

761 Salem Road, Mariposa Township

Heritage Designation Evaluation

Mariposa Township
CON 6 S PT LOT 13
PIN 63190-0076
June 2022



Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The subject property has been researched and evaluated in order to determine its cultural heritage significance under Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act R.S.O. 1990. A property is eligible for designation if it has physical, historical, associative or contextual value and meets any one of the nine criteria set out under Regulation 9/06 of the Act. A heritage evaluation of the property has determined that 761 Salem Road has cultural heritage value or interest and merits designation under the Ontario Heritage Act.

1. The property has design value or physical value because it:

i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method:

It is early and unique example of a log house constructed in the Georgian style. Built in the mid-nineteenth century, the house is unique both for its size, as a two-storey log home, and for its use of a specific architectural style in its design at a time when log homes were primarily utilitarian and small.

ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit:

The property displays a typical degree of craftsmanship for a building of this type.

iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement:

There are no specific technical or scientific achievements associated with this property.

2. The property has historical or associative value because it:

i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to the community:

The property has direct associations with the early settlement and agricultural development of Mariposa Township through its original occupant and builder, James Pogue who purchased the land in 1846 and built the house shortly after.

ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture:

The property yields information regarding the settlement of Mariposa Township and the development of its rural agricultural areas and farmsteads in the middle of the nineteenth century. It yields information regarding community life in the area through the Pogue family and their various activities in and around the Little Britain area.

iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to the community:

There is no specific architect or builder associated with this property as it was likely constructed by the owner of the property.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area:

The property maintains and supports the rural agricultural character of Salem Road, which includes a range of historic nineteenth century agricultural properties and farmsteads, as well as the character of Mariposa Township more generally.

ii. is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings:

The property is visually and historically linked to its surroundings as part of the rural agricultural landscape of Mariposa Township in the area around Little Britain. It is also linked to its immediate surroundings as part of a collection of log structures in this immediate area of Salem Road. More specifically, the house itself is linked to the wider agricultural property as part of a surviving nineteenth century farmstead.

iii. is a landmark.

The property is not a specific landmark.

Design and Physical Value

761 Salem Road has design and physical value as an early and unique example of a log home in Mariposa Township and one of few surviving mid-nineteenth century log homes in the township. Constructed in the mid-nineteenth century by James Pogue as the farmhouse for his farm on Lot 13 Concession 6, the house was built in the Georgian style and is a unique example of log construction in the township both because of its large size and due to its use of a specific stylistic type, which was rare for log homes in the nineteenth century.

Log structures were generally the some of the first buildings constructed by settlers when they arrived on their new homestead and began to clear the land. When examining the progression of development for rural farmsteads beginning in the early nineteenth century, there was a standard pattern that most settlers followed. When first arriving on their land, the initial step was to build what was known as a shanty, a rough one-roomed log structure with a shed roof. These structures were made of round long with clay or moss chinking and were highly primitive; sometimes they only had three walls. In 1828, Thomas Stewart, a settler in Douro Township in Peterborough County, provided a description of the one his sister and her family lived in, noting that it “is merely a shed or hut made of logs and roofed with slabs hollowed out of logs to turn the set and quite open on one side, and in front was a great log fire.”¹ The intent was to provide rudimentary shelter while land was being cleared and a more substantial house could be built. Many did not even have a proper fireplace, but relied on an open fire with a hole in the roof to vent the smoke.

The log house was the next step in the progression of the rural farmstead. Like their predecessors, these buildings were also intended to be temporary, but unlike shanties which settlers usually only lived in for a period of months, log houses were usually occupied for several years, if not longer. These structures were usually one to one-and-a-half stories with a gable roof and could be built of either round or squared logs. The lower storey was used for a cooking and living area and the upper area in the gable used as a sleeping loft. Usually, they had a central door on the front of the house and few windows; these were usually small buildings that were intended to be highly utilitarian in design. Very rarely were these houses provided with any type of ornamental detail or constructed on a plan incorporating stylistic elements from the popular styles of the day.

Eventually, the log house usually gave way to a large house built in frame, brick or stone. The ability to construct a frame, brick or stone house largely

¹ Thomas Stewart, Correspondence, April 21, 1828, in Edwin C. Guillet, *Valley of the Trent*, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1957), 347.

relied on a number of factors which were often not present in the earliest days of settlement: financial means to do so, the availability of materials – whether that was wood from a sawmill or bricks from a local kiln – and skilled labour. Most settlers aspired to this type of home, and when they were able, they constructed them in the popular architectural styles of the nineteenth century – Georgian, Gothic, or Italianate – but this was rarely the first home constructed on a farm. Log construction was cheap and quick, but it was not desirable and usually gave way to a larger and more substantial home. Homes in different materials were only constructed when a certain level of material prosperity had been achieved in the years after settlement, when a farm was established and was prospering.

