to his daughter Patricia and her husband John Hogan as a wedding gift. There they remained as popular hosts until 1901; almost 50 years. The inn served the community as a meeting place and records show that some meetings were quite lively, perhaps as it was licensed.



10 Kingcross Dr.
Moving up from Vaughan, 49 year old Aaron Gordon and his wife Ann were the first to live in this home built in 1890. Its 1 1/2 storey and L-shaped layout are based on the 1864 Canada Farm Plan. Steep gables over the square projecting bays on the south and east sides, narrow windows, including the rounded arch window in the small front gable, topped off with the rear brick chimney prove pleasing to the eye. Additions from 1939 are fully supportive of the original style.



13990 Dufferin St.
Now the grounds of Seneca College, King Campus, this land was once part of the Pellatt estate then later that of the Eaton family (see Map site 7 and 9). Believed to be designed by architect E.J. Lennox the barn was built in the early 1920's. A prominent and well known building in the local community it's construction is notable for the alternating layers of brickwork, the quins lending both strength and décor, and the long horizontal row of four over four windows. Faithfully restored in 2006.



13456 Dufferin St.
Eversley Presbyterian Church served the religious needs of the community for 110 years. Built in 1848 the stone construction is representative of the Scottish influence of the area and the common use of fieldstone as building material. Its first minister, Reverend John Tawse, also the local school teacher, served the congregation from 1837 until 1860. He was followed by Dr. James Carmichael who remained for 50 years until 1910. Henry Frost, originator of Ontario school music education, is buried in the adjacent cemetery. Designated in 1984.



765 15th Sideroad
A one time store, the fieldstone building on the east side was built by Scottish immigrant Archibald Thompson as his home in 1820 on his 1797 crown land grant. Built in the Regency Style, the 1 1/2 storey rectangular plan displays a gable roof with symmetrical brick chimneys and a centre door with rectangular transoms. Running the length of the front facade, a bellicast covered veranda with open treillage supports, frames stoned brick window openings, and red sided arches.



1344 Concession 17
This red brick building was the third of four that served as the local one room schoolhouse for Snowball. In 1866 S.S. No. 10, Snowball, replaced the previous frame structure on the same site which itself replaced an 1820 building at the southwest corner of Dufferin St. and Concession 17. Closed in 1958 it opened again in 1967 where it served until 1971 as a third classroom to the newer school built to the west. It was the setting of many of the community's social activities during its almost 100 years as a school.



190 Glenville Rd.
A representative example of the many small frame churches of the time the Glenville Methodist Church was built circa 1859 to serve this once thriving mill-village. Part of the Kettleby circuit the minister also provided services in Kettleby, Portageville and Snowball until it closed in 1952. It reminds us of the importance of the local Methodist movement to the religious life of rural Ontario. In 1925 the Methodist Church joined with the Presbyterian Church to form the United Church of Canada. Designated in 1983.



17900 Dufferin St.
Simplicity, symmetry, and solidity, the elements of the Georgian Style, are unmistakable in this building. Eleven years after buying 100 acres, John Sharp, a shoemaker, built his home in 1840 and lived there for over 45 years. The 2 storey rectangular plan displays a gable roof, 3 bays on each storey and a 2nd storey walkout supported by slender wooden columns over the centre bay. Sidelights and an elliptical transom decorating the front door and 2 brick chimneys finish off this sturdy home.



16890 Jane St.
This land was originally a Crown Reserve turned over to King's College (later the University of Toronto) in 1828. William Mason built his frame home shortly after buying the land in 1851 from King's College. It was the centre for many of the King Christian Church social activities (see Map site 1 and 18) and the very popular once a year strawberry festivals. A brass band would entertain up to 600 people enjoying supper on the spacious grounds. Recent additions may be seen to the rear.



16230 Jane St.
David White moved here from Vaughan in 1878 and had this fine home built in 1890. White's prosperity as a farmer is evident in this Georgian Style building with Neo-Classical elements. The layout and simplicity of the 2 storey rectangular plan with 3 bays on both levels is embellished by a gable roof with returned eaves and a centre front door with a rectangular transom and sidelights. Many additions over the next 100 years continue to be in keeping with the original style.

17065 Weston Rd.
It was 24 years of farming his 50 acres before 64 year old William E. Fox had this home built in 1895. He, his wife Harriett, their 7 children and a hired hand lived in this undemanding yet simply graceful bricked Gothic Revival house. The 1 1/2 storey is covered with a steeply gabled roof adorned with 2 elaborate brick chimneys and a central front gable with bargeboard over a half-round arched bay. A covered veranda supported by four narrow wooden columns also bears intricate bargeboard.



