

BY-LAW NUMBER 5-2025

OF

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BRANTFORD

Being a By-law to amend By-law 153-81, designating the property known as the Myrtleville House Museum and Farmstead at 34 Myrtleville Drive as a property of cultural heritage value or interest

WHEREAS Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18 (as amended) authorizes the Council of a municipality to enact by-laws to designate real property, including all the buildings and structures thereon, to be of cultural heritage value or interest;

AND WHEREAS the Council for The Corporation of The City of Brantford on September 21, 1981, passed By-law 153-81, being “A By-law to designate the property known as Myrtleville, 191 Balmoral Drive, as being of architectural and historical value or interest”.

AND WHEREAS Section 30.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18 (as amended), authorizes the Council of a municipality to amend a by-law designating a property made under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* to: clarify or correct the statement explaining the property’s cultural heritage value or interest or the description of a property’s heritage attributes; correct the legal description of the property; or to otherwise revise the by-law to make it consistent with the requirements of the *Ontario Heritage Act*;

AND WHEREAS By-law 153-81 requires amendments to clarify the statement explaining the property’s cultural heritage value or interest and the description of the property’s heritage attributes, to correct the legal description of the property and to otherwise revise the by-law to make it consistent with the requirements of the *Ontario Heritage Act*;

AND WHEREAS on October 28, 2024, pursuant to subsection 30.1(5) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the Brantford Heritage Committee was consulted with on the proposed amendments for the property described herein;

AND WHEREAS on November 26, 2024, the Council of The Corporation of The City of Brantford, pursuant to the requirements of subsections 30.1(3) and (4) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, authorized a notice of Council’s intention to amend By-law 153-81 to be served on the owner of the designated property at 34 Myrtleville Drive that provided an explanation of the purpose and effect of the proposed amendment and informed the owner that they may, within 30 days of receiving the notice, file a notice of objection to the proposed amendments with the City Clerk;

AND WHEREAS on November 27, 2024, the property owner was provided with notice of the proposed amendments to By-law 153-81 in accordance with the requirements of

subsections 30.1(3) and (4) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and no notice of objection was filed with the City Clerk within 30 days;

AND WHEREAS pursuant to subsection 30.1 (9) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the Council of The Corporation of the City of Brantford may now pass the proposed amending by-law.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of The Corporation of The City of Brantford enacts as follows:

1. THAT Schedule “A” of By-law 153-81 be deleted and replaced with Schedule “A” attached hereto; and
2. THAT Schedule “B” of By-law 153-81 be deleted and replaced with Schedule “B” attached hereto; and
3. THAT in accordance with subsection 30.1(9) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the City Clerk shall:
 - a. SERVE upon the owner of the property and the Ontario Heritage Trust notice and a copy of this amending by-law; and
 - b. PUBLISH a notice of this amending by-law in a newspaper having general circulation in the City of Brantford and/or on the City website; and
4. THAT if no appeal is filed by the owner under subsection 30.1(10) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, pursuant to subsection 30.1(11) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*:
 - a. This amending by-law COMES INTO FORCE on the day following the last day of the appeal period; and
 - b. The City Clerk shall register a copy of the amending by-law against the title of the affected property.

READ A FIRST TIME	January 28, 2025
READ A SECOND TIME	January 28, 2025
PASSED	January 28, 2025

MAYOR

CLERK

**Schedule 'A' TO
BY-LAW 5-2025**

In the City of Brantford, property description as follows:

Myrtleville House Museum and Farmstead

34 Myrtleville Drive

PIN 32219-0063 (LT), PT LT 27, CON 2 TWP OF BRANTFORD, PART 1, 2R1370 & PART 1,
2R266; BLK 99, PL 1650; T/W A224542; S/T A318536 BRANTFORD CITY.

Schedule 'B' TO BY-LAW 5-2025

Description of Property

The property municipally known as 34 Myrtleville Drive is located on the north side of Myrtleville Drive between Balmoral Drive and Heritage Road, in the City of Brantford.

