



## SPECIAL HERITAGE COMMITTEE MEETING

June 17, 2022

5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Video Conference - Internal

### Zoom Meeting Access Details

Link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84673972715>

Meeting ID: 846 7397 2715

Passcode: 511191

Toll-Free: 855 703 8985

Pages

### 1. LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The land on which we meet has been here from time immemorial. People have inhabited southern Ontario for about 10,000 years and we acknowledge the Neutral people also called Attawandaron, Anishnaabe, and Haudenosaunee people who lived here when settlers arrived and who share this land with us. May we together learn to care for and respect each other, our flora and fauna, and the land we inhabit together.

### 2. CALL TO ORDER

### 3. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST

### 4. NEW BUSINESS

#### 4.1. 58 Glasgow St. N. (Ebel House) Demolition Permit

4.1.1. Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC)  
1983 Summary

1

4.1.2. Regional Heritage Summary

3

4.1.3. Demolition Permit Site Plan and Photos

7

### 5. OTHER BUSINESS

### 6. ADJOURNMENT

**7. NEXT MEETING**

September 14, 2022

5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Sept. 27/88: Council

Information

FILE:

LACAC

WHY DO WE DESIGNATE?

Things are changing around us so quickly these days, that it is difficult to keep track. Old buildings are being torn down, and are being replaced by new flashy ones. If this process continues unchecked, we will gradually lose touch with our heritage and our roots. Having a written history is good, and important, but it is also a bit intangible.

As we see these new buildings going up, if we were to take a closer look, we would realize that what is new is not necessarily better. We are living in the disposable age and our new buildings reflect this. Houses are not built to last more than twenty-five years, which can also be detected in the workmanship and later upkeep put into them. It used to be that when a family needed a house they either built one themselves or worked with a builder to build one just right for them. Today, contractors build entire neighbourhoods all at once, full of houses that are identical, and people buying the houses have to somehow adjust.

In response to this, LACAC (Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees) have been formed. The buildings we chose to designate are special; designation points them out as such. The owners of these buildings should never feel like they are alone. When a building is designated the LACAC is committed (as the community's representatives) to help the owners in any way possible, whether it be explaining further the details involved in the procedure, helping them get grants, or giving them information about the house's history if they wish to restore it.

We also feel that no one should be forced into anything they do not like. We will not proceed with designation unless the owner is fully aware of the consequences and is willing to accept them.

Designation recognizes the important buildings of our past and makes sure they will be around for a while longer.

EBEL HOUSE, 58 Glasgow St. N., Conestogo

The first family to have lived in this house was that of Wm. Perine, who took up residence shortly after it was built (circa 1859). The land on which it was built had been part of the German Company Tract dating from 1807 and had passed through several hands before being built on. His brother, Moses Perine, lived in it later and, on his death, it became his wife Sarah's. She sold various pieces of land which the Perine family had owned to Hy. Ebel and Geo. V. Foerster. In 1911 Foerster sold his share of the property to Hy. Ebel who in turn sold off various pieces keeping only the land on which the house stood. Hy. Ebel died in 1949 and his wife Freda inherited the property consisting of 97/100 of an acre. She later sold a small fraction and was left with only 71/100. Mrs. Ebel died in 1960 and her two daughters own the house today. Mr. Perine was a flax dresser. Mr. Ebel owned the flax mill.

The verandah is not original. The original one had lattice work similar to that on the pumphouse. Behind the clapboard, bricks run up to the second storey windows. The trees are as old as the house.

West side windows on the first storey are slightly larger than those found on the second storey.

The north side has winter (65-70 years old) and summer kitchens - red brick painted white.

Storage shed is red brick painted white, constructed at the same time as the main kitchen (65-70 years old).

---

To: 'Bonnie Bryant' <[REDACTED]>

Subject: 58 Glasgow St. N Conestogo

Hi Bonnie,

- Sources say the house was built at the same time as the Flax Mills in Conestogo (1854)
- The well preserved Georgian style clapboard house at 58 Glasgow was inhabited by the owners of the mill, first William Perine and then the Ebels. The rear wing and front porch have been rebuilt (source: Region of Waterloo, Conestogo Walking Tour, 2013)
- I couldn't find much about the actual structure, although it is worthy of designation simply by its association to two prominent businessmen. It is beautiful and I sincerely hope Woolwich can designate it!!!!

