



Heritage Vaughan Committee Report

DATE: Wednesday, January 28, 2026

WARD: 1

TITLE: PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF 5800 KING-VAUGHAN RD.
UNDER PART IV OF THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT

FROM:

Vince Musacchio, Deputy City Manager, Planning and Infrastructure Development

ACTION: DECISION

Purpose

To seek Heritage Vaughan Committee's support and recommend to the Committee of the Whole approval for the proposed designation of the property municipally known as 5800 King-Vaughan Rd., located on the north side of King-Vaughan Road. and east of Highway 27, as shown on Attachment 1.

Report Highlights

- The report proposes the designation of 5800 King-Vaughan Rd., a 1½ -storey building of Georgian style built circa 1855;
- The property holds physical, historical, and contextual cultural heritage value as described in the attached Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest;
- The designation of this property meets the policies of the Vaughan Official Plan and the objectives and required criteria outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* by the Province of Ontario Regulation 9/06.

Recommendations

That Heritage Vaughan recommend Council approve the proposed designation as presented, subject to following conditions:

1. That Council approve the recommendation of the Heritage Vaughan Committee to designate 5800 King-Vaughan Rd., in accordance with Part IV, Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18.
2. That Staff be authorized to publish and serve the Notice of Intention to Designate in accordance with the requirements under Part IV, Section 29 of the *Ontario*

Heritage Act R.S.O 1990, c.O.18 to the Property Owner, the Ontario Heritage Trust, and published on the City Website.

3. If no objection is served on the City Clerk within 30 days of the date of publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate, Council shall pass a by-law designating 5800 King-Vaughan Rd. and a copy of the by-law shall be served on the Owner and Ontario Heritage Trust and a notice shall be published on the City Website.

Background

5800 King-Vaughan Rd. was evaluated as having significant architectural, historical and contextual value. Further research on the subject property has confirmed that the cultural heritage value of 5800 King-Vaughan Rd. meets the criteria set out under *Ontario Heritage Act* Regulation 9/06 for physical, associative and contextual cultural heritage value. A complete designation report that outlines these values is included herewith.

Previous Reports/Authority

Not applicable.

Analysis and Options

In June 2019, the More Homes, More Choice Act, 2019 (Bill 108) received Royal Assent. Schedule 11 of this Act included amendments to the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The Bill 108 Amendments to the *Ontario Heritage Act*. came into force on July 1, 2021, and include a shift in Part IV designations related to certain Planning Act applications. These changes affect Section 29(1.2) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. which now restricts City Council's ability to give notice of its intention to designate a property under the Act to within 90 days after the City Clerk gives notice of a complete application.

Bill 23 (the More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022) amendments to the *Ontario Heritage Act*. that came into force on Jan.1, 2023, mandated the municipalities to remove properties from the heritage register under section 27 if they do not pass a by-law designating the property by Jan.1, 2025. This was superseded by Bill 200 (the Homeowner Protection Act, 2024) which extended this deadline to Jan.1, 2027.

In light of this new legislation, it is imperative for City of Vaughan staff to identify cultural heritage properties that are currently Listed under Section 27 of the OHA or identified as a property of interest to be evaluated as a candidate for designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. In light of this new legislation, it is imperative for City of Vaughan staff to identify cultural heritage properties that are currently Listed under Section 27 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* or identified as a property of interest to be evaluated as a candidate for designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The Province has amended O. Reg. 9/06 under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, which establishes nine provincial criteria for determining whether a property is of cultural heritage value or interest if it meets two or more of the nine criteria.

As set out in Vaughan's Official 2010 Plan, the City of Vaughan states that it is the policy of Council to:

6.1.1.1. To recognize and conserve cultural heritage resources, including heritage buildings and structures, Cultural heritage landscapes, and other cultural heritage resources, and to promote the maintenance and development of an appropriate setting within, around and adjacent to all such resources.

6.1.2.6. That the City shall use criteria established by Provincial regulation under the *Ontario Heritage Act* for determining cultural heritage value or interest and for identifying and evaluating properties for listing in the Heritage register and for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The City may further refine these criteria and provide guidelines for their use through the Vaughan Heritage Conservation Guidelines.

6.1.2.7. Any property worthy of designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* that fulfills one or more of the criteria identified in policy 6.1.2.6 will be considered to possess cultural heritage value.

6.2.1.1. To make full use of the provisions of Provincial legislation, such as the *Ontario Heritage Act*, *Planning Act*, *Municipal Act* and *Environmental Assessment Act*, to protect and conserve cultural heritage resources in Vaughan.

