

Heritage Millbrook



A Self-Guided Tour of Historic Millbrook, Ontario



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As the Millbrook & Cavan Historical Society, we respectfully acknowledge that the properties described here are located on the Treaty 20 Michi Saagiig territory and in the traditional territory of the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa Nations, collectively known as the Williams Treaties First Nations, which include: Curve Lake, Hiawatha, Alderville, Scugog Island, Rama, Beausoleil, and Georgina Island First Nations. The Millbrook & Cavan Historical Society respectfully acknowledges that the Williams Treaties First Nations are the stewards and caretakers of these lands and waters in perpetuity, and that they continue to maintain this responsibility to ensure their health and integrity for generations to come.

This self-guided tour booklet has been produced to foster appreciation for the history and architectural heritage of Millbrook. The properties featured here are fine examples but there are many others that deserve recognition and respect, for which there just wasn't room in this printed version.

Please visit **millbrookcavanhs.org** for additional highlights and a full list of Designated Properties in Cavan Monaghan Township.





Indicates properties that have been designated as architecturally significant by the Ontario Heritage Trust.



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The Ontario Cottage

3 Bank Street North

Built in 1837, the Ontario or Regency Cottage, pictured on the cover, is probably the oldest surviving house in Millbrook. This architectural style is said to have been popular with retired British army officers. The exquisitely preserved one-and-a-half-storey home, with full-length awning-roofed veranda, fanciful treillage, large windows and tall, decorative chimneys is built into the bank overlooking Baxter Creek. The original front door faces the creek. The principal rooms are in the lower portion of the house, with bedrooms on the upper floor. The barn on the property is a reproduction of the original.

The townships of Cavan and Monaghan were surveyed in 1817 by Samuel G. Wilmot with assistance from John Deyell. Irish-born Deyell settled in what is now the hamlet of South Monaghan. He is credited with naming the two townships Cavan and Monaghan and establishing Cavan township's first grist mill where Millbrook's Needler's Mill stands today.

Needler's Mill 1 Needler's Lane

The first mill in the township was built here in 1820, financed by John Deyell on land owned by James Deyell. This flour and grist mill flourished, and Millbrook grew up around it. Destroyed by fire in 1857, the property was sold to George Needler who constructed an impressive 3-storey mill on the site.

This mill burned in 1911 and was replaced by a portion of the Cedar Valley Mill, also owned by the Needlers and originally built by Adam Scott in 1830, brought from a location several kilometres downstream.

This is the mill that stands here today. It operated as a flour mill until the early 1970s, with an adjacent sawmill, built in 1922, providing lumber for construction until 1959.

Needler's Mill was purchased by the Otonabee Region Conservation Authority in 1967 and declared surplus to its needs in 2015. With community support, the Historical Society bought the derelict mill and undertook extensive restoration and repairs. As part of the purchase agreement, the mill had to be lifted onto a new foundation, raising the original loading dock to porch height. The penstock, through which water flowed to power the turbine, as well as the sawmill and machine shed, also had to be removed.



The Needler House

7 Anne Street

In 1857, Walker Needler bought the Deyell Mill site and surrounding land, and constructed an impressive new mill. His eldest son George managed the enterprise and had this red brick house built, circa 1864, overlooking the fine, new three-storey flour mill.

The style is Ontario vernacular, combining elements of Gothic Revival, Georgian and Regency. Features of note include the peaked gable over the front door (facing east); pointed lancet windows in the back wing; symmetry of the bays and chimneys; and French windows that lead out onto the large verandah. The south lawn slopes down to the millpond.

Across the street, 8 Anne Street, built by carriage maker Alexander Ferguson in 1861, is a fine example of a Second Empire home with its characteristic mansard roof, tall rectangular windows and elegant symmetry.

The Samuel Richardson House 13 Anne Street

This property was originally granted to James Deyell by the Crown as part of the original mill lands. Samuel Richardson bought the property and was probably the builder of this house in 1880. It was sold to George Needler in 1883 and stayed in the family until 1919.