16576 Weston Rd.
This Ontario Vernacular building did not start off as a residence. Note its angled layout relative to the roadway? This almost always is a giveaway to its origins as a railway building. Built by the Schomberg and Aurora Railway Company (see map inset) in 1905 it became a transformer station in 1916 when the rail line that ran alongside it was electrified. Its unpretentious design is noted by its rectangular plan, three bays with stone sills and lintels and the brick pilasters on the front facade.



4775 Loydtown-Aurora Rd.
Portageville Church dates back to the early 1880's as part of the Methodist congregation in the Kettleby circuit. Its first minister, Reverend Addison, would have had a junior minister stationed in Portageville. In 1925 it became the Portageville United Church and then closed in 1966 when its members moved to a new church close to Kettleby. Its simple frame construction still recalls a simpler lifestyle and does not display the importance it once had in the community. Today it is a private residence.



80 Burrows Rd.
In 1937 a remarkable woman built a home from the materials her property provided, without cutting down trees. Blair Acton Burrows, an avid sportsman who golfed, skied, skated and was one of the first women in Toronto to drive a car, spent a year researching and travelling the world to investigate the merits of building with earth. Her *Pisé de Terre*, "rammed earth" home was made by ramming sandy earth into forms called shutters until it becomes hard thus creating 2 foot thick, rot-free, walls.



13620 Weston Rd.
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in the vanished village of Strange replaced an earlier 1837 log church. Built in 1860, the construction of local field stone is typical of the craftsmanship of the mostly Scottish stonemasons in the township. Dr. James Carmichael, who also served in Eversley, (see Map site 10) ministered for 50 years from 1860 until 1910. The adjacent cemetery contains the burial sites of many of the earliest residents of Strange. The property is now a private residence.



12655 Weston Rd.
The Laskay Tavern was a popular spot for the workers of the nearby sawmill, grist mill, woollen mill and the prosperous community. Joseph Baldwin had the tavern built on this, his 100 acre property, in 1845. His son Henry, postmaster for twenty years, ran the general store to the right (now in Black Creek Pioneer Village) while a dressmaking and millinery business were run next to it by Henry's wife and her sister.



14825 Concession 8
Lot 18 was purchased by Mary McEachern in 1893. A widow, she had the front part of this building built as her home in 1900. By the following year it was sold to Emmanuel Wood, a notable local blacksmith. Still discernible is the original 1 1/2 storey rectangular plan distinguished by a covered veranda supported by wooden columns running the length of the front facade of 3 bays. A central brick chimney, offset left, stands out from the steep gable and the east and south additions built in 1994.

17375 Highway 27
Originally from England, Charles Fry a prosperous farmer, was 84 years old when he built his exceptional retirement home in 1898. The red brick 1 1/2 storey rectangular plan is adorned with decorative yellow brick quins, an elaborate string course and segmented arches over the windows. Supported by wooden columns, the front covered veranda displays decorative treillage while multiple gables and eaves are festooned with intricate bargeboard. The owners recently received a King Heritage Conservation Award.



6012 King Rd.
The distinctive and imposing 1884 home of the Hambly family, a mixture of Tuscan Villa and Victorian Gothic design, is an important landmark in Nobleton and the Township of King. Its architectural features include the exterior polychromatic brickwork, tower, veranda, door, decorative ironwork, bargeboards, finials, urns and windows. The original interior door and window architraves, arches, stairway, wainscoting and plaster are all well preserved to this day. Designated in 1982.



12926 Highway 27
Site of many businesses including a Scottish newspaper and the Nobleton Press, this building got its start as an apary. Built in 1836 as the Colony Honey House, it is typical of sturdy, practical trade buildings of the period. Its block, 2 storey construction displays simple, unadorned windows and doors on both levels. From the large second-level door, the honey was transported down a ramp to waiting trucks, for delivery throughout the area.



13610 Concession 10
In use as a mission church since its first 11:00 AM mass on Sunday, September 23, 1855, St. Mary's is not only the first Roman Catholic church but also the oldest house of worship still in continuous use in King Township. Originally a frame structure it was bricked at the end of the 1800's. It served the numerous Irish émigrés who settled in the area following the potato famine of 1847, many of whom are buried in the adjacent cemetery.