Following a thorough examination of archival documentation, and after a documented site visit, staff finds that the subject property holds cultural heritage value and meets the criteria set out under the *Ontario Heritage Act* by the Province of Ontario Regulation 9/06 for the categories of design/physical, historical/associative and contextual value.

Designation Comments

ADDRESS: 5800 King-Vaughan Rd.

LEGAL: Concession 8, Part 2 of Lot 1, Plan 65R-17079

EVALUATION UNDER O.REG 9/06 CRITERIA

Ontario Regulation 9/06 made under the *Ontario Heritage Act* establishes nine criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest. A property may be designated under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* if it meets two or more of these criteria. The following evaluation tables identify the application of each criterion as "N/A" (not applicable) or "X" (applicable) to the property, with explanatory text below.

1. DESIGN OR PHYSICAL VALUE

The property has design value or physical value because it	
▪ is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	X
▪ displays high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit	N/A
▪ demonstrates high degree of scientific or technical achievement	N/A

The property located at 5800 King-Vaughan Rd., also known as the Hollingshead House, is a brick dwelling that is a good representative example of the Georgian architectural style in Vaughan. The pre-confederation structure features a 1 ½ -storey side-hall floorplan, a side-gabled roof with cornice returns and moulding, a south facing central door with a transom, classical surrounds, and sidelights, a stone laid foundation and water-table, east and west masonry chimneys, window openings on either side of main door, forming a three bay appearance, and soldier-bond brick courses above each of the dwelling's window openings.

2. HISTORICAL OR ASSOCIATIVE VALUE

The property has historical value or associative value because it	
▪ has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	X
▪ yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	X
▪ demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N/A

The Hollingshead House at 5800 King-Vaughan Rd. has historical and associative value for its direct association with Anthony Hollingshead (III), who was an early settler of Vaughan and King Townships who was notably present during the War of 1812's Battle of York, his son Robert Hollingshead, who was a significant member of the local community serving as a merchant and storekeeper, carpenter and joiner, undertaker, the local enumerator, and Kleinburg's postmaster, and his other son Joseph Hollingshead, who was also a significant member of the local community serving as a farmer, merchant, chemist and druggist, Justice of Peace, and Schomberg's postmaster.

The house has historical and associative value for its direct connection with Henry Newton Rowell Jackman, who was a prominent Canadian businessman and philanthropist who led Empire Life Group, served as the 25th Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, and made significant contributions to institutions such as the University of Toronto, where he donated over \$56 million. He was also an active support of various political movements and cultural organizations throughout his life.

The house also has historical and associative value for its connections to late 19th and early 20th century farming practices and rural settlement patterns along King-Vaughan Road, which has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of early settlement patterns and practices in Vaughan and King Townships.

3. CONTEXTUAL VALUE

The property has contextual value because it is	
▪ important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	X
▪ physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	X
▪ a landmark	N/A

The Hollingshead House at 5800 King-Vaughan Rd., which has retained its original location, form, orientation, and massing, serving as a fine example of Georgian architecture, has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining and supporting the fine-grained 19th and early 20th century rural character of King-Vaughan Road. 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.

There also exists a relation to agricultural history and practices. The subject property is located within an area that has 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 house also has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings. The property has a long-standing relation to agricultural history and practices of the area and is linked to one particular family name (Hollingshead) who had a significant presence throughout various early townships in York County including King and Vaughan Townships.

Financial Impact

There are no Financial Impacts associated with this report.

Operational Impact

There are no Operational Impacts associated with this report.

Broader Regional Impacts/Considerations

There are no regional impacts or considerations for this application.

Conclusion

Staff finds that, as examined from archival documentation, the subject property holds cultural heritage value and meets the criteria as set out under the *Ontario Heritage Act* by the Province of Ontario Regulation 9/06 for the categories of design/physical, historical/associative and contextual value.

The Development and Parks Planning Department is satisfied with the proposed designation of 5800 King-Vaughan Rd., which conforms to the policies of the Vaughan Official Plan 2010 and the objectives and criteria of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Accordingly, staff can support a Heritage Vaughan recommendation for Council approval of the proposed designation of 5800 King-Vaughan Rd. under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

For more information, please contact: Vanessa Lio, Heritage Specialist, ext. 8152

Attachments

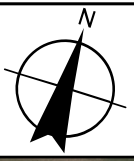
1. Location Map
2. Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
3. Historic Maps
4. Building Photos
5. Aerial Photo

Prepared by

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Nancy Tuckett, Director of Development and Parks Planning, ext. 8529



TOWNSHIP OF KING

5800 King-Vaughan Road

Context Map

KING-VAUGHAN RD.