This house is a typical example of late Victorian Gothic design. Note the variety in size and shape of the windows, the signature kingposts and quatrefoils, and the dramatic bargeboard trim on the off-centre verandah, in contrast to the symmetry and balance of Georgian and Regency designs represented by 7 Anne Street.





The John A. Nattrass House

6 Prince Street

This Victorian Farmhouse-style home was built in 1865 for dentist John Abraham Nattrass. The Victorian elements include the large, open verandah with railings and decorative columns, and the semicircular window and shutters in the front gable.

John Abraham Nattrass moved to Missouri in 1867-68 and became a dental surgeon, but the Nattress family name (same family, different spelling) is legend in Millbrook, with three generations serving Millbrook and the area as barbers for over a century. Following the lead of an uncle, Harold Nattress opened his shop in 1901 and barbered for 61 years before handing on his clippers to son Lyle, who continued the tradition. Lyle barbered in downtown Millbrook for 63 years.

Across the street, 7 Prince Street is known as the Wilgar House, the only example of a homestead-style house in the village. Accented by a large bay window and front verandah with decorative brackets, the house occupies land sold to Margaret Wilgar in 1877. A brick beneath one of the windows bears the initials WW and the date 1886, perhaps the completion date of this house. The name Clarence Wilgar is etched into one of the windowpanes.

The Williams House

5 Prince Street

Carriage maker Alexander Ferguson, who built 8 Anne Street in 1861, bought the two lots that make up this property in 1866 and 1869, which suggests he was the original owner of this picturesque vernacular home.

The symmetrical design in the Victorian Vernacular style is combined with Gothic influences in the high-pitched front gable and woodwork.

This was home to naturalists and bryologists Claire and Harry Williams, who both taught in Millbrook. An internationally recognized expert on mosses and liverworts, Harry was awarded an honorary doctorate in 1980 from Trent University. A room at the Old Millbrook School is named in his honour.





The Alexander Ferguson House

19 Anne Street

This fine example of 19th century vernacular architecture was built around 1870 on land that Alexander Ferguson bought in 1863.

Original owner Alexander Ferguson played an active role in the municipality, serving as reeve of Cavan 1878-79, reeve of Millbrook 1883-95, and warden of United Counties 1891.

21 Anne Street was built around the same time for Samuel Eakins, his wife Sara Richardson and their seven children. It remained in the family until 1953. Samuel farmed on Zion Line and was also a cattle merchant, buying breeding stock locally and from Scotland.

This house features decorative gables, large circular attic vents set into the brickwork, and lintels over the windows. The plan is a Gothic L, but the exterior presents a variety of stylistic features.



As you take this tour, admire the various barn quilts. These are part of the Cavan Monaghan Barn Quilt Trails; for more information visit https://www.cmbgt.com

The Mulligan House 29 Cavan Street

This solid symmetrical Georgian-style house, with its many outstanding examples of Italianate detailing, was built for Henry and Violet (Armstrong) Mulligan in the last quarter of the 19th century.

Italianate features include the projecting frontispiece, the contrasting cream brick quoins, segmented arched windows with gables, massive paired cornice brackets and a low-pitched hip roof. Above the wide entrance doorway is an elliptical fanlight. The shape of the arched windows has been retained. A tennis court, fashionable at the turn of the 20th century, was located west of the driveway pillars. The two-storey verandah is not original to the design.



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The William O'Brian House

6 Marshall Street

William O'Brian purchased the property on which he built this family home in 1892. The house remained in the O'Brian family until 1962.

It was a Miss Elizabeth O'Brian who, in 1896, bought land on King Street West from Dr. Henry A. Turner and donated it to the Presbyterian Church so that a place of worship could be built there to replace one destroyed by fire on Tupper Street.

