

HERITAGE DESIGNATION REPORT

EDWARD ELLIS HOUSE 20643 KENNEDY ROAD TOWN OF CALEDON, ONTARIO



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Prepared for the
Town of Caledon

May 2012 (revised 2013)

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EDWARD ELLIS HOUSE, 20643 KENNEDY ROAD

PART WEST HALF, LOT 27, CONCESSION 2 EAST HURONTARIO STREET; NOW PART 1, PLAN 43R4578, CALEDON TOWNSHIP, COUNTY OF PEEL, NOW TOWN OF CALEDON, REGION OF PEEL

1.0 REPORT OBJECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY

In an email addressed to the Town of Caledon Heritage Resource Officer and dated September 11, 2009, the owner of 20643 Kennedy Road, Ruth Vale, requested the property be considered for heritage designation because, “the house is so well built and because it appears to have belonged to someone fairly well to do.” The property is listed on the Town of Caledon’s Built Heritage Resource Inventory, reason given being it is a “well-maintained Gothic Revival farmhouse in typical red-and-buff brick of Central Ontario.”

This report is intended to provide the Town of Caledon with the research necessary to determine this property’s potential for protection under section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.018, as amended 2009 (“the Act”).

The findings and recommendations of this report are based on documentary research, a property title search done at the Region of Peel Land Registry Office, and a site visit done on September 25, 2009 by members of the Heritage Caledon committee. Some materials from the Forest Lawn Cemetery were provided by the property owner.

This report does not include the identification of any archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential, which can only be undertaken by an archaeologist licensed under the Act.

2.0 SUBJECT PROPERTY

The subject property at 20643 Kennedy Road is 2.5 acres within the west half of Lot 27, Concession 2, EHS, in the former Township of Caledon, now Town of Caledon. The dwelling faces west on to the first concession EHS road, now known as Kennedy Road. The surrounding area is rural or agricultural, with a mix of 19th century and more recent dwellings and outbuildings.

The property contains a farmhouse of the Ontario Cottage style, a modern steel Quonset, garden remnants, and natural landscape features. The farmhouse is the primary subject of this report.

3.0 EVALUATION CRITERIA

Ontario Heritage Act Regulation 9/06 (see appendix) outlines the minimum standard criteria for municipalities to use in evaluating the cultural heritage value or interest of a property being considered for designation under s.29 of the Act. In order to be designated, the property must meet one or more of the criteria in the categories of Design or Physical Value, Historical or Associative Value, and Contextual Value.

This report uses these categories as a framework for research and evaluation. This information, however, is transferable to any local evaluation criteria used by the Town of Caledon that comply with Regulation 9/06. Caledon Town Council will make the final decision on whether or not to designate the property.

4.0 HISTORICAL OR ASSOCIATIVE VALUE

4.1 TOWNSHIP OF CALEDON HISTORY

The former Township of Caledon was surveyed in 1818-1819 and opened for settlement the following year. Located in the northwest section of Peel County (now the Region of Peel), it was divided by Hurontario Street into east and west sections. The subject property is on the east side of Hurontario Street, in the northern part of the former township. The soil in this area was coarser than the soil in the southern part of the township, making it less than ideal for farming. The area's early population was sparse, and comprised mainly of Scottish settlers.

The Township of Caledon was amalgamated with the townships of Albion and the northern half of Chinguacousy on January 1, 1974 to form the current Town of Caledon.

4.2 PROPERTY HISTORY

4.2.1 Samuel Brown

Lot 27, Concession 2, EHS, was a Clergy Reserve. It was leased by Samuel Brown in 1830, and in 1831 it was registered as a two hundred acre parcel with letters patent issued to Brown as the tenant farmer. Brown was given a 21 year lease, annually paying either one pound fifteen shillings or designated bushels of "good sweet clean merchandisable wheat."¹ The property was never granted to Brown, however, as the eastern hundred acres were re-patented from the Crown on March 12, 1869 by Thomas Adair, and the west hundred acres by Edward Ellis on August 20, 1874.² Brown also likely never inhabited the lot, as an 1833 entry in the Township Papers lists Lot 27, Concession 2, EHS, as being a vacant annexed Clergy Reserve with no work done on it.