Accounts of the progression of early farmsteads and the construction of log structures on them are limited, as most farmers were too busy clearing the land and surviving to make too much time for writing. Most accounts came from emigrant guides intended to provide potential settlers. However, some settlers were able to find time to describe their construction projects, particularly through correspondence sent home providing updates on their new life in Canada. One of the most well-known of these is John Langton who settled in Verulam Township on Sturgeon Lake in the early 1830s. Langton was Cambridge-educated and came to the region as one of a group of gentleman settlers intent on taming the backwoods, and he wrote extensively about his experience.

Despite his pretensions as a gentleman, Langton was aware of the Ontario homestead developed and that included the construction of a log home as a key part of the evolution of his farm. He wrote: “I incline myself to the regular routine: a wigwam the first week; a shanty till the log house is up; and the frame brick or stone house half a dozen years hence, when I have a good clearing and can see which will be the best situation.”² Langton followed this model, and soon built himself a substantial home; interestingly, the large farmhouse he eventually built was actually log and not frame or brick, but he also noted, even though the log structure was seen as a temporary solution on pioneer farms, that: “It is astonishing what an immense quantity of work has to be expended even upon a small log house before it is habitable.”³

In the broader Ontario context, log was the dominant building material of the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1831, log dwellings, mostly shanties and round-log structures but also including those made of squared timbers, were estimated to account for approximately 75% of all of settled Ontario’s residential building stock. By 1851, that number had dropped to 57% log homes as settlement progressed, communities developed and consolidated, and

² John Langton, *Early Days in Upper Canada: The Letters of John Langton*, ed. W.A. Langton (Toronto: Macmillan House of Canada, 1926), 21.

³ Langton, *Early Days*, 65.

settlers constructed new houses in frame, brick and stone. Those townships further to the north where settlement was less advanced, including the townships in Victoria County, generally had a higher proportion of log buildings later in the century. Detailed information is available for Mariposa Township in 1851 and shows that of the over 500 homes which had been constructed in the township to that date, roughly 81% were of log construction, of which approximately 35% were shanties, in comparison to 17% which were of frame construction; at this time, only 4 stone houses had been constructed in the township and none of brick. Ten years later, only 74% of the nearly 800 homes in the township were of log construction, with records not specifying how many of these were shanties; nearly all of the other homes in the township were frame construction. Over the next several decades, the number of frame and brick homes in the township would quickly increase as these older log homes were replaced. Log structures never completely went away, however, as they remained the first home constructed on most farms for many years and some of these original homes were not replaced and families continued to live in them, including the property at 761 Salem Road.

Log houses in Ontario could either be of rounded or squared log construction. In general, round log construction was more common because it required less effort for a house that was not intended to be permanent. Whichever type of logs were used, they were notched, or keyed, at the corners, to varying degrees of quality to allow the logs to sit together. The most sophisticated of these homes used tight dovetailed keying which was both the most structurally stable and most effective at keeping out the weather; many homes, especially those very clearly intended to be temporary, used less precise keying which both decreased a building's longevity and its ability to be weatherproof. The keying at 761 Salem Road is dovetailed and shows a high level of precision and skill.

The exact evolution of the farmstead at 761 Salem Road is not known. The farm was purchased by James Pogue in 1846 and the current house was built at some point after that. The date of construction for the current house could not be verified but it is possible that it was constructed around 1862 when the assessed value of the property in the Mariposa Township assessment rolls jumped suddenly from \$300 to \$1100, reflecting the construction of a substantially larger house. It is believed that the current house is not the original dwelling on the property as there is evidence of a foundation from a small dwelling nearby; this is probably the original log house, but may have been predated by an earlier shanty somewhere on the property. When viewed in the context of mid-nineteenth century farmstead development, that the current structure is not the original house makes sense as it is much larger and more architecturally sophisticated than a log home would typically have been;

that an older log cabin was replaced with a larger, more substantial home in the same material and construction method, however, is uncommon.

761 Salem Road is atypical as a nineteenth century log home both for its size and its architectural style. The house is constructed on a basic Georgian centre-hall three-bay plan. This was the typical layout and massing for small Georgian homes in Ontario and it has been replicated here with a central entrance on the front elevation with symmetrically placed windows on either side, as well as on the full upper storey. The proportions of this house, within the context of the Georgian style, are not perfect, as the windows do not sit centrally within their bays, and the middle bay is missing a window over the central entrance but the house nevertheless was clearly constructed with this style in mind.

