

HERITAGE PROPERTY RESEARCH AND EVALUATION REPORT



COULTER HOUSE
112 RAVENSCREST DRIVE, TORONTO

Prepared by:

Heritage Preservation Services
City Planning Division
City of Toronto

January 2016

1. DESCRIPTION



Above: rear (east) elevation from Ravenscrest Drive; cover: principal (west) elevation
(Heritage Preservation Services, 2016)

112 Ravenscrest Drive: Coulter House	
ADDRESS	112 Ravenscrest Drive (southeast of Eglinton Avenue West and Martin Grove Road)
WARD	Ward 3 (Etobicoke Centre)
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	Plan 4595, Lot 63
NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY	Richview
HISTORICAL NAME	Coulter House ¹
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1874
ORIGINAL OWNER	Robert Coulter, farmer
ORIGINAL USE	Residential (single detached house)
CURRENT USE*	Residential (single detached house) * This does not refer to permitted use(s) as defined by the Zoning By-law
ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER	unknown ²
DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION/MATERIALS	Brick cladding with brick, stone and wood detailing
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Ontario House
ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS	See Section 2
CRITERIA	Design/Physical, Historical/Associative & Contextual
HERITAGE STATUS	Included on the City of Toronto's Heritage Register
RECORDER	Heritage Preservation Services: Kathryn Anderson
REPORT DATE	January 2016

¹ A mid-20th century photograph in the possession of the current owners labels the house "Mount Pleasant"

² No building permits exist for Etobicoke buildings in the 19th century (see Section 2.ii)

2. BACKGROUND

This research and evaluation report describes the history, architecture and context of the property at 112 Ravenscrest Drive, and applies evaluation criteria to determine whether it merits designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act. The conclusions of the research and evaluation are found in Section 4 (Summary).

i. HISTORICAL TIMELINE

Key Date	Historical Event
1795	Etobicoke Township is surveyed (and incorporated in 1850)
1809 Nov	Lot 13 in Concession I fronting the Humber is granted to Eleanor Stephenson
1810 Sept	Military veteran Joseph Smith (III) acquires Lot 13
1830 Aug	Smith conveys the 100-acre parcel to Andrew Coulter, owner of neighbouring Lot 14 in Concession II (west of present-day Martin Grove Road)
1835 Dec	Coulter sells the north half of Lot 13 to William Tuer (retaining the south part until his death in 1857)
1842 Apr	Andrew Coulter's eldest son, Robert, acquires the north half of Lot 13 from Tuer
1851	According to the Decennial Census, Robert Coulter's property contains a single-storey log house
1856	A map of Etobicoke Township labels Robert Coulter's name on Lot 13
1860	Tremaine's map of York County locates a dwelling on Coulter's lot
1861	The log house remains on Coulter's property according to the Decennial Census
1862 July	Robert Coulter and the other heirs of Andrew Coulter sell the south half of Lot 13, but Robert reacquires it through a quit claim
1867	A "reconnaissance sketch" of part of Etobicoke illustrates the buildings on Coulter's land
1871	The Decennial Census indicates "three houses owned" by Coulter on his 100-acre property
1873 Mar	Coulter's property is valued at \$2600 in the tax assessment rolls
1874 Feb	The assessed value increases to \$3300, suggesting that the brick house is in place ³
1878	Miles's atlas illustrates Coulter's property, including the subject house
1881	The Decennial Census records Coulter, his wife, Ann-Jane and 12 children on the property ⁴
1888 Dec	Robert Coulter dies
1891	Coulter's widow, Ann-Jane, remains on the property with eight of her children, according to the Decennial Census
1901	The next Census records Ann-Jane Coulter and four of her children on-site
1903 Aug	Ann-Jane Coulter dies
1905 Mar	Robert Coulter's children, Isabella and David, purchase the property from the estate
1909 Aug	The south 50 acres of Lot 13 are sold to Walter Death ⁵

³ This date is substantiated by Coulter family records, which are described in Appendix A to the Property Nomination Form, 2015 (see Sources below)

⁴ Buildings are no longer described in the Census

1939	Isabella Coulter dies and, following the resolution of her estate in 1953, the property is transferred to three of her nieces
1947	The subject property is shown in an aerial photograph
1953 June	The Coulter heirs sell the farm land to developer Louis Charles, but retain a 70 x 174-foot allotment with the Coulter House
1954 May	Plan 4595 is registered on part of Lot 13, placing the Coulter House on Lot 63 with the adjoining lots developed for a residential subdivision
1955 July	Willa A. Nash, Robert Coulter's granddaughter, is the sole owner of the subject property, which is subdivided into three apartment units and a garage added; Victor Kugler, a famed member of the Dutch resistance during World War II, is among the first tenants
1968 Oct	The property containing the house (now numbered at 112 Ravenscrest Drive) is sold, ending a 150-year association with the Coulter family
1969	The single-car garage at the northeast corner of the house is expanded to a two-car garage and the wrap-around porch is extended across the east end of the building
2001	The current owners acquire the property
2006	City Council confirms the inclusion of the subject property on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties (now known as the Heritage Register) ⁶

ii. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Richview

The property at 112 Ravenscrest Drive is located in the Etobicoke neighbourhood of Richview. Following the establishment of Etobicoke Township in 1791, its land was surveyed into 100-acre farm lots along concession roads and side roads. Hamlets emerged at major cross-roads to serve local farmers, including one near the intersection of the Richview Side Road (Eglinton Avenue West) and the Third Line (Highway 427) that was named "Richview" when the first post office opened in 1852. Richview retained its rural setting until after World War II, when the growth of Etobicoke was accompanied by the opening of residential subdivisions on the former farmland adjoining it. Today, the Richview Cemetery is the only remaining vestige of the former community and, to the southeast, the Coulter House is a surviving farm house associated with the development of the area.⁷