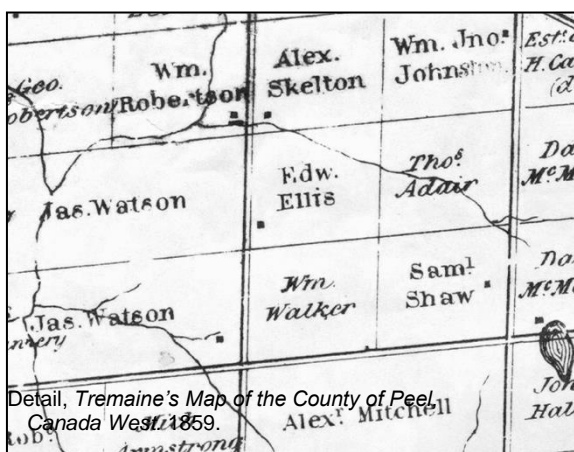
¹ Township Papers: Notation of Patent Fee for Lot 27, Concession 2 EHS Caledon; Lot 27, Concession 2 EHS, Patent Fee paid by Samuel Brown 1831.

² Abstract of Title, Lot 27 Concession 2 EHS, Caledon Township, Land Registry Office, Region of Peel.

This entry was signed by John Ellis, Edward Ellis, Michael Armstrong, Hugh Brewster, John Dawson, William Thealwin, James Thealwin, and Jesrich Chambers.

4.2.2 The Ellis Family

Edward Ellis was born in Tyrone County, Ireland, around 1810.³ He immigrated to Caledon in 1832, and married Jane Brewster (born 1812 in Fermanagh Country, Ireland) in 1833.⁴ The couple first settled on Lot 29, Concession 3, WHS, Caledon Township⁵ (later buying it from Hugh Brewster in 1844⁶), and moved to Lot 27, Concession 2 EHS (the subject property) between 1838 and 1859.⁷ Once the Ellis family relocated to the subject property, the property on Lot 29, Concession 3, WHS, was likely used solely for farming or rented to a tenant farmer.⁸



The 1851 personal census for Caledon Township lists Edward Ellis as a farmer, age 40, born in Ireland, and a member of the English Church. His wife, Jane, was 38. Their children were Ann, 17, Margaret, 15, Mary, 12, David, 11, Hugh, 9, Sarah, 7, Elizabeth, 3, and Jane, 2, all of whom were born in Canada. The family lived in a one-storey, single family, log house.

The 1859 *George Tremaine Map of the County of Peel* plots Edward Ellis as owner of the subject property. A dwelling is recorded as existing in the southwest part of the property, and is believed to be the original Ellis homestead that predates the current dwelling.

The 1861 census for Caledon Township lists Edward Ellis as a farmer, age 48, his wife Jane, 46, and their children Margaret, 22, Mary, 20, David, 18, Hugh, 16, Sarah, 14, Elizabeth, 13, Jane, 11, Edward James, 9, and Martha, 7, as living on Lot 27, Concession 2, EHS. They occupied a one-storey, single family, log dwelling on one hundred acres. Forty-five acres were under cultivation (thirty acres for spring wheat, ten

³ 1881 Census for Township of Caledon lists Edward Ellis' age as being 70

⁴ "Mrs. Edward Ellis." *Orangeville Banner*, August 1897

⁵ *Toronto City and Home District Directory*, 1837

⁶ Abstract of Title, Lot 29 East Part, Concession 3 WHS, Land Registry Office, Region of Peel. Instrument 26382, Bargain & Sale