This Italianate townhouse is red stretcher brick with contrasting yellow brick quoins. Large double brackets are evenly spaced under the eaves. The main entrance is off centre of the front façade and features a flat wood door with coloured glass transom, decorative mouldings, and semi-circular windows. The second storey has a balcony with a decorative railing and a segmented Second Empire door. A graceful verandah sweeps around two sides of the house.

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The William Sowden House 6 Main Street

The William Sowden House was built in the 1880s in the style of an Ontario vernacular farmhouse. The term vernacular is used to describe architecture that is influenced, but not defined by a particular style, and is built to suit local needs and conditions, with local materials.

The front entrance features a Loyalist-Revival fan transom and uncommon divided sidelights. Both the front and side gables show unusual tracery designs.

The Sowden family, notably William Henry Sowden, also known as "the Squire", were land holders, who bought, sold, and issued mortgages on land. Squire Sowden, who served as Millbrook's reeve 1881-82, was determined to centre Millbrook's business section around the railway station, on lands he owned. The station was located where the Medical Centre is today. So it is that Main Street was named and developed.



Westmacott House 60 King Street West

This house was built by Robert J. Armstrong sometime after 1870, when the property was assessed at \$75.00, but before 1878 when it appears on the Belden Historical Atlas map of Millbrook.

Architecturally, the house is a combination of styles but displays many of the characteristics of Vernacular Gothic with steep gables and prominent kingposts. The verandah posts are topped by intricate treillage that harmonizes with the delicate bargeboard, giving the house a "gingerbread" look. The large bay window further enriches the front façade. Most of the windows are of a long, rectangular shape.

The house was built in stages, probably expanding as money allowed and size of family demanded. The original owners must have been prosperous as the interior is very spacious and carefully constructed.

Among the former owners were the Rev. A.G. Westmacott, rector at St. Thomas' Anglican Church from 1911 to 1922, and his wife Caroline. They employed not only a maid but also a full-time gardener who landscaped and maintained a formal English garden.

Former Presbyterian Manse 57 King Street West

Formal and solid, this large two-storey house exhibits elements of the Classical Revival and Georgian styles with a square portico supporting a balcony on the front façade, striking yellow brick quoins, and a hip roof. Built between 1867 and 1883, a full verandah once extended across the front with smaller verandahs on the east and west sides. The entrance features an elliptical fanlight and arch-topped sidelights.

This symmetrical, red brick home was the Presbyterian manse until 1965. One of the first ministers, the Rev. William Johnston, resided here with his family from 1894 to 1914, followed by Dr. Lee, 1915-1921. The last minister to live in the manse was the Rev. Gerald Graham, 1959-1965.





Former St. Andrew's Church 40 King Street West

The cornerstone of this Gothic-style church, originally the Millbrook Methodist Church, was laid in 1881. The church opened in 1882. Built by the masons, carpenters and ironworkers of Millbrook, it was heralded as the largest village church between Toronto and Montreal, and was described as "one of the finest church buildings east of Toronto". It could accommodate 450 on the floor of the auditorium and another 350 in the balconies that extended around the auditorium, supported by cast-iron pillars.

In 1925, it became the Millbrook United Church when the union of churches occurred, and in 1930, was renamed St. Andrew's United Church. The balconies were taken down, except at the south end, in 1940. The original wooden steeple had to be removed due to rot, and the ornamental spires and sweeping front steps have been lost.

The church served the local United Church congregation until 2004.

The Archibald Wood House 32 King Street West

This impressive home was built in 1861 for prominent merchant and banker Archibald Wood, who, in partnership with T.G. Kells, owned the private banking firm that bore their names, as well as a commercial enterprise in the downtown block, which they commissioned after the downtown fire in 1876.

Wood and Kells invested heavily in the Millbrook Colonization Syndicate which stimulated a major exodus of Millbrook's population to what would become Souris, Manitoba, in the early 1880s. In banking circles, the Wood name also lives on in the Wood Gundy Brokerage firm.

