

To: Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee
Meeting Date: 12/18/2025
Report Title: **82 Glenmorris Street – Recommendation to Designate**
Report Author: Scott Abbott, Planner-Heritage
Department: Planning and Growth
Division: Policy Planning
Report No.: 25-048(MHAC)
File No.: R01.01.186
Ward: Ward 6

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee (MHAC) supports the recommendation to designate the property municipally known as 82 Glenmorris Street under Part IV, Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Purpose

This report recommends that the property at 82 Glenmorris Street be designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for its cultural heritage value.

Key Findings

- Constructed c. 1878 for local entrepreneur George Hogg, on land originally part of the Hogg Tract subdivision.
- A well-preserved two-storey limestone dwelling in the Queen Anne style, featuring dressed-stone quoins, voussoirs, and a bay window (**Attachment A**).
- Directly associated with George Hogg (1826-1904), an influential Galt mill owner and land developer whose family shaped the area's growth.
- Includes a detached stone carriage house, contributing to the property's historic integrity and estate-like character
- Meets four criteria (1, 4, 7, 8) under Ontario Regulation 9/06.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT:

Strategic Action; or

Core Service

Objective(s): Not Applicable

Strategic Action: Not Applicable

Program: Community Development

Core Service: Heritage Conservation

BACKGROUND:

82 Glenmorris Street is situated in the historic Galt district of Cambridge, on the west bank of the Grand River, within lands originally subdivided by the Hogg family in the 19th century (**Attachment B**). The property comprises a two-storey stone residence set on a spacious, landscaped lot, complemented by a detached stone carriage house at the rear. Together, these elements create a cohesive 19th-century residential ensemble that enhances the heritage character of Glenmorris Street.

ANALYSIS:

Historical Context

George Hogg and the Hogg Family

The property's historical significance is rooted in its association with George Hogg, a notable figure in Galt's 19th-century development (**Attachment C, Figure 1**). George Hogg (born 1826 in Selkirkshire, Scotland) settled in Galt and became a successful entrepreneur and landowner. He co-owned a sawmill and oatmeal milling business with partners Walter Ford and Robert Gilholm, an enterprise that supported local employment and economic growth. In addition to his industrial pursuits, Hogg was actively involved in land development. In 1866, a plan of subdivision was prepared for him (often referred to as the Hogg survey or Hogg Tract), demonstrating his influence on the shaping of Galt's built environment. This subdivision opened up new residential lots in the area, including the lands along Glenmorris Street.

George Hogg's family had deep roots in the community. He was the son of early settler Francis Hogg – for whom Francis Street in Galt is named – indicating the longstanding presence and influence of the Hogg family in the area (**Attachment C, Figure 2**). The subject property was part of the Hogg family holdings, and an earlier Hogg farmhouse (c.1847) still stands nearby on 142 Glenmorris Street. The construction of the stone house in 1878 represented a major enhancement to the property and reflected George Hogg's prominence in the community.

Later History

The George Hogg House at 82 Glenmorris Street remained a prominent residence in Galt well beyond Hogg's lifetime. George Hogg died in 1904, and the house remained in family ownership before passing to other local residents (**Attachment C, Figure 3**). The enduring presence of the house, often referred to by Hogg's name, attests to the lasting legacy of the Hogg family in Cambridge's history. The property's historical value lies in its direct association with George Hogg and the broader narrative of Galt's 19th-century industrial and urban development.

Architectural Description

Overall Form and Style

82 Glenmorris Street is a two-storey limestone dwelling exhibiting characteristics of the Queen Anne style as adapted in the late 19th century. The house is composed of an asymmetrical plan (an L-shaped layout) with a hipped roof and intersecting gables, typical of the Queen Anne influence. The roof features one dormer window and is finished in asphalt shingles (replacing wood shingles). An enclosed front porch extends from the façade, which is a distinctive feature: the porch has multi-paned glass windows, suggesting it may have originally been an open verandah later enclosed with glazing. Despite this modification, the porch maintains the historic character of the façade. Overall, the building retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

Materials and Design Details

The building's construction is of rock-faced limestone masonry. The use of local stone and the high quality of masonry work are evident in several architectural details:

- Stone quoins mark the corners of the structure, providing a quoined edge treatment that is both structural and decorative.
- Stone voussoirs and stone sills are present on the window and door openings, highlighting the skilled stonemasonry and adding texture to the façades.
- The front façade features a prominent bay window extending from one side, capped by its own roof structure. This bay adds complexity to the building's massing and is a hallmark Queen Anne element.
- The windows throughout are traditional wooden sash windows, some with small paned glass sections (especially in the porch enclosure), consistent with late-1800s fenestration. These windows, where original, contribute to the heritage character of the home.