HWY 27

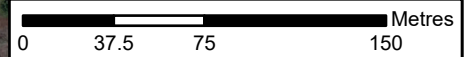
Subject Lands



KING-VAUGHAN ROAD

Heritage Attribute

 Subject Lands



Location Map

Location:
5800 King-Vaughan Road
Part of Lot 1, Concession 8



Attachment

Date:
January 28, 2026

1

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

DESCRIPTION

Municipal Address: 5800 King Vaughan Road

Legal Description: Concession 8, Part 2 of Lot 1, Plan 65R-17079

Brief description: 1-1/2-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

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
- 1-1/2-storey side-hall floorplan
- 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
- Solider-bond brick courses above window openings

Historical/Associative Value

- Direct connection to specific settler families such as the Hollingshead family, and MacTaggart family and their significant 19th to early 20th 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 Klienburg'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 architectural styles.
- The property has been almost continuous agricultural use since the late 1820's and is still used for agricultural crops.
- 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, 19th and early 20th 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 Lot and Concession it was built upon
- 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

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.¹

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 was then purchased by Anthony Hollingshead (III) in 1851.

¹ Georgian, Ontario Architecture, A Guide to Styles and Building Terms 1784 to present, John Blumenson, 1989.

Hollingshead Family²

*Anthony Hollingshead (III)*³

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 1794.⁴ 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.⁵

Anthony Senior died around 1818 in Thornhill, where his home, the Heintzman House, still stands today in the City of Markham.⁶

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, 1813.⁷

Anthony (III) married Anne Robinson in 1825 and together they had ten children.⁸ 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.⁹ Anthony then purchased the remaining 50-acres of the west quarter of Lot 1, Concession 8 in

² The Hollingshead family of York County can trace their origins to a John Hollingshead, and his wife Grace Scott, who emigrated from Cheshire, England, to the State of New Jersey in about 1690.² They initially settled in Burlington County and were Quakers. Freedom from religious persecution was likely one of their reasons for leaving England. Their son William Hollingshead married Hannah Rudderrow in 1727. Two of their sons, Anthony and Jacob were United Empire Loyalists who fled from the United States after the American Revolution, sometime around 1783. Most of the Hollingsheads of York County and vicinity are descended from Anthony and Jacob, although other members of the Hollingshead family may have migrated from the United States to Upper Canada in the early 1800s.

³ Anthony Hollingshead Senior (1730-1818) had a son named Anthony Junior (1780-1839). Another one of Anthony Senior's sons, William, also had a son named Anthony, born in 1800, who will be referred to as Anthony (III) for the purposes of this statement.

⁴ Baker, Margaret. "Anthony Hollingshead." UELAC Hamilton Branch. Accessed August 30, 2024. <https://uel-hamilton.com/anthony-hollingshead/>.

⁵ Hollingshead, Greg. "Libraries, Family, and Culture." April 14, 2021. <https://www.greghollingshead.com/talks/libraries-family-and-culture/>.

⁶ "Heintzman House History." City of Markham. Accessed August 30, 2024.

<https://www.markham.ca/wps/portal/home/arts/heintzman-house/our-space/history>.

⁷ County Mulvany, C.P., G.M. Adam, and C.B. Robinson. *History of Toronto and County of York, Ontario: Biographical Notices*. History of Toronto and County of York, Ontario. C.B. Robinson, 1885.

⁸ Marriage Registers, Ancestry- Library Edition; www.ancestry.ca (Vaughan Public Libraries).

⁹ List of Voters for the Township of King, King City Archives, 1854.

1856.¹⁰ 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.¹¹ The log house was replaced with subject Georgian dwelling, which was constructed between 1855-1860.¹² 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.¹³ 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.¹⁴ This indicates that the MacTaggart family used the subject property as an income investment until 1922, when Marth sold it.¹⁵ The subject property continued to pass through several owners until it was purchased in 1994 by Henry Newton Rowell Jackman, a billionaire Canadian businessman who served as the 25th Lieutenant Governor of Ontario from 1991 to 1997.

