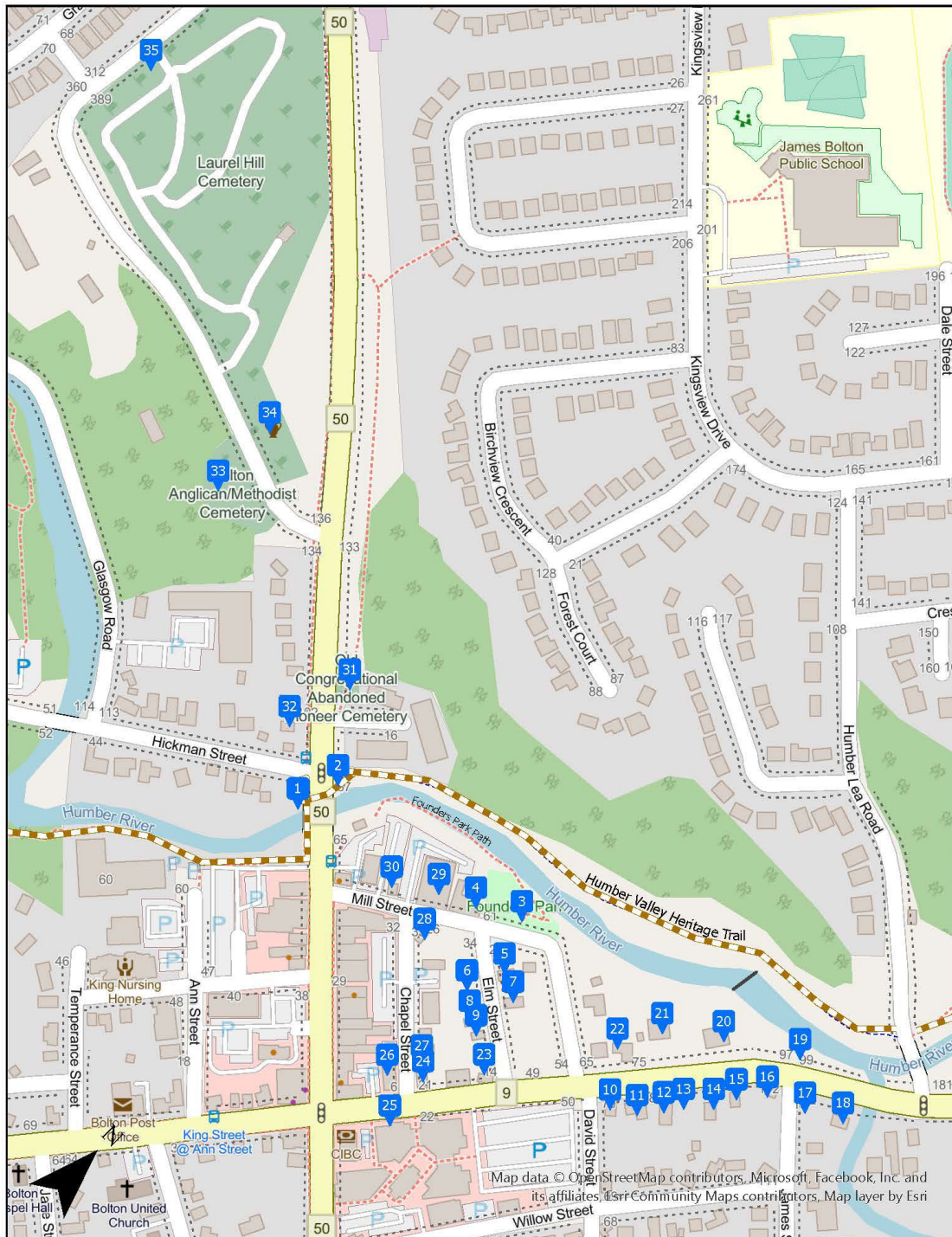


Heritage Caledon Walking Tour Series

Bolton Tour – east side of village



Please respect private property
Last Updated: June 2, 2022.

Indigenous Peoples have unique and enduring relationships with the land.