Coulter House

The Coulter House is located on land originally subdivided as Lot 13 in Concession I fronting on the Humber. In 1809, the entire 100-acre parcel was granted to Eleanor (Ellen) Stephenson, who conveyed it to William Smith III the next year. Smith retained the acreage until 1830 when he sold it to Andrew Coulter, an Irish immigrant who

⁵ Death constructed a house that remains extant in altered form at present-day 98 Ravenscrest Drive

⁶ <http://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/2006/agendas/council/cc060925/plt6rpt/cl003.pdf>

⁷ Located on a parcel of land now outlined by Eglinton Avenue West and Highways 27 and 427, Richview Cemetery is designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act

operated a saw mill on Mimico Creek in adjoining Concession II. Andrew Coulter subdivided Lot 13 in 1835, selling the north half to William Tuer. In 1842, Tuer sold his tract to Andrew Coulter's eldest son, Robert (c.1819-1888), who occupied the property with his wife, Ann-Jane Patterson (c.1833-1903), and their 12 children (Image 2).⁸

The development of Robert Coulter's property is traced through archival sources, which indicate that a single-storey log house was in place by 1851 and illustrated on Tremaine's map of 1860 (Image 3).⁹ Seven years later, a "reconnaissance sketch" of part of Etobicoke Township illustrated two dwellings and two barns on Coulter's farm, which overlooked the ravine and the concession road (present-day Martin Grove Road) to the west (Image 4).

After Andrew Coulter's heirs sold the south half of Lot 13 in 1862, Robert Coulter acquired the parcel via a quit claim. The Decennial Census described "three dwelling houses owned" and two barns on Coulter's reassembled 100-acre tract. However, a substantial rise in the assessed value of Coulter's property between 1873 and 1874 suggests that the brick house was built at this time.¹⁰ Mile's Historical Atlas of 1878 indicates the location of the dwelling, as well as the curved road leading from present-day Martin Grove Road through the ravine and up the hill to the house (Image 5).

Following Robert Coulter's death in 1888, his widow and several family members continued to occupy the farm. Two of Coulter's children, Isabella and David, purchased the 100-acre tract from the estate in 1905. Three years later, they divided the lot, with Isabella Coulter receiving the north half containing the subject house. The dwelling and its setting were illustrated in an aerial photograph dating to 1947 (Image 6). The property was inherited by three of Isabella Coulter's nieces in 1953, and a plan of subdivision was registered the next year (Image 8).

In 1955, Robert Coulter's granddaughter, Willa A. Nash became the sole owner of the Coulter House, which was divided into three apartment units. One of the original tenants was Victor Kugler (1900-1981), a member of the Dutch Resistance during World War II who helped hide Anne Frank and her family.¹¹ His role as a non-Jew assisting victims of the Holocaust was acknowledged in 1972 when, at Otto Frank's request, the State of Israel awarded him the Yad Vashem Medal as a 'Righteous among the Nations'.¹² Kugler received additional honours, including awards from the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews and the Canadian Anti-Defamation League, as well as a Key to the

⁸ Tuer and Coulter were among the co-founders of the non-denominational Union Chapel in Richview in the early 19th century (http://torontoplaques.com/Pages/Richview_Cemetery.html)

⁹ The single-storey log house was also recorded on the Decennial Census of 1861

¹⁰ A Coulter family history cited in the Property Nomination Form, Appendix A, 2015, unpagged, confirms this date

¹¹ <http://www.annefrank.org/en/Anne-Frank/All-people/Victor-Kugler/>

¹² The subject of a book by Rick Kardonne entitled Victor Kugler: the Man Who Hid Anne Frank (2008), his grave in Sanctuary Park Cemetery in Etobicoke has a special commemorative marker installed by the Neighbourhood Interfaith Group: <https://kryhul.wordpress.com/2013/06/07/victor-kuglers-quiet-toronto-life/>

City of North York for his contributions, including his ongoing work challenging Holocaust deniers.

In 1968, the death of Willa A. Nash ended over 125 years of continuous ownership of the property at 112 Ravenscrest Drive by the Coulter family.

iii. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Current photographs of the property at 112 Ravenscrest Drive are found on the cover and in Sections 2 and 6 of this report. The Coulter House is an example of the Ontario House type with Gothic Revival stylistic features. The prototypical 1½-storey house was introduced in the period between 1807 and 1853 when buildings in the province were taxed according to the number of stories. Instead of a full second floor, a half-storey was concealed behind the gable ends of the roof and an additional gable was placed on the principal elevation with a window opening for light and ventilation. The Ontario House became "the basic building block for the Ontario landscape," and the date of the dwelling could be gleaned by the pitch of the gables, which increased in height as the 19th century progressed.¹³