Robert Hollingshead

Robert Hollingshead was born to Anthony Hollingshead (III) and Anne Robinson in 1840.¹⁶ Robert's obituary notes that he was born on the "old Hollingshead homestead, [on the] King-

¹⁰ Ontario Land Registry Abstract/Parcel Register Book. York Region, Concession 8, Lot 1, King Township.

¹¹ 1851 Census, Ancestry- Library Edition; www.ancestry.ca (Vaughan Public Libraries).

¹² 5800 King-Vaughan Road, City of Vaughan Archives, Inventory of Significant Heritage Structures, 1991.

¹³ 1846-1910 Tax Assessment Rolls, King Township Archives.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ontario Land Registry Abstract/Parcel Register Book. York Region, Concession 8, Lot 1, King Township.

¹⁶ Hollingshead Family File, King Township Archives, Local History and Genealogy Collection, date Unknown.

Vaughan Townline,”¹⁷ 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 sometime. 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.¹⁸

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.¹⁹ Robert was also an undertaker and made his own coffins, often lining them with white satin.²⁰ Around 1887 Robert took on the role of Klienburg’s postmaster, a position which he held at the time of his death, operating the post office out of his home in Klienburg.²¹ 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.²² Robert died in 1913 due to carcinoma and is currently buried in the Wesleyan Methodist Burying Ground in Vaughan.²³

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.²⁴

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 8.²⁵ 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

¹⁷ “Died – HOLLINGSHEAD – Klienburg,” *The Bolton Enterprize*, June 27, 1913.

¹⁸ “Rebecca (Weller) Hollingshead.” WikiTree, April 25, 2021. <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Weller-9>.

¹⁹ 1871 Census of Canada, Ancestry- Library Edition; www.ancestry.ca (Vaughan Public Libraries).

²⁰ Reaman, George Elmore. *A history of Vaughan Township; two centuries of life in the township*. Toronto: Printed at the University of Toronto Press, 1971.

²¹ Reaman, George Elmore. *A history of Vaughan Township; two centuries of life in the township*. Toronto: Printed at the University of Toronto Press, 1971.

²² Anthony Hollingshead, Evans Family Tree, Ancestry- Library Edition; www.ancestry.ca (Vaughan Public Libraries).

²³ Robert Hollingshead, Lennie Family Tree, Ancestry- Library Edition; www.ancestry.ca (Vaughan Public Libraries).

²⁴ Mulvany, C.P., G.M. Adam, and C.B. Robinson. *History of Toronto and County of York, Ontario: Biographical Notices*. History of Toronto and County of York, Ontario. C.B. Robinson, 1885.

²⁵ Final Will and Testament of Anthony Hollingshead, September 9, 1865.

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.²⁶

Henry Newton Rowell Jackman

Born in 1932, Henry Jackman is the son of former MP Harry Jackman, a successful Depression-era entrepreneur, and philanthropist Mary Rowell Jackman. Henry received a significant education, attending Pickering College, the University of Toronto, Upper Canada College, and the London School of Economics.²⁷

Following a short endeavor as an executive assistant to the minister of public works in Ottawa, Jackman joined the family firm *Empire Life Group*. Henry eventually rose to the top of the company, overseeing its growth into one of Canada's largest insurance and investment companies. Henry also served as chairman of the board of the National Trust Company and the Empire Life Insurance Company along with several other prominent Canadian corporations.²⁸

In addition to his corporate success, Henry has also had an active public life. Henry was the Progressive Conservative candidate in the Toronto riding of Rosedale in the 1963, 1965, and 1974 Canadian federal elections, a position previously held by his father. A longtime fundraiser for the Progressive Conservatives, Henry became a supporter of the Canadian Alliance, the former Reform Party of Canada, and was an advocate of the Unite the Right movement which resulted in the creation of the modern Conservative Party of Canada in 2003.²⁹ After continually declining federal appointments, Henry Jackman was appointed as the 25th Lieutenant Governor of Ontario in 1991 on the advice of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, a position which offered him an opportunity to be more actively involved in the progressive development of the province.³⁰ Henry held this position until 1997, and in 1998 was appointed to the Order of Ontario. He was promoted to Officer of the Order of Canada in the year 2000.³¹

Having 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, Henry Jackman made significant contributions to public life and cultural enrichment, including founding the Governor General's Awards for the Arts.³²

Henry also served as Chancellor of the University of Toronto in 1997, a position in which he had been a dedicated supporter of the Faculty of Art and Science, the Faculty of Law, Victoria

²⁶ Notice of Intent to Designate 66 Main Street, Schomberg, ON. King Township, 2017.