Indigenous Peoples have lived on and cared for this land throughout the ages. We acknowledge this and we recognize the significance of the land on which we gather and call home.

We acknowledge the traditional Territory of the Huron-Wendat and Haudenosaunee peoples, and the Anishnabek of the Williams Treaties.

This land is part of the Treaty Lands and Territory of the Credit First Nation.

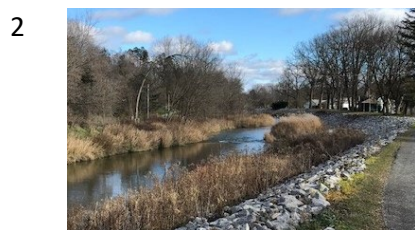
We honour and respect Indigenous heritage and the long-lasting history of the land and strive to protect the land, water, plants and animals that have inhabited this land for the generations yet to come.



Patio area north of Queen Street North and Mill Street

The entrance to Founders Park Path is at the edge of this patio area which is the site of Bolton's Bicentennial plaque.

The tour starts here.



Founders Park Path

This short trail across the riverbank leads from the patio area at Queen and Mill streets to Founders Park. From around 1822 until 1968, this riverbank held back the mill pond.



Founders Park

Founding of Bolton Plaque

This plaque is in line with the position of the early dam across the Humber. The original flour mill sat about 10 metres to the east. The 1912 berm, upgraded and widened in 2021 to withstand a 500-year flood event, obscures the original relationship between the dam, the mill and the river. Mill Street, initially little more than a wagon track to the mill, was for many years, the hamlet's busiest road.

DIRECTIONS: You will be walking a short distance along Mill Street to reach Elm Street. Mill Street does not have a sidewalk so be careful and watch for cars and trucks.



35 Mill Street

Neoclassical Cottage

circa 1860s

This frame two-storey cottage was owned for many years by Mr. and Mrs. William Bell who lived in it until the 1950s. He worked at the adjacent Plummer foundry and later was village constable and truant officer. When the Humber River flooded, she moved their furniture upstairs, opened the doors and let the flood water flow through. The original porch with decorative trim was removed in 2014 during renovations to update the house foundation.



27 Elm

James Wood House

pre-1851

This house was originally a single storey frame cottage, built by blacksmith James Wood. The 1851 census reveals that English-born James was 27 years old, married to Mary Anne and the house and a workshop (probably a smithy) existed at the time of the census. The house evolved to its Victorian Gothic style with the addition of an upper storey centre gable roof line, brick veneer over the original exterior cladding and a verandah which is now enclosed.

6



24 Elm Street DEMOLISHED Tindale House circa 1851

The original house on this property was built for Martha Tindale and husband John, a butcher. A photo of the house from the late 1880s shows it was a one-storey, plaster-clad, hip-roofed Neoclassical style cottage with a front verandah. Later, the house was enlarged through the addition of a rear kitchen wing and an upper storey with a Victorian Gothic style front centre gable. It was reclad in a brick veneer. The house was demolished in 2017.

7



21 Elm Street Neoclassical Cottage circa 1860s

This Neoclassical style heavy timber frame cottage dates to the 1860s and is surrounded by some of Bolton's earliest houses. Mrs. Ellie Cairns lived here in the 1940s. The house was enlarged in the 1950s by the Munro family who operated 'Munro Meats' at 19 Queen Street North. They built the addition to the rear at which time the house acquired its green siding.

8



18 Elm Street Workers House early 1900s

This Edwardian Classical style frame house was built by local industrialist William Dick to house foundry workers as was frequently done to attract employees. Its exterior is now clad in modern materials. Norman and Rena Bangay lived here in the 1950s and 1960s with daughters Norma and Donna. Norman worked for CPR Express in Bolton.

9



14 Elm Street Workers House early 1900s

This Edwardian Classical style frame house was built by local industrialist William Dick to house foundry workers. The house had a roughcast exterior. Note the interesting shingle treatment in the attic window surround. By the 1950s, it was owned by Rita and Hartley Byrne. Hartley served as site manager at 'Bolton Camp' from 1923 to 1950. The Byrne's lived on-site, managing up to 30 staff in the upkeep of what, by 1945, was a 335-acre fresh air camp with 169 buildings.

