# Researching Your House

Research Guide compiled by the Oshawa Museum and Heritage Oshawa



Alexander Moody Farewell House, Oshawa Archives

Interested in when your house was built? Curious about who owned your home before you, or what was on the land a century ago?

Understanding the overall history and development of the community will assist with the research puzzle. Secondary sources such as community, family, institutional and business histories can assist with community context and help answer some initial questions.

### 1) PREREQUISITES:

(a) The lot number of the property. This can be found on the tax assessment notice under "Legal Description" or when at the Land Registry Office when the legal address is punched into the computer this information is provided. Some notices also show a plan number and/or a registered plan (R.P.) number indicating a specific part of a divided lot. The use of plan numbers began in the late 20th Century. They are helpful if you wish to search backwards from the current owner to the original Crown Grant. The more interesting option is to search forward from the Crown Grant to the current Owner.

(b) Patience!

# 2) VISIT THE PROPERTY AND TALK TO CURRENT OR PAST OWNERS

# 3) HISTORICAL RESEARCH

# **Land Registry Records**

Abstracts: create a chain of ownership from the Crown Grant to the present. This can be found on microfilm reels. These records contain all transactions involving the land in the order of their registration dates. Note: East Whitby, Whitby, Oshawa etc.

Items to note: original lots were 100 or 200 acres and were usually divided and sold.

Abstracts rarely refer to buildings, they may provide, in addition to a list of owners and dates, clues to existence of a building. A mortgage and/or considerable increase in price at a subsequent sale often indicates the addition of a building. However, if other properties in the area experienced a similar rise in price, inflation may be the cause. The transaction date provides an approximate time to check newspapers and municipal assessment rolls for the addition of a house to the property.

Property Identification Number (PIN)

The PIN number is used to access the recent (40 year average) history of the parcel of land.

For historical research, it is usually necessary to go beyond the 40-year history.

### **Land Title Vocabulary and Abbreviations**

B&S	Bargain and Sale				
Deed	Conveyance and Real Estate				
Grant	Transfer of property that does not				
	include a true dollar payment but may				
	include conditions				
Grantor	Makes the Grant				
Grantee	Receives the Grant				
Q.C	Quit Claim (release of any claim to the				
	property)				
A.M or Ass. Mtg	Assignation of Mortgage				
D.M	Discharge of Mortgage				
L.S. Pen	Law Suit				
w.o.l	With other land				
a.o.l	And other land				
Et al	And others				
Et ux	And wife				

To add detail to the outline provided by the abstracts, look at the relevant indentures. They usually provide the occupation and place of residence of the parties involved and often give a detailed description of the boundaries of the lots.

Abstract Index to Deeds – below is an example of what a typical excerpt of a page of the Abstract Index to Deeds looks like. These are found on microfilm at the Land Registry Office in Whitby.

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# **Durham Region Land Registry Office (40) Provides the following:**

Electronically registers all documents pertaining to land and property, deeds, mortgages, and plans (ER) \* maintains all land titles and land registry records in Durham Region (an individual purchasing land in the Region is responsible for determining the state of the title), also maintains writs of execution file \* collects the retail sales tax on chattels associated with real estate transactions and the Land Transfer Tax \* registers mortgage discharges \* The Personal Property Security Registration System allows an individual to investigate liens against cars, boats, and other personal property \* registers company incorporation, also able to register sole proprietorships, partnerships and business style name \* land searches, small business registrations, incorporations, personal property searches, and land related registrations Location:

590 Rossland Road Whitby, ON L1N 9G5 905.665.4007

Many of these records can be viewed online through the Ontario Land Property Records Portal. www.onland.ca

# **Property Tax Assessment Rolls**

Oshawa's property tax assessment rolls are located at the **Archives of Ontario** in York. They have been compiled annually since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Each identifies the name of the occupant (tenant or owner), the legal description, some personal and statistical information and a breakdown of real and personal property assessed values.

Tax rolls need to be reviewed for each year but particularly for the years that correspond to significant names or dates discovered at the Land Registry Office. Tax rolls are divided up by year

and should be compared year by year. Note changes in the assessed value of the real property from one year to the next.

For example, in 1875 and 1876 the value is \$60 but in 1877 it rises to \$600. A building has most likely been completed to account for the higher assessment.

Factors to consider when using the assessment rolls: annual inspections did not always take place therefore the change in value may be off by a year or so. A small increase in value may indicate an addition or renovation not necessarily a new building.

Take note of the year and if a recession has taken place this can also affect the value of the property. Maybe there was a fire if the value was a lot less than in previous years. Further research may be required after viewing the assessment rolls.

### **Vernons City Directories**

Available dates 1916 – 1980s (some years are missing)

City directories give the name and occupation of the "head of household" at a given address. By finding the first year your home appears in the directory gives you a possible date of construction. Then compile a list of owners from that date forward.

Digital versions can be found online: <a href="https://archive.org/details/oshawapubliclibrary-localhistory">https://archive.org/details/oshawapubliclibrary-localhistory</a>



### **Photographs**

The Oshawa Community Archives, Oshawa Public Libraries and Thomas Bouckley Collection, RMG may contain photographs of the house being researched or homes located nearby.