- The roofline is accented with brick chimneys (there are two original brick chimneys visible), and decorative brackets under the eaves in the gable ends, which are indicative of the period detailing. A pedimented gable on one elevation adds further architectural interest, in line with the eclectic Victorian-era stylistic influences.

An early 20th-century addition is present on the south elevation of the house (clad in stucco with a sloped roof). This addition is a later alteration and is not considered of heritage significance, though it does not detract substantially from the main house's historic character.

Carriage House (Outbuilding)

To the rear of the main house stands a detached limestone carriage house, now used as a garage. This outbuilding is constructed of the same local limestone, in a 1½-storey form. It likely served originally as a stable or coach house for the property. The carriage house's stone construction and remaining loft opening make it an important ancillary heritage feature of the property. Together, the main house and the carriage house form a historic ensemble on the site.

Evaluation under Ontario Regulation 9/06 (as amended by 569/22)

The property meets four criteria under Ontario Regulation 9/06 (1, 4, 7, 8) and therefore demonstrates cultural heritage value worthy of designation under Part IV of *the Ontario Heritage Act*.

1. 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.

YES. The property is a representative example of the Queen Anne style expressed in local limestone construction, built c. 1878. It features characteristic elements such as a hipped roof with intersecting gables, stone quoins, voussoirs, bay window, and paned-glass enclosed porch.

2. The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.

NO. While the house exhibits skilled masonry and detailing, it is not considered to demonstrate an exceptional or unique degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit beyond what is typical for high-quality 19th-century construction in Cambridge.

3. The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

NO. There is no evidence the property demonstrates or reflects any particular technical or scientific innovation in its design or construction.

4. 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.

YES. The property is directly associated with George Hogg (1826-1904), a prominent Galt entrepreneur and land developer. Hogg co-owned a local sawmill and oatmeal mill that contributed to Galt's economic growth, and his 1866 subdivision plan (the Hogg Tract) played a key role in the town's expansion.

5. The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.

NO. The property is unlikely to yield information that would contribute to an understanding of a community or culture beyond what is already known.

6. The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community.

NO. There is no evidence connecting the property to a recognized architect, builder, or craftsperson of exceptional importance.

7. The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area.

YES. The property is important in supporting the historic character of the Glenmorris Street area, a 19th-century residential neighbourhood shaped by the Hogg family's development. Its stone construction, mature landscape, and scale reinforce the area's heritage character.

8. The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings.

YES. The property is visually and historically linked to its surroundings as part of the Hogg Tract, maintaining connections with other Hogg family houses at 92 and 142 Glenmorris Street and contributing to the 19th-century streetscape established through George Hogg's subdivision.

9. The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.

NO. Although visually distinctive within the streetscape, the property is not widely recognized as a landmark within the broader city context.

Cultural Heritage Attributes

The following key heritage attributes of 82 Glenmorris Street warrant conservation in the designation by-law, as they express the property's cultural heritage value:

- Two-storey limestone dwelling (c. 1878) with L-shaped plan, hipped roof, and intersecting gables.
- Rock-faced limestone construction with quoins, voussoirs, and sills.
- Front bay window on the east façade.
- Enclosed front porch with multi-paned glass (retaining the form of the original verandah).
- Original window openings and wood sash windows with paned glass.
- Two brick chimneys integral to the historic roofline.
- Decorative wood elements, including brackets under eaves and pedimented gable trim.
- Detached 1½-storey stone carriage house, with stone walls and original openings.
- Mature trees and landscaped setting that frame and enhance the house's historic character.

EXISTING POLICY / BY-LAW(S):

Ontario Heritage Act

Designation by Municipal By-law

29 (1) The council of a municipality may, by-law, designate a property within the municipality to be of cultural heritage value or interest if,

(a) where criteria for determining whether property is of cultural heritage value or interest have been prescribed, the property meets the prescribed criteria; and

(b) the designation is made in accordance with the process set out in this section. 2005, c. 6, s. 17 (1); 2019, c. 9, Sched. 11, s. 7 (1); 2022, c. 21, Sched. 6, s. 4 (1)

Notice Required

(1.1) Subject to subsections (1.2) and (2), if the council of a municipality intends to designate a property within the municipality to be of cultural heritage value or interest, it shall cause notice of intention to designate the property to be given by the clerk of the

municipality in accordance with subsection (3). 2005, c. 6, s. 17 (1); 2019, c. 9, Sched. 11, s. 7 (2).