²⁷ "Colonel the Honourable Henry N. R. 'Hal' Jackman." Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, April 25, 2017.

<https://www.lgontario.ca/en/lg/hal-jackman/>.

²⁸ "Chancellors' Circle of Benefactors." Chancellors' Circle of Benefactors.

<https://www.chancellorscircle.utoronto.ca/members/henry-n-r-hal-jackman/>.

²⁹ Macdonald, D.S., and R. McQueen. *Thumper: The Memoirs of the Honourable Donald S. Macdonald*. McGill-Queen's University Press, 2014.

³⁰ Niosi, Jorge. "Henry Newton Rowell Jackman." *The Canadian Encyclopedia*. Historica Canada. Article published June 02, 2008; Last Edited December 16, 2013.

³¹ "Colonel the Honourable Henry N. R. 'Hal' Jackman." Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, April 25, 2017.

<https://www.lgontario.ca/en/lg/hal-jackman/>.

³² "Chancellors' Circle of Benefactors." Chancellors' Circle of Benefactors.

<https://www.chancellorscircle.utoronto.ca/members/henry-n-r-hal-jackman/>.

College, Trinity College, and various University of Toronto Schools.³³ During the 2000s, he made two pivotal donations of \$15 million, comprising the largest donations ever to the humanities at a Canadian university. Henry's funding has enabled the University to build and expand cross-disciplinary research efforts between campuses, departments, and disciplines. In 2012, Henry made another donation of \$11 million to University of Toronto to support 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. In total, Henry's donations to the University of Toronto have exceeded \$56 million.³⁴

Land registry records indicate that Henry purchased the subject property in 1954.³⁵ Between this date and 1970, Henry had significant changes made to the property, including the construction of several outbuildings, fencing, a tennis court, a pool, and a pond.³⁶ However, throughout the years of his ownership, Henry has maintained the historic architectural quality of the subject dwelling. In a 2013 interview with *Dolce Magazine*, Henry notes that he owns a farm outside of Toronto, referring to the subject property.³⁷

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.

³³ "Chancellors' Circle of Benefactors." Chancellors' Circle of Benefactors. <https://www.chancellorscircle.utoronto.ca/members/henry-n-r-hal-jackman/>.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ontario Land Registry Abstract/Parcel Register Book. York Region, Concession 8, Lot 1, King Township.

³⁶ Arc-GIS, City of Vaughan.

³⁷ Stephenson, Madeline. "An Hour with the Honourable Hal Jackman: Dolce Luxury Magazine." *Dolce Luxury Magazine | Luxury Lifestyle Magazine*, Toronto, New York, Miami, Los Angeles in Fashion, Success and Travel, January 12, 2017. <https://dolcemag.com/successstories/an-hour-with-the-honourable-hal-jackman/13526>.

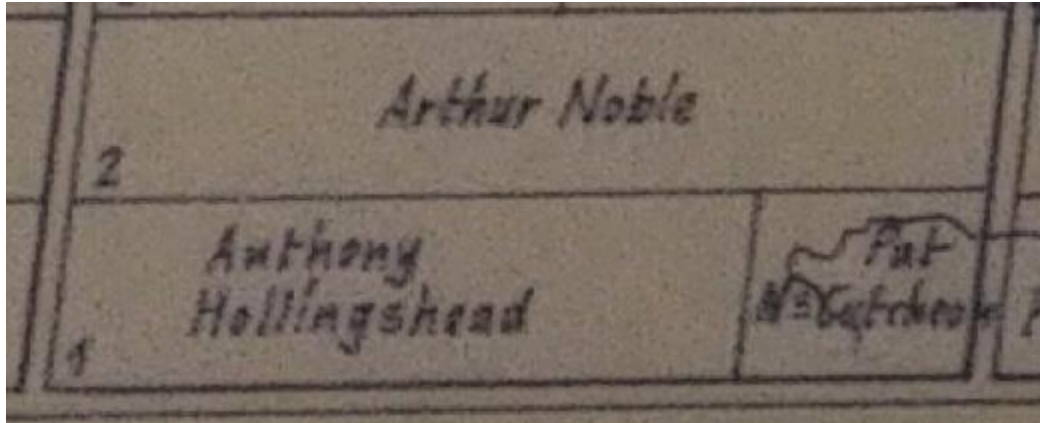


Figure 1. 1851 Map of King Township. (King City Archives, 2024).