⁷ Edward Ellis is listed under both Lot 29, Concession 3 WHS, and Lot 27, Concession 2 EHS in *Brown's Toronto City and Home District Directory*, 1846 (p. 11), but it is unclear on which of these properties he resided. The 1837 edition of the *Toronto City and Home District Directory* does not have a listing for Lot 27, Concession 2 EHS, indicating that Edward Ellis did not move onto this property until after 1837. However, as the 1859 *Tremaine Map of the County of Peel* lists a house as existing on the subject property but no house as existing on Lot 29 Concession 3 WHS, it may be surmised that the subject property was the Ellis family homestead and that they had moved on to the property prior to 1859. This places his date of first residence on the subject property at somewhere between 1837 and 1859

⁸ The 1859 *Tremaine Map of the County of Peel* shows no building existing on Lot 29, Concession 3 WHS. However, a building does exist on Lot 27, Concession 2 EHS, which suggests that the family resided on the latter property and not the former.

acres for oats, three acres for potatoes, and two acres for peas), and fifteen acres were under pasture.

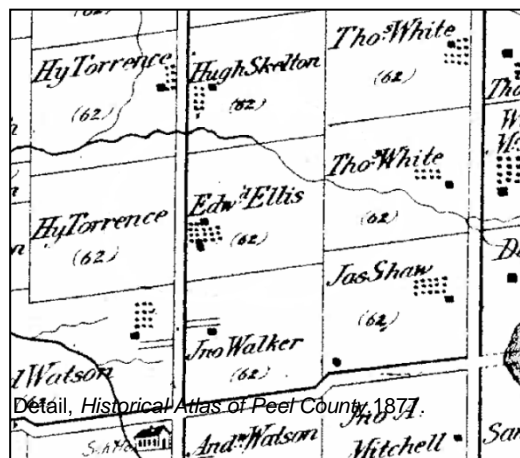
Edward Ellis put Lot 29, Concession 3, WHS up for sale in 1863. A notice appeared in the February 26 edition of the *Orangeville Sun*, listing it as being one hundred acres, well fenced, with forty acres cleared. A long-term suitable buyer was not found, however⁹, as Edward later sold the same lot to his son, David, on August 31, 1867 for \$500.¹⁰

The 1871 census for the Cardwell district lists Edward Ellis as a farmer, age 60, living in a household with his wife Jane, 60, and their children Hugh, 26, Sarah, 24, Jane, 21, Edward J., 16, and Martha, 14. Edward owned one hundred acres, eighty of which were cultivated (forty for wheat, one for potato, and thirteen for hay; barley, oat, and peas were also grown), eighteen of which were under pasture (livestock included horses, cows, swine, and sheep), and one acre in gardens or orchard. The property had one dwelling, two barns or stables, and one farming mill.

Edward's son, Hugh, is listed on the subject property in the *Directory of the County of Peel for 1873-4*.

While the family had been living on the property for a number of years, it was not until August 20, 1874, that Lot 27, Concession 2, EHS, was deeded by the Crown to Ellis.¹¹

The 1877 *Historical Atlas of Peel County* identifies Edward Ellis as owner of the subject property, and shows possibly two dwellings on the southwest part of the lot with an orchard between them. The more northerly dwelling is in the approximate current location of the subject dwelling. The southerly mark may be a printing error, as the 1871 census notes only one dwelling on the property.



The 1881 census lists farmer Edward Ellis, 70, his wife Jane, 70, and children Jane, 24, Martha, 21, and Hugh, 31, a labourer, as living in the same household. A David Morrison, 11, born in Ontario, was also recorded in the household. Edward's son, Edward J., 23, is listed as the head of a separate household residing in the same dwelling. The elder Edward continues to be listed as the freeholder of the lot in the 1884 *Farmers' and Business Directory*. The 1887 *Farmers' and Business Directory* is the first time that Edward J. is listed as the freeholder on Lot 27, Concession 2 EHS, although