Consultation

(2) Where the council of a municipality has appointed a municipal heritage committee, the council shall, before giving notice of its intention to designate a property under subsection (1), consult with its municipal heritage committee. R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18, s. 29 (2); 2002, c. 18, Sched. F, s. 2 (9).

Notice of Intention

(3) Notice of intention to designate under subsection (1) shall be,

(a) served on the owner of the property and on the Trust; and

(b) published in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality. R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18, s. 29 (3); 2005, c. 6, s. 1.

Contents of Notice

(4) Notice of intention to designate property that is served on the owner of property and on the Trust under clause (3) (a) shall contain,

(a) an adequate description of the property so that it may be readily ascertained;

(b) a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the property and a description of the heritage attributes of the property; and

(c) a statement that notice of objection to the notice of intention to designate the property may be served on the clerk within 30 days after the date of publication of the notice of intention in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality under clause (3) (b). 2005, c. 6, s. 17 (2); 2019, c. 9, Sched. 11, s. 7 (4).

Same

(4.1) Notice of intention to designate property that is published in a newspaper of general circulation in a municipality under clause (3) (b) shall contain,

(a) an adequate description of the property so that it may be readily ascertained;

(b) a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the property;

(c) a statement that further information respecting the notice of intention to designate the property is available from the municipality; and

(d) a statement that notice of objection to the notice of intention to designate the property may be served on the clerk within 30 days after the date of publication of the notice of intention in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality under clause (3) (b). 2005, c. 6, s. 17 (2); 2019, c. 9, Sched. 11, s. 7 (5).

City of Cambridge Official Plan

4.6 Designation of Heritage Properties

1. The City will regulate as fully as possible the demolition, removal, or inappropriate alteration of buildings of cultural heritage value or interest included in the Register of Cultural Heritage Resources referred to in Section 4.3, and for these purposes, Council may:

- a) pass by-laws pursuant to the *Ontario Heritage Act* to designate properties including such buildings or structures to be of cultural heritage value. Council shall not permit the demolition, removal or inappropriate alteration of such buildings or structures for a period of 90 days following application by the owner of such buildings or structures, or such further period of time as Council and the owner may agree upon, unless Council has repealed the by-law designating such property or part thereof;

2. Council will preserve and protect the cultural heritage resources owned by the City and prepare and follow a maintenance programme for these resources.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

There is no cost to property owners associated with designating a property in Cambridge. The City does provide and pay for the installation of a heritage landmark plaque at a cost of approximately \$500. The City also pays to register the bylaw on title to the property, which costs under \$100. The property owner of 82 Glenmorris Street will be eligible to apply for a Designated Heritage Property Grant to support the costs of maintaining the heritage attributes of the property.

PUBLIC VALUE:

Transparency:

The MHAC agenda is posted on the City's website as part of the reporting process.

PUBLIC INPUT:

Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee meetings are open to the public.

INTERNAL / EXTERNAL CONSULTATION:

Heritage Planning staff conducted a site visit to document and assess the property. The property owner has been notified of the City's intention to recommend designation via registered mail. No objections have been received.

CONCLUSION:

The property at 82 Glenmorris Street meets four (4) criteria under *Ontario Regulation 9/06* (as amended by 569/22). It is recommended that MHAC endorse the designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and request that Council direct the City Clerk to issue a Notice of Intention to Designate (**Attachment D**). Designation will ensure the long-term protection of this culturally significant property as part of Cambridge's architectural and community heritage.

REPORT IMPACTS:

Agreement: **No**

By-law: **No**

Budget Amendment: **No**

Policy: **No**

APPROVALS:

**This report has been reviewed and approved for inclusion in the agenda by
Melissa Aldunate, Manager of Policy Planning**

ATTACHMENTS:

1. 25-048(MHAC) Attachment A – 2025 Photographs of the Property
2. 25-048(MHAC) Attachment B – Location Map
3. 25-048(MHAC) Attachment C – Historical Images and Maps
4. 25-042(MHAC) Attachment D – Sample Notice of Intention to Designate (NOID)
5. 25-042(MHAC) Attachment E – WSP Heritage Assessment

Attachment A – 2025 Photographs of 82 Glenmorris Street

Source Note:

All contemporary real-estate photographs in this attachment are sourced from a Zillow.ca 2025 listing for 82 Glenmorris Street.