The photograph collections noted above can be researched online by visiting the following:

http://oshawa.pastperfect-online.com/

http://rmg.on.ca/collections/

http://www.ourontario.ca/oshawa/search



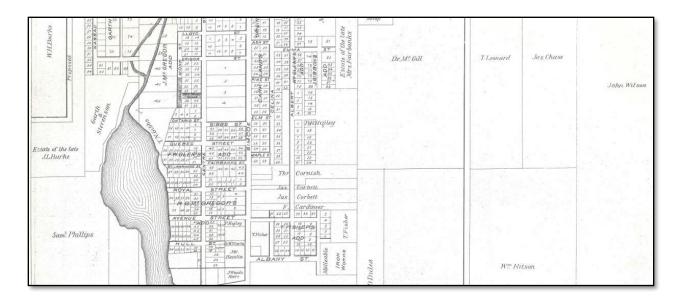
Llewellyn Hall, circa 1916, Oshawa Archives

### **Illustrated Atlases and Historical Maps**

Buildings are plotted on illustrated maps and some have historic depictions of structure and landscapes.

Many early atlases often show landowner names, lot layout, lot and concession numbers and other information.

In the 1790s, the government divided the land into 100 acre parcels and gave each a concession number and a lot number. Concession and lot numbers are still used today to legally identify plots of land.



# **Newspapers**

Contain an assortment of information and some are indexed and soon the Oshawa newspapers will be searchable on line. Use the dates from abstracts or deeds to narrow the search for references to sales of property.

# Business Records, private manuscripts such as diaries, letters and scrapbooks

### **Genealogy Files**

Held at the Oshawa Community Archives – search by family name such as "Smith", "Henderson", "Robinson" etc.

# **Durham Genealogical Society**

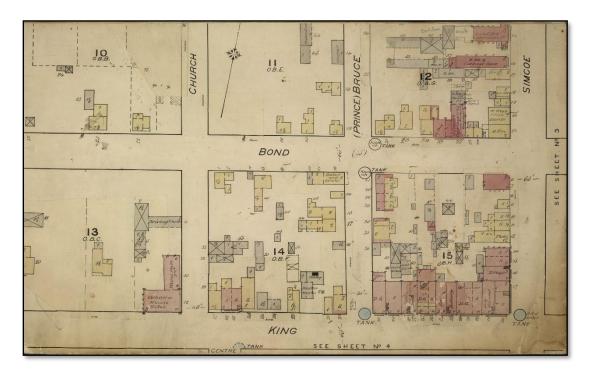
Great resource for family history information, cemetery indexes, yearbooks and other resources. <a href="http://www.durham.ogs.on.ca/">http://www.durham.ogs.on.ca/</a>

# **Subject Files**

Held at the Oshawa Community Archives – business, organizations, schools, churches, Fraternal organizations etc.

# **Insurance Plans and Fire Insurance Maps**

Fire insurance maps outline structures coded for type of construction, building materials, use and fire risk.



This selection from the 1884 fire insurance map shows a portion of what is known as downtown Oshawa between Bond Street and King Street and Simcoe Street. Note the street name change from Church to what is now Centre Street. Note the numbers are lot numbers, and do not match street numbering. Goad's Atlas of Oshawa, Ont., 1884 revised to 1894.



# **Pedlar Papers (Samuel Pedlar Manuscript)**

This collection consists of material collected and compiled by Samuel Pedlar (brother of the founder of Pedlar People)

It covers the period from 1790-1904.

Available online through the Oshawa Public Libraries

<a href="http://localhistory.oshawalibrary.ca/pdfportal/pdfskins/Pedlar/pedlar.pdf">http://localhistory.oshawalibrary.ca/pdfportal/pdfskins/Pedlar/pedlar.pdf</a>

### Church Records, St. Georges Church, Simcoe Street United Church

Other materials held by the National Archives of Canada, Archives of Ontario. Make sure to call ahead and make an appointment.

### The Internet

Use with caution and evaluate your resources. Ask yourself the following questions; who is the author/authority of the article, affiliation of the website, is the site current and reliability and accuracy of the content.

### 1) SITE ANALYSIS

When trying to identify and interpret any physical evidence presented by the property, knowledge of the following topics is useful:

- Architecture styles
- Construction technology
- Building materials and hardware
- Building types including residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural
- Landscaping and gardens
- Cemeteries and monuments
- Spiritual places

What is the architectural style?
When was it popular in the community?
What building materials are used in the basic construction?

#### **CONTEXT AND ENVIRONMENT**

A cultural heritage property may have a single feature that is of interest for example a unique landscape feature such as a garden or an outbuilding. A neighbourhood may have workers cottages (Tannery Row)

There may be evidence of lost "landscapes" features or remnants from fences, gardens and commemorative trees, ponds, water features or walkways.

View the property from as many angles as possible.

In the document produced by the Ministry of Culture, heritage Property Evaluation, when evaluating properties, "a cultural heritage property does not have to be a pure form or best example of a style, or incorporate the latest available in technological innovation, materials or philosophy. Its cultural heritage value or interest is in what was created given the resources in the community at that particular time in history."