DIRECTIONS: Remain on north side of King Street to view houses on both sides of the street.

NOTE: King Street East is Bolton's oldest residential neighbourhood. This corridor of homes was built, starting in 1846, on lots sold by Charles Bolton, nephew of Bolton's founder George Bolton.

10



70 King Street East Samuel Bolton House circa 1849

After the 1837 Mackenzie Rebellion, Samuel Bolton fled from Albion Township to the USA with his father, James Charles Bolton, who died in Indiana. Sam, a finishing carpenter /undertaker, returned to Bolton in 1845 and built this cross-shaped Victorian Gothic frame house for his wife Sophia Nunn. It was originally clad in roughcast plaster; inside, coffins were displayed in wall niches. Ownership was held by family members for 100 years and by the East family for another 50 years.

11



74 King Street East Cabinet Maker's House *circa 1846*
William Hughes, age 22, built this two-storey, Neoclassical style house. The saw mill down the street supplied the materials. It remains the earliest frame house standing in Bolton. Hughes, who specialized in cabinetry and chair making, lived in it with his wife Jane and family until 1884. It then housed mill workers until Sarah Lundy and Harry Sheardown bought it in 1891, living in it for 43 years. Harry first worked in Dick's Foundry, later owned a barber shop on Queen Street North and was considered one of Canada's best all-round athletes.

12



82 King Street East Robert Caldwell House *circa 1900*
This Edwardian Classical style house was built by Robert Caldwell with local bricks from Norton's brickworks on what had remained a treed lot owned by William Hughes. The Caldwells were early Albion farmers and Robert kept bees as a pastime. The house was purchased in 1910 by Joseph Nattress, a retired local businessman. The current owner bought it in 1981 and built an addition to the rear and renovated the attic space.

13



88 King Street East 'Four square' Edwardian Classical *circa 1915*
Retired tinsmith George Beamish built this house, with its characteristic asymmetric floor plan, hipped roof and full width verandah, on the site of Reverend Wheeler's 1854 frame house. It is Bolton's only home with a barn and it was sold in 1924 to Ebenezer and Leila Armstrong. Their daughter Collena and her husband Henry Wilson inherited it in 1951. Henry was Peel County Sheriff. The decorative wrought-iron fencing is a modern addition.

14



94 King Street East Early Anglican Manse *late 1860s*
This 1½ storey Victorian Gothic house was likely built by local contractor George Watson who lived here with his family until 1873. From 1880 to 1907 it served as the Anglican Church manse and was then sold to Elizabeth and Samuel Egan. Sam was an agricultural implement agent, Bolton Reeve and Peel County Warden. Note the fluted doorway pilasters, Greek key cornice, arched centre gable window and dentilated bargeboard on the porch.

15



102 King Street East Builder's House *circa 1854*
Builder George Burnett built this 1½ storey Neoclassical timber frame house for his wife Jane after they emigrated from England. It later became the Wesleyan Methodist parsonage until 1885. For the next 60 years, it was owned by Isaac Walton and descendants, including Harriet Walton and carpenter husband William Kerr, a descendant of 1841 settler Isaac Kerr. Mary Maw and son Roy Maw purchased the house in 1945. Roy, an A.V.Roe employee, lived here until 1982.

16



112 King Street East Weaver's House *circa 1847*
This was originally a 1½ storey frame Ontario Cottage built for Irish immigrants John Noble, a weaver, his wife Jane and daughter Margaret. Widowed in 1855, Jane stayed on in the cottage until 1882. The cottage evolved into two stories and changed hands frequently. Among the families were Mary and E. Roger Pilson followed by Mr. and Mrs. William Larmour who lived here with their pet ocelot.

