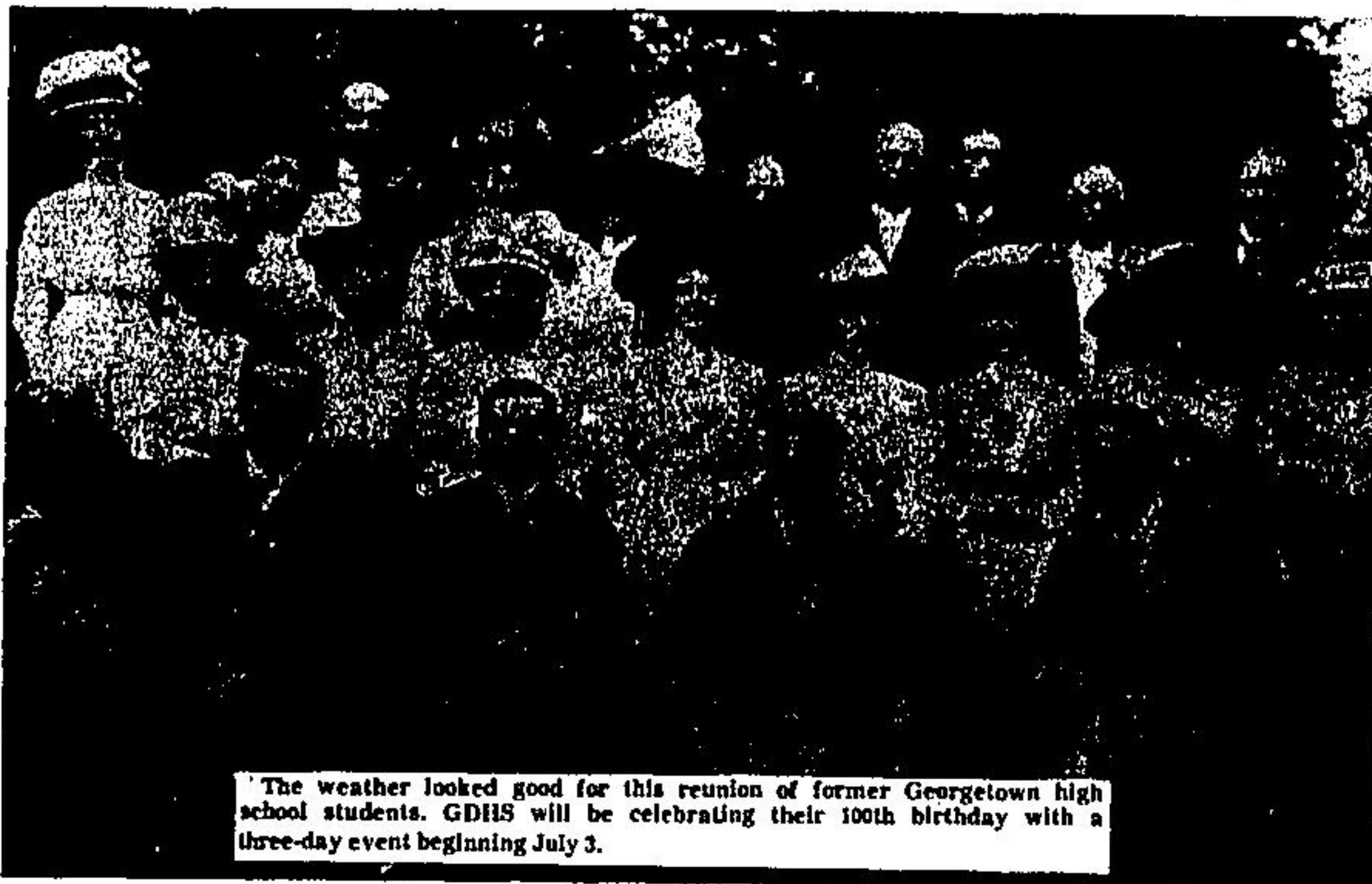