### **William Danforth Perine**

- The Perine Bros. had two (flax) mills in Consetogo, William Danforth. Perine was the brother that ran the Mills in Conestogo (**Waterloo County Gazetteer - 1864**)
- William was a Freemason at the Grand River Lodge No. 151 (in Waterloo) and was a past Master there (**Waterloo County Gazetteer – 1864**)
- William Perine was inducted into the Waterloo County Hall of Fame in 1972
- William was one of three brothers that migrated fro New York State to Waterloo County in 1850s. The Perine Brothers was a name long associated with flax mills. The Conestogo Flax Mill(s)? were constructed in 1854 – believed to be the same time the house at 58 Glasgow was built (**Waterloo County Hall of Fame**)
- Manufacturer of artificial stone and pavement, Oakland (as of 1892), was born in Washington county, New York, May 20, 1826, a son of John and Hannah (Billings)Perine. The Perines are believed to be of Huguenot descent, the ancestors first taking refuge in Holland, whence they afterward came to New Netherlands (New York). Grandfather Pierre Perine and his Holland Dutch wife came to America and settled in New Jersey, and afterward in Washington county, New York. John Perine, the father of our subject, was probably a native of Washington county, was a blacksmith and farmer, and lived to the age of sixty-three, dying in 1848. The mother, of New England descent, lived to be eighty-two years of age, dying about 1883. There were five sons and two daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter are living, the oldest, Mary Perine, being now

seventy-eight.

At the age of eleven years young Perine began to help on his father's farm, attending school during the winter season. At twenty-one he became foreman of construction on the Hudson River railroad, and then, in 1849, on the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad; then the Troy & Boston; then the Great Western in Canada, until 1852. All this while he was under his older brother, the contractor, Nicholas Perine, now of Fruitvale, except when he was on the Hudson River road.

In 1852 Mr. Perine introduced the raising and manufacture of flax in Waterloo county, Canada (now Ontario), erecting scutching mills on Doon river. His older brothers, in order of birth, were Billings, Melancthon, Joseph and Nicholas. Mary was the oldest of all the children, and Catherine the youngest, who died about the age of forty-five. The product of Mr. Perine's culture and manufacture was used after the close of the war for the making of twine and cordage. The brother, Billings, is still engaged in this industry.

In 1868 our subject came to California, and raised the first flax in San Luis Obispo county, on the Rio Grande, realizing a fair crop. Subsequently he raised also the first flax at Half-Moon bay, in San Mateo county - about 1,000 acres; was there three years; was next in Amador valley, in Alameda county, raising wheat, three years; next, for three years, 1873-6, at Napa, making artificial stone for the State Insane Asylum at that place, and then for a short time engaged for the Government at Benicia in similar work. Since 1876 he has been engaged in this industry on his own account, making a specialty of sidewalks, having laid more in Oakland than has anyone else. He had a nine-year's contest with the California Artificial Stone Paving Company, and was declared not to have infringed, Judge Sawyer's decision being sustained by the United States Supreme Court, which declared that he could have secured a patent had he applied for one, as his process is so distinctly different from that used by the California company. Mr. Perine has also laid large quantities of stone in Stockton, Pasadena, Napa valley, and at other places. About 1887, in partnership with George Mothersole, of Oakland, he embarked in quarrying roofing slate at Chili Bar, two miles from Placerville, on the south fork of the American river. This is destined to be a large industry, of which Mr. Perine owns more than two-thirds, and his firm will be soon known as the Chili Bar Slate Roofing Company. This slate is highly commended by the prominent architects of San Francisco and Oakland, and is also indorsed by the Trustees of the Napa Insane Asylum as equal to the best imported and superior to the best Pennsylvania, being the most flexible and of the greatest resisting power. Mr. Perine is a member of Oakland Lodge, No. 188, F.&A.M., a Past Master in the order, and a Royal Arch Mason.

