

# *THE CITY OF VAUGHAN*

# *BY-LAW*

## **BY-LAW NUMBER 105-2026**

**A By-law to designate 5800 King-Vaughan Road, in the City of Vaughan, in the Regional Municipality of York, Province of Ontario, as a property of cultural heritage value or interest under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18.**

**WHEREAS** Pursuant to Part IV, Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18, as amended, the council of a municipality is authorized to enact a by-law to designate real property within the municipality, including all buildings and structures thereon, to be of cultural heritage value or interest;

**AND WHEREAS** section 29(1.1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18 requires the Council of a municipality to cause notice of intention to designate a property to be given by the Clerk of the municipality;

**AND WHEREAS** the property described in Schedule "A" to this By-Law, municipally known as 5800 King-Vaughan Road is deemed to contain cultural heritage value or interest;

**AND WHEREAS** section 29(3) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18 requires a notice of intent to designate to be served on the Property Owner, on the Ontario Heritage Trust, and to be published in a newspaper;

**AND WHEREAS**, on February 24, 2026, the Council of the Corporation of the City of Vaughan caused notice of intention to designate 5800 King-Vaughan Road as a property of cultural heritage value or interest, with the notice served to the Ontario Heritage Trust and to the owners of 5800 King-Vaughan Road;

**AND WHEREAS** section 270 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25 requires a municipality to adopt and maintain policies with respect to the specific form and manner of the provision of notices;

**AND WHEREAS** sections 26(4) and 39.1(3) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18 permit a municipality to publish notices in accordance with a policy adopted by the municipality under section 270 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25;

**AND WHEREAS** the City of Vaughan enacted By-law 021-2024 on January 30, 2024

pursuant to section 270 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25 which allows for notice to be provided by way of the City's website;

**AND WHEREAS** on March 11, 2026, the City of Vaughan published a notice of intention to designate 5800 King-Vaughan Road on the City of Vaughan's website in accordance with By-law 021-2024;

**AND WHEREAS** no notice of objection to the proposed designation was served within the thirty-day timeline prescribed by section 29(5) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O.

**NOW THEREFORE** the Council of the City of Vaughan ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. That pursuant to Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the property located at 5800 King-Vaughan Road (the "Property"), in the City of Vaughan, in the Regional Municipality of York, Province of Ontario, being more particularly described in Schedule "A" attached hereto and forming part of this By-law, shall be and is hereby designated as a property of cultural heritage value or interest.
2. That the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest for the Property explaining the reasons the Property is of cultural heritage value or interest is attached hereto in Schedule "B" and forms a part of this By-law.
3. That the City Solicitor is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this By-law and its Schedules to be registered against the title to the Property in the proper land registry office.
4. That the City Clerk is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this By-law and its Schedules to be served on the Property Owner and on the Ontario Heritage Trust.
5. That the City Clerk is hereby authorized to publish notice of this By-law on the City of Vaughan's municipal website.

Passed by City of Vaughan Council on this 26<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2026.

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Steven Del Duca, Mayor

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Todd Coles, City Clerk

Authorized by Item No. 7 of Report No. 10 of the Committee of the Whole.  
Adopted by Vaughan City Council on February 24, 2026.  
City Council passed this By-law on May 26, 2026.

**SCHEDULE "A" FOR BYLAW 105-2026**

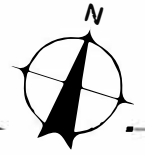
Description of Lands

PIN: 033620119

Legal Description:

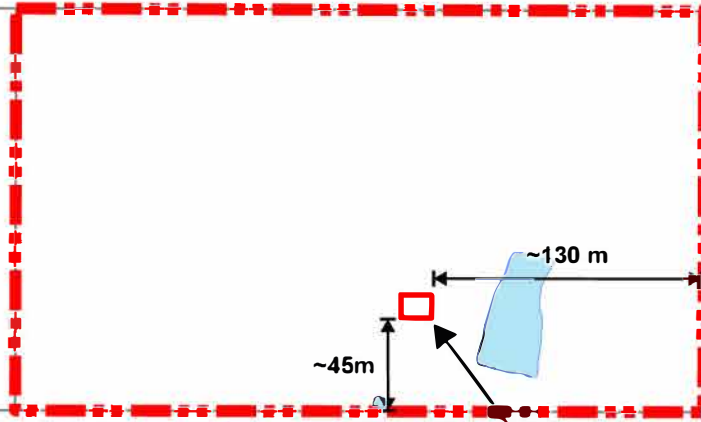
PT W1/4 LT 1 CON 8 KING; PT E3/4 LT 1 CON 8 KING PT 11, 65R17079 PT 2,  
65R5224 EXCEPT R684629; VAUGHAN

