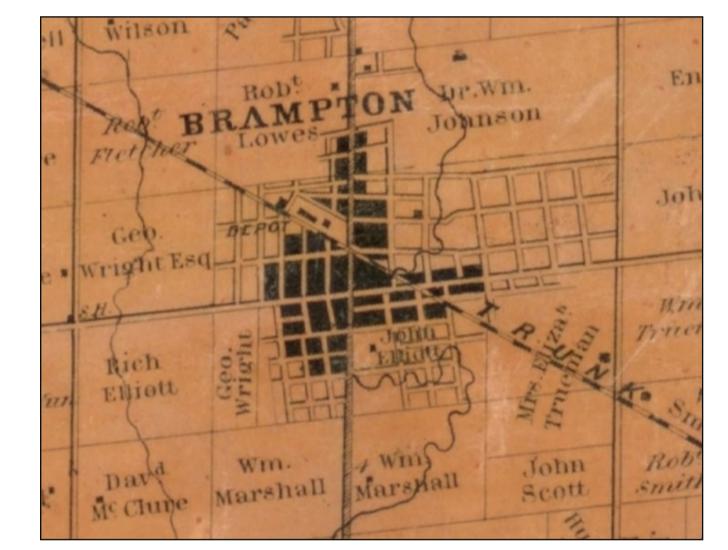
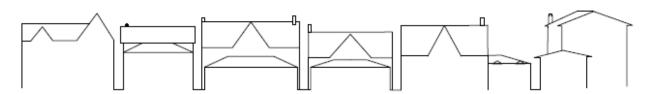
Mississaugas of the Credit ceded their land to the Crown in Treaty No. 19. Following the Ajetance purchase, Main Street North was initially surveyed as Hurontario Street. Settlements developed along Hurontario Street between Lake Huron and Lake Ontario, including the village of Brampton.





Snippet of the 1859 Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel



Residences were constructed on the Bristol
Place site along Hurontario Street as
Brampton developed into a town and growth
pushed northwards. The development of the
railway lines through Brampton in the mid to
late 19th century influenced an economic
boom with entrepreneurs and industry.
Residences were built for a mixture of working and middle class families.