He was married in Lansingburg, New York, to Miss Elizabeth Vanderhuyden, who was born at that place September 11, 1835, a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Gaston)

Vanderhuyden, both of whom died comparatively young, leaving two children - Mary and Elizabeth; the former was born in 1831. Their grandparents, John and Elizabeth (Lansing) Gaston, both lived to be nearly ninety. The Gaston family came from New Jersey and were remotely French. The Lansings and Vanderhuydens were among the early Holland settlers of that section, the former giving their name to Lansingburg. The grandfather, Jacob D. Vanderhuyden, was one of the family that owned the original site of Troy, New York, and the first ferry there, across the Hudson. About 1870 the city of Troy satisfied the claim of the Vanderhuyden heirs to clear the title to the land on which Fulton market was built, owned at one time by Jacob D. Vanderhuyden, the grandfather of Mrs. Perine. The first brick buildings in Troy were imported from Holland. He owned the site of Troy, and Mrs. Perine's father inherited some of the land. Mr. and Mrs. Perine's children are five in number, as follows: Catherine Gaston, born March 23, 1859; William Cuthbertson, born in 1862 and died in 1880; Gertrude Elizabeth, born August 4, 1870; Margaret Louise, April 5, 1872, and Fred, April 25, 1877, the three youngest being natives of this State.

Dirk Vanderhuyden, owner of the site of Troy, New York, was born in Albany, about 1680, and died there in October, 1738. The first of the name in Albany came to this country from Holland about 1590. Dirk was an innkeeper in his native town, and a speculator in lands. In 1720 he obtained a grant of 490 acres in fee at a yearly rent of five "schepels" of wheat and four fat fowls. This grant, called the "Poesten Bouwery," was afterward known as Vanderhuyden's Ferry, and in 1789 was named Troy. (This was a village in 1801, and soon afterward was incorporated as a city.) The Vanderhuyden mansion, which was bought by Dirk's descendant, Jacob, in 1778, was built in 1725 by Johannes Beeckman, a burgher of Albany. The bricks were imported from Holland, and it was one of the best specimens of Dutch architecture in the State. Its dimensions were 50 x 20, side to the street, with a hall and two rooms on a floor, the massive beams and braces projecting into the rooms. It is described by Washington Irving in the story of Dolph Heyliger, in Bracebridge Hall, as the residence of Heer Anthony Vanderhuyden. The weather-vane, a horse running at full speed, was placed by Mr. Irving above the turret of the doorway at Sunnyside when in 1833 the Vanderhuyden house was demolished and a Baptist church built on its site. **(The Bay of San Francisco, Vol. 1, pages 670-672, Lewis Publishing Co, 1892) from Waterloo Region Generations**

### **Henry Wendel Ebel**

- Henry Ebel purchased the Flax Mill in Conestogo in 1904 **(Waterloo County Hall of Fame)**
- Ebel owned the mill until its closing in 1944 - the ruins of the mill are across the street

from at 51 Glasgow along the stream (**source: Region of Waterloo, Conestogo Walking Tour, 2013**)

- Ebel had 8 children, 6 living to adulthood
- both Ebel and his wife are buried in the St. Matthews Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery Conestogo (**Waterloo Region Generations**)
- Ebel Died in 1949 (**Waterloo Region Generations**)
- At age 17 Henry Ebel opened a harness business in Conestogo (Source: **Sound Recording Tape OHT 86, Interview with Mae Ebel by Joanne Venton in Conestogo, April 26, 1982. Oral History Records at the Kitchener Public Library.; Henry W. Ebel Daily Account Book, Sept. 14, 1898. Accession # 2006.023.025.3. Waterloo Region Museum Archives Bay 5, Section 4, Kitchener Ontario**)



HOUSE TO BE  
REMOVED

GARAGE TO  
REMAIN - FUTURE  
DEMOLITION

58

50

7

Glasgow St N

Misty River Dr









