

## THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF MILTON

### BY-LAW NO. 023-2026

BEING A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE THE PROPERTY KNOWN MUNICIPALLY AS THE 11367 GUELPH LINE IN THE TOWN OF MILTON AS BEING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST.

**WHEREAS** Part IV of The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O. 18, as amended, authorizes the Council of a municipality to enact by-law to designate real property including all buildings and structures thereon, to be of cultural heritage value or interest;

**AND WHEREAS** the Council or the Corporation of the Town of Milton has caused to be served on the owners of the lands and premises known as, 11367 Guelph Line in the Town of Milton and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation, Notice of Intention to so designate the aforesaid real property and has caused such Notice of Intention to be published on the Town website having general circulation in the municipality;

**AND WHEREAS** the reasons for designation are set out in Schedule 'B' attached hereto;

**AND WHEREAS** no Notice of Objection to the proposed designation has been served on the Clerk of the municipality;

**NOW THEREFORE** the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Milton hereby enacts as follows:

1. THAT there is designated as being of cultural heritage value or interest, the real property known as the building located at 11367 Guelph Line, in the Town of Milton, more particularly described in Schedule A' attached hereto.
2. THAT the municipal solicitor is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this By-law to be registered against the property described in Schedule 'A', attached hereto, in the proper Land Registry Office;

3. THAT the Clerk is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this By-law to be served on the owner of the aforesaid property and on the Ontario Heritage Foundation and to cause notice of the passing of this By-law to be published in the same newspaper having general circulation in the municipality.

**PASSED IN OPEN COUNCIL ON APRIL 13, 2026**

\_\_\_\_\_ Mayor  
Gordon A. Krantz

\_\_\_\_\_ Town Clerk  
Meaghen Reid

**SCHEDULE 'A' to BY-LAW NO. 023-2026**

**LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

CONSOLIDATION OF VARIOUS PROPERTIES: PT LT 18, CON 4 NAS, AS IN 542255, 737618 & PT 1, 20R13640; MILTON.

## **SCHEDULE 'B' to BY-LAW NO. 023-2026**

### **Description of Property**

The original stone house was built in 1824. It was one of the earliest houses constructed in Haltonville, then known as Sodom in Nassagaweya Township.

### **Design Value of Physical Value**

This one-and-a-half-storey Vernacular-style stone house features a medium gable roof, center gable dormer, and protruding eaves. A later addition connects the original structure to a dry-stone shed. A 12 pane windows adorns the dry shed. The porch, likely once open, has been enclosed to withstand Canadian weather conditions.

Two single-flue brick chimneys rise from the original house, with a third added to the later addition. On the north elevation, the original six-over-six windows remain intact, retaining their stone headers and lug sills. The gable dormer preserves its distinctive Gothic arch window. While other windows throughout the house have been replaced with two-over-two sashes, the original stone headers and lug sills endure.

The one-storey stone barn with a medium gable roof is supported by a long-hand sawn timber rafter.

### **Historical Value**

Neil McPhedran came to Canada from Scotland in 1819. Neil and his wife, Nancy McKillop, had eleven children. In addition to this property. Neil owned other properties in Nassagaweya totaling about 500 acres. His eldest son, Donald, then eighteen years of age, arrived in Nassagaweya in the fall of 1823 and chose this property to build the family's pioneer home in 1824. They moved into it in 1825. At least five of Neil and Nancy's children, Flora, Mary, Archibald, Neil, and Nancy, died in the prime of their lives (in their 20s and 30s) in a five-year span between 1846 and 1850, indicating there may have been a serious epidemic in the area at the time. The property was granted to Neil by the Crown only in 1839.

In 1868, the property was passed down to his youngest son, Alex McPhedran. Alexander and his wife, Catherine Hunter, had five sons, Neil, James, Alexander J. (Sandy), Joseph Harker, and Edmund Duncan, and two daughters, Nancy Jane (Annie) and Elizabeth. Neil and James both died young; James died as a toddler from drinking fly poison. In 1902, the property was sold to his son Alex James McPhedran. Upon his death, the southwest portion of the hundred-year-old family farm was sold to Elizabeth F. Shambleau. This marked the end of continuous McPhedran family ownership.

Subsequent owners were Augustine James Brook and his wife, Alice Getrude Brook (1948), then Melvin Thomas Storey and Ramona Merle (née Shaw) Storey (1951). Their stewardship continued the legacy of care for the property, bridging past and present.

This area is historically noted for its agricultural development, with the Storey family having deep roots in the township dating back to the mid-19th century. The Storey lineage includes ancestors Thomas Storey and David Storey. Melvin Storey, a descendant, was the son of Thomas Alexander Storey (1878–1961) and Hannah Ellen Brown (1886–1967). This deep-rooted connection to the land contributed significantly to the property's development and preservation over the years.

Melvin Storey was a long-time resident of Nassagaweya. Together, Mel and Ramona (Mona) were among the founders of The Nassagaweya Historical Society and were significant contributors in sharing their account of Nassagaweya history. Melvin sold the property to Henry Katz in 1973. Henry sold the property to the present owner, Gaille Lieberthal, in 1974. Gaille Lieberthal and her family have since resided on this property for more than fifty years and remain committed to conserving this valuable settler home. The enduring commitment of each owner highlights the property's lasting significance in the local heritage

### **Contextual Value**

This property holds significant contextual value as one of Haltonville's original settlement houses. The McPhedran's were among the first four or five permanent families to settle the township, eventually expanding their holdings to more than 600 acres. The area's rich agricultural heritage is further evidenced by the Storey family, whose roots in the township extend to the mid-19th century. The home's historical importance is documented in the 1877 Historical Atlas of Halton County.

### **Heritage Attributes**

Key attributes that reflect the cultural heritage value of the property include:

- The massing of the one and a half storey rectangular-shaped three bay brick Vernacular style stone building with gable dormer and protruding eave.
- The massing of the one-storey rectangular-shaped brick Vernacular style stone addition with a medium gable roof.
- The massing of the one-storey, stone dry shed with a medium gable roof top and a jack roof.
- The massing of the one-storey stone barn with a medium gable roof
- The long-hand sawn timber rafter of the stone barn
- The six-over-six windows with stone headers and lug sills
- The Gothic arch window with a slip sill at the gable dormer
- The two-over-two windows with stone headers and lug sills
- The 12 pane windows of the dry shed

- Three brick single flue brick chimney
- Historical home of the McPhedran family, early settlers of Haltonville.
- Melvin and Raymona Storey who lived in this house (1951-73) were among the founders of The Nassagaweya Historical Society and were significant contributors in sharing their account of Nassagaweya history
- Context of the house in the settlement history of Haltonville, as shown in the 1877 Historical Atlas of Halton County