The popularity of the Ontario House coincided with another 19th century movement in provincial architecture: the Gothic Revival style and its use of dichromatic (two-tone) brickwork. The origins of the style are traced to Britain, where architect and critic A. W. Pugin was the first to promote the revival of English medieval architecture for 19th century churches. Later in the century, critic and theorist John Ruskin renewed interest in the picturesque and decorative qualities of architecture from medieval England and Europe, including the use of pointed arches and polychromatic brickwork, which was intended to imitate stone in a more affordable material.¹⁴ The colourful quality of this revival was reflected in the designs of English architects William Butterfield and G. E. Street, and directed to North America through English practitioners and pattern books. In Toronto and its surroundings, pattern brickwork appeared in the 1850s, including Enoch Turner's "Allandale" residence on Sherbourne Street, the David Gibson House (now a historic house museum) on Yonge Street in present-day North York, and the Scarlett House now identified as 1 Heritage Place in Etobicoke.¹⁵

The Ontario House with Gothic Revival features was prevalent in both urban and rural settings from the mid to late 19th century, after which its popularity waned. In Etobicoke, several examples were featured in the booklet, Sidelights of History (1975), and among the extant buildings are the Musson House at 18 Burnhamthorpe Road (which is designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act) and the Cunningham House on present-day Hill Garden Road (Image 11). Fewer than a dozen are included on

¹³ McIlwraith, 112

¹⁴ In England, Ruskin's promotion of decorative brickwork was assisted by the withdrawal in 1850 of a tax on ornamental bricks

¹⁵ The Scarlett House is not an Ontario House type, but features a Classical Revival design highlighted with buff on red brickwork. Now incorporated into a mid-20th century residential subdivision, unlike the subject property, the Scarlett House is not visible from the street

the City of Toronto's Heritage Register, with the Coulter House as perhaps the best preserved example of the type and style.¹⁶

The Coulter House rises 1½ stories from a stone base with window openings. The T-shaped plan consists of the main body of the house (west) and the attached wing (east), both of which are covered by medium-pitched gable roofs with wood bargeboard (the chimneys on the house and rear (east) wing are not original). The building is clad with red brick, with contrasting buff (yellow) brick applied for the quoins on the corners, the wide base course, the elaborate stringcourse beneath the eaves that incorporates cross motifs, the flat arches on the door and window openings of the main body of the house, and the voussoirs on the window opening on the south elevation of the rear wing.

The principal (west) elevation of the house is symmetrically organized into three bays with the main entrance in the centre of the first (ground) floor. This entrance is set in a flat-headed surround with a multi-paned transom and three-quarter-length paneled sidelights (the door is not original). On either side and in the gable peak above the entrance, segmental-arched window openings have flat arches. Of particular interest are the moulded keystones that surmount the main (west) entrance and the window openings on the principal (west) and side (north and south) elevations, which are elaborate for a building of this vintage and location (Image 12).¹⁷

The house is extended to the rear (east) by the 1½-storey wing. It is possible that the wing either pre-dates the main body of the house or is built on the foundations of an earlier building, but a structural analysis has not yet been done to substantiate this.¹⁸ The wing is currently clad with wood board-and-batten siding. However, the original red brick cladding with buff (yellow) brick detailing is revealed on the south elevation where the gable contains a round-arched window opening highlighted with buff brick voussoirs. On the opposite (north) elevation, a diminutive window opening is found. The narrow window openings on the south elevation of this wing are not original. The two-car garage (which was expanded from the single-car garage seen in Image 7), and the single-storey wrap-around porch that covers it, are not original features. A well and cast iron pump remain south of the house.

The interior of the Coulter House has a centre-hall plan where the original wood staircase has the bannister, carved balusters and newel posts (Image 13). On the first (ground) floor, the windows in the northwest room and one of the windows in the southwest room have paneled wood surrounds that extend to the floor (Image 13).

¹⁶ Of the extant heritage buildings in Etobicoke that retain the characteristic form of the Ontario House type with Gothic Revival detailing, most have either been painted or clad with stucco or siding, and others have undergone alterations that conceal the original features

¹⁷ Adamson and Willard presented a sampling of Gothic Revival-inspired houses in The Gaiety of Gables (1973 and unpagged), where keystones with classical embellishments (Jarvis, Ontario) or stylized flowers on flat profiles (Hamilton and Port Dover) are documented, but none resemble those on the Coulter House

¹⁸ Property Nomination Form, Appendix A, 1914, unpagged

iv. CONTEXT

The location of the property at 112 Ravenscrest Drive is shown on the maps attached as Image 1 below. In the mid-20th century residential subdivision southeast of Eglinton Avenue West and Martin Grove Road, the Coulter House is found on the west side of the street where it is adjoined by house form buildings and, directly south, St. Timothy Presbyterian Church. While viewed from Ravenscrest Drive, the Coulter House retains its original orientation, with the principal elevation facing west toward Martin Grove Road (Image 9). The horse chestnut tree found in the yard west of the house predates the subdivision of the Coulter farm (Cover Image). Further south at 98 Ravenscrest Drive, the Death House (circa 1910) at 98 Ravenscrest Drive is another house form building constructed on land subdivided from the Coulter farm.

3. EVALUATION CHECKLIST

The following evaluation applies Ontario Regulation 9/06 made under the Ontario Heritage Act: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. While the criteria are prescribed for municipal designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, the City of Toronto uses it when assessing properties for inclusion on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties. The evaluation table is marked “N/A” if the criterion is “not applicable” to the property or X if it is applicable, with explanatory text below.

