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ONTARIO HERITAGE TRUST

MAY 19 2011

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APPENDIX 'A'  
HERITAGE REPORT 06-11 APRIL 7, 2011

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF INNISFIL

BY-LAW NO. 037-11

**A By-law of The Corporation of the Town of Innisfil to designate a certain property as being of historic and/or architectural value or interest, being Part South ½ Lot 22, Concession 6, Part 2, Reference Plan 51R-33722, known municipally as 1350 – 6th Line, Town of Innisfil, County of Simcoe.**

WHEREAS pursuant to Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, the Council of a municipality is authorized to enact by-laws to designate real property including the buildings and structures thereon to be of historic, architectural, cultural heritage and value or interest; and

WHEREAS the Council of The Corporation of the Town of Innisfil has been requested by the Town's Heritage Committee to designate the land and building at 1350 – 6th Line, Town of Innisfil, County of Simcoe; and

WHEREAS notice of intention to designate 1350 – 6th Line has been served on the Ontario Heritage Foundation and such notice of intention has been publicized in a newspaper having a general circulation in the municipality.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of The Corporation of the Town of Innisfil enacts as follows:

1. That the following real property is hereby designated as being of historic and/or architectural value or interest:

Part of the South Half of Lot 22, Concession 6, Part 2,  
Reference Plan 51R-33722  
1350 – 6th Line  
Town of Innisfil, County of Simcoe

2. That the Town is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the property designated in the Land Registry Office.
3. That Schedule "A", setting out the reasons for designation, Schedule "B", containing photos of the property, and Schedule "C", a copy of Reference Plan 51R-33722, attached hereto, form part of this by-law in form and substance.

READ A FIRST AND TAKEN AS READ A SECOND AND THIRD TIME AND FINALLY  
PASSED THIS 20TH, DAY OF APRIL, 2011.

I Jason Reynar, Director Legal Services/Clerk, of the  
Corporation of the Town of Innisfil do hereby certify  
under my hand and seal of the said corporation, the  
above to be a true and correct copy of By-law 037-11.  
adopted April 20, 2011.

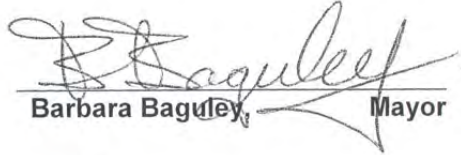
DATE


May 5/11.

Innisfil Ontario

JASON REYNAR

Dir. Legal Services/Clerk

  
Barbara Baguley, Mayor

  
Jason Reynar, Clerk

## **SCHEDULE "A"**

### **Description of Property**

Part of the South Half of Lot 22, Concession 6, Innisfil, designated as Part 2 on Reference Plan 51R-33722; Innisfil (P.I.N. 58069-0010 LT), municipally known as 1350 – 6th Line, Innisfil, ON L9S 4R8 (known as the Sawyer/Cortellucci House).

This stately farmhouse is located on the north side of the 6th line of Innisfil, east of the 20th side road, and is crafted in the "Georgian" style of architecture which became popular in England during the reigns of George I to IV from 1714 to 1830 and thus named after them. Local builders in Ontario added their own touches to this architecture including elements from other styles; hence the term Georgian "vernacular" (or local) style was created.

The farmhouse was built in 1867 by the Sawyer family and has been owned by four generations of Sawyers, with Lloyd Sawyer and wife Isabel (Shipley) being the last to occupy this property until 1953.

### **Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest**

This farmhouse is a marvelous example of Georgian style architecture and has all the classic elements. The main house has been built in a "T" formation with a rectangular-shaped building in front and two other sections in line behind it. The main structure has a chimney at either gable end of the roof (one of which has been replicated) and there is another chimney at the end of the second rear section.

This farmhouse is constructed of solid brick with the front section being two storeys in height. The front façade of the farmhouse, facing south, depicts a fanciful "Flemish Bond" brick pattern while the other sides of the home have the more normal "Common Bond" pattern. The brick walls are three courses deep and the bricks were crafted from clay found in the adjacent field. The red bricks are offset by buff coloured bricks in the lintels, on the quoins as well as a solid band running across beneath the second storey windows. The brick chimneys are intricately patterned as well.

This main structure also has three "bays" or openings for doors or windows. The main door and entrance way are "Regency" in style with a transom above the door and side lights on either side of the door. The brackets supporting the eaves are "Italianate" in style. Original shutters adorn the windows on the front of the main house with working louvers on the bottom panels.

The second section would have been the back kitchen and has rooms above it. More recently, a triple car garage addition has been built adjoining the back kitchen.