The Georgian style developed in Ontario in the early nineteenth century from British precedent which had arisen around a century earlier. The British version of this style developed during a period of growth and stability at a time when the British empire and its military were expanding rapidly in the early eighteenth century. This new, confident role in the world also corresponded with the popularity of the Enlightenment ideas of logic, order and balance which quickly became defining principles in all areas of intellectual life, including architectural design. Rejecting the highly ornate Baroque and Neoclassical traditions prevalent in Europe at this time, British architecture instead employed a stripped down version of Classicism which drew heavily on Palladian principles and an emphasis on proportionality, balance and symmetry. This new style, named Georgian after the Hanoverian Kings George I, George II, George III and George IV, was based on a formalized system of proportions and symmetry which gave it flexibility to be adapted to a wide range of building sizes and types, as well as to different locations. The most well known British examples of these structures are the terraced dwellings of fashionable city suburbs, such as in London and Edinburgh, and of the growing spa towns, such as Bath and Royal Leamington Spa.

This architectural style, which was used almost exclusively for residential properties, was first exported to the United States as the rise of the style corresponded with a period of significant immigration to the American colonies in the period prior to 1776. Many settlers, particularly those among the upper and middle classes, including the large number of military personnel dispatched to the colonies, wanted to replicate the architecture of their homeland and so turned to a modified version of the Georgian style which was both architecturally fashionable and was easy to replicate and adapt to the American environment. By the end of the century, the style had migrated to Ontario, thanks in large part to the arrival of United Empire Loyalists in the closing decades of the eighteenth century.

The style was at its height in Ontario between about 1780 and 1820, but was used long into the nineteenth century. Its basic Ontario form had emerged by the end of the eighteenth century and consisted of a two storey rectangular structure with three to seven bays and either a hipped or gable roof. The front elevation was massed around a central entrance which led into a central interior hall, known as a centre hall plan, with a symmetrical arrangement of rooms on either side. These homes had large multi-pane sash windows of a consistent size on both storeys, as well as chimneys flanking either side of the house. There was limited ornamentation and it was often confined to door and window surrounds with sober Classical details. Rear and side additions were common, depending on the house, and were more likely to be found in rural examples of the style.

One of the reasons for the popularity of the Georgian style was its flexibility in the colonial environment. Unlike in Britain where the style followed a fairly standard development, particularly with regard to materials, the Georgian style in Ontario was adapted readily in a variety of contexts and using a range of different materials. In Britain, dressed ashlar was the most common building material for Georgian homes, but in the colonial environment, materials were heavily dependant on where the house was being constructed and the availability of different materials for building, and included wood, brick and stone. Log, however, as seen at 761 Salem Road, was highly uncommon and was rarely used for a specific architectural style, whether that was Georgian, or another popular mid-nineteenth century residential type.

There are few other examples of other architecturally-styled log homes – of any popular nineteenth century style – in Ontario, and fewer still that have survived. Log was usually a material for utilitarian dwellings and when settlers graduated to larger, more substantial homes as their farmsteads developed and they became more settled, they usually chose other construction materials such as sawn lumber or brick; alternatively, log houses were sometimes extended and sheathed in brick to provide a less utilitarian looking-house. Log was generally seen as a method of construction for early settlement and also required a huge amount of material, particularly when compared to balloon framing which was gaining popularity as a construction method beginning in the 1830s; when milled lumber or brick was readily available, log construction was unnecessary and generally not used. Similarly, log was also viewed as being primitive whereas its material successors were generally seen as being more civilized and representative of the settled state of a community.

A similar example to the house at 761 Salem Road which still survives is the Frazer House in Midland, an 1858 log home also constructed in the Georgian style. As is assumed to be the case at 761 Salem Road, it was constructed as a replacement for the older original homestead of the Frazer family which came to the area in the 1830s. It is also a three-bay two storey structure with a gable

roof and a central entrance with a classical style surround. Unlike 761 Salem Road, however, it included a second storey window over the entrance, which makes it, originally, a better example of the Georgian style; however, this building has been extensively modified since it was originally constructed and has lost a significant amount of its original architectural features and stylistic significance. The reason why the house was constructed in log is not known, but it demonstrates that while log Georgian homes are not common, the example at 761 Salem Road is not unique within the province.