Figure 1: Front façade (east elevation). Shows the two-storey limestone dwelling with its bay window, enclosed front porch with multi-paned glazing, hipped roof with interesting gables, and landscaped front yard.



Figure 2: West side of the main house and driveway approach to the carriage house. Shows the west elevation of the limestone dwelling, the modern rear addition (non-heritage), and the driveway leading to the detached stone carriage house.



Figure 3: Contemporary rear addition (non-heritage). Shows the modern two-storey rear addition, constructed in the 21st century and not included as part of the property's cultural heritage attributes.



Figure 4: Rear yard with pool, showing the stone carriage house with upper-level loft door. Depicts the rear yard landscape and the 1 ½ storey stone carriage house, including its original loft door characteristic of historic stable buildings.



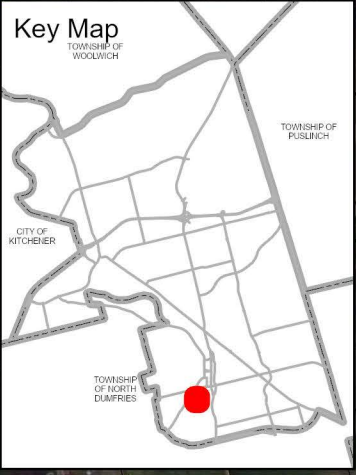
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DUMFRIES ST

SELKIRK ST

GLENMORRIS ST

FRANCIS ST



82 GLENMORRIS ST

Attachment C – Historical Images and Maps



Figure 1: Portrait of George Hogg (1826-1904). Historic image sourced from Waterloo Region Generations showing George Hogg, early Galt mill owner and developer of the Hogg Tract.



Figure 2: 1881 Census – Galt, Waterloo south. Excerpt from the 1881 census listing George Hogg and the household, documenting his residence in Galt during the period when 82 Glenmorris Street was built.

				Lot N° 60	
21640	Release 24 Nov 1915	29 April 1916	Margaret & Ethel Hallick, w/o		
			& Walter & Edna M. Jassin		
			& George & Thelma & Walter		
			& Florence D. Hogg & Bessie Caldwell et al	David Spier & Frank Hogg	
22036	Deed 2 Oct 1916	1 Oct 1916	David Spier & Frank Hogg	David Spier & Frank Hogg	0%
25555	3 Sale 12 Aug 1920	1 Sep 1920	Frank Hogg & George Hogg	Margaret E. Jambell, Jessie Black, James G.	
			Margaret E. Chambers, Jessie B. Pratt, Frank Hogg	Arthur D. Ward	

REGISTERED TO
L. C. C. C. A. F.

CONT'D TO

Figure 3: OnLand- 1915 Registered Property Record (excerpt). Historic property record confirming ownership history and subdivision details relevant to 82 Glenmorris Street.



Figure 4: 1885 Fire Insurance Map.