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### **Description of Heritage Attributes**

Key exterior attributes that depict the heritage value of the farmhouse as a good example of an upscale Georgian dwelling include:

### **Architectural Components**

- Classic Georgian style architecture with the house built in a "T" formation with a rectangular-shaped building in front and two other sections in line behind it; (Photo #3 and Photo #4)
- Regency style doorway comprised of a transom window above and sidelights on either side of the door with buff coloured brick lintel above; (Photo #5)
- Italianate style door with rounded door panels; (Photo #5)
- Shutters adorned each front window featuring the original self locking hardware and working louvers on the bottom panels; (Photo #9)
- Chimneys on each end gable; (Photo 1 and Photo #2)
- Original decorative chimney on the west gable end; (Photo #16)
- Return eaves with decorative brackets under eaves; (Photo #7)
- Buff coloured brick lintels comprised of a brick soldier course above all windows and doors; (Photo #9)
- Façade of farmhouse with Flemish Bond Brick pattern; (Photo #6)
- Buff coloured quoins; (Photo #1)
- Field stone cellar foundation with windows; (Photo #8 and Photo #15)

The main door opens to a typical centre hall plan with a central staircase with two rooms on either side. Some of the key interior features include:

- Deep window sills, approximately 12 inches, with decorative panels under the windows; (Photo #17 )
  - The front parlour, to the left inside the front door, is especially notable for its faux-grained paneling on all four walls extending from below the window sills to the floor; (Photo #21)
  - Original wooden baseboards and doors with period trim around window and door frames; (Photo # 20 and Photo #17)
  - Wood panelled stair case with turned spindles and newel post; (Photo #11, Photo #12, Photo #13, and Photo #14)
  - Original front door lock hardware; (Photo #19)
  - Original pine, old growth floor boarding on upper level of house; (Photo. #18)
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### Historical Reasons

Documents show that a Crown Patent was issued to John White Jack in 1848. The property was sold to the Sawyer family in 1853 and a log house was the first building to appear on this property in approximately 1861.

Around 1865, Mrs. Robert Sawyer (former Monica Touse) made the bricks for this farmhouse in the field east of the present house and for another Sawyer house, that of Joe Sawyer in the south part of Innisfil. Descendants of the Sawyers have stated that 93,000 bricks were made. One of these bricks (near east kitchen window) has the fingerprints of Monica Sawyer, 5 or 6 years old at the time, which she placed in the wet brick to look like a cat's paw print –(*oral story passed down through the Sawyer/Ralston descendants.*) Another brick has a "cross" marked into it, possibly with a twig.

The Sawyer family built the house and operated the farm for nearly 100 years until it was bought by the McQuarrie family in 1953. From that date to 1987 they produced mixed crops of hay, wheat, oats and corn to feed the dairy herd of Guernsey cows whose milk was shipped to Silverwoods Dairy in Toronto. The Farm was then owned by the [REDACTED] from 1987 to 2006 and they had beef cattle and grew hay.

### Contextual value

This farmhouse, a landmark in the area, is an outstanding example of Georgian vernacular architecture of the period. The original brick structure is still in good condition with the back kitchen portion still intact. The third section has been replaced with a three door garage. The original barn and outbuildings have been demolished.