Design or Physical Value	
i. rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	X
ii. displays high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit	X
iii. demonstrates high degree of scientific or technical achievement	N/A

Representative Example of a Style and Type - The property at 112 Ravenscrest Drive has design value as a rare surviving example in Etobicoke of an Ontario House with Gothic Revival styling that retains its architectural integrity. As a type uniquely associated with the province, the Ontario House is identified by its central gable peak (originally introduced to ‘conceal’ the upper half-storey for taxation purposes), and the Coulter House is distinguished by its pattern brick detailing identified with the Gothic Revival style that was popular in the mid to late 19th century. The unusual moulded keystones and the application of contrasting buff on red brick for the quoins, the door and window trim, and the string and base courses are distinctive features of the design. The rear (east) wing may pre-date the main body of the house, but has yet to be substantiated by structural investigation.

Historical or Associative Value	
i. direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	X
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an	X

understanding of a community or culture	
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N/A

Person - The property at 112 Ravenscrest Drive is also historically associated with Victor Kugler, who was a tenant in the Coulter House from 1955 to 1965. Kugler (1900-1981) was internationally recognized as a member of the Dutch Resistance during World War II who, with others, hid Anne Frank and her family. His role as a non-Jew assisting victims of the Holocaust was acknowledged in 1972 when, at Otto Frank's request, the State of Israel honoured Kugler with the Vad Vashem Medal as a "Righteous among the Nations." In Canada, Kugler received awards from the Canadian Congress of Christians and Jews and the Canadian Anti-Defamation League, as well as a Key to the City of North York for his contributions, including his ongoing work challenging Holocaust deniers.

Community - The Coulter House is historically linked to the development of Etobicoke, particularly the historical hamlet of Richview that emerged in the mid 19th century near the intersection of the Richview Side Road and the Third Line (present-day Eglinton Avenue West and Highway 427) where institutional and commercial buildings served local farmers. With his farm located southwest of Richview's cross-roads, Robert Coulter participated in the community as the co-founder of the non-denominational Union Chapel (afterward Richview United Church) and as a public school trustee for over 30 years. The Coulter House remains an important surviving reminder of the historical origins of Richview and Etobicoke. The property was associated with the Coulter family for over 125 years.

Architect – No architect or builder has been identified at the time of the research and writing of this report.¹⁹ The particularly fine detailing of the Coulter House, especially the intricate design of the string course and the carved keystones on the openings suggest that a talented craftsman was involved in the design.

Contextual Value	
i. important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	N/A
ii. physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	X
iii. landmark	N/A

Surroundings – Contextually, the property at 112 Ravenscrest Drive is historically, visually and physically linked to its setting in the area of Etobicoke southeast of Martin Grove Road and Eglinton Avenue West. Despite the subdivision of the surrounding land in the mid-20th century, the Coulter House retains its original orientation on an elevated

¹⁹ The property owners suggest that the design might be attributed to either architect and builder William Tyrrell of Weston, who "did employ and do business with the extended family of Andrew and Robert Coulter", or builders Streight and Ide of Islington, who were listed in local directories (Property Nomination Form, 2015, Appendix A, unpagged)

site overlooking to the west the ravine (present-day Glen Agar Park), Martin Grove Road and Mimico Creek.

4. SUMMARY

Following research and evaluation according to Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 112 Ravenscrest Drive has design, associative and contextual value. Located in the area southeast of Eglinton Avenue West and Martin Grove Road where it is historically linked to the Richview community, the Coulter family and the internationally recognized Dutch Resistance fighter, Victor Kugler, the Coulter House (1874) is a rare surviving example in Etobicoke of a late 19th century Ontario House with Gothic Revival styling that retains its architectural integrity and its original orientation in its historical setting.

5. SOURCES

Archival Sources

Abstract Indices of Deeds, Etobicoke Township, Concession I fronting on the Humber, Lot 13, and Plan 4595, Lot 63
Aerial Photograph, 1947, City of Toronto Archives
Assessment Rolls, Etobicoke Township, First Electoral District, 1870 ff.
Miles, Historical Atlas of the County of York, 1878
Tremaine, Map of the City of Toronto and County of York, 1860

Secondary Sources

Adamson, Anthony, and John Willard, The Gaiety of Gables, 1974
-----, and Marion MacRae, The Ancestral Home, 1963
"Anne Frank," <http://www.annefrank.org/en/Anne-Frank/All-people/Victor-Kugler/>
Blake, Verschoyle Benson, and Ralph Greenhill, Rural Ontario, 1969
Blumenson, John, Ontario Architecture, 1990
Coulter Family Records, www.ancestry.ca
Cruikshank, Tom, and John De Visser, Old Toronto Houses, 2005
Givens, Robert A., Etobicoke Remembered, 2008
-----, The Story of Etobicoke, 2nd ed., 1973
Gowans, Alan, Building Canada, 1966
Greenhill, Ralph, Ken MacPherson, and Douglas Richardson, Ontario Houses, 1974
Harris, Denise, "The Intersection of Richview Once Busy Village Centre," Etobicoke Guardian, September 22, 2015
<http://www.insidetoronto.com/news-story/4873242-etobicoke-history-corner-the-intersection-of-richview-once-a-busy-village-centre/>
Heyes, Esther, Etobicoke: From Furrow to Borough, 1974
Lewis, Philippa, Home: British Domestic Architecture, 2011
Ritchie, T., "Notes on Dichromatic Brickwork in Ontario," APT, Vol. XI, No. 2, 1979
"Robert Coulter,"

<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-in/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=65158446&ref=acom>