⁹ A Joseph Howe is listed under Lot 29 Concession 3 in *Mitchell & Co.'s General Directory for the City of Toronto and Gazetteer of the Counties of York and Peel, for 1866*. Hugh Brewster is listed on the adjacent property, Lot 28 Concession 3 EHS, and Sarah Brewster on half of Lot 27 Concession 3 WHS. Edward Ellis is listed on Lot 27 Concession 2 EHS

¹⁰ Abstract of Title, Lot 29 East Part, 3 Concession West, Land Registry Office, Region of Peel

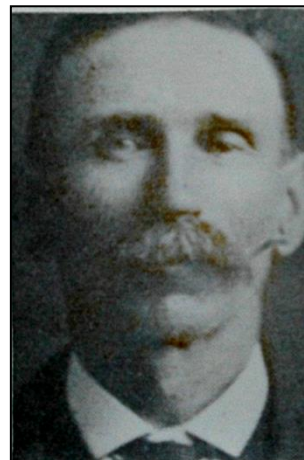
¹¹ Abstract of Title, Lot 27 Concession 2 EHS, Caledon Township, Land Registry Office, Region of Peel

his father, Edward, is again listed as the property's sole freeholder in the 1888, 1890, and 1893 editions of the *Farmers and Business Directory*.

Edward J. is again listed as a separate head of household in the 1891 census. The census lists him as sharing a seven-room brick dwelling with his parents Edward, 80, and Jane, 80, siblings Hugh, 44, a carpenter, and Martha, 30, and with domestic servant W. John Matson, 14.

Edward J. is recorded in the 1896 *Farmers and Business Directory* with his father, Edward, as freeholders on Lot 27, Concession 2, EHS. This was also the year that Edward J. bought the adjacent lot (west half of Lot 26, Concession 2 EHS) from Charlotte and Andrew Watson for \$2800,¹² and married Annie McGuire, the daughter of the Orangeville Banner founder, Blaney McGuire.¹³ His mother Jane Ellis died the following year from "general debility".¹⁴ Edward and Edward J. are again both listed as freeholders on Lot 27, Concession 2 in the 1898 edition of the *Farmers' and Business Directory*.

Edward resided on the subject property until his death on January 20, 1899¹⁵. His Last Will and Testament, dated May 21, 1887, left all household goods and furniture and \$1,000 to his daughter Martha, \$100 to his son Hugh, and the homestead, farm, and remaining personal property to his son, Edward James. His friends, Michael Armstrong of Caledon Township (and husband of his eldest child, Ann) and Samuel Ellis of Mono Township, were his executors.¹⁶ Edward's assets entailed real estate and personal property valued at \$5,000 and \$1,850, respectively.¹⁷



Edward J. Ellis, from *Reeves of Caledon Township*.

The 1901 census lists Edward J., 46, a farmer, as the head of household for the west half of Lot 27, Concession 2, EHS. Also residing on the property were his wife Annie, 33, their children Jane B., 2, and Elizabeth B., 1.5 months, as well as his siblings Hugh (also listed as a farmer), 58, and Martha, 43, and farm labourers Robert Delaney, 11, and Wilson Huston, 26. All were born in Ontario and, with the exception of Robert Delaney, were members of the Church of England.

The property is described as two hundred acres with one brick house and one vacant wooden dwelling. As the subject property would be expected to be only one hundred acres (being the west half of the original two hundred acre lot), it is believed that the lot

¹² Abstract of Title, Lot 26, Concession 2 EHS, Land Registry Office, Region of Peel

¹³ *Orangeville Sun*, December 10, 1896

¹⁴ *Registrations of Deaths, 1869-1938*. Archives of Ontario. Pgs. 207-208

¹⁵ Forest Lawn Cemetery records

¹⁶ Edward Ellis Last Will and Testament, May 21, 1867. *Estate Files*, Ontario Sumpete Court – Region of Peel, 1760-1849 1898-1899 Acc. #2004.68.11

¹⁷ *Orangeville Sun*, April 13 1899. Pg 2

to the south (west half Lot 26, Concession 2, EHS) which was also owned by Edward James, was mistakenly included as part of the same property rather than being listed individually. It is likely that the west half of Lot 26 contained the vacant wooden dwelling mentioned in the census, as a farmstead is shown on this 100 acre parcel in the 1877 Historical Atlas. Edward James' ownership of these two adjacent parcels would explain why he was mistakenly enumerated with only one parcel of land rather than two.