TOWNSHIP  
OF KING



HIGHWAY 27

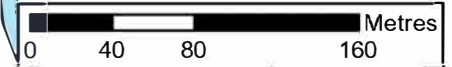
KING-VAUGHAN ROAD



~130 m


~45m

Heritage Attribute



### Location Map To By-Law 105-2026

**File:** N/A  
**Location:** 5800 King-Vaughan Road  
Part of Lot 1, Concession 8  
**Applicant:** City of Vaughan  
**City of Vaughan**

 Subject Lands

## SCHEDULE "B" FOR BY-LAW 105-2026

# STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

## DESCRIPTION

Municipal Address: 5800 King-Vaughan Road

Legal Description: PT W1/4 LT 1 CON 8 KING; PT E3/4 LT 1 CON 8 KING PT 11, 65R17079 PT 2, 65R5224 EXCEPT R684629; VAUGHAN

Brief Description: 1 ½-storey structure built in the Georgian Style

## OVERVIEW

The cultural heritage value of the property known as 5800 King Vaughan Road meets the criteria set out by the Ontario Heritage Act under Province of Ontario Regulation 9/06 for the categories of design/physical, historical/associative and contextual value.

Name: The Hollingshead House

Date Built: 1855-1860

Location: North side of King-Vaughan Road, east of Highway 27

Condition: Good

## DESIGN OR PHYSICAL VALUE

The Hollingshead House at 5800 King Vaughan Road is a 1-1/2-storey Georgian residence, with red brick cladding. Georgian architecture was particularly prominent in Ontario between 1784-1860, and typically consists of a symmetrical façade, with formally arranged windows and doors.

Built in ca.1855, the subject property has design and physical value as a good and well-maintained representative example of Georgian vernacular architecture with classical details. The building has maintained many of its original architectural details including its original simple side-hall floor plan with 3-bays, a side gabled roof with cornice returns and moulding, and masonry chimneys on the east and west side of the dwelling. The subject dwelling also features a simple door with a large divided-light window composed of 15 segmental panes, with a classical door case, large sidelights, and a segmental 7-over-7 transom.

The east and west elevations feature a set of two 6-over-6 single hung windows on both the upper and lower storeys. The dwelling's south elevation features a single hung 6-over-6 segmental window on either side of the entrance, providing a 3-bay appearance. Each window, as well as the door, is complimented by a course of brick laid in a soldier bond, adding a decorative element to the dwelling. The dwelling also features a masonry water-table along the base of the structure.

## Outbuildings

To the southwest of the Hollingshead House, are several outbuildings on the property. Among these structures is a large barn, that was likely constructed in the late 19th or early 20th century, a frame dwelling and a frame garage constructed between 1954-1970, and another large barn in the northwest corner of the property constructed in the 1980s.

## HISTORICAL/ASSOCIATIVE VALUE

### 5800 King Vaughan Road

The property at 5800 King Vaughan Road originated as part of Lot 1, Concession 8, King Township. The subject property is located on the north side of King Vaughan Road, east of Highway 27. Land Registry records indicate that the 'east three quarters,' consisting of 150-acres, was first patented from the Crown by Aaron Crips in 1802. Phillip Crips, a relative of Aaron, then sold the entire 150-acres of the east three quarters to Anthony Hollingshead (III) in 1828 for \$150. The remainder of Lot 1, Concession 8, the 'west quarter,' consisting of 50-acres, was first patented from the Crown by Kings College in 1828. All 50-acres were then purchased by Anthony Hollingshead (III) in 1851.

## Hollingshead Family

### *Anthony Hollingshead (III)*

Anthony Hollingshead (III) was born in 1800 to William Hollingshead and Anne Hill in Vaughan Township and was the grandson of Anthony Hollingshead Senior of New Jersey. During the American Revolution, Anthony Hollingshead Senior, a staunch Quaker, had to put his pacifist values aside and joined the New Jersey Loyalist Forces to fight for what he believed in. After fleeing to New York upon the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Anthony Senior's properties and belongings were seized by the American forces, and he and his family moved to Nova Scotia to escape persecution before settling in Upper Canada around 1794. It was in Upper Canada that Anthony Senior was granted land for his loyalty to the Crown, and over the next two decades he and his descendants acquired about 2000-acres in York County including Vaughan, Markham, Aurora, East Gwillimbury, Newmarket, and King Townships.

Anthony Senior died around 1818 in Thornhill, where his home, the Heintzman House, still stands today in the City of Markham.

Archival records indicate that Anthony Senior's grandson, Anthony Hollingshead (III), had a significant presence during the Battle of York. At the age of 12, in 1813, Anthony drove a wagon which contained a number of American prisoners of war. He was also present when Fort York's powder magazine was fired and exploded during the battle, in the early afternoon of April 27, 1813.