The property contains a two-storey clapboard Georgian style house built circa 1837/38 that is located at the north of the property, a brick two and a half storey turn-of-the-century rural farm dwelling built circa 1913 that is located at the east of the property, a workshop/ forge, and a carriage house/ garage that is located to the north. The property also includes a hexagonal cement silo constructed circa 1902, and two reinforced concrete silos constructed with boilerplate (steel) formwork located at the northwest, and mature trees located between the two dwellings and bordering the northerly property line.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The property has design value and physical value because it is a representative example of a style. With respect to its design and physical value, the Myrtleville Farmstead is a pastoral property with clearly delineated domestic and historic farming areas. Its primary feature is a two-storey representative Georgian style house constructed in 1837/38 that was a part of a large farm. Features typical of the Georgian style of architecture found on the Myrtleville house include the five-bay symmetrical front façade, centre hall plan, low hipped roof, transom and sidelights surrounding a central entrance and large brick chimneys. As the family and farm grew, an addition was added circa 1858 (later altered circa 1905) that was strategically located behind the front façade of the original structure.

The second house on the property, built circa 1913 by W.C. Good, is an example of a turn-of-the-century rural farm dwelling influenced by the Edwardian architectural style which also exhibits features of the Tudor Revival architectural style on its front and rear façades. The dwelling is a two and a half storey brick dwelling with a raised verandah, steep front gable roof, return eaves and soffit and a heavy cornice.

Both the addition to the main dwelling and the construction of the second dwelling demonstrate the evolution and expansion of the family and its farming operation in times of prosperity that was common on rural farm properties in the early 19th century.

The property has associative value because it has direct associations with persons (the Good Family) that are significant to a community. 34 Myrtleville Drive

has historical and associative value due to its associations with the Good family. Over four generations of Goods lived in and worked on the farm located on the property. The Goods were prominent in agricultural, political, business, and social life in the Brant region.

Allen Good, the patriarch of the Good family, first established the family farmstead in 1837. He was an established businessman, notably holding positions at the Gore District Municipal Fire Insurance Company and was a local political leader who held the positions of Reeve for Brantford Township and Warden for the County of Brant.

Eliza Good, Allen's wife, and Anne Good, their eldest child, played pivotal leadership roles in supporting and maintaining the farm's operations and domestic life. Anne played an important role in contributing to the continuation of the farmstead by negotiating the purchase of Myrtleville's buildings and surrounding land amidst the family's financial difficulties.

John Good, born in 1833, was Allen and Eliza Good's first son. John, like many of his siblings, also contributed to Myrtleville's agricultural operations. Serving in the volunteer military during the Fenian Raids, as a part of the #2 Brantford Highland Company, John demonstrated his commitment to Canadian sovereignty during a period of external threat.

Thomas Allen Good, third son born to Allen and Eliza Good, was a successful farmer and stock raiser in Brantford Township. In the 1880's he held the position of Secretary-Treasurer of the South Brant Farmers Institute and was one of the founding members of the North Brant Dairy Association, also acting as the treasurer for the associations' Cheese Factory. In addition, he held the position of auditor for the farmer owned Co-operative Binder Twine Company in Brantford and, in 1900, he was involved in setting up a co-operative hog packing plant in Brantford. Beyond his contributions to the agricultural community, he also actively participated in local politics. Serving as Master of the Brantford Division Grange in 1880, and later as a municipal councilor and Treasurer for Brantford Township in the 1890's, he closely tied his political work with his advocacy for the welfare of farmers and co-operative farming endeavors.

William Charles Good, son of Thomas Allen Good and Mary Ballachey, was a successful farmer, educator, Canadian politician, and leader in the farmers' and co-operative movement in Canada. In 1901, William was appointed to the Chemistry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College (O.A.C), where he taught and conducted research for the provincial Department of Agriculture. William played a prominent role in drafting the constitution for the Canadian Council of Agriculture and in 1914 he was one of the founding members of the United Farmers of Ontario and the United Farmers' Co-operative Company. He was also later elected as the president of the Co-operative

Union of Canada. In 1921, William was elected as a Member of Parliament representing Brant County. In 1948 William was awarded the Master Breeder's Shield from the Holstien Association of Canada in recognition for his and his family's contributions to improving the breed. In recognition of William's significant contributions to the agricultural field and larger community, he was posthumously inducted into the Ontario Agricultural Hall of Fame in 1987.

The fourth generation of Goods continued the family's legacy on the Myrtleville Farmstead, namely, Robert Good took over the farm in approximately 1951, maintaining operations until his retirement around 1974. For four generations, the Good family's stewardship of the Myrtleville farmstead shaped its agricultural landscape and left a profound mark on the history of the Brant region.

