

# KING TOWNSHIP HERITAGE MAP



**Schomberg** grew around the land and activities of the Brown brothers, Pennsylvania Quakers, who arrived in the 1830s. 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 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.

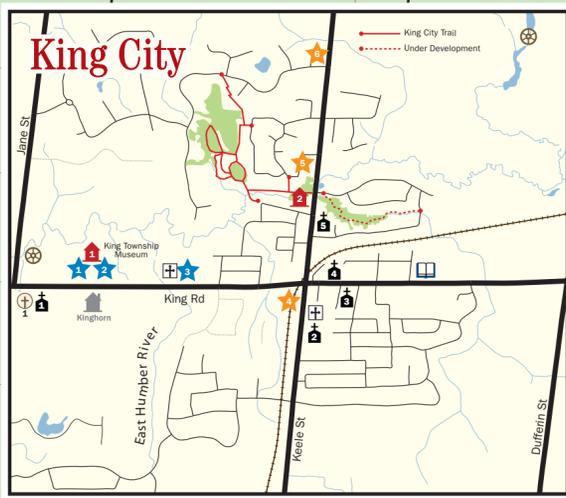
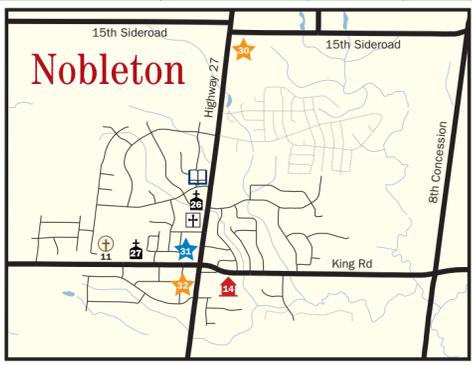
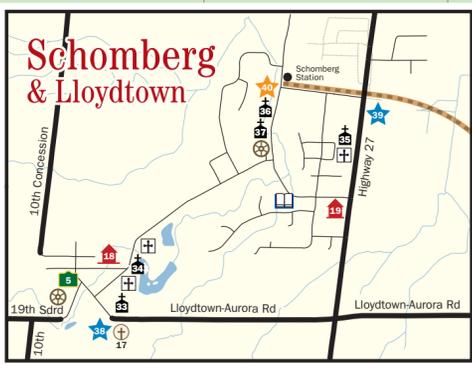
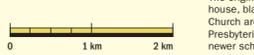
- ★ **Featured Heritage Site**  
See reverse for photo and description
- ★ **Designated Heritage Site**  
See reverse for photo and description
- 📖 **Public Library**
- 🏠 **Vanished Village**
- ⊕ **Saw or Grist Mill**
- ⊕ **Cemetery (active)**

- ⊕ **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 Baptist, c1873
- 10 First Methodist, c1856
- 11 Methodist, c1891
- 12 King Mission Sabbath, c1876
- 13 Methodist, c1859
- 14 Anglican, c1891
- 15 Wesleyan Methodist, c1873
- 16 King Christian, c1851
- 17 Presbyterian, c1881
- 18 Baptist, c1848
- 19 Presbyterian, c1837
- 20 Wesleyan Methodist, c1852
- 21 Secessionist Presbyterian, c1858
- 22 Primitive Methodist, c1856
- 23 Methodist, c1865
- 24 Methodist, c1862
- 25 Presbyterian, c1851
- 26 Anglican, c1889
- 27 Methodist, c1896
- 28 Roman Catholic, c1855
- 29 Presbyterian, c1883
- 30 Baptist, c1870
- 31 Primitive Methodist, c1846
- 32 Presbyterian, c1870
- 33 Wesleyan Methodist, c1844
- 34 Anglican, c1842
- 35 Quaker, c1839
- 36 Methodist, c1881
- 37 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



The Oak Ridges Moraine covers over 70% of King. This irregular glacial ridge of sandy hills, basins 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 1880s 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

Some 84 of the original 420 lots, 16,000 acres, were set aside as Clergy and Crown Reserves, a factor in the 1837 Rebellion.

Snowball takes its name from a Vaughan church moved here in 1891 whose joints were once pegged with snow.



Hammertown took its name from the sound of the blacksmith's work on his anvil. First settled in the mid 1800s 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.