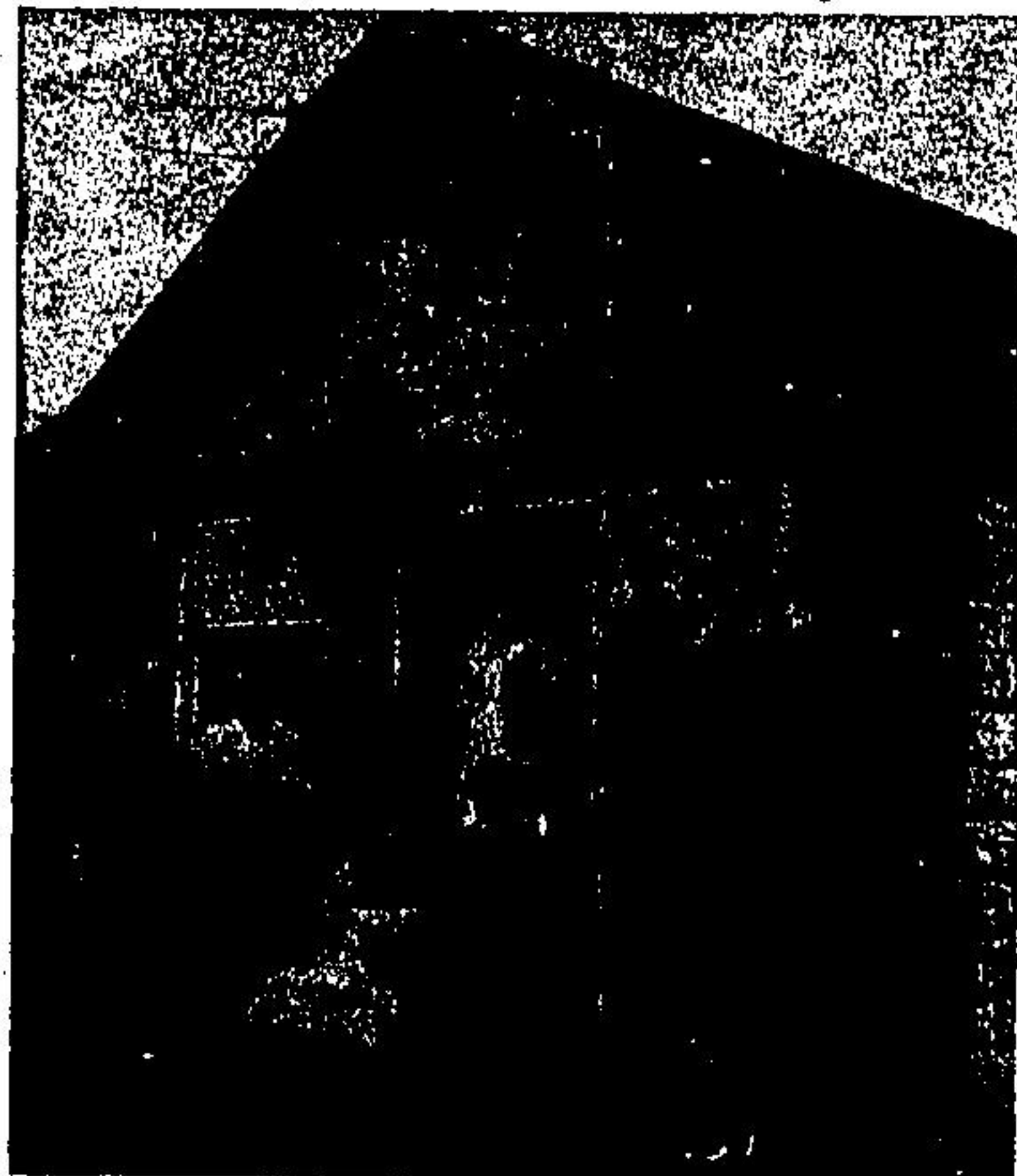