The property yields information that contributes to an understanding of a community. With respect to its historical and associative value, the Myrtleville farmstead yields information that contributes to an understanding of early settlers of the historic Brantford Township and the greater Brant County area. Particularly, it yields information that contributes to an understanding of early farmers and farm families as well as the educated and affluent class in Brantford Township in the early 19th century.

The property has contextual value because it is historically linked to its surroundings. With respect to its contextual value, the property is historically linked to its surroundings. In 1837 Allen Good purchased 100 acres on the north part of lot 27, concession 2 in the Township of Brantford from the Crown where the remaining Myrtleville buildings and structures still stand. By the 1850's approximately 500 acres of land had been added to the farm including land on lots 24, 25 and 26. Over the years, the configuration of the farm parcel expanded in times of prosperity and shrank in times of financial difficulty or changing priorities. By 1988 the property was completely surrounded by new residential development.

While many of the agricultural components of the farm have been lost, the remaining approximately 5.8-acre property, including its natural topography, the siting of the buildings and remaining structures away from streets, the mature trees and the remnants of the internal circulation system help to differentiate the historic farmstead from the modern residential development that now surrounds it.

Description of Heritage Attributes

The following attributes of Myrtleville farmstead located at 34 Myrtleville Drive are considered heritage attributes as defined by the *Ontario Heritage Act* and contribute to its cultural heritage value or interest as a property with physical value, historical and associative value, and contextual value.

Key attributes that embody the physical and contextual value of the property as being historically linked to its surroundings include its:

- Location of the main dwelling on the top of a gentle hill that signifies the prominence of the main house on the property.
- Mature trees located between the two dwellings and bordering the northernly property line.
- Clarity in organization of the property into domestic and working spheres, dominated by the residences on one side and the silos on the other, tied together with the remnants of an historical internal circulation network.

Key attributes that embody the physical value of the property as a representative example of the Georgian style of architecture and rural turn-of-the-century farm dwelling with Edwardian revival and Tutor influences, historical and associative value which contributes to the property's ability to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community, and its associations with the Good family, include:

- Primary Residential Building (built c. 1937-38) and brick addition (c. 1858, altered c. 1905)
 - Two storey height
 - Vernacular Georgian style with simple detailing and a balanced 5-bay symmetrical façade
 - Low hipped roof
 - Wooden clapboard
 - Traditional centre hall plan
 - Central front entrance with a paneled wood door, side lights, a six-pane transom and low front porch on the south façade (front)
 - Overhanging eaves with tin eavestroughs and downspouts
 - Two symmetrical large brick chimneys in a running bond on the original structure and a third chimney on the addition
 - Four, nine-over-six sash windows on the ground floor of the south façade (front) and an array of six-over-six sash windows with wooden frames and sills on both the ground floor and second story of all facades on the original structure.
 - Brick addition (c. 1858, altered c. 1905)
 - Located behind the original structure there is a 1 ½ storey brick addition in running bond

- The placement of the addition behind the original structure which is stepped back from the west (side) façade
 - Varied patterns and fenestration of windows including, segmentally arched two-over-two, one-over-one, twelve-paned and nine-paned windows on the ground floor with wooden frames and sills on the east, west (sides) and north (rear) facades and semi-circular arched four-pane windows with wooden frames and sills on the attic storey of the east and west facades (sides)
 - On the ground floor the east (side) façade there is entrance with a paneled wood door and three-pane transom and low deck, and on the north façade there is a rear paneled door
- Second Dwelling (c. 1913)
 - Turn-of-the-Century rural farm dwelling with Edwardian architectural influences and Tutor Revival influences on the front and rear facades
 - 2 and ½ storey brick dwelling with a raised verandah
 - Steep front gable roof with return eaves, soffit and heavy cornice

Key attributes that embody the historical and associative value of the property that contribute to yielding information which contributes to the understanding of a community, and its associations with the Good family, include:

- Out Buildings and structures
 - One hexagonal silo constructed c. 1902 of cement made to look like stone, now missing its wooden cap and hip roof
 - Two reinforced concrete silos, a approximately 40 ft silo that is believed to have been built prior to the 50 ft silo which was constructed of boilerplate (steel) formwork
 - Carriage house/ garage
 - Workshop/ forge originally constructed c. 1891 by William C. Good (later altered). The workshop is believed to have been constructed prior to the forge.