7400 17th Sideroad
Scottish immigrants, the McCallum brothers Duncan, Dugald and Donald, held farm land throughout King Township. This parcel of Lots 21 and 22 Concession 10 passed from Dugald to Duncan and in 1884 to Dugald's son, also named Duncan. He had his home, proudly boasting his success as a farmer, built in 1920 when he was 72 years old. The 2 storey, square plan displays a truncated pyramidal roof with wrought iron crusting, and a centre front door with arched transom and sidelights.



8395 17th Sideroad
With portions built in 1865, 1885 and possibly earlier, by John Watson a Scottish farmer, this is a handsome example of an Ontario Vernacular home. Its 1 1/2 storey red brick construction, sitting on a fieldstone foundation, is highlighted by decorative yellow brick quins, stringcourses and arches over all the bays. The roofline includes a steep front gable with intricate bargeboard and returned eaves. Thomas Swinarton, an earlier owner of the land, was a member of the Ontario Legislature at Confederation.



7875 19th Sideroad
Originally from Nova Scotia, William Deacon, owned and farmed several land parcels including this 100 acres of Lot 32 purchased in 1856. Built in 1898, S.S. No. 17, known as the Deacon School House, replaced an earlier building dating before 1860. Local teacher Nelson Lloyd taught here for 13 years in the late 1800's. The bell tower which was used to call children to class, still sits atop the roof. In 1987 the owner was presented with a King Heritage Conservation Award for the care taken to conserve the building.

17000 Concession 11
The Sloan family has held this land since 1848 when purchased by ancestor Andrew Sloan of Armanagh, Ireland. He sold it in 1855 for \$1,200 to his son Andrew who had this home built in 1880. A classic example of an L-shaped plan Ontario Vernacular home, the red brick construction is highlighted by yellow brick decorative quins, arches above window openings and a bell-cast roofed veranda supported by slender wood columns with treillage. Note the rose window above the front entrance.

6600 19th Sideroad
In 1834 Jennie a servant girl in the Lloyd family died suddenly and Jesse Lloyd was obliged to plan for a burying ground. His wife, Phoebe, lies here with 20 other Lloyd descendants. The 275 burials and 138 gravestones represent a cross section of the Loydtown population, including some of its prominent families. The marker for Robert McKeel shows a female figure in the foreground about to be touched by a winged figure carrying a scythe (*Father Time about to seize her?*). Designated in 1999.

17225 Highway 27
William J. Sproule erected the Sproule Homestead in 1865 on the lot he purchased in 1803. The Sproule family was widely known and their former home was an easily recognizable landmark in the area. Designed by Sproule's son, Newton and grandson, William, the two storey building features Georgian, Gothic Revival and Neo-Classical architectural additions. Built of red and yellow brick, pine and stone, a veranda runs along three sides. Four generations of the Sproules lived in the house. Designated in 1993.

357 Main Street
From the mid 1800's until the late 1920's Schomberg was a thriving agricultural trading centre. Farmers brought their produce to the local market, grist mill and this feed mill where wagons lined the main street. Built in 1870 on land purchased in 1859 by local harness maker Anderson Regard the Schomberg and Ontario Mills prospered with the coming of the railroad in 1902. By 1927 the advantage of trucking goods straight to market saw this once bustling site take on a much slower pace.

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6600 19th Sideroad
In 1834 Jennie a servant girl in the Lloyd family died suddenly and Jesse Lloyd was obliged to plan for a burying ground. His wife, Phoebe, lies here with 20 other Lloyd descendants. The 275 burials and 138 gravestones represent a cross section of the Loydtown population, including some of its prominent families. The marker for Robert McKeel shows a female figure in the foreground about to be touched by a winged figure carrying a scythe (*Father Time about to seize her?*). Designated in 1999.

17225 Highway 27
William J. Sproule erected the Sproule Homestead in 1865 on the lot he purchased in 1803. The Sproule family was widely known and their former home was an easily recognizable landmark in the area. Designed by Sproule's son, Newton and grandson, William, the two storey building features Georgian, Gothic Revival and Neo-Classical architectural additions. Built of red and yellow brick, pine and stone, a veranda runs along three sides. Four generations of the Sproules lived in the house. Designated in 1993.

357 Main Street
From the mid 1800's until the late 1920's Schomberg was a thriving agricultural trading centre. Farmers brought their produce to the local market, grist mill and this feed mill where wagons lined the main street. Built in 1870 on land purchased in 1859 by local harness maker Anderson Regard the Schomberg and Ontario Mills prospered with the coming of the railroad in 1902. By 1927 the advantage of trucking goods straight to market saw this once bustling site take on a much slower pace.