Due to its outstanding human heritage values and the contribution it has made to the development of Canada, the Humber River was officially designated a Canadian Heritage River on September 24, 1999.

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 1850s. By the late 1800s 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.



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 1830s. It's believed the name Eversley came from a village in Hampshire, England.



# 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.

PRODUCED BY  
The Township of King Heritage Committee & The King Heritage Map Partnership  
King Township Archives • King Township Museum  
King Township Chamber of Commerce • Lloydtown Rebellion Association  
King Township Historical Society • Nobleton Schomberg District Chamber of Commerce

FUNDED BY  
The Corporation of the Township of King  
2075 King Road, King City, ON L7B 1A1 tel 905-833-5321 www.king.ca

PHOTOGRAPHY, TEXT & LAYOUT: Bertrand Duclos, for The Township of King Heritage Committee, May 2006  
DESIGN: Louis Fishaif, www.fishaufdesign.com  
REVISED: February 2008

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.

# 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 1820s 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. By 2005, it had reached 19,500.



**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 supports these aims by 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.

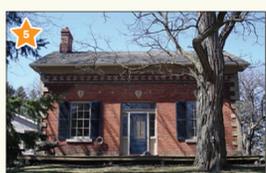
**What is a Heritage Property?** A heritage property is a building, structure, streetscape or natural landscape of historical, architectural or cultural value. Some heritage properties in King Township are designated under the Ontario Heritage Act and display a distinctive bronze plaque. Others carry 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.



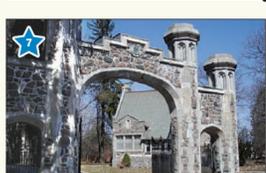
**2920 King Rd.**  
Believed to be the oldest surviving railway station in Canada the King Station was built in 1852 and served Springhill on the Northern Railway. Moved in 1968 it was relocated in 1989 to the Museum site. It includes a vertical board and batten exterior, decorative and functional barge 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 dead 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.



**13330 Keele St.**  
John Jackson purchased all 200 acres of Lot 8 Concession IV in 1837. A carpenter by trade, he built his home in 1840. It stands as a first-rate example of a 1½ storey, rectangular plan home common to the period. This is exemplified by the centre front door with rectangular transom and sidelights. Jackson's pride in his home may be noted by the yellow decorative brick quoins and horizontal band along the facade and the keystones above the door and window openings.



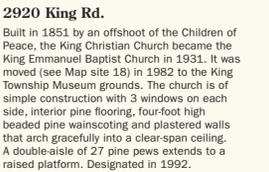
**13760 Keele St.**  
Sir Henry Mill Pellatt, of Casa Loma fame, had these entrance gates and gatehouse built in 1911 for his 1,000 acre country estate. Designed by E.J. Lennox, the style and construction are similar to Casa Loma and are based on Norman and Scottish castle architecture, and are built of finely cut stone with fieldstone infill. In 1942 the Augustinian Order bought the property and created the Marylake Monastery. The retreat house and a magnificent barn date from Pellatt's time. Designated in 1999.



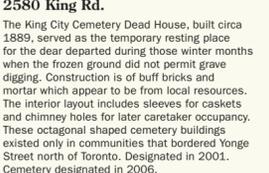
**13990 Dufferin St.**  
On the advice of their friend Sir Henry Pellatt, Sir John Craig Eaton and Lady Flora McCrae Eaton bought this land in 1919 for their country estate. Lady Eaton had Eaton Hall built in 1937 as a private rural residence and these 700 acres were the scene of steeplechase and hunt club meets for Ontario's elite. On the shores of Lake Jonda, now known as Seneca Lake, this four tower Norman style chateau made of brownish-gray stones from the Humber River. During World War II it served as a convalescent hospital and rehabilitation centre for the Royal Canadian Navy.



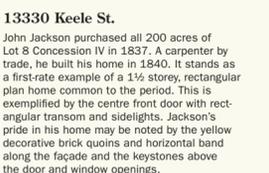
**13456 Dufferin St.**  
Eversley Presbyterian Church served the religious needs of the community for 110 years. Built in 1848 the stone construction is representative of the Scottish influence of the area and the common use of fieldstone as building material. Its first minister, Reverend John Tweed, 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.