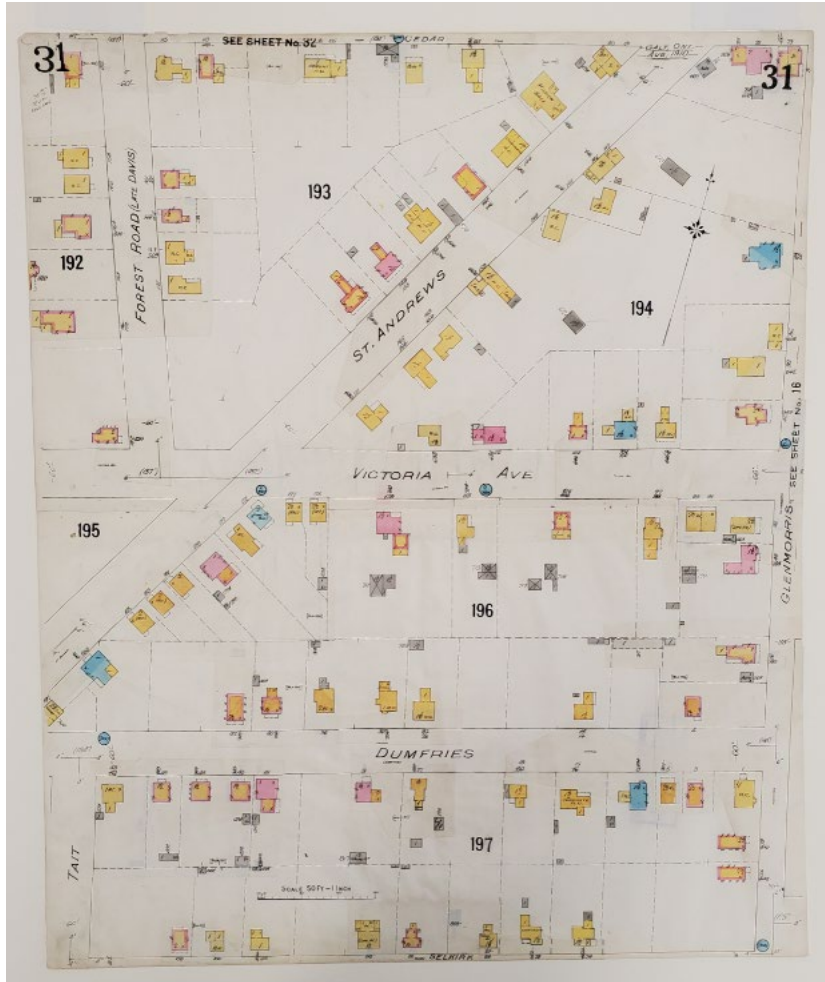


Figure 5: 1910 Fire Insurance Map.

LANDMARKS

CAMBRIDGE



ADDRESS: 82 Glenmorris St.

OWNER: Mike and Doreen Gourlay

SIGNIFICANCE: This is one home that was built to last and like all old homes it has something of a story behind it. Constructed c.1878, the two-storey home was built by George Hogg and was part of the vast Hogg Tract, which once spread from the river to St. Andrews Street. What is interesting about this home is that it is one of two homes built for the Hogg family on this block and at one time they were the only homes on the west side of Glenmorris Street between Selkirk and Francis streets. George Hogg lived in this house while his daughters took up residence in the other at 92 Glenmorris St. The house remained in the Hogg family for many years and there have been just four owners. Architecturally, this is a wonderful two-story stone home with large blocks of limestone laid in a regular courses with mortar that closely matches the limestone. The home has been built in the Queen Anne style, which was popular between 1880 and 1910. Among the elements of the style found in this home is the steeply pitched roof, the projecting window bays and the small single-storey porch at one corner of the home, which in this case has been enclosed. In addition to the home the property also features an old two-storey stone carriage house which has limestone quoins at its corners. While it is used today as a garage, its lineage is made apparent by a large side door which probably gave access to the hay loft.

This home will be part of the annual Heritage Cambridge house tour, May 3.

Landmarks is a regular feature of the Cambridge Times. Information is supplied through the Cambridge archives and LACAC, the local architectural conservation advisory committee.

Figure 6: Landmarks Article outlining the heritage significance of the property.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DESIGNATE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT, R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER O.18

AND IN THE MATTER OF THE PROPERTY LOCATED AT 82 GLENMORRIS STREET, CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

TAKE NOTICE THAT the Council of the Corporation of the City of Cambridge intends to designate the property municipally known as 82 Glenmorris Street under Section 29, Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O.18, as a property of cultural heritage value or interest.

Description of Property

The property at 82 Glenmorris Street is located in the historic Galt area on the west side of the Grand River. It contains a two-storey limestone dwelling constructed circa 1878 and a detached stone carriage house at the rear of the lot. Together, these buildings form a cohesive 19th-century residential setting that contributes to the heritage character of Glenmorris Street.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The property is of design, historical, and contextual value.

Built circa 1878 for local entrepreneur George Hogg (1826–1904), the house is a well-preserved example of Queen Anne-style domestic architecture expressed in local limestone. The dwelling features an asymmetrical L-shaped plan, hipped roof with intersecting gables, dressed-stone quoins and voussoirs, and a projecting bay window.

Historically, the property is directly associated with George Hogg, a prominent Galt mill owner and land developer whose 1866 “Hogg Tract” subdivision helped shape the Glenmorris Street neighbourhood. Hogg’s entrepreneurial activities and family legacy illustrate the broader story of Galt’s 19th-century industrial and urban growth.