The two major examples of architectural log homes in Kawartha Lakes were both found in Verulam Township: John Langton's home at Blythe Farm which has been demolished and James Hartley's house, the Beehive, which is still standing. These properties both drew on prevalent mid-nineteenth century architectural trends and executed them in log in an attempt to create tasteful, up to date homes in remote and difficult circumstances. Both the Langton and Hartley homes, which were constructed in the 1830s, were significantly larger and more ornate than 761 Salem Road but still provide an important example of the types of log structures built in the municipality beyond the utilitarian log cabins constructed by most early settlers. Langton and Hartley, unlike Pogue, were members of the gentry and had come to Canada to establish estates in the wilderness; their homes, necessarily, were intended to reflect that social status and ambition. Other examples more similar to the subject property may also exist, but they are not known or have been demolished and not documented. Within Kawartha Lakes, 761 Salem Road is a unique property and there appear not to be any other examples of this size and style of log home which are still extant within the municipality.

Historical and Associative Value

The property has historical and associative value as the home of James Pogue, the original occupant and builder of the house and an early settler in Mariposa Township. Through Pogue and his family, the property yields information regarding the settlement of the township in the first half of the nineteenth century, including everyday life and its agricultural development during this period.

The first decades of the nineteenth century saw the survey and settlement of the back townships, that is those that did not front onto Lakes Ontario and Erie as the population of Upper Canada increased both through an influx of United Empire Loyalists and immigration from Britain and Ireland. The area which eventually became Victoria County was acquired by the Crown in 1818 through the Rice Lake Treaty which aimed to relocate the Mississauga in favour of non-indigenous settlement. Mariposa Township was surveyed beginning in 1820, but settlement did not commence until nearly the end of the decade; the first

land grants were made in 1826 and settlement followed over the next several years.

The demographic patterns in Mariposa were slightly different from other nearby townships. Unlike other townships further to the south which received significant amounts of direct immigration, Mariposa was primarily settled by second generation settlers who came to the township from other townships in Ontario. The majority of them came from Whitchurch and Markham in York County which, by this time, were becoming more heavily settled and land prices increasing. Others came from Emily, Ops, Manvers and Cavan Township, as well as United Empire Loyalists from the Bay of Quinte. Its slightly later date of settlement was the likely reason for this, as its settlement corresponded with rising land prices elsewhere in the more settled township.

Demographically, the township was comprised of a mix of settlers of English, Scottish and Irish descent, the majority of whom were Protestants.

The crown patent for 761 Salem Road was granted in 1832 to Samuel Sexton in 1832 and passed through another owner, George Britton, before its sale in 1846 to James Pogue in 1846. James was born in Cavan Township in 1825 before moving with his parents to Ops Township where his father, William Pogue, purchased land. By 1846, James was 21 and likely looking to establish a farm of his own, leading him to purchase land in Mariposa Township, near the hamlet of Little Britain. It is likely that James had purchased the land in the township because it was cheap and unsettled, unlike the surrounding area which was becoming more heavily populated and harder, and likely more expensive, to find undeveloped land. It is not known when James first occupied the land, but in 1848, he married Martha Mortimer of Emily Township and they moved to the property. Their first child, George, was born around 1849.

James and Martha Pogue fit the typical Mariposa settler: young, second generation Protestant settlers who came to the township from another, nearby township. Both James and Martha were of Irish descent and their parents had arrived from Ireland in the first half of the nineteenth century, likely in the 1820s; Martha herself was born in Ireland and came to Canada as a child. Irish settlers like them had a significant impact on the settlement of the southern part of Victoria County as they arrived in large numbers beginning in the 1820s and formed an important part of the rural agricultural population, both locally and across Ontario.

Unlike the years of major Irish immigration to Canada due to the Great Famine beginning in 1846, the majority of early Irish immigrants to Canada were Protestants and came from the northern part of Ireland. Both the Pogues and Mortimers were part of this group; although the Irish settlement in Victoria County is associated in large part with the Robinson settlement which brought nearly 2 000 Irish Catholic settlers to Peterborough and Victoria Counties in

the mid-1820s, with many settling in Ops and Emily Townships, a significant number of other Irish settlers also arrived in the area during this period, a large number of whom were Protestants. By the 1871 census, individuals of English descent formed the plurality of the population but the Irish population was still large and contributed to the almost exclusively Protestant demographics within Mariposa.