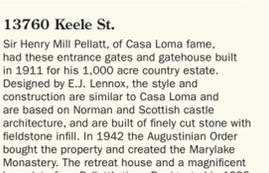
**2920 King Rd.**  
Built in 1851 by an offshoot of the Children of Peace, the King Christian Church became the King Emmanuel Baptist Church in 1931. It was moved (see Map site 18) in 1982 to the King Township Museum grounds. The church is of simple construction with 3 windows on each side, interior pine flooring, four-foot high beaded pine wainscoting and plastered walls that arch gracefully into a clear-span ceiling. A double-aisle of 27 pine pews extends to a raised platform. Designated in 1992.



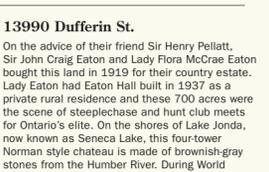
**17900 Dufferin St.**  
Simplicity, symmetry, and solidity, the elements of the Georgian Style, are unmistakable in this building. Eleven years after buying 100 acres, John Sharp, a shoemaker, built his home in 1840 and lived there for over 45 years. The 2 storey rectangular plan displays a gable roof,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



**449 Kettleby Rd.**  
For 150 years this served as village general store, sometime post office and full time meeting place. Built in 1851 by Jacob Walton, one-time blacksmith, local merchant and the second post master, the building has changed little since then. The building to the rear was often the scene of village dances and for a while car repairs were done here. Originally the building to the right was joined until the owner, objecting to alcohol being consumed at the general store, had it lifted and moved.



**16902 Jane St.**  
Dating from 1850 the King Christian Church Cemetery was the first burial ground in the Kettleby district. The first burial was in 1851 of Rachel Tatton (nee Walton) who died while the church was being built. (see Map site 1). Her coffin was built in the church by the carpenters. The grounds were situated close to the early settlers, well known on a picturesque lot overlooking the Holland River Valley, Lake Simcoe and the hills of the Niagara Escarpment. Designated in 1986.



**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 1½ 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.



**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 1½ storey rectangular plan displays a gable roof with symmetrical brick chimneys and a centre door with rectangular transom. Running the length of the front facade, a bellicast covered veranda with open treillage supports, frames stone-filled window openings, and red brick arches.



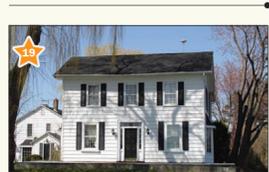
**1344 Concession 17**  
This red-bricked building was the third of four that served as the local one room schoolhouse for Snowball. In 1866 S.S. No. 10, Snowball, replaced the previous frame structure on the same site which itself replaced an 1820 building at the southwest corner of Dufferin St. and 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.



**Dufferin St. west side, Ansnorveldt**  
Lining the street are 14 homes in a row all of which display a similar style. Originally much smaller, they were built after the 1934 arrival of eighteen families from the Netherlands via Hamilton, Ontario. The 1½ storey design with Dutch gambrel roof provided for bedroom while avoiding the higher taxes of a full two storeys. These hardy settlers withstood a severe first winter and isolation to create thousands of acres of what have become the finest vegetable crop lands in the country.



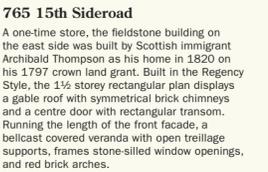
**16890 Jane St.**  
This land was originally a Crown Reserve turned over to King's College (later the University of Toronto) in 1828. William Mason built his frame home shortly after buying the land in 1851 from King's College. It was the centre for many of the King Christian Church social activities (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.



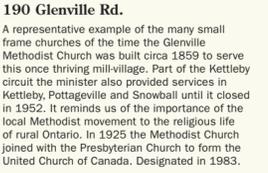
**12655 Weston Rd.**  
The Laskay Tavern was a popular spot for the workers of the nearby sawmill, grist mill, woolen mill and the prosperous community. Joseph Baldwin had the tavern built on this, his 100 acre property, in 1845. His son Henry, postmaster for twenty years, ran the general store to the 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.



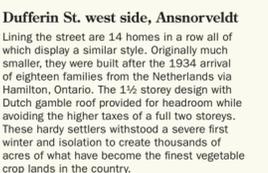
**13735 Highway 27**  
Originally from England, Charles Fry a prosperous farmer, was 84 years old when he built his exceptional retirement home in 1858. The red brick 1½ storey rectangular plan is adorned with decorative yellow brick quoins, an elaborate string course and segmented arches over the windows. 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.