Contextually, 82 Glenmorris Street is significant for its contribution to the historic residential character of Glenmorris Street and its continued visual and historical links to other Hogg family homes nearby. The property’s stone construction, landscaped setting, and outbuilding reinforce the area’s heritage streetscape.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key heritage attributes that contribute to the property’s cultural heritage value include:

Main House (c. 1878):

- Two-storey limestone dwelling with L-shaped plan, hipped roof, and intersecting gables

- Rock-faced limestone walls with stone quoins, voussoirs, and sills
- Front bay window on the east façade
- Enclosed front porch with multi-paned glass retaining the form of the original verandah
- Original window openings and wood sash windows with paned glass
- Two brick chimneys integral to the historic roofline
- Decorative wood elements, including brackets under eaves and pedimented gable trim

Outbuilding and Landscape:

- Detached 1½-storey stone carriage house constructed of limestone, with original openings and form
- Mature trees and landscaped setting that frame and enhance the property's historic character

Objection

Any person may, within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice, serve on the City Clerk of the City of Cambridge a Notice of Objection to the proposed designation. The notice must set out the reason(s) for the objection and all relevant facts.

Notice of Objection should be addressed to: City Clerk, The Corporation of the City of Cambridge 50 Dickson Street, P.O. Box 669, Cambridge, Ontario N1R 5W8 Email: clerks@cambridge.ca

Further information regarding the proposed designation may be obtained from the Policy Planning Division (Heritage Planning) at heritageinfo@cambridge.ca.

**CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
LISTED (NON-DESIGNATED) PROPERTY REVIEW FORM**

Address: 82 Glenmorris Street, Cambridge, Ontario

Common Name: George Hogg House

Ward: Galt

Legal Description: N/A



Plate 1: Front Façade (east elevation) of 82 Glenmorris Street



Plate 2: Location of 82 Glenmorris Street

PROPERTY OBSERVATIONS:

Integrity: Preserved / Intact Modified Compromised Demolished (date): _____

Construction Period: 1820-1850 1851-1875 1876-1900 1901-1945 1946-1975 1976-1999

Year (if known): 1878

Architect / Builder / Craftsperson (if known): Click or tap here to enter text.

Massing: Single-detached Semi-detached Row Other: Click or tap here to enter text.

Storeys: 1 1½ 2 2½ 3 3½ 4 or more Irregular Other: _____

Foundation Construction Material: Stone Brick Concrete Wood Other: _____ Finish: _____

Building Construction Material (if known): Brick Frame (wood) Stone Log Other: _____

Building Cladding: Wood Stone Brick Stucco Synthetic Other: _____ Finish: Limestone

Roof Type: Hip Flat Gambrel Mansard Gable Other: _____ **Type:** Intersected, high pitched

Roof Materials: Asphalt Shingle Wood Shingle Slate Tile/Terra Cotta Tar/Gravel Metal Other: _____

Architectural Style / Influence:

<input type="checkbox"/> Art Deco / Moderne (1910-1950)	<input type="checkbox"/> Classical Revival (1820-1860)	<input type="checkbox"/> International (1920-1950)	<input type="checkbox"/> Neo-Gothic (1900-1945)	<input type="checkbox"/> Regency (1820-1860)
<input type="checkbox"/> Arts and Crafts (1890-1940)	<input type="checkbox"/> Colonial Revival (1900-2003)	<input type="checkbox"/> Italian Villa (1830-1900)	<input type="checkbox"/> Ontario Cottage (1840-1900)	<input type="checkbox"/> Richardson Romanesque (1840-1900)
<input type="checkbox"/> Beaux-Arts (1885-1945)	<input type="checkbox"/> Edwardian (1890-1916)	<input type="checkbox"/> Italianate (1850-1900)	<input type="checkbox"/> Period Revivals (1900-2014)	<input type="checkbox"/> Second Empire (1860-1900)
<input type="checkbox"/> Bungalow (1900-1945)	<input type="checkbox"/> Georgian / Mennonite Georgian (1750-1850)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mid-Century Modern (1945-1965)	<input type="checkbox"/> Post-Modern (1960-2009)	<input type="checkbox"/> Vernacular
<input type="checkbox"/> Chateau (1880-1930)	<input type="checkbox"/> Gothic Revival (1830-1900)	<input type="checkbox"/> Neo-Classical (1810-1850)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Queen Anne (1870-1910)	<input type="checkbox"/> Wartime Housing (1940-1960)
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: Click or tap here to enter text.				

Notes: Addition added onto the south elevation in the mid-late 20th century clad in stucco with a sloped roof

Notable Building Features:

- | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Porch | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sill(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> Tower/Spire | <input type="checkbox"/> Bargeboard | <input type="checkbox"/> Eaves |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Verandah | <input type="checkbox"/> Lintel(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> Dome | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transom | <input type="checkbox"/> Balustrade |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Balcony | <input type="checkbox"/> Shutters | <input type="checkbox"/> Finial | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Side Light | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dormer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Door(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quoins | <input type="checkbox"/> Pilaster | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pediment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chimney |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stairs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Voussoir | <input type="checkbox"/> Capital | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brackets | <input type="checkbox"/> Parapet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fire wall | <input type="checkbox"/> Cornice | <input type="checkbox"/> Panel | <input type="checkbox"/> Date Stone | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bay |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Window Details: Paned glass, sashed windows | <input type="checkbox"/> Column | <input type="checkbox"/> Cresting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Enclosed porch | |

Notes: Click or tap here to enter text.