Anthony (III) married Anne Robinson in 1825 and together they had ten children. In 1828, Anthony (III) purchased 150-acres of the east three quarters of Lot 1, Concession 8. Anthony is listed as the owner of Lot 1, Concession 8 in the 1854 Voters List for the Township of King. Anthony then purchased the remaining 50-acres of the west quarter of Lot 1, Concession 8 in 1856. It was here Anthony (III), and his wife Anne raised their family and operated a farm. The 1851 census indicates that Anthony initially resided in a 2-storey log house on the subject property. The log house was replaced with subject Georgian dwelling, which was constructed between 1855-1860. Tax Assessment records also indicate that the property value of Lot 1, Concession 8 increased from \$1200 in 1857, to \$4600 in 1858, further supporting the notion that the subject dwelling was constructed around this time, potentially along with other-farm related structures. Anthony is also noted as living in a 1-1/2-storey brick house in the 1861 Census, providing additional evidence for the understanding that the subject dwelling was constructed sometime between 1855-1860. Archival records also note that Anthony was a carpenter, therefore, it is possible that he took part in the construction of the subject dwelling.

The 1861 Agricultural Census provides an overview of the crops being cultivated on the Hollingshead farm at the time, which included 560 bushels of wheat on 26-acres, 300 bushels of peas on 9-acres, 300 bushels of oats on 10 acres, 100 bushels of potatoes on 1 acre, 150 bushels of turnips on 1-acre, and 20 bushels of carrots. This data illustrates the diverse range of crops and reflects the agricultural practices and demands of the period.

Anthony Hollingshead (III) passed away in 1869 and is currently buried in the Lloydtown Anglican Cemetery in York Region. Anthony's Final Will and Testament indicates that upon his death, the south half of Lot 1, Concession 8, the subject property, will be given to his son George Hollingshead.

George, who is listed as the owner of Lot 1, Concession 8 in an 1881 Directory for the County of York, continued to operate the family farm until the late 1880s, when he moved out of King Township and began to use the farm as an income property. He then sold it to the MacTaggart family in 1898, a prominent early settler family in the Townships of King and Vaughan. This marks roughly 60 years of continuous agricultural operation and 70 years of continuous ownership of the subject property by the Hollingshead family.

Tax Assessment records note Martha MacTaggart as the owner of the subject property along with several tenants over the years. This indicates that the MacTaggart family used the subject property as an income investment until 1922, when Martha sold it.

### *Robert Hollingshead*

Robert Hollingshead was born to Anthony Hollingshead (III) and Anne Robinson in 1840. Robert's obituary notes that he was born on the "old Hollingshead homestead, [on the] King-Vaughan Townline," referring to the log house that pre-dated the existing Georgian house on the property. Robert would have been raised in the subject dwelling upon its erection, as he was still quite young by that time, and did not relocate to Vaughan Township for quite some time. Robert is first listed as residing in Vaughan Township in the 1881 Census of Canada, as opposed to his previous listings a resident in the Township of King in the years prior.

For over 40 years Robert was active in the local community as a merchant, operating a store for many years. A man of many trades, the 1871 Census of Canada indicates that Robert was a carpenter and joiner as well. Robert was also an undertaker and made his own coffins, often lining them with white satin. Around 1887 Robert took on the role of Kleinburg's postmaster, a position which he held at the time of his death, operating the post office out of his home in Kleinburg. This is supported by the 1891 Census of Canada which lists Robert's occupation as a general storekeeper and postmaster. A significant figure in King Township, Robert was also a local enumerator for the 1881 and 1891 Censuses as well as a member of the Methodist church.

Robert Hollingshead married Rebecca Weller in 1863, and together they raised three children. Robert died in 1913 due to carcinoma and is currently buried in the Wesleyan Methodist Burying Ground in Vaughan.

### *Joseph Hollingshead*

Another son of Anthony Hollingshead (III) and Anne Robinson was Joseph Hollingshead. Joseph was born on the subject property in 1845, acquired a common school education, and took up farming. In 1869, Joseph married Mary Ann Proctor and together they had two children, Alberta and Emma Hollingshead.

After the death of his father, Joseph inherited and operated a farm, identified in Anthony (III) Hollingshead's Final Will and Testament as the north half of Lot 1, Concession 8, while his brother George owned and operated the farm on the subject property, identified in the Will as the south half of Lot 1, Concession 8. Similar to his brother Robert, Joseph set farming aside in the early 1870's and began to work as a general merchant in Schomberg. In 1882, Joseph had also engaged in a successful career working as a druggist and chemist in Schomberg as well as the local postmaster. Furthermore, Joseph also held the position of Justice of Peace until his death in 1907, an elected position as a judicial officer of a lower court.