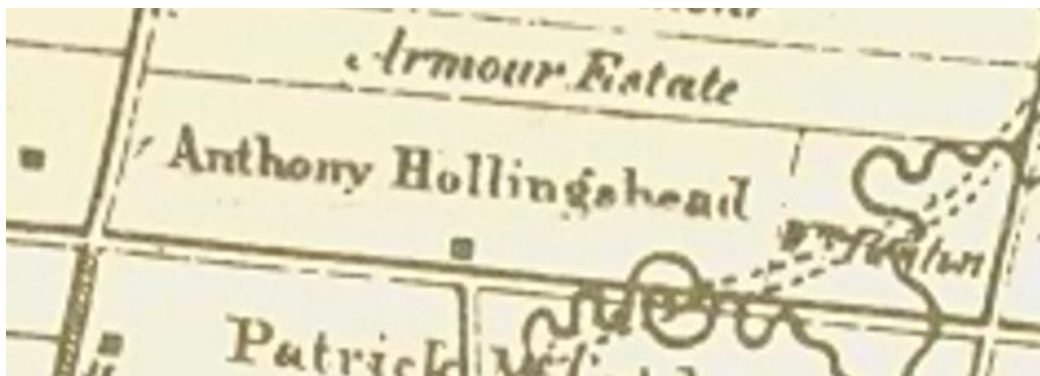


Figure 2. 1860 Tremaine Map. (City of Vaughan Archives, 2024).

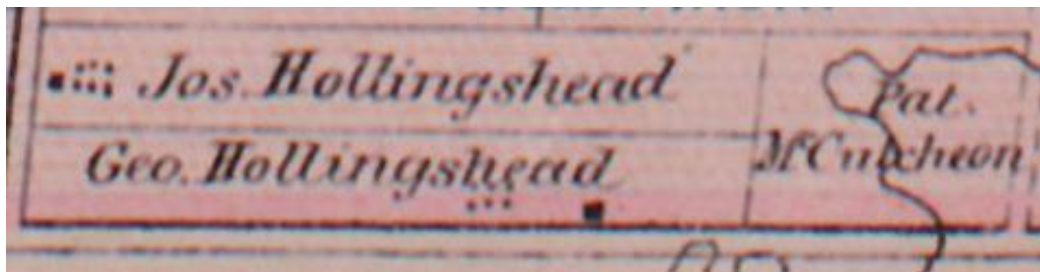


Figure 3. 1878 Tremaine Map. (City of Vaughan Archives, 2024).

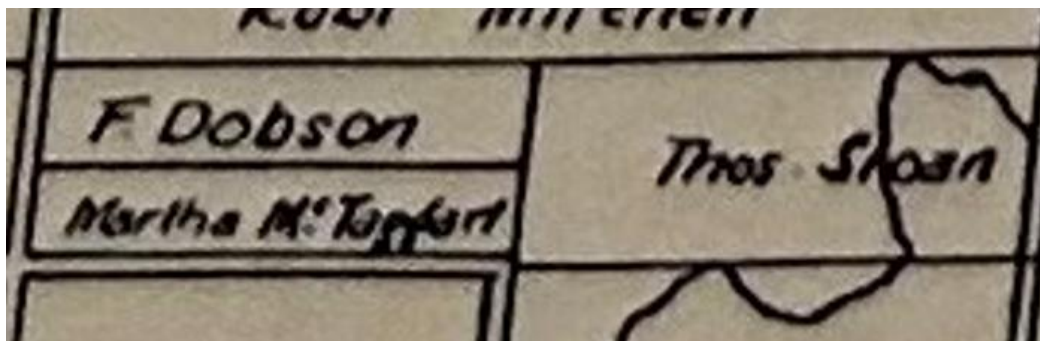


Figure 4. 1917 Map of King Township. (King City Archives, 2024).

HOLLINGSHEAD HOUSE



Figure 1. 5800 King Vaughan Road South Elevation (City of Vaughan, 2001).



Figure 2. 5800 King Vaughan Road South Elevation (City of Vaughan, 2005).



CONCESSION: 8
LOT: 1 (King) W $\frac{1}{2}$

Date:

Original Owner:

Condition: very good

Feature:

Notes:

Figure 3. 5800 King Vaughan Road Photo and Info Card (City of Vaughan, n.d.).



Figure 4. 5800 King Vaughan Road South and West Elevation (City of Vaughan, 2024).



Figure 5. 5800 King Vaughan Road West Elevation (City of Vaughan, 2024).

ATTACHMENT 5