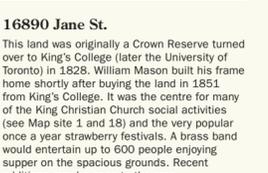
**4775 Loydtown-Aurora Rd.**  
Pottageville Church dates back to the early 1880s as part of the Methodist congregation in the Kettleby circuit. Its first minister, Reverend Addison, would have had a junior minister stationed in Pottageville. In 1925 it became the Pottageville United Church and then closed 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.



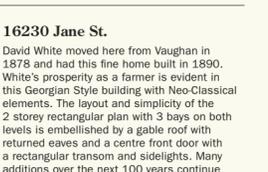
**190 Glenville Rd.**  
A representative example of the many small frame churches of the time the Glenville Methodist Church was built circa 1859 to serve this once thriving mill-village. Part of the Kettleby circuit the minister also provided services in Kettleby, Pottageville and Snowball until it 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.



**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 *Pisè de Terre*, "rammed earth" home was made by ramming sandy earth into forms called shutters until it became 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.



**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 1½ 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.



**6600 19th Sideroad**  
In 1834 Jennie a servant girl in the Loyd family died suddenly and Jesse Loyd was obliged to plan for a burying ground. His wife, Phoebe, lies here with 20 other Loyd 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 McKee shows a female figure in the fore-ground about to be touched by a winged figure carrying a scythe (*Father Time about to seize her?*). Designated in 1999.



**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.



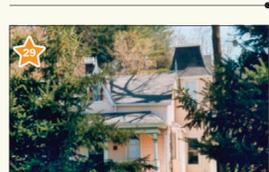
**4319 Loydtown-Aurora Rd.**  
Edward Pottage, bailiff and leading citizen, lent his name to the hamlet that grew around his 100 acre parcel of land. His 1861 home is typical of the Ontario Vernacular style common to King Township. The red-bricked building, whose 1½ storey design offered lower taxes, includes yellow-bricked quoins on the four corners, a narrow centre front door, flanked by narrow windows, and an upper door leading to a walkout; all displaying a fanning decorative yellow-bricked pattern.



**Oak Ridges Moraine**  
In his 1680 travels French explorer René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle referred to this area of the Toronto Carrying Place as "la montagne". At 343 metres (1126 feet), the highest point in King Township, the crest of the Oak Ridges Moraine is where waters flow south to Lake Ontario or north to Lake Simcoe. A 2 km section of the 39.8 km King portion of the Oak Ridges Moraine Trail leads west and takes hikers through Happy Valley Forest, a 6.48 square km provincially-significant ecological area.



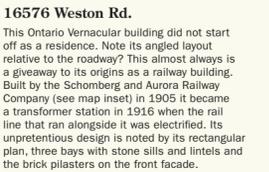
**12840 Weston Rd.**  
Senator David Reesor donated the land for a church, cemetery, manse and Temperance Hall. Built in 1859 by Number 220 of the Sons of Temperance this hall's simple serviceable style is typical of many halls built at the time, though few remain in the area. In 1910, the Laskay Women's Institute took it over and used the hall for its meetings and occasionally for other community activities. Now owned by the municipality it is maintained and managed by a volunteer group of Laskay residents. Designated in 1986.



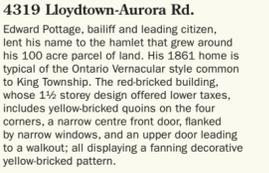
**17225 Highway 27**  
William J. Sproule erected the Sproule Homestead in 1865 on the lot he purchased in 1803. The Sproule family was widely known and their former home was an easily recognizable landmark in the area. Designed by Sproule's son, Newton and grandson, William, the two storey building features Georgian, Gothic Revival and Ontario Vernacular traditions. 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.



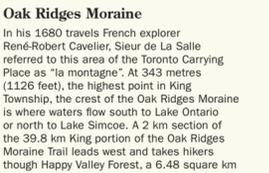
**357 Main Street**  
From the mid 1800's until the late 1920s Schomberg was a thriving agricultural trading centre. Farmers brought their produce to the local market, grist mill and this feed mill where wagons lined the main street. Built in 1870 on land purchased in 1859 by local harness maker Anderson Regart the Schomberg Feed Mill's prosperity peaked 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.