This house was constructed of white brick, four layers thick, and had a verandah around three sides. The brick was covered with white stucco in 1954. The two red brick houses on either side of this house were built for two of Mr. Wood's daughters in 1864.



The Matthew Hunter House 33 King Street West

Matthew Hunter is credited with building, circa 1840, the one-storey cottage that now makes up part of the first floor. The second storey and additions to the main floor were undertaken in 1858 when James M. Brodie bought the property from William Sowden who had purchased the land from James Deyell in 1852.

This house can be described as Regency style in a Georgian frame. The importance of the relationship with nature that characterizes a Regency house is evident in the long windows, the full-length verandah with balcony, and the low profile of the roof.

Dr. Henry A. Turner bought this house in 1893. His father, also called Dr. Henry Turner, practiced medicine in Millbrook and Cavan from 1853 to 1900. The younger Dr. Turner set up practice in 1898 and served the area until 1937. He had the brick garage constructed to house his automobile, the first in the village. He is also credited with glassing in the east verandah to create the village's first solarium. He opened a private hospital in 1915 over his office and drug store downtown at 34 King Street East and established a very efficient telephone system to better serve his patients.

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Fairweather 24 King Street West

Described as "an exuberant example of Victorian Gothic," this impressive family home, originally called Glenhaven, was built in 1876 for merchant Thomas Baxter Collins and is said to be modeled on an Irish castle. The brick came from the brickworks at 62 King Street East. The plan of this two-and-a-half-storey house is irregular, with both square-headed and segmented arched windows, trimmed with heavy moldings. Fretted bargeboard decorates the gables, and the brickwork is inset with a trefoil design.

While Thomas Baxter Collins is credited with hosting Canada's first prime minister here on several occasions, the second of the families to own this property, Dean and Gwennyth Cutmore, welcomed Canadian novelist and journalist Robertson Davies here often in the 1950s and 1960s.





St. Thomas More Catholic Church St. Thomas' Anglican Church

The first Presbyterian church to serve Millbrook was located to the west of the Presbyterian cemetery (County Road 10 at Fallis Line); the second was where the public school is now located. Both were destroyed by fire. The site for a third church, at 28 King Street West, was purchased in 1896 from Dr. Henry A. Turner by Miss Elizabeth O'Brian and donated to the Church. The new church was built in an astonishing four and a half months, opening in January, 1897.

In 1998, this church was purchased by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Peterborough.

The first Anglican church was built in the village in 1858, at 16 Centre Street, but the congregation quickly outgrew it. A new St. Thomas' Church (pictured above) was constructed on the same site in 1885. It was described as "a superb example of Ontario high church Gothic revival architecture." A fire in 1971 damaged the belfry and part of the roof, causing the bell to come crashing down. The adjoining church hall was built as a Sunday School in 1878.

The Millbrook Bank 14 King Street West

Alexander Ferguson is credited with building this unusual property in the style of an Italian villa in 1880. He leased it to the Millbrook Banking Company (probably Wood and Kells Bank). It was later the Methodist Church manse.

This Italianate structure features a pedimented projecting frontispiece that extends beyond the roof line, an enclosed balcony with decorative wrought-iron railing, a variety of window styles, and decorative mouldings and brackets. The heavy safe with its brass combination lock is still on the premises.





The Richard Howden House 10 King Street West

This house was built in 1876 by William O'Brian for Richard Howden, the first reeve of Millbrook. It has many fine architectural features of the Gothic Revival style, including its steep vertical lines and arched windows. Of particular interest is the wide variety of window styles unique to this home, including one described as "prairie style" with a rounded top and offset muntins, which divide the glass into grids.

Dr. Wright's House 8 King Street West

Built in the late 1880s by Archibald Wood, this house is a fine example of the Queen Anne Revival style of architecture. The exuberance of the style is exhibited in the angled frontispiece, asymmetrical styling, front-facing gable, overhanging eaves, and the rounded tower.