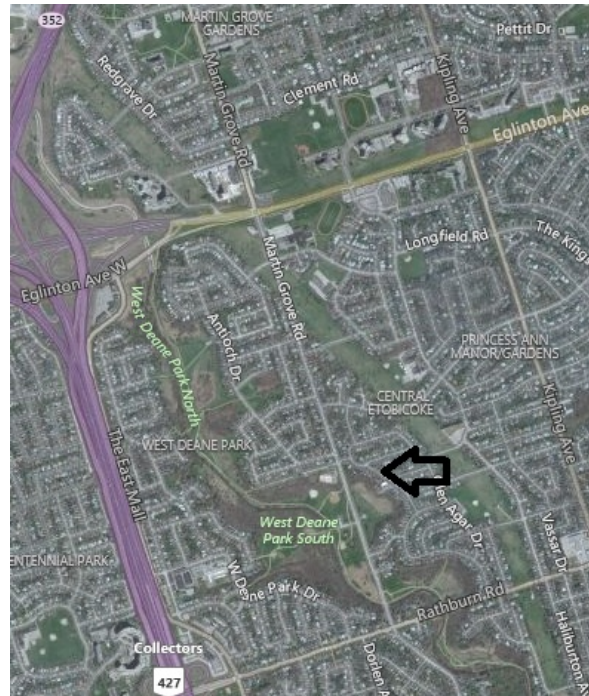
Sidelights of History, Etobicoke Historical Board, 1975

Vaccarelli, Vito, Property Nomination Form: 112 Ravenscrest Drive (including Appendix A), 2015

Villages of Etobicoke, Etobicoke Historical Board, 1985

"William Tyrrell," entry in Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada, 1800-1950,
<http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/2253>

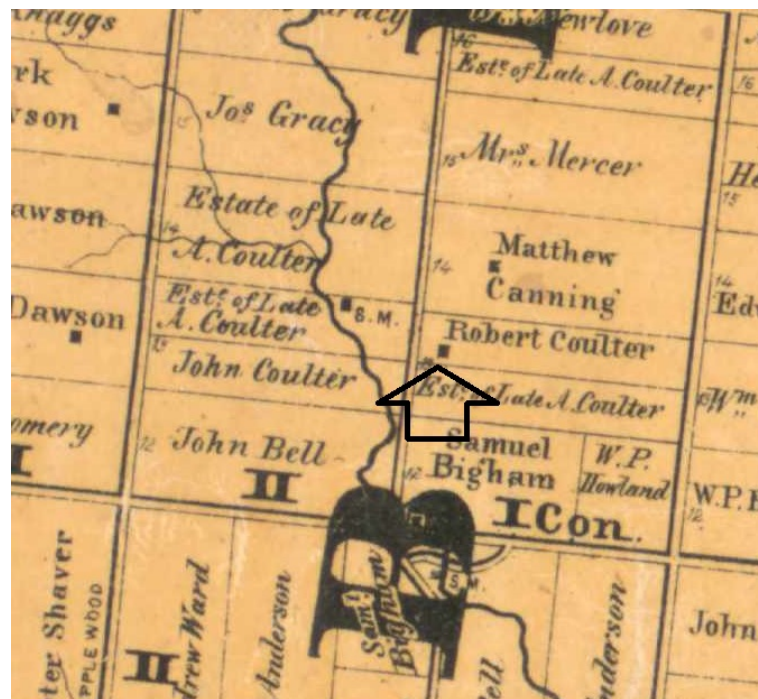
6. IMAGES – maps and atlases are followed by other archival images. The **arrows** mark the location of subject property. All maps are oriented with north on the top.



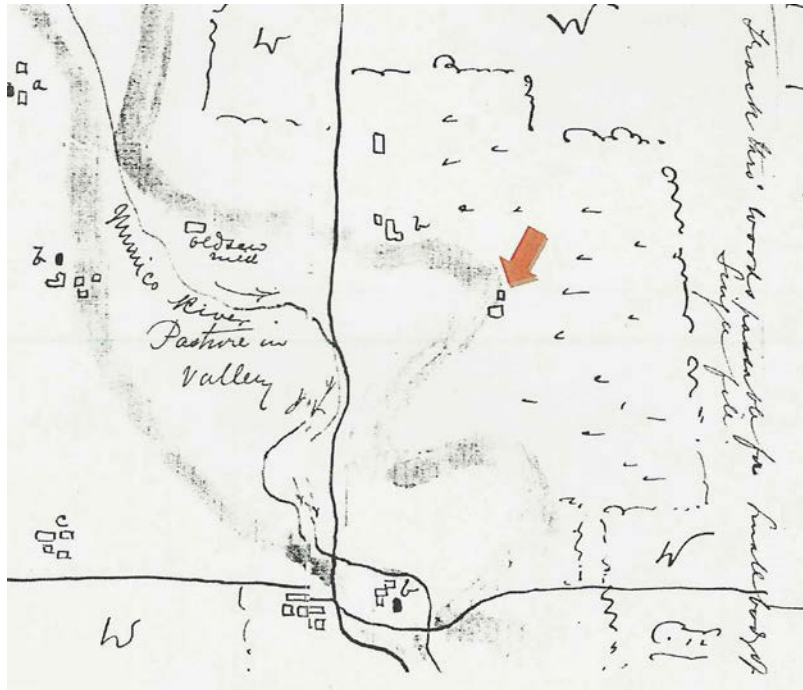
1. Location Maps, 112 Ravenscrest Drive: showing the property in the neighbourhood southeast of Eglinton Avenue West and Martin Grove Road (above), and on the west side of Ravenscrest Drive (below) (www.bing.com/maps and City of Toronto Property Data Map).