With their arrival in the township in 1848, James and Martha Pogue started their family and, as it grew over the next twenty years, their family provides vital information regarding family life among Ontario pioneer settlers. The Pogues had thirteen children between 1849 and 1872, all of whom survived until adulthood. That all the Pogue children survived to adulthood was extremely rare for this period. In the middle of the nineteenth century, the child mortality rate was over 300 per 1000 births, meaning that nearly a third of children did not live to see their fifth birthday. Large families ensured that at least some of a couple's children would live to adulthood. In the case of the Pogues, it resulted in a huge family living on their farm and a significant lineage in the Little Britain area.

Between 1850 and 1900, the average household size in Canada was between 10 and 12 members, including the husband and wife, any children they may have had and other relatives, such as grandparents or unmarried aunts, and hired, live-in help, which could include anyone from servants to farmhands. Many families lived in multigenerational households, particularly on farms where grandparents, parents and children were all involved in the running of household and agricultural operations. The Pogue's household of 15 was above the national average, but within the general size expected of pioneer families in rural areas where families were usually larger than in urban centres.

Large families were highly important to the success of nineteenth century farms. Children provided a vital source of labour throughout most of their lives which allowed a farm to run; for families who were just settling on the land, this labour was especially vital and often meant the difference between successfully clearing and working their land and having to abandon it. Farming was widely understood and recognized as a family affair that involved every member of the household. Writing on farming in Canada in the mid-nineteenth century in the reminisces of his own life, author Canniff Haight wrote of family farms that "the secret of their success, if there was any secret to it, was the economy, industry, and moderate wants of every member of the household."⁴

Children did a range of different jobs, depending on both their gender and age. Small children were expected to assist with a variety of basic household tasks from when they were very young. Once they were older, around six or seven,

⁴ Canniff Haight, *Life in Canada Fifty Years Ago* (Toronto: Hunter, Rose and Co., 1885), 105.

boys were often working in the outdoors with their fathers on a range of farm tasks such as assisting with livestock and the planting and harvesting of crops. Girls' tasks were more focussed on the home and assisting their mothers with cooking, cleaning and mending, but both girls and women actively participating in farming tasks, particularly during harvesting times when all hands were needed. Through this work, children provided vital labour to the household economy, but also learned skills they would need as adults, with the assumption that most of them would also participate in rural, agricultural life.

Older children and young adults who had not yet married or left home could also provide financial assistance to their families by working out of the house for wages in a wide variety of professions. For boys and young men, this could include working on adjacent farms, as labourers in local industry or on roads and similar projects, or in local businesses. For girls and young women, it usually meant teaching, work as a domestic, or in a local shop. This work was centred in the local community and directly contributed to the family's financial well-being.

As they grew up, the Pogue's children became part of the wider Little Britain-area agricultural community. Several stayed in Mariposa Township and became farmers and married the sons and daughters of farmers themselves, or took up occupations that directly supported the local agricultural economy. James, the third son born in 1857, took over the Salem Road property from his parents, with his wife Phoebe White, who herself was the daughter of farmers from Emily Township. George, the eldest, and John, the fourth son born in 1859, both farmed in the local area, although George eventually moved to Tiny Township in Simcoe County. William, the second son born in 1852, operated a general store in Little Britain beginning around 1880, and even operated a wagon in the summer which would both take supplies to local farmers and pick up their produce for sale, likely making him a very well-known figure in the Little Britain area. Samuel, the fifth son born in 1863, became a local blacksmith. The youngest, Wilson born around 1873 and a harness maker, moved to Toronto.

In general, the Pogue daughters moved further afield, often to the places their husbands were originally from. Both Martha, born in 1856, and Mary Agnes, born in 1861, married men from Verulam Township and moved there to begin their own farming establishments, although Martha died less than a year after her marriage due to sepsis from childbirth. Another daughter, Harriet Matilda, born in 1871 and the youngest of the girls, married blacksmith Alexander Rusland from Kirkfield where the couple established their home while Eliza Ann, born in 1866, married an engineer from Toronto and moved to the city. This is typical of patterns regarding marriage and residence in nineteenth century Ontario where women often moved to their husband's place of origin or work, even if it was removed from their own family. Mariah, the second

youngest daughter born in 1869, moved to Toronto and appears in the 1891 census as a domestic, eventually marrying and staying in the city. The two eldest daughters, Charlotte and Margaret, born in 1850 and 1854 respectively, married farmers from the Little Britain area and stayed in the township.