Edward James' brother, Hugh, died of heart failure in 1905,¹⁸ and his sister Martha died in 1908 of unspecified causes.¹⁹

According to the 1911 census, Edward James, 56, wife Annie, 43, children Jamie, 12, Bessie, 10, Edward, 5, and servant William Wilson, 28, lived on the subject property.²⁰ Edward James died in January of the following year.²¹ He had been an active community leader, being a councillor for Caledon Township in 1894-1895, second Deputy Reeve of Caledon Township in 1896²², president of the Caledon Agricultural Society (1898 to 1899) and the Dufferin Agricultural Society,²³ first Deputy Reeve of Caledon Township in 1897, Reeve of Caledon Township in 1899, a Peel County councillor for six years (1901-1906),²⁴ warden of Peel County in 1905,²⁵ Caledon Township's Good Roads Commissioner from 1910 to 1912, a member of the Orangeville Harris Masonic and Loyal Orange Lodge orders, a noted horse and cattle breeder, and the owner of a model farm. Edward James Ellis was buried at Forest Lawn Cemetery.²⁶

4.2.3 The Watson Family

Edward James' widow, Annie, sold the subject property on June 28, 1916, to Charles and Louise Watson. The purchase price was \$7,200. During their occupancy, the Watsons boarded the teachers from the nearby Rosehill schoolhouse.²⁷

According to Women's Institute sources, Charles and Louise's son, William E. (Bill) Watson and



Florence Watson, from *Rosehill Tweedsmuir History*.

¹⁸ *Registrations of Deaths, 1869-1938*. Archives of Ontario. Pg. 551-552

¹⁹ *Registrations of Deaths, 1869-1938*. Archives of Ontario. Pg. 445

²⁰ The census lists them as living on Lot 21 Concession 2 E and Thomas White living on Lot 27 Concession 2 E. As there is no mention of a Thomas White on the Abstract Index for the subject property, it is assumed that "27" was mistakenly written down as "21" on the census

²¹ "E.J. Ellis Dead." *Orangeville Banner*, July 4, 1911, pg 2

²² *A History of Peel County to Mark its Centenary as a Separate County 1867-1967*

²³ "Passed Away." *The Orangeville Sun*, July 4, 1912

²⁴ *A History of Peel County to Mark its Centenary as a Separate County 1867-1967*

²⁵ "Born", *Orangeville Sun*, October 19, 1905

²⁶ "E.J. Ellis Dead." *Orangeville Banner*, July 4, 1912, pg 2

²⁷ *Rosehill Tweedsmuir History*

wife, Florence, took over the farm in 1940 and continued to farm until 1976.

Florence Watson was the first president of the Rosehill Women's Institute, and hosted its inaugural meeting at the subject property on March 27, 1946. She was president of the Institute from 1946 to 1947, and again from 1969 to 1970; she was also the Convenor of Historical Research from 1948 to 1949. Although not mentioned in the Rosehill Women's Institute's Tweedsmuir History, the property is described in the unpublished source notes as having a brick house built in the 1800s by James Ellis (likely means Edward James Ellis), with a telephone installed in 1911, electricity in 1936, and an indoor bathroom in 1945. Durham cattle were the first livestock on the property. A 40' x 60' frame barn dating from the late nineteenth century also existed until at least 1971 (when the unpublished notes were written). The property taxes were \$37.60 in 1900 and \$402.26 in 1971.²⁸

4.2.4 Subsequent Owners

In 1975, ninety-six acres were sold to a numbered company.²⁹ Small residential lots on either side of the farmhouse were severed in 1974 (2.5 acres to the south) and 1985 (2 acres to the north), respectively, leaving the farmhouse on a 2.5 acre parcel.