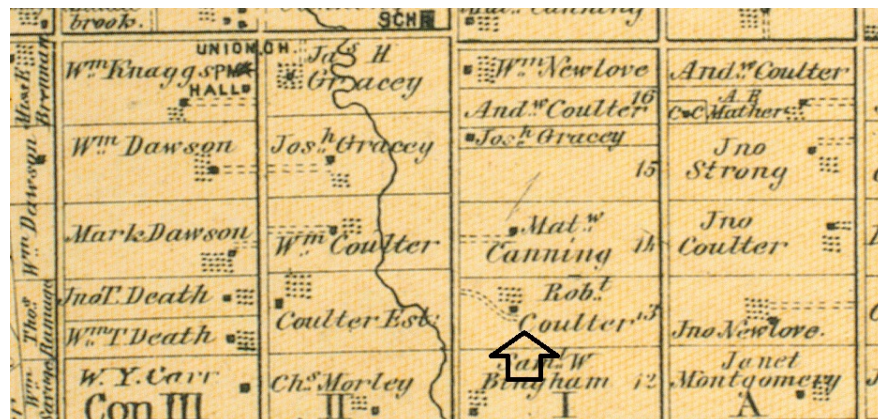
2. Map of the Township of Etobicoke, 1856: Robert Coulter's property comprises the north half of Lot 13 in Concession I fronting the Humber.



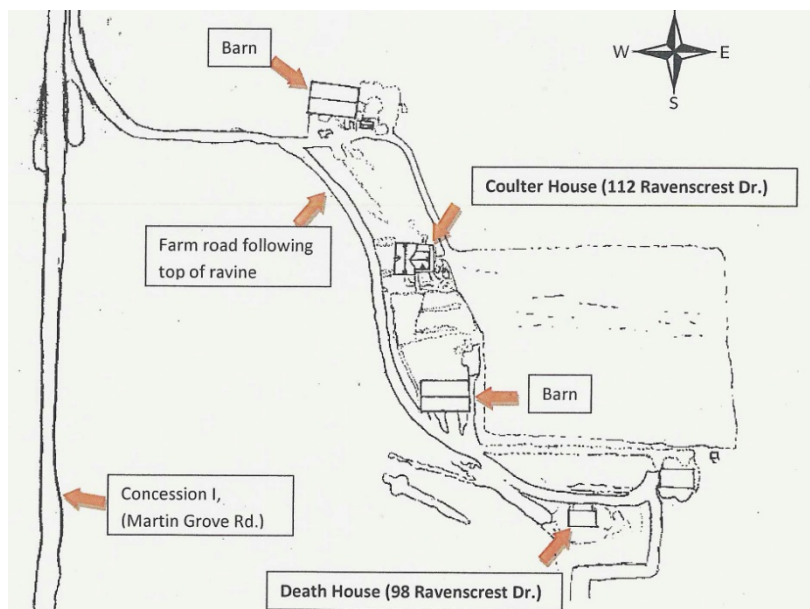
3. Tremaine's Map of the County of York, 1860: showing a building at the west end of Robert Coulter's farm, which is described as a single-storey log house on the Decennial Census of 1861.



4. Reconnaissance Sketch of Etobicoke Township, 1867: showing Robert Coulter's farm where the original log house is indicated (Property Nomination Form, Appendix A, 2015, unpagged).



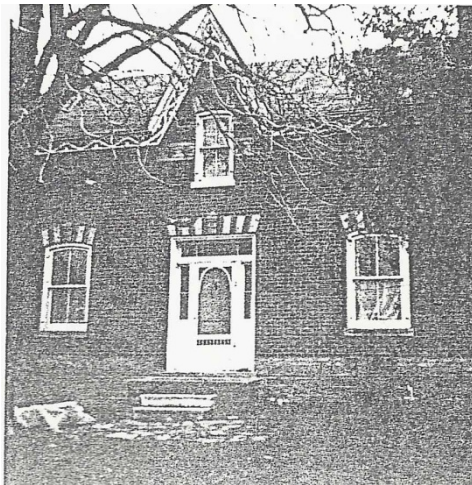
5. Mile's Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York, 1878: the subject building is marked, with the dotted and curved line indicating the access to the property from the concession road (present-day Martin Grove Road). Richview Side Road (now Eglinton Avenue West) is shown along the top of the map, with the hamlet of Richview to the left (where the Union Chapel co-founded by Robert Coulter is named).



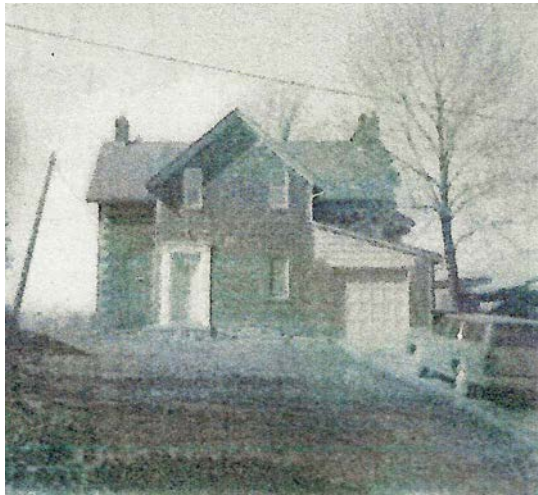
6. Aerial Images, 112 Ravenscrest Drive: the aerial photograph dated 1947 (above) is annotated below with the buildings in place on Robert Coulter's farm, including the house at present-day 112 Ravenscrest Drive (City of Toronto Archives, and Heritage Property Nomination Form, Appendix A).