17



122 King Street East Mill Workers' Cottage late 1840s

This Victorian Gothic cottage with intricate fretwork was built as a single storey cottage to house workers for Bolton's newly enlarged flour mill. It was clad in vertical planks. According to the 1851 census, tailor Mosey Botham and his wife Mary Anne lived here, buying the house in 1854 from mill owner James Cupper Bolton. Later owners included William Robinson and descendants from 1891 - 1944, Allan Connell and family to 1963 and Bill Bourke to 1972. Ev and Peter Wylie subsequently spent over 30 years restoring this local landmark.

18



132 King Street East Victoria Gothic House circa 1854

The east half of this building sits on the bank of the Humber River oxbow and is likely the structure shown on the 1854 Prosser map. The lot was owned by the miller, James Cupper Bolton, and was close to his mill. Its front door has beautiful glass and an interesting door ringer. The house, at one time, belonged to Miss Mellow. Compatibly designed, the west side is a recent timber frame addition.

19



McFall Lookout

From this vantage point, there are excellent views towards the remnant concrete mill dam built in 1912 and well as the downstream path of the river. The milling of flour was Bolton's key economic driver for 130 years.

20



97 King Street East Bolton's Oldest Residence circa 1843

This Regency Cottage comprises two adjoined dwellings. The vertical plank original was built by James Bolton Jr., George Bolton's assistant, to house seasonal mill workers. It was enlarged in 1882 by miller Andrew McFall who added a house section and again in 1912 by Arthur McFall. Mill manager Ben Duffy occupied the west half from 1900 initially at '\$8.00/week plus house'; his widow Margaret remained until 1969 after which it reverted to single-family use, remaining in the McFall family for 140 years.

21



83 King Street East Mill Owner's House circa 1876

Victorian Gothic house built using local brick by George Watson for John Gardhouse, Bolton's 4th miller, merchant and village councillor. George Smith grained and stenciled the interior wood trim. Around 1893, the 5th miller, Andrew McFall added running water by piping water from a spring on the north hill under the river to an attic reservoir. Arthur McFall later added electricity, a mill by-product. The house was sold in 1944 to James Goodfellow.

22



75 King Street East Edwardian Classical House circa 1890s

This frame house was built prior to 1897 and has the characteristic features of Edwardian Classical style: asymmetrical floor plan, hip roof, offset entry and wrap around verandah. The house was adjacent to the creamery property. Town Clerk Herb Elliott and his wife Myrtle lived here in the 1940s and 50s. They were followed by Fergus and Dorothy Healey and their family.

23



37 King Street East William Norris House late 1850s
This frame Ontario Cottage with roughcast exterior was purchased by William Norris in 1864. He built a store addition to the east side with a separate door and window to the street. The structure was later veneered in red brick with yellow brick trim, and decorated with ornate trim. It was bought in 1910 by Alderman D.B Kennedy who replaced the store entry with a window. John and Vera Elliott Goulter bought the house in 1953 and lived here for 60 years.

24



21 King Street East Bolton's Oldest Building circa 1842
This frame structure is Bolton's original Primitive Methodist chapel. After the congregation built a new brick church on the opposite side of Chapel Street in 1873, the Orange Lodge purchased this building and, in the 1890s, covered the original roughcast plaster exterior with wood cladding. The lodge remained active until the 1970s. The building was later raised off the ground onto a foundation and in 1981 became John's Barber Shop.

25



18 King Street East Royal Courtyards circa 1988-89
This urban mall was built with red brick and yellow brick trim, replicating the look of brick structures built a hundred years earlier. Jaffary's Creek, a feature of Bolton's cultural heritage landscape, is contained in concrete culverts underneath the Royal Courtyards from where it flows into the Humber River below the McFall Dam.

26



15 King Street East Bolton Village Town Hall built 1922
After fire destroyed Bolton's village hall in 1920, this new municipal building was erected on the same site. The lower level comprised council chambers, village clerk's office, police holding cell and library which was accessed from the door onto King Street. The upper level was an auditorium for concerts, clubs, Guide meetings and dances. The building also housed the fire truck, which exited through bi-fold doors to Chapel Street. In private hands since the 1970s, it has housed Bolton Sea Food and Holy Spirit Ministries.