Telephones came to Georgetown in 1882 when residents leased telephones from Bell Company for use on private lines. Georgetown's first telephone exchange was established in 1884 at Jackson's book and stationery store. (File photo)



The weather looked good for this reunion of former Georgetown high school students. GDHS will be celebrating their 100th birthday with a three-day event beginning July 3.



This picture of the Georgetown Creamery staff was taken in 1920.



Padding canoes or rowing rowboats were a popular pastime for people in Georgetown when the Wilbur Park Lake still existed.

## Georgetown is named after Niagara region loyalist

The man after whom Georgetown is named, George Kennedy, was one of a group of settlers who came to Esquesing Township from the Niagara region. George's father, like many others in that neighborhood, had been a United Empire Loyalist and George, along with several brothers, had participated in the War of 1812. George's legacy of a stint in the Artillery was partial blindness in both eyes.

After the war, older brother Charles Kennedy was hired to survey part of one of the new townships the government had purchased from the Indians. In the process he identified some of the best land and shortly before the survey was completed, about 1819-1820, five Kennedy brothers claimed land in the neighborhood of Georgetown: George, Morris, Charles, Samuel and John. In addition, their brother-in-law, Banajah Williams came to settle in the area now known as Glen Williams.

As the community grew up around the Kennedy settlement, George expanded his activities to include not just farming but milling, using power provided by Silver Creek, subsidiary of the Credit River. He is reputed to have run one of the first grist mills in the area and in the 1840s was complimented for some prize-winning wool produced at his local factory.

When Georgetown was booming in the 1850s George had much of his land surveyed into town lots and named the streets after his children. He died in 1870 having seen the community grow from a wilderness into a thriving centre of farming and commerce.

The Kennedy family would not build Georgetown on their own. In 1837 the Barber brothers moved to the area from Dundas, the first of several generations who would contribute to the history of the community. In the 1850s the Barber Mills produced more wallpaper than any other place in the province, and by the late 1880s the Barbers may have been the first to harness hydro electric power for manufacturing in North America. Other pioneers included James Young, grain and general merchant (the village's first reeve), and Philo Dayfoot, founder of the local leather industry.

Georgetown became the railroad

centre of the area after the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1856 and the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway some 20 years later. A third rail connection was the Toronto Suburban Railway inaugurated in 1917. These brought plenty of business to hotels like the Railroad Exchange, and the Clark and Bennett Houses, where travelling salesmen would rub elbows at the bar with local farmers who came to town to sell their produce and pick up supplies.

Georgetown continues to flourish today with a charming, older style downtown area surrounding Main and Mill Streets and served as a setting for several motion pictures and television dramas in recent years.

From the days of the pioneers, Georgetown grew rapidly into an important community. Nearly 700 had arrived by 1845 and when Georgetown was finally incorporated as a village in 1864, there were about 1,400 people, rivalling Oakville as the largest community in Halton County. Over the following century the community grew steadily, becoming a town in 1922.

By the end of World War II, almost 4,000 people called Georgetown 'home'. This rapidly changed in the next few years after the arrival of Rex Heslop and the transformation of the farms on the eastern edge of town into the Delrex subdivision. A second population boom followed,


with many residents now commuting to jobs in Malton and Toronto. By the time regional government was introduced in 1974, Georgetown had expanded into a sizable centre and today, Georgetown, Acton, Norval and surrounding Esquesing Township make up the larger corporation, the Town of Halton Hills.

Within the community social and cultural services kept pace with the growth. By the 1850s various religious denominations were well established. Later the Congregational Church, upon merging with other congregations, donated its sanctuary to be used as the town library, this having started as a Mechanic's Institute in 1880.

—By Walter Lewis,  
Esquesing Historical Society

## Halton's history 30 years ago

About 100 people attended the annual Georgetown Chamber of Commerce dinner dance. Chamber president Harold Balrston spoke about brochures on local business and industries. The Joe Marchment trio performed the music.



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