Context:

- Streetscape (Residential / Commercial) Terrace / Row Complex / Grouping Landmark
- Multi-Address Parcel (list addresses): Click or tap here to enter text. Other: Click or tap here to enter text.
- Related Buildings: Click or tap here to enter text.

Plan: Square Rectangular L U T H Cross Irregular Other: _____

Wings: Rear **Setback:** Shallow Deep At ROW **Other:** _____ Corner Lot

Accessory Features and Structures:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Features (i.e., stone wall, fountain, trees/garden beds):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wooden fence to the south of the home • Mature trees throughout the property • Garden beds along the east and north elevations | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structures (i.e., shed, ice house, drive shed):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-and-a-half storey stone detached garage |
|---|--|

- cement pathway leading from the sidewalk to the front entrance
- Hedges along the fence line at the rear
- Stone driveway on the west side of the property

ADDITIONAL NOTES, DOCUMENTATION AND RESEARCH:

- Was the home of George Hogg, local famer. <https://www.cambridge.ca/en/learn-about/resources/Heritage/Heritage-Properties-Register-2020-08-for-website.pdf>
- George Hogg was a prominent 19th-century figure in Galt (now part of Cambridge, Ontario), known for his contributions to the town's industrial and urban development. He co-owned a sawmill and oatmeal business with Walter Ford and Robert Gilhom, which played a role in supporting local employment and economic growth. Hogg was also involved in land subdivision and planning, as evidenced by an 1866 development plan prepared for him, indicating his influence on the shaping of Galt's built environment. His residence at 142 Glenmorris Street is recognized for its cultural heritage value, reflecting both his personal legacy and the broader historical context of Galt's evolution. Additionally, as the son of early settler Francis Hogg—after whom Francis Street is named—George Hogg was part of a family with longstanding ties to the community and its development. Source: [George Hogg: Waterloo Region Generations](#)

Further Historical Value/ Associative Value Research/Evaluation:

Recommended Not Recommended

Further historical research recommended to connect George Hogg to the community of Galt and determine his contribution to the local and agricultural communities.

Related Planning, Building or Heritage Files:

- N/A

OBSERVATION FORM COMPLETION:

Surveyed By:	Meghan McKay, Junior Cultural Heritage Specialist	Date:	12/24/2024
Reviewed By:	Kanika Kaushal, Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist	Date:	07/04/2025

PRELIMINARY EVALUATION

For properties to be considered *Significant Built Resources* and prioritized for inclusion in the designation work plan, they must meet, at minimum, **two** of nine O. Reg. 9/06 criteria (as amended by O. Reg. 569/22).

For properties to be considered *Character-Supporting Resources* and to be retained on the Heritage Register, they must meet, at minimum, **one** O. Reg. 9/06 criteria.

Yes/No	O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Discussion
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. The property's style, type, expression, material or construction method is: <input type="checkbox"/> rare <input type="checkbox"/> unique <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> representative <input type="checkbox"/> early	The property located at 82 Glenmorris Street contains a two-storey limestone home that was built in 1878 and representative of the Queen Anne architectural style. Notable architectural features include the limestone exterior, stone quoins, sills and voussoirs, brick chimneys, bay window, paned glass enclosed porch and sashed windows.
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. The property displays a high degree of: <input type="checkbox"/> craftsmanship <input type="checkbox"/> artistic merit	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. The property demonstrates a high degree of: <input type="checkbox"/> technical <input type="checkbox"/> scientific achievement.	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. The property has direct associations with a potentially significant: <input type="checkbox"/> theme <input type="checkbox"/> event <input type="checkbox"/> belief <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> person <input type="checkbox"/> activity <input type="checkbox"/> organization <input type="checkbox"/> institution	. George Hogg was a prominent 19th-century figure in Galt (now part of Cambridge, Ontario), known for his contributions to the town's industrial and urban development. He co-owned a sawmill and oatmeal business with Walter Ford and Robert Gilhom, which played a role in supporting local employment and economic growth. Hogg was also involved in land subdivision and planning, as evidenced by an 1866 development plan prepared for him, indicating his influence on the shaping of Galt's built environment. His residence at 142 Glenmorris Street is recognized for its cultural heritage value, reflecting both his personal legacy and the broader historical context of Galt's evolution. Additionally, as the son of early settler Francis Hogg—after whom Francis Street is named—George Hogg was part of a family with longstanding ties to the community and its development.
<input type="checkbox"/>	5. The property yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	6. The property demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of a potentially significant: <input type="checkbox"/> architect <input type="checkbox"/> artist <input type="checkbox"/> builder <input type="checkbox"/> designer <input type="checkbox"/> theorist	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7. The property is important in: <input type="checkbox"/> defining <input type="checkbox"/> maintaining <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> supporting the character of an area.	The property supports the historical character of the area through its associations with George