### *The Jackman family*

The property is associated with Henry Newton Rowell Jackman, son of former MP Harry Jackman, a successful Depression-era entrepreneur, and philanthropist Mary Rowell Jackman. Henry was the executive assistant to the minister of Public Works in Ottawa and subsequently served as chairman of the board of the National Trust Company and the Empire Life Insurance Company along with several other prominent Canadian corporations. He was the Progressive Conservative candidate in the Toronto riding of Rosedale in the 1963, 1965, and 1974 Canadian federal elections. A longtime fundraiser for the Progressive Conservatives, Henry became a supporter of the Canadian Alliance, the former Reform Party of Canada, and an advocate of the Unite the Right movement which resulted in the creation of the modern Conservative Party of Canada in 2003. After continually declining federal appointments, Henry Jackman was appointed as the 25th Lieutenant Governor of Ontario in 1991, a position which offered him an opportunity to be more actively involved in the progressive development of the province. Henry held this position until 1997, and in 1998 was appointed to the Order of Ontario, and promoted to Officer of the Order of Canada in 2000.

Henry Jackman has also served on the boards of the Royal Ontario Museum, the Art Gallery of Ontario, the Shaw Festival, the Ontario Heritage Foundation, and the Canadian Opera Company, and has made significant contributions to public life and cultural enrichment, including founding the Governor General's Awards for the Arts. Henry has also served as Chancellor of the University of Toronto in 1997, a position in which he was a dedicated supporter of the Faculty of Art and Science, the Faculty of Law, Victoria College, Trinity College, and various other University of Toronto Schools, later making significant contributions to the University of Toronto's humanities and expanding cross-disciplinary research efforts between campuses, departments, and disciplines, as well as supporting the Faculty of Law's plans for a new building, resulting in the construction of the award-winning Jackman Law Building, which opened in 2016.

## **CONTEXTUAL VALUE**

Though this property was not part of Vaughan Township until 1971, it carries similar history and context to those which were always part of Vaughan Township. This structure, which has retained its original location, form, orientation, and massing, serves as a fine example of Georgian architecture, defining, supporting, and maintaining the fine-grained 19th and early-20th century agricultural/rural character of King-Vaughan Road.

The Hollingshead House at 5800 King-Vaughan Road also has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings. The subject property is located within an area that has a definable rural character, surrounded by remnant farmhouses/farmsteads in close proximity, contributing to a distinctive sense of place. The subject property also

features open green space, mature trees, and shrubbery which further contributes to the historic character of the surrounding context.

The property also has a long-standing relation to agricultural history and practices of the area and is linked to two particular family names (Hollingshead and MacTaggart) who had a significant presence in the early history of Vaughan and King Townships.

## **SUMMARY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE**

### **Physical/Design Value**

Contributing:

- Pre-Confederation construction from the 1850-1860's
- A good, representative and surviving example of a brick clad 1 ½-storey Georgian house in Vaughan
- The building's scale, form, and 1 ½-storey massing
- Side-gabled roof with cornice returns and moulding
- South facing main central door with transom, classical surrounds, and sidelights
- Window openings on either side of main doors, forming a 3-bay appearance
- Stone laid foundation and water-table
- East and west masonry chimneys
- Radiating brick voussoirs above rough openings

Non-Contributing:

- Ancillary and associated outbuildings, barns, and structures
- Rear tail additions (pre-1954, alterations, and c.2010 additions)
- Landscaping, including treed drive, treed windrows, plantings beds, and pond

### **Historical/Associative Attributes**

- Direct connection to specific settler families such as the Hollingshead family, and MacTaggart family and their significant 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century farming practices.
- Direct connection to Robert Hollingshead, a significant member of the local community who served as a merchant and storekeeper, postmaster, undertaker, and carpenter and joiner, a local enumerator, and Kleinburg's postmaster.
- Direct connection to Joseph Hollingshead a significant member of the local community who served as a farmer, merchant, Justice of Peace, and Schomberg's postmaster. Joseph was also successful local druggist and chemist.
- Direct connection to Henry Newton Rowell Jackman, the 25th Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.
- Connection to early Ontario settlers and historically linked to the Lot and Concession it was built upon
- Roughly 70 years of continuous ownership by the Hollingshead family.

### **Contextual Value**

- The subject property reflects some of the earliest settler architecture and siting, giving insight into early settler practices
- The subject property is contextually linked to Vaughan's agricultural history from initial settlement to land clearing, 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century farming practices, the evolution from subsistence farming to specialization in livestock
- The subject structure has contextual value as it is historically linked to the historic village of Nobleton
- Longstanding ownership by the same family creates a significant historical link to the local community

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