The inheritance of the farm by James the younger, and not one of his older brothers, also yields information regarding inheritance patterns in nineteenth century rural Ontario. Although the idea persists that the eldest son would be the recipient of his parents' lands, this was certainly not the case and who inherited the homestead varied widely based on individual circumstances. There was no typical pattern as to which child inherited, and occasionally farms were passed on to daughters, particularly when a family had no sons. The major pattern, however, that can be found in farm inheritance practices across nineteenth century Ontario was that the farm passed intact to a single child, and was not divided. This was the case with the Pogue property and likely reflects the wider desire by Ontario settlers to preserve the land they had cleared and settled as a singular productive unit.

A number of factors could determine who received the land. A major factor was which child was interested in taking it on and had remained in the community. Canada's rural population was highly transient in the nineteenth century and the children of farmers would often move elsewhere for opportunities, whether this was to buy land of their own in other townships or other areas of the country, or to pursue a career outside of agriculture. For those who remained locally, an older son might have purchased land nearby and established his own family and farm well before his parents were ready to hand off the reins of the original homestead to one of their children, leaving a younger son the inheritor by default. Often, one of the children would remain on the farm as an adult, and gradually take over its operations from the parents. This appears to have been the case for the property at 761 Salem Road where the younger James remained working on the farm and eventually it was transferred to him and his wife. James and Martha, meanwhile, relocated to Little Britain at some point in the late 1880s with their youngest daughter before her marriage and James is listed on the 1891 census as a retired farmer.

The inheritance situation with the property is atypical in that the property was transferred to the younger James before his father died. Most farmers retained title to their lands until their death, even if one of their children was doing the majority of the active farming. The transfer of the property may have been due to the fact that James and Martha moved into town and were no longer resident on the farm, meaning that it made sense to transfer title to the younger James who was married with a family of his own. In this way, the farm remained in the Pogue name until 1845.

The property also provides information regarding the religious diversity of Mariposa Township in the nineteenth century. The township was overwhelmingly Protestant from its earliest days, but its residents belonged to a wide variety of different denominations. The largest groups, as they were elsewhere in Canada were the Church of England, the Church of Scotland and the Wesleyan Methodist Church, but the township was also home to a significant number of smaller dissenting traditions.

The Pogues were members of the Evangelical Christian Church, also known as the Christian Disciples. This was not a large denomination, both in Mariposa Township and in Canada as a whole. The earliest records of the township show the church has 49 members as early as 1836 while, at its height in 1861, the denomination counted 256 adherents across the entire township, a fraction of the number of the various Methodist groups, but still larger than the local Catholic population. This number would decline in the early twentieth century and the church closed by 1926. This denomination no longer exists in Little Britain. Although the church was reopened in 1936, the congregation voted to join to join the new Fellowship Evangelical Baptist Churches of Canada in 1953 and continues in this affiliation as Little Britain Community Baptist Church.

The Evangelical Christian Church originated in the United States in the early nineteenth century and grew out of the Restoration movement of the Second Great Awakening which sought to unify Christians into a single church based on New Testament principles, without denominations or creeds. The Church was non-denominational and individual churches were generally autonomous in their structure and approach, although theologically, the Church as a whole was aligned with the holiness movement which focussed on personal sin and salvation and a return to the fundamentals of the New Testament; many of their early adherents and pastors were originally Baptists and there were theological similarities. In the nineteenth century, the group was also notable as one of the first Christian groups in North America to accept the ordination of women and for its openness, particularly in the United States, to Black people occupying leadership roles in the church.

The denomination established a log chapel at Little Britain in 1837 which was replaced with a frame building in 1850, on land donated by Robert F. Whiteside, the local mill owner who was also a member of this congregation. Whiteside regularly allowed the congregation to make use of his property; immersion baptisms were carried out in the millpond and the Sunday school also used the forest on his land. The chapel structure, which is still extant next to the current Baptist church, was enlarged and modified a number of times between 1850 and the late twentieth century to accommodation changing congregation needs. The cemetery was also established behind the chapel in 1850 as a burial ground for the denomination. The Little Britain church was the only worship space for this denomination in the township, making the

community and surrounding area the focal point for the denomination in the area.

Like many members of the Evangelical Christian Church in the mid-nineteenth century, the Pogues were not born into it, but came from Methodist families and joined this congregation as adults; census and marriage records of other family members show that both families were Methodists and some of their children returned to this denomination as adults. This is highly typical of members of Restoration movement and similar evangelical churches which drew from the main dissenting churches – the Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians – for their congregants.