Dr. John W. Wright, known as Jack, purchased this house in 1933 and began his practice here, using the front entrance as his office. His examining room was in what conventionally would be the living room. Dr. Wright practiced in Millbrook for 40 years, serving also as village coroner for many years, and as reeve from 1948 to 1953.







Former Town Hall 1 King Street East

The first town hall was built on this site in 1844-45, a frame building costing \$500. In October 1873, Cornelius John Soule was approved as architect for a new town hall building, which was completed in 1875. Soule also designed the Second Empire block on the south side of downtown King Street.

This imposing red brick structure, with its characteristic bell tower, first functioned as the council offices of both Millbrook and Cavan Township, and also served as the local courthouse. A six cell jail in the basement infrequently held prisoners awaiting trial. Into the 1950s, the tower bell announced the work hours by ringing at 7 a.m., 12 p.m., 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. The auditorium upstairs played a vital role in community affairs, hosting high school commencement exercises, dances and film nights, stage productions put on by both local talent and professional touring companies like Chautauqua, concerts and political rallies.

Of note architecturally are the two-storey pilasters on all four facades, the paired eave brackets, the portico on the north facade with balcony above, and decorative brickwork.

In 2005, the building was sold to local telecommunications firm Nexicom.

The Old Fire Hall 2 Hay Street

With its dramatic Tuscan tower, this elegant, understated buffcoloured brick fire hall is a fine example of Italianate architecture, popular during the last guarter of the 19th century. Built in 1881, the building was used continuously as a fire hall until 1968. The three-storey tower allowed for the hoses to be suspended to dry.

The first piece of fire fighting equipment purchased by the village in 1880 was a six-man hand pumper. In 1884, a steam-driven pumper drawn by a team of horses was bought second-hand from London, Ontario and served the village for more than 40 years.

In 1993, the Firefighters Association established The Old Fire Hall Museum here, which features some of the antique engines and equipment.

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The Former Victoria Hotel

5 King Street East

The Victoria Hotel hosted the village's gala New Year's Eve Ball in 1869 and was one of five establishments in Millbrook catering to travellers in the second half of the 19th century and into the 20th century. Three of the buildings remain standing today. In 1941 the Victoria Hotel became the home of Docon Telephones Limited which later became Durham Telephones and then Nexicom, which remains an independent telecommunications company.

The building located at 6 King Street West was built in 1876 by John Gillott--a cabinetmaker and funeral director--to accommodate three shops on the street level and apartments on the second and third floors above. John Kells bought the building in 1914, naming it The Waverly and making it the only temperance inn in the village. Sayles Bakery bought the building in 1916, expanding their business to include a very popular ice cream parlour. The style is a lively mix of French windows with decorative fenestration and balconies (removed), as well as segmented and square-headed windows with prominent keystones and voussoirs.

On the southeast corner of King and Tupper/Mill streets is the former Queen's Hotel, built in 1875 by John Thorn. It advertised "Splendid Rooming Accommodations," as well as first-class meals.

Gone are the Dominion Hotel (King Street West/Hay Street) and the Railway Hotel, also known as the Commercial, formerly located across from the railway station, where the Medical Centre is now.

The Wood and Kells Block 17-21 King Street East

Constructed after "The Great Fire of 1875," this magnificent set of buildings was designed by Cornelius John Soule at the direction of local bankers and merchants Archibald Wood and Thomas Kells. The block originally extended west but two buildings were lost to fire in 1960.

This is a fine example of Second Empire design with French Classical influence. The commercial block features a projecting parapet, decorative brackets and ornate brick designs under the eaves. The mansard roof is continuous with oval decorated dormers: heavy brackets are pronounced on either side of the windows.





The Turner Block 22-42 King Street East

These commercial buildings date from after the 1875 fire and have served as shops, offices and apartments. It was common to locate offices on the second floor, above retail establishments.