Yes/No	O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Discussion
		Hogg, its architectural style, construction materials and mature landscape.
<input type="checkbox"/>	8. The property is linked to its surroundings: <input type="checkbox"/> physically <input type="checkbox"/> functionally <input type="checkbox"/> visually <input type="checkbox"/> historically	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	9. The property is a landmark.	N/A

Classification:

- Significant Built Heritage Resource
 Character Supporting Resource
 Not a Heritage Resource

Draft Statement of Cultural Heritage Value:

Description of the Property:	The property located at 82 Glenmorris Street contains a two-storey limestone home that was built in 1878 in the Queen Anne architectural style. The property also includes a wooden fence to the south of the home, mature trees throughout the property, garden beds along the east and north elevations, a cement pathway leading from the sidewalk to the front entrance, hedges along the fence line at the rear, a stone driveway on the west side of the property and a two storey detached stone garage.
Statement of Cultural Heritage Value:	<p>The property located at 82 Glenmorris Street contains a two-storey limestone home that was built in 1878 and representative of the Queen Anne architectural style. Notable architectural features include the limestone exterior, stone quoins, sills and voussoirs, brick chimneys, bay window, paned glass and sashed windows.</p> <p>George Hogg was a prominent 19th-century figure in Galt (now part of Cambridge, Ontario), known for his contributions to the town’s industrial and urban development. He co-owned a sawmill and oatmeal business with Walter Ford and Robert Gilhom, which played a role in supporting local employment and economic growth. Hogg was also involved in land subdivision and planning, as evidenced by an 1866 development plan prepared for him, indicating his influence on the shaping of Galt’s built environment. His residence at 142 Glenmorris Street is recognized for its cultural heritage value, reflecting both his personal legacy and the broader historical context of Galt’s evolution. Additionally, as the son of early settler Francis Hogg—after whom Francis Street is named—George Hogg was part of a family with longstanding ties to the community and its development. The property supports the historical character of the area through its associations with George Hogg, its architectural style, construction materials and mature landscape.</p>
Heritage Attributes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey limestone Queen Anne home built in 1878 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stone quoins, voussoirs and sills ○ Brick chimneys ○ Bay windows ○ Paned glass enclosed porch

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mature trees
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CRITERIA OF RISK OR VALUE:

Properties that meet many of the following risk criteria may be prioritized for inclusion in the designation work plan:

- Known to possess significant CHVI (i.e., rare, unique, important historic associations, landmark)
- Located along a corridor planned for intensification
- Located in a proposed Stage 2 ION Station Area
- Located in a Secondary Plan Area or area aligned with other City initiatives or studies
- The site of a proposed development or threatened with demolition
- Located in an area experiencing development pressure or with a trend of high heritage loss (i.e., high number of development and building permit applications received)
- Located in an area with a concentration of pre-1950 buildings
- Located in a remaining settlement area (i.e., distinct place with unique identities)
- Located on a rural landscape or other cultural heritage landscape (i.e., does the property contain a barn?)

RECOMMENDATION:

- Add to Designation Work Plan
- Consider designation as part of an HCD (Part V Designation)
- Retain on Heritage Register (until 2027) and add to non-status inventory
- Remove from Heritage Register

NOTES:

- N/A

EVALUATION FORM COMPLETION:

Surveyed By:	Meghan McKay, Junior Cultural Heritage Specialist	Date:	02/18/2025
Reviewed By:	Kanika Kaushal, Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist	Date:	07/04/2025
City Staff Reviewer:	Scott Abbott	Date:	07/25/2025
Council Decision:		Date:	
City Database Update:		Date:	

SUPPORTIVE DOCUMENTATION:

- N/A