Institutionalization of Methodism in the mid-nineteenth century helped fuel the growth of other denominations that were less focussed on liturgical practice and more on the emotional and personal spiritual aspects of Christian worship; Methodism had originated as a denomination of this type but gradually moved towards a more institutional and hierarchical form of Christianity as it grew rapidly in the mid-nineteenth century and required organization and standardization to maintain. The rise of newer groups that emphasized emotional worship and a decentralized church structure – such as the Christian Disciples – was fueled, in a large part, by Methodists, as well as Presbyterians and Baptists, who wanted to return to what was seen as a more primitive style of church closer to the basic principles of the New Testament. The Evangelical Christian Church was of this type and the membership of the Pogues in this congregation is demonstrative of the shifts in church membership in the mid-nineteenth century with the growth of new evangelical congregations in various communities across Canada.

Contextual Value

761 Salem Road has contextual value as part of the rural agricultural landscape of Mariposa Township. The property maintains and supports the historic agricultural character of the area as an extant mid-nineteenth century farmhouse within its original context. The farmhouse maintains a relationship within the surrounding area, but also within the property itself as part of an extant nineteenth century farmstead which includes original barns and outbuildings. The property is also linked to its surroundings as part of a small cluster of log homes in this area of Salem Road which speak the mid-nineteenth century settlement and development the area.

761 Salem Road is located in a rural area of Mariposa Township to the northwest of Little Britain. In the 1820s, this area was surveyed and divided into its current lots concessions and 200 acre lots; settlers were granted 100 acres half lots throughout the township. Throughout the nineteenth century,

most of this area was settled and turned to agricultural use. A number of hamlets and villages also developed into the area, including Little Britain which the settlement in closest proximity to the subject property.

This historic agricultural landscape has been largely maintained throughout the local area. While there has been both subdivision and lot line adjustment throughout the past two centuries, some of which occurred very early in the settlement period, the landscape is dominated by large agricultural parcels, many in the original configuration of the 1820s survey, including the subject property. This landscape orientation is further emphasized by the road layout which maintains the grid pattern of the roads through the area.

At the level of built elements, the historic agricultural character is maintained through the wide range of extant historic farmsteads, including 761 Salem Road. These farmsteads include farmhouses dating from the nineteenth to early twentieth century, as well as their associated outbuildings. Although these structures are built in a range of sizes, styles and materials, they all speak to the historic development and continued use of the land for agricultural purposes. The area also includes a number of new properties on smaller severed lots, but in general, these also maintain the rural nature of the area. 761 Salem Road supports this historic landscape as part of its Victorian-era development and associations with agricultural settlement in this area of the township dating back to the early nineteenth century.

More specifically, the property is also visually and historically linked to its surroundings as part of a small cluster of log homes in this area of Salem Road between Eldon Road and White Rock Road. There are three extant log structures which date from the mid-nineteenth century, including the subject property as well as two other residential structures at 731 Salem Road and 696 Salem Road. A concentration of log homes like this is rare, and provides an important cultural heritage landscape which more closely echoes the settlement period of the mid-nineteenth century than elsewhere within the township.

The property also forms an internal cultural heritage landscape as an intact nineteenth century farmstead and the house is linked to the wider property as part of this landscape. The property contains the house and a range of associated outbuildings, including a large nineteenth century barn. These structures are arranged in a fairly typical fashion for a farmstead of this period: the house itself faces the road, and the agricultural buildings are clustered around it, primarily to the rear, in close proximity as was typical in the nineteenth century. These structures show the growth of an agricultural property during this period and the farmhouse is a key element of this landscape. The property, which remains a large agricultural parcel, also includes associated fields and vegetated areas. This is highly typical of a

nineteenth century agricultural property and provides an important site specific context to the farmhouse.

Summary of Reasons for Designation

The short statement of reasons for designation and the description of the heritage attributes of the property, along with all other components of the Heritage Designation Brief, constitute the Reasons for Designation required under the Ontario Heritage Act.

Short Statement of Reasons for Designation

Design and Physical Value

761 Salem Road has design and physical value as an early and rare example of a surviving Georgian-style log residence in Mariposa Township. The date of construction for this property is unknown but is representative of the houses built by early settlers through its construction method. However, it is unique due to its specific use of the Georgian style, which was rare in early log construction as most of these properties were highly utilitarian, and displays key aspects of the style including its symmetrical three-bay construction and Classical entrance surround. It is one of a small number of surviving nineteenth century log homes in the township.

Historical and Associative Value

761 Salem Road has historical and associative value through its association with its original occupant, James Pogue and his family and the early settlement of Mariposa Township. Pogue purchased the property in 1846 and, along with his wife Martha, raised a large family and developed a farm there in the second half of the nineteenth century. The property yields information regarding the demographic settlement of Mariposa as well as everyday and family life in the rural areas of township in the mid-nineteenth century. The property also yields information regarding dissenting Christianity in the area through the Pogues' membership in the Evangelical Christian Church (Christian Disciples).