In 1915, Dr. H.A. Turner opened a private hospital on the second floor of 34 King Street East, over his office and drug store, with about eight beds to serve medical, surgical and maternity patients. In its 20 years of operation, 350 babies were born there. It was in this building that he also started up his telephone system.

The Italianate façade of 42 King Street East is significant in that it is the only building in this block that has retained the original shape of the second- and third-storey windows as designed in 1876. Compare these windows with others on the block that have been squared off.



The Robert Deyell House 37 King Street East

Robert Deyell, one of five sons of John Deyell (the first settler in the township) built this beautiful two-storey brick veneer and frame house in 1870. The property extends from King Street to Dufferin Street, and once included a tennis court and summerhouse.

This house is a mature version of the Italian villa style described in Andrew Jackson Downing's pattern books. With clapboard siding, it features a Tuscan tower with wrought iron cresting, a hipped roof with deeply overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets, and a side verandah.

Thie house was used as a funeral parlour for the first time in 1945 when then owner George T. MacPherson purchased the furniture store and undertaking business in downtown Millbrook. He sold the property to John Wallace Haw in 1954. The J. Wallace Haw Funeral Home was purchased by Comstock's of Peterborough in 1965, and continued operating until 1972, when the house became a private residence once more, with spells as a cooking school and fine dining establishment, and as a B&B.



Maplehurst 60 King Street East

Thomas Christopher Kells, tanner and currier, purchased this property in 1827. He played a prominent role in the early development of the village and township, being instrumental in naming the village and establishing agricultural fairs that positioned Millbrook as the township's market town. This section of King Street was known for some time as Kells Street.

Thomas C. Kells' first wife Jane Henry died in 1834, leaving Thomas with five children. He remarried in 1835 and had another nine children including Thomas Gillespie Kells.

It was Thomas G. Kells, successful merchant and banker, who built the current residence after fire destroyed the original frame home in 1875. A row of mature maples sheltered the house from the street, giving it its name, Maplehurst. A large verandah ran along the west side of the house where a more recent deck is now, and the property boasted a lawn tennis court. Thomas G., who never married, lived here with his mother and two unmarried sisters, Mary Elizabeth and Annie. The house remained in the Kells family until 1928.

The John Ball House 8 Bank Street South

This double brick, one-and-three-quarter-storey house was built in 1866 by John Ball, entrepreneur and skilled craftsman. This is a fine example of Ontario Vernacular architecture. Note the Gothic elements in the reverse cloverleaf pattern on the bargeboard that trims the gables, and the narrow paired windows on either side of the front door. The projecting frontispiece would have been an "avant-garde" feature at the time the house was built.

Across the street are three houses developed on the former Stan Olan Sawmill property. The two-storey house at 9 Bank Street South was moved from Union Street to accommodate the expansion of Foodland in 1994, and restored by Karl Klarer, who also built 7 Bank Street South and the reproduction 1862 Ontario Cottage at 11 Bank Street South completed in 2008.

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The Smith House 74 King Street East

This beautiful 1885 yellow brick home displays the characteristics of Queen Anne Revival, as demonstrated by the decorative shingled gables. The angularity of some features suggests the influence of the Stick style, a variation of Queen Anne, with its strong vertical emphasis, long slender windows and sharply pitched roofs. A large traditional bay window on the front façade is decorated by wrought iron, and the west face features two smaller bay windows with balconies.

Originally part of a Crown grant to Thomas Hutchinson in 1824, the first owners of the house are believed to have been the Smiths, a family of merchants. Records indicate that they sold the property to Frederick Pendrie, a partner in Fowler and Pendrie's Dry Goods Store, located in part of the Second Empire commercial block downtown.

The Pendrie family is also documented as owning 49 King Street East, known as the Pendrie House. This Gothic Revival buff-coloured brick home, built around 1880, is notable for the distinctive pedimental surround above the windows, small drops under the eaves at each corner, and decorative treillage above the posts supporting the two verandas. The main entrance has a Neo-Classical fan transom and rectangular sidelights.