1

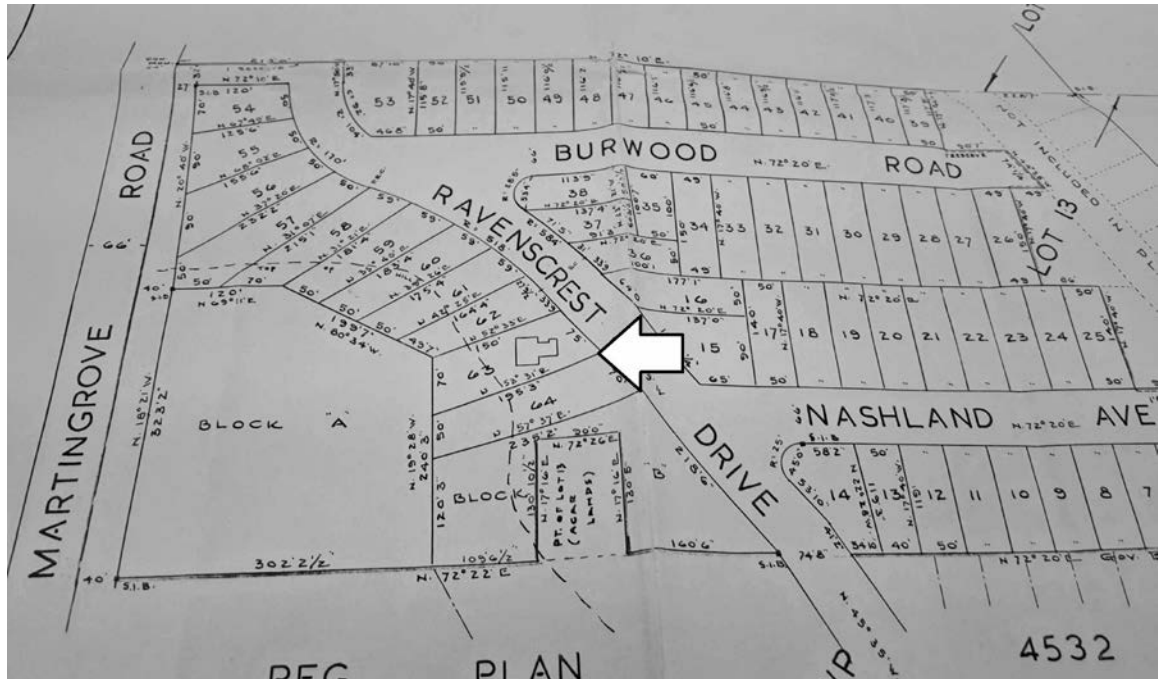


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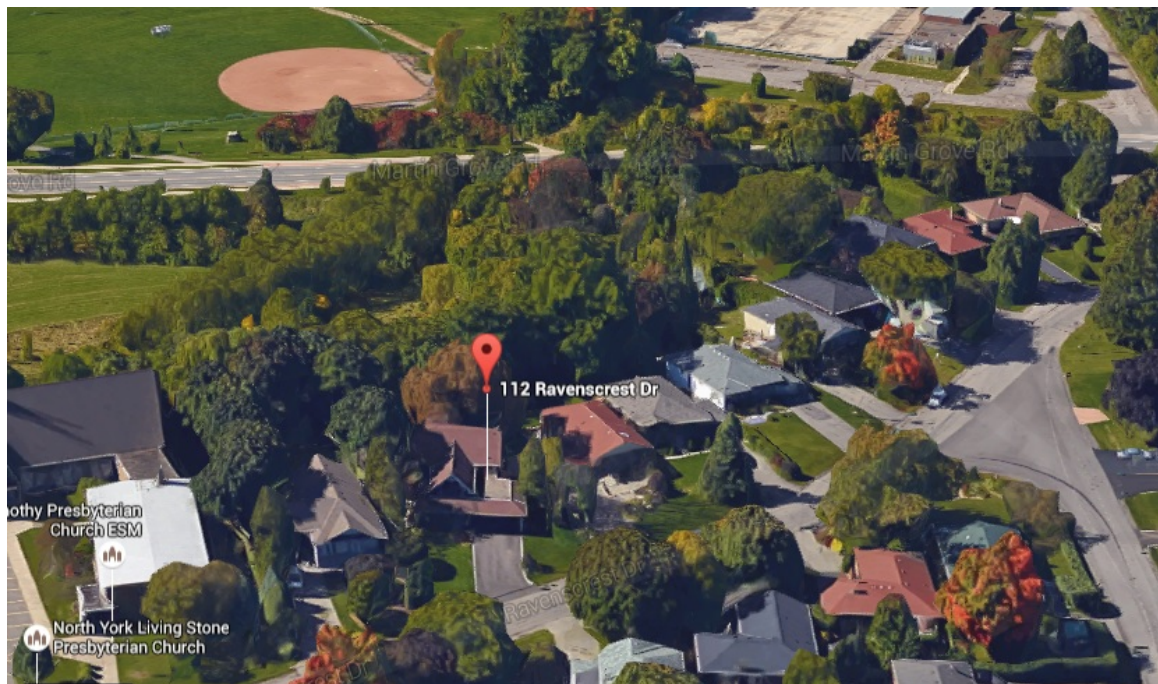