Contextual Value

761 Salem Road has contextual value as a contributing property to the historic agricultural landscape of Mariposa Township. It maintains and supports the historic agricultural character of the area as an extant mid-nineteenth century farmhouse within its original context. The farmhouse maintains a relationship within the surrounding area, but also within the property itself as part of an extant nineteenth century farmstead which includes original barns and outbuildings. The property is also linked to its surroundings as part of a small cluster of log homes in this area of Salem Road which speak the mid-nineteenth century settlement and development the area.

Summary of Heritage Attributes to be Designated

The Reasons for Designation include the following heritage attributes and apply to all elevations, unless otherwise specified, and the roof including: all façades, entrances, windows, chimneys, and trim, together with construction

materials of wood, brick, stone, stucco, concrete, plaster parging, metal, glazing, their related building techniques and landscape features.

Design and Physical Attributes

The design and physical attributes support the value of the house as a rare and unique example of a Georgian style house constructed in log.

- Two storey log construction including:
 - Dovetailed keying
 - Chinking
- Stone foundation
- Gable roof
- Cedar shingles
- Soffits and fascia
- Board and batten gable ends
- Symmetrical massing
- Centre hall plan
- Fenestration including:
 - Six-over-six sash windows
 - Window surrounds
- Central entrance including:
 - Original door
 - Entrance surround
- Pine flooring
- Interior beams
- Wainscoting
- Original interior doors including:
 - Thresholds
 - Surrounds

Historical and Associative Attributes

The historical and associative attributes support the value of the property as an early farmstead in Mariposa Township.

- Relationship to the mid-nineteenth century settlement of Mariposa Township
- Association with the Pogue family

Contextual Attributes

The contextual attributes support the value of the property as a contributing features to the rural agricultural landscape of Mariposa Township and as a extant nineteenth century farmstead.

- Location in a rural setting on a large agricultural property

- Orientation of the house towards Salem Road
- Associated agricultural structures
- Relationship of the house to the agricultural property
- Views of the property from Salem Road
- Views of Salem Road and the surrounding agricultural landscape from the property
- Relationship of the property to other nineteenth century log house on Salem Road

Images









Bibliography

Akenson, Donald Harman. *The Irish in Ontario: A Study in Rural History*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1984.

Arthur, E.R. "The Early Architecture of Ontario." *University of Toronto Quarterly* 1, no. 1 (1931): 54-76.

Blumenson, John. *Ontario Architecture: A Guide to Styles and Building Terms 1784 to the Present*. Markham: Fitzhenry and Whiteside, 1990.

Coffey, Brian. "From Shanty to House: Log Construction in Nineteenth Century Ontario." *Material Culture* 16, no. 2 (1984): 61-75.

Forkey, Neil. *Shaping the Upper Canadian Frontier: Environment, Society and Culture in the Trent Valley*. Calgary: University of Calgary Press, 2003.

Gagan, David P. "The Indivisibility of Land: A Microanalysis of the System of Inheritance in Nineteenth Century Ontario." *Journal of Economic History* 36, no. 1 (1976): 126-141.

Guillet, Edwin C. *The Valley of the Trent*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1957.

Haight, Canniff. *Life in Canada Fifty Years Ago*. Toronto: Hunter, Rose & Co., 1885.

Irwin, Ross W. *Mariposa: The Banner Township*. Lindsay: Hall Printing, 1984.

Langton, John. *Early Days in Upper Canada: The Letters of John Langton*. Edited by W.A. Langton. Toronto: Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, 1926.

Macrae, Marion and Anthony Adamson. *The Ancestral Roof: Domestic Architecture of Upper Canada*. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin and Company, 1963.

McCalla, Douglas. *Planting the Province: The Economic History of Upper Canada, 1714-1870*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993.

Rempel, John I. *Building with Wood and Other Aspects of Nineteenth-Century Building in Ontario*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1967.

Ruggles, Steven. "Multigenerational Families in Nineteenth Century America." *Continuity and Change* 18, no. 1 (2003): 139-165.

Sandwell, R.W. *Canada's Rural Majority: Households, Environments and Economies, 1870-1940*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2016.

Wonders, William C. "Log Dwellings in Canadian Folk Architecture." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 69, no. 2 (1979): 187-207.

Wood, J. David. *Making Ontario: Agricultural Colonization and Landscape Re-Creation before the Railway*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2000.