The William Grier House 6 Gravel Road

The land for this solid brick one-and-three-quarter-storey Regency Cottage was a Crown grant to James Hunter registered in February 1825. In 1863, William Grier purchased this property from Robert Medd.

This is, in many ways, a typical Regency Cottage with its square symmetry, centre hall plan and the characteristic cottage style roof. The Regency taste favoured congruency, and the large windows reflected a sensitivity to pastoral surroundings. Typically, a verandah would add to the picturesque design.

The style was well established in the province as early as the 1830s, as evidenced in 3 Bank Street North, but retained its popularity throughout the mid 19th century. The small front gable with its rounded sectional window and solid brick construction suggest this house was built in the 1860s.

Next to the Ontario Cottage is the Clarry House, 8 Gravel Road. This spacious property was sold in 1876 to Richard Guy, a watchmaker and jeweler. The house is said to have been designed to reflect elements of the home Mrs. Guy served in as a governess in England. In 1892 the property was purchased by Harriet Clarry and remained in the Clarry family until 1989. Of note are the Neo-Classical entrance with fan transom and sidelights and the Italianate brackets decorating the eaves of the low hip roof. The verandah and front steps are not original.



The Alexander Armstrong House 8 Dufferin Street

Horticulturist and implement merchant Alexander Thomas Armstrong, who was married to Rebecca O'Brian, built this red brick Italianatestyle house in 1880. It remained in the Armstrong family until 1986.

The contrasting coloured brick on the corners, ornate brackets under the eaves, the wraparound verandah and original French windows are fine examples of the Italianate design so popular in Ontario homes of the period.

The board and batten addition was added in 1998, and the picket fence is a faithful reproduction of the original.





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The Old Millbrook School 1 Dufferin Street

The first school building in Millbrook was built around 1830. As the population expanded, several additional small schools accommodated the growth. In 1887, the largest of these, a fourroom school, was destroyed by fire. Clearly, a new and larger school was needed.

The trustees of School Section No. 11 purchased this land from Thomas Medd, and in 1889 this large brick schoolhouse was erected. The school officially opened in 1890.

The original structure consisted of just the four classrooms on the north side. To make room for "continuation classes," so that students who wished to graduate from high school didn't have to commute to Port Hope, a four-room addition was completed in 1923. In 1934, the Millbrook High School was classed as Grade A, allowing students to finish their high school in Millbrook.

The addition was architecturally compatible with the original structure with a central staircase integrating the north and south sides. Entrances have been modified with time, but some of the original pleasing details on the north and west faces are still intact. Care was taken to preserve the window treatments during renovations.

Designated Properties

7 Anne Street	30 King Street East
8 Anne Street	37 King Street East
13 Anne Street	42 King Street East
19 Anne Street	64 King Street East
21 Anne Street	74 King Street East
3 Bank Street North	75 King Street East
8 Bank Street North	6 King Street West
16 Centre Street	8 King Street West
32 Centre Street	10 King Street West
6 Charles Street	11 King Street West
1 Dufferin Street	24 King Street West
8 Dufferin Street	33 King Street West
6 Gravel Road	36 King Street West
2 Hay Street	53 King Street West
1 King Street East	60 King Street West
5 King Street East	6 Main Street
12 King Street East	6 Marshall Street
17 King Street East	6 Prince Street
19 King Street East	7 Prince Street
21 King Street East	10 Prince Street
22 King Street East	1104 County Road 21
24 King Street East	792 County Road 28
26 King Street East	1331 Zion Line
28 King Street East	

A Self-Guided Tour of Historic Millbrook, Ontario

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Interested in learning more?

Four publications are available:

This Green & Pleasant Land – Chronicles of Cavan Township; A History of North Monaghan Township; Significant Architecture of Millbrook; Brief History of Cavan Township and Millbrook Village 1816-1937.

Email the Millbrook & Cavan Historical Society for ordering information at: millbrookcavanhs@gmail.com

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