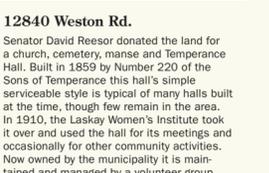
**12926 Highway 27**  
Site of many businesses including a Scottish newspaper and the Nobleton Press, this building got its start as an aplyry. Built in 1936 as the Colony Honey House, it is typical of sturdy, practical trade buildings of the era. Its block, 2 storey construction displays simple, unadorned 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.



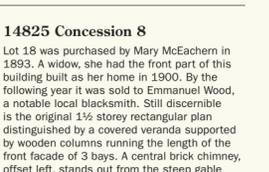
**13610 Concession 10**  
In use as a mission church since its first 11:00 AM mass on Sunday, September 23, 1855, St. Mary's is not only the first Roman Catholic church but also the oldest house of worship still in continuous use in King Township. Originally a frame structure it was bricked at the end of the 1800s. 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.



**8935 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 1½ storey red brick construction, sitting on a fieldstone foundation, is highlighted by decorative yellow brick quoins, stringcourses and arches over all the bays. The roofline includes a steep front gable with intricate bargeboard and returned eaves. Thomas Swinerton, 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 Loyd taught here for 13 years in the late 1800s. 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 house built in 1880. A classic example of an L-shaped plan Ontario Vernacular home, the red brick construction is highlighted by yellow brick decorative quoins, arches above window openings, and a bellicast roofed veranda supported by slender wooden columns with treillage. Note the rose window above the front entrance.



**6012 King Rd.**  
The distinctive and imposing 1884 home of the Hamby 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.



**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 1800s. 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.



**8935 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 1½ storey red brick construction, sitting on a fieldstone foundation, is highlighted by decorative yellow brick quoins, stringcourses and arches over all the bays. The roofline includes a steep front gable with intricate bargeboard and returned eaves. Thomas Swinerton, 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 Loyd taught here for 13 years in the late 1800s. 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.



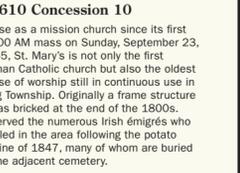
**17000 Concession 11**  
The Sloan family has held this land since 1848 when purchased by ancestor Andrew Sloan of Armanagh, Ireland. He sold it in 1855 for \$1,200 to his son Andrew who had this house built in 1880. A classic example of an L-shaped plan Ontario Vernacular home, the red brick construction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



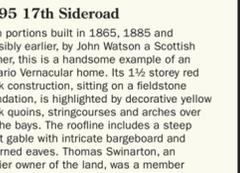
**6600 19th Sideroad**  
In 1834 Jennie a servant girl in the Loyd family died suddenly and Jesse Loyd was obliged to plan for a burying ground. His wife, Phoebe, lies here with 20 other Loyd descendants. The 275 burials and 138 gravestones represent a cross section of the Loydtown population, including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



**12926 Highway 27**  
Site of many businesses including a Scottish newspaper and the Nobleton Press, this building got its start as an aplyry. Built in 1936 as the Colony Honey House, it is typical of sturdy, practical trade buildings of the era. 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.



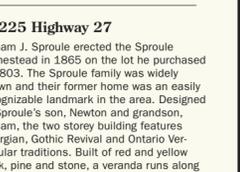
**13610 Concession 10**  
In use as a mission church since its first 11:00 AM mass on Sunday, September 23, 1855, St. Mary's is not only the first Roman Catholic church but also the oldest house of worship still in continuous use in King Township. Originally a frame structure it was bricked at the end of the 1800s. 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.



**8935 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 1½ storey red brick construction, sitting on a fieldstone foundation, is highlighted by decorative yellow brick quoins, stringcourses and arches over all the bays. The roofline includes a steep front gable with intricate bargeboard and returned eaves. Thomas Swinerton, 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 Loyd taught here for 13 years in the late 1800s. 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 house built in 1880. A classic example of an L-shaped plan Ontario Vernacular home, the red brick construction is highlighted by yellow brick decorative quoins, arches above window openings, and a bellicast roofed veranda supported by slender wooden columns with treillage. Note the rose window above the front entrance.