DIRECTIONS: Turn onto Chapel Street

27



7 Chapel Street Victorian Gothic Cottage late 1870s
This 1½ storey Victorian Gothic frame cottage is visible on the 1891 Goad insurance map and likely dates to the 1870s. The earliest known owner was Edward Wilson.

28



26 Mill Street James Goodfellow House circa 1854
This frame Neoclassical style house is one of Bolton's oldest homes. Built for James Goodfellow, possibly for rental housing, it is shown on the 1854 Prosser map. The house remained in Goodfellow family ownership for over a century.

DIRECTIONS: From this point, there are sidewalks on along Mill Street

29



23 and 25 Mill Street Industrial buildings *circa 1880s*

These two buildings were originally part of Plummer Bros. Foundry, manufacturers of ploughs, beams, cast iron fencing and, later, furnaces. Fire gutted much of the foundry in 1952, but several small casting businesses continued working until these buildings were sold to Tomlinson Industries. Tomlinson cast furnaces until closing in 1968. In 1969 the buildings were converted into offices for the Village and Bolton Hydro. The windows were salvaged from the Albert Street School after it was destroyed by fire in 1968.

30



15 Mill Street Victorian Gothic House *circa 1890s*

This 1½ storey red brick house is visible in early photos of Bolton which confirm that it was built prior to 1897. This was the home of Albert Searle and his daughter Mabel Searle in the early 1940s. It now houses a commercial business.

***DIRECTIONS:** Walk north on the east side of Queen Street, across the river to the Warbrick Lane entrance.*

31



107 Queen Street North Congregational Cemetery *circa 1842*

The Congregational Church and cemetery were adjacent to the tannery property on land that was donated by George Bolton. While the church building was taken down around 1910, the remaining headstones from the cemetery have been placed in a cairn. The cemetery can be reached by stairs which are set into the hillside.

32



96 Queen Street North Francis McDonald House *circa 1880*

This two-storey red brick house was built by the village cooper, Francis McDonald, for his wife Sabina and their six children. He had previously fathered nine children in his first marriage to Ann Long. Francis had established a cooperage in the mid-1830s at the corner of Mill and Chapel Streets and provided flour barrels to a succession of millers including George Bolton, James Bolton Jr., Edward Lawson, John Gardhouse and Andrew McFall. He had moved the business to the lot adjacent to his house around 1878. Indoor plumbing was installed in this house around 1944.

***DIRECTIONS:** Cross Queen Street North at the signal light.
After this point, there are steep hills to navigate*

33



166 Centennial Drive Early Church Cemeteries *circa 1848*

This is the hillside site of Bolton's Anglican and Methodist cemeteries. In 1848, Ann and Samuel Sterne transferred land to the Anglican church society while Ellen and James Bolton provided the adjacent land for the Methodist Cemetery. Many of the Anglican cemetery headstones have been gathered into a cairn. Several cemetery plots at the top of the slope retain their original wrought iron 'cemetery' fencing produced many years later at the local Plummer Foundry.

34



Centennial Drive Bolton Cenotaph *circa 1921*
 Erected in 1921, Bolton's cenotaph was created by Emmanuel Hahn, a German-born Canadian sculptor. It commemorates those that gave their lives in WWI and whose remains are buried elsewhere. The monument now also commemorates servicemen from WWII and the Korean War.

35

389 Centennial Drive Laurel Hill Cemetery



Cemetery Waiting Room *circa 1901*
 This small Italianate style brick building was built as a public waiting room for Laurel Hill Cemetery. It contained a ladies toilet room and tool shed. Fixed to the front of this small ornamental building is the elaborate sign 'Rules Respecting Visitors', painted by George Smith, who was known for his exquisite lettering and faux graining.
 HERITAGE DESIGNATED



Cemetery 'Dead' House *circa 1894*
 This is one of only a few Octagonal 'dead' houses in Ontario. The Laurel Hill Cemetery 'dead' house was built for the storage of caskets when winter burial was not possible. It was used until the 1920s when George Norton, caretaker at this time, discovered that by using galvanized iron to heat the ground, graves could be dug in the winter.
 HERITAGE DESIGNATED