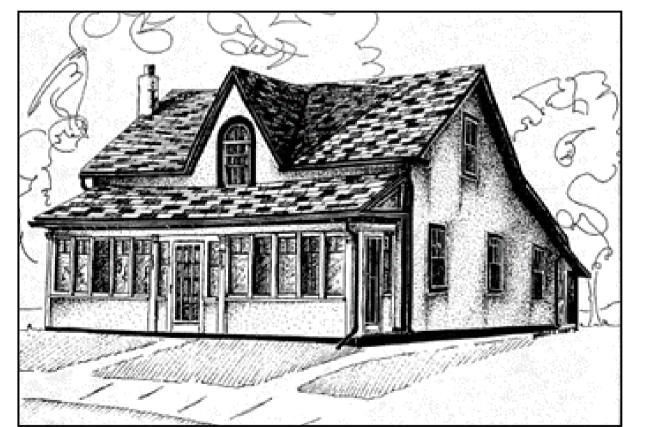
1870-1880s





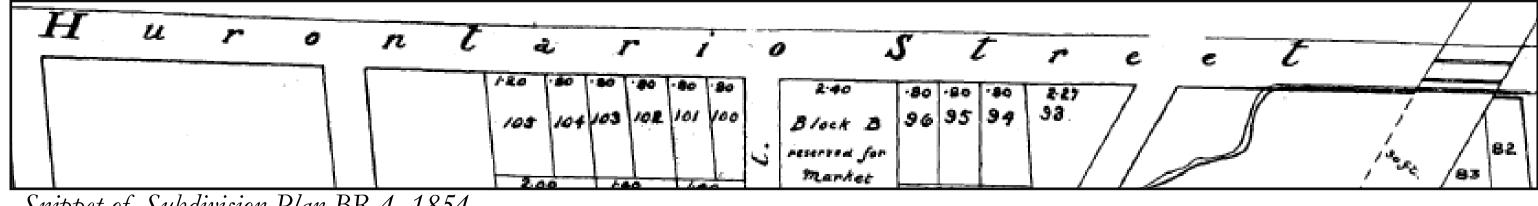
Main Street North, ca. 1910

## 1853-54



207-209 Main Street North Sketch, 1986

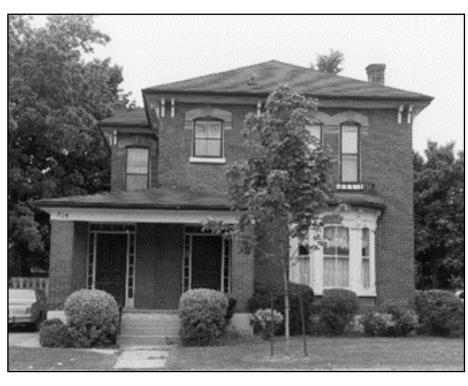
The Bristol Place site was subdivided into lots by Chisholm Miller, under the ownership of George Wright and Robert Lowes. The first residence was constructed on the site in about 1856 at the former 207-209 Main Street North by the Haggert family.



Snippet of Subdivision Plan BR-4, 1854

## 1885

The former 219-221 Main Street
North was constructed by Richard
Blain, and was known as the "Blain
House." Blain owned and operated
Blain's Hardware on Main Street
and was a local politician.



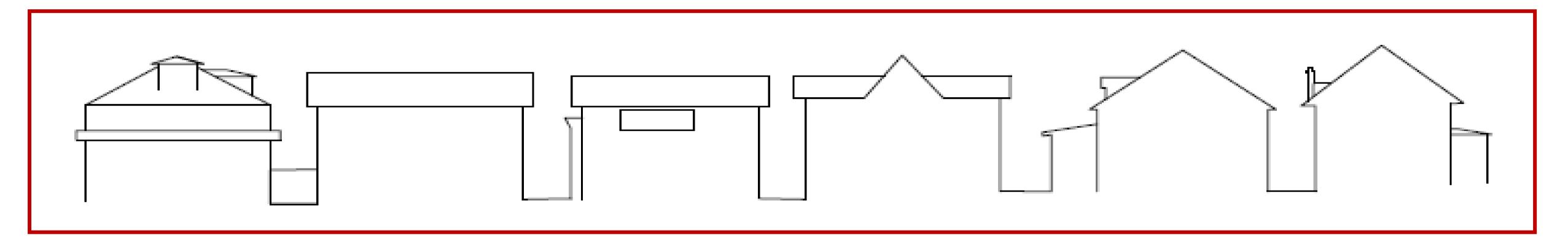
219-221 Main Street North, 1986.

## 1900-1920s

Based on early postcards of Hurontatio Street, it was a well-developed neighbourhood at the turn of the century with a wide roadway, sidewalks and lines of mature and uniformly planted trees on residential front yards. In the 1920s, adjacent to the Bristol Place site, Hurontario Street was renamed Main Street North and paved with asphalt.

## Thomas Streetscape Development

Thomas Street was surveyed in 1853 and 1854 by Chisholm Miller. This neighbourhood west of Main Street North was known as the Washington Block. This block area includes a blend of mid-19th to mid-20th century single-detached residences on large, heavily treed lots. The Bristol Place site along Thomas Street contained four single-detached residences that were constructed between the 1860s-1880s, in Ontario vernacular styles with local design influences. Ontario vernacular buildings make use of local forms and materials and may have limited architectural influences from one style or numerous styles.

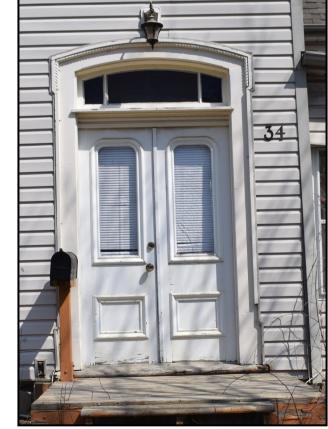


The former residences at 34 and 44 Thomas Street contained Italianate design influences including bay windows, tall narrow windows, and decorative woodwork. Italianate was a popular architectural style in Ontario between 1850 and 1900, in both residential and commercial properties. It is characterized by hip roofs, cupolas, ornate brackets, segmental arch windows, and deep projecting eaves.









34 Thomas Street

The former 44 Thomas Street property contained a one storey outbuilding with a unique clinker brick exterior. Clinker bricks are produced when wet clay bricks are exposed to excessive heating during the firing process. The intense heat creates hard durable bricks that can be twisted into volcanic shapes and textures.





44 Thomas Street Outbuilding

44 Thomas Street