SCHEDULE B



**Photo #1** -Front façade of farm house



**Photo #2** - Front and west façade of house with buff coloured quoin corners and garage addition



**Photo #3** – Rectangular shape building in front with two sections in line behind



**Photo #4**—Classic T-shaped formation



**Photo #5** – Regency style door with transom and side lights.



**Photo #6** – Flemish Bond brick pattern.





**Photo #7** - Return eaves and Italianate style brackets



**Photo #8** – Field stone basement foundation

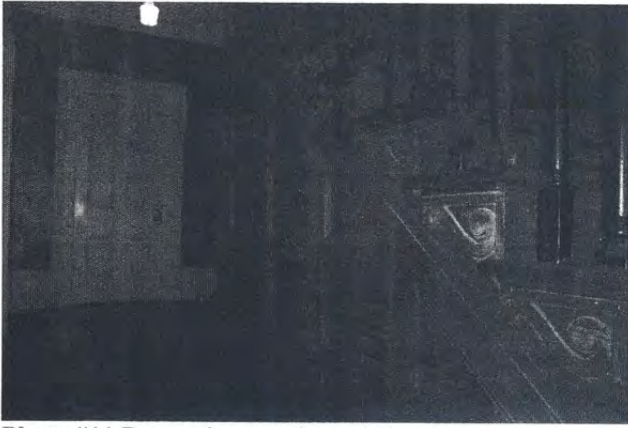


**Photo #9** – Louvered Shutters

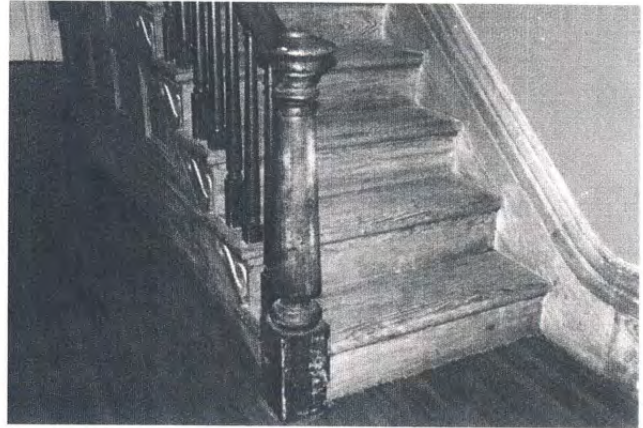


**Photo #10** Buff coloured brick on lintels, quoin corners and banding running along beneath second story windows





**Photo #11** Decorative wood paneled staircase



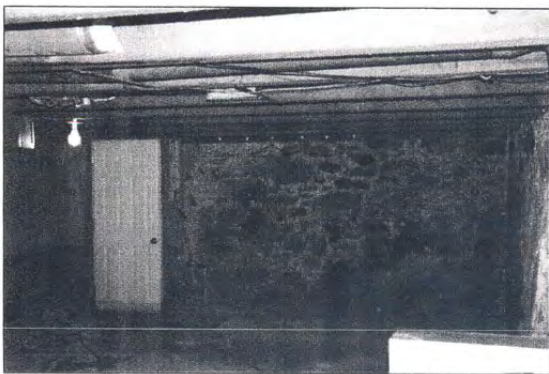
**Photo #12**— Turned spindles and newel post



**Photo #13**— Decorative wood paneled staircase



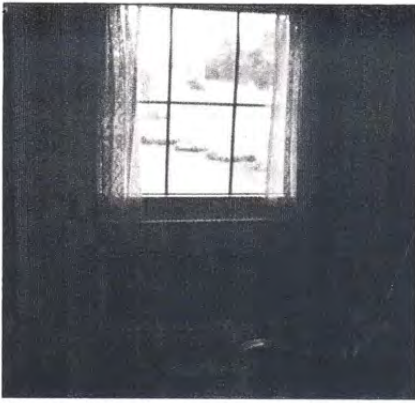
**Photo #14** — Upstairs landing



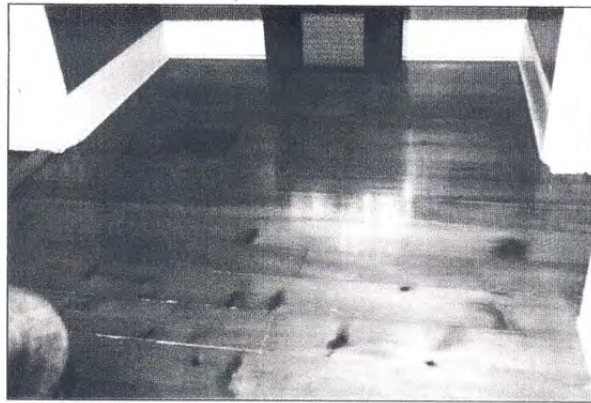
**Photo #15**—Fieldstone basement foundation



**Photo #16**—Decorative chimney in gable end



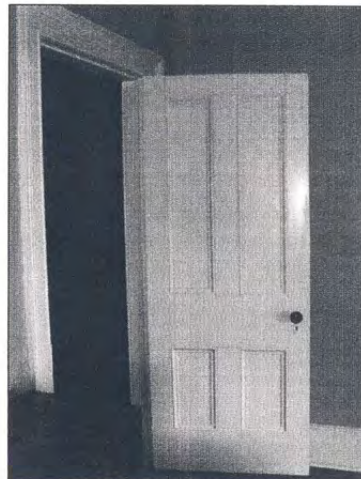
**Photo #17** – Deep window sill with decorative Panel beneath



**Photo #18** – Original pine floors and trim on second floor



**Photo #19** – Original front door hardware



**Photo #20** – Original panel wood door and trim



**Photo #21** –The front parlour with faux-grained paneling on all four walls.