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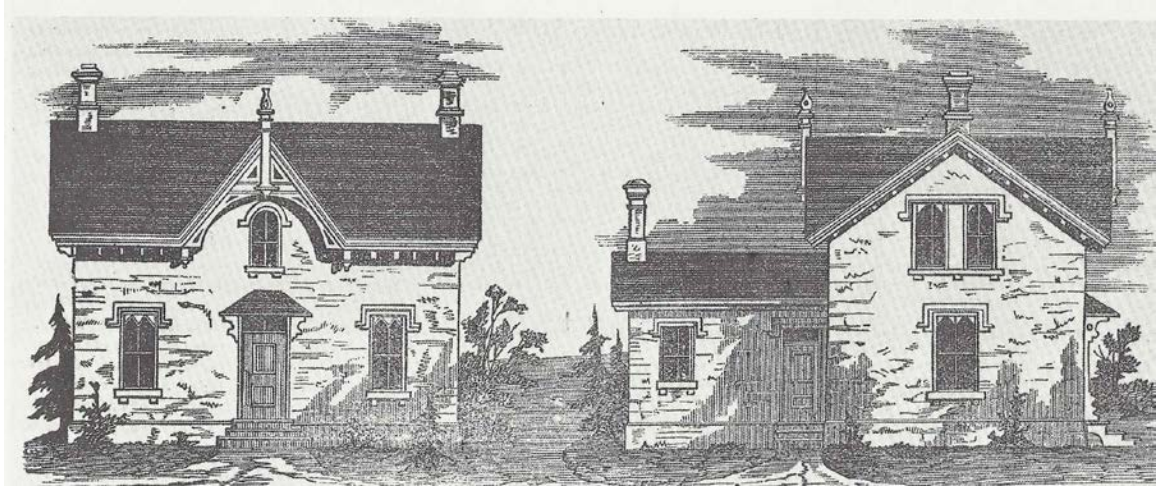
7. Archival Photographs, 112 Ravenscrest Drive, 1947 and 1967: showing the south elevation with the rear wing in 1947 (above), the principal (west) elevation in 1967 (below left) and the rear (east) elevation that now faces Ravenscrest Drive in 1967 (below right) (1. and 3. Property Nomination Form, Appendix A, 2015, unpagged, and 2. Etobicoke Historical Board).



8. Plan 4595, 1954: showing the plan of subdivision for part of Robert Coulter's farm where the house is preserved on Lot 63 on the west side of Ravenscrest Drive (Toronto Land Registry Office).



9. Google Earth Image, 2015: showing the location of the Coulter House on the rise of land overlooking Glen Agar Park and Martin Grove Road (<https://www.google.ca/maps/place/112+Ravenscrest+Dr,+Etobicoke>).



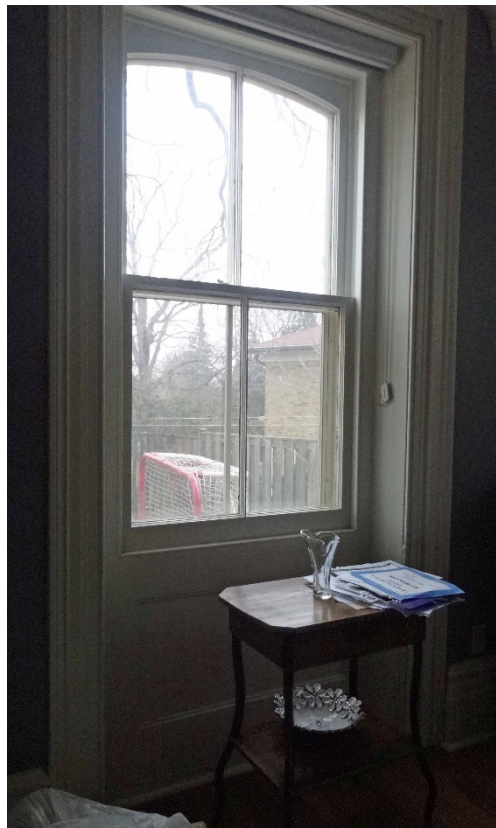
10. Canadian Farmer, 1865: this illustration from the popular and influential periodical shows a design for an Ontario House with the prototypical central gable peak and the decorative embellishments associated with the Gothic Revival style popular in the mid 19th century (Blumenson, 41).



11. Archival Photograph, 5 Hill Garden Road, undated: among the small collection of surviving Ontario Houses in Etobicoke, the Cunningham House (in the area northwest of Eglinton Avenue West and Scarlett Road) is similar to the Coulter House with its fenestration and corner quoins, but the brickwork has been covered (Etobicoke Historical Board).



12. Current Photographs, 2016: showing the south (side) elevation (above left), the main (west) entrance (above right), the centre (west) gable with the bargeboard and the stringcourse below (centre), and one of the window openings with the flat arch and the elaborate keystone (below) (Heritage Preservation Services).



13, Current Photographs, 2016: showing the hallway inside the west entrance with the staircase (above), and one of the paneled wood window surrounds on the first (ground) floor (below) (Heritage Preservation Services).