The subject parcel was bought by Sam and Linda Giovanetti in 1977, who undertook significant renovations to the farmhouse and landscaping in that year (including cement work to sheath the foundation and extensive tree planting).

The property was sold to William Nicholas Sciborski and Juergen Sons in 2004. Ruth Vale bought the property in 2007.³⁰

5.0 DESIGN OR PHYSICAL VALUE

5.1 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION

As the subject property was listed as being vacant and uncleared in 1833, it suggests that Samuel Brown never lived on the lot and that no dwelling existed prior to 1833.

The 1837 edition of *Toronto City and Home District Directory* does not have a listing for Lot 27, Concession 2, EHS. It can be assumed, then, that the subject property remained unoccupied until at least 1837.

²⁸ Rosehill Tweedsmuir History, unpublished notes, W.E. Watson, 1971

²⁹ Affidavit of Value of the Consideration, conveyance of west half of lot 27, Concession 2, E.H.S., Caledon, by William E. Watson to 340551 Ontario Limited, September 26, 1975

³⁰ Parcel Register, 14281-0029 (LT), accessed on December 29, 2009

In the 1846 *Brown's Toronto City and Home District Directory*, Edward Ellis is listed under Lot 29, Concession 3 WHS and Lot 27, Concession 2 EHS, but it is unclear on which of these properties he resided. However, as the 1859 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel* shows a house as existing on the subject property (Lot 27), but no house as existing on Lot 29 Concession 3 WHS, it may be surmised that the subject property was the Ellis family homestead, and that they had moved on to the subject property prior to 1859. This places the date of construction of the subject property's first dwelling somewhere between 1837 and 1859.

The 1861 census lists a one-storey log house as existing on the subject property, assumed to be the first dwelling constructed prior to 1859. As the existing farmhouse is of brick construction, it is assumed to have been built after 1861.

The 1871 census lists the property as having only one dwelling, suggesting that the existing brick farmhouse had replaced the original log house sometime after 1861. The 1891 census lists a brick dwelling on the property, confirming that it was built prior to that year. Based on census records, construction of the house dates between 1861 and 1891. Stylistically, the house dates to the 1860s.

5.2 STYLE AND FORM

Built in the classic Ontario Cottage style, the c.1860s 1 ½ storey house displays balanced proportions, symmetrical lines, and a front centre gable with lancet window. The three bay front façade has a centrally located door and flanking window openings. A late 20th century one-storey cement block addition extends from the rear of the dwelling; the original rear façade remains intact within the addition.

5.3 MASONRY

The house is of frame construction with a dichromatic brick veneer. The brick is laid in running bond, except for the rear façade which is laid in common bond. It is predominantly red brick, with buff brick detailing (quoins, voussoirs and banding). The semi-elliptical buff brick voussoirs have teardrop-shaped corners; the front façade window and door voussoirs are further distinguished by a ribbon of red brick. Half bricks were used to appear as balls hanging from the buff brick voussoir of the centre gable lancet window; a small buff diamond appears above the lancet window in the peak of the centre gable. A decorative band of diamond-patterned buff brick, nine courses in height, runs parallel to the upper storey window on the front façade. The house is set on a rubblestone foundation.

5.4 ROOF

The subject dwelling has a medium pitch gable roof with return eaves; the roof is currently clad with asphalt shingles. Herb Watson, the son of previous owners Bill and Florence Watson, recalls that the front centre gable once had “fancy trim” (gingerbread trim). The molded fascia, soffits, and boxed eave returns are original. The south end chimney is of modern construction.



West and north facades 2009

5.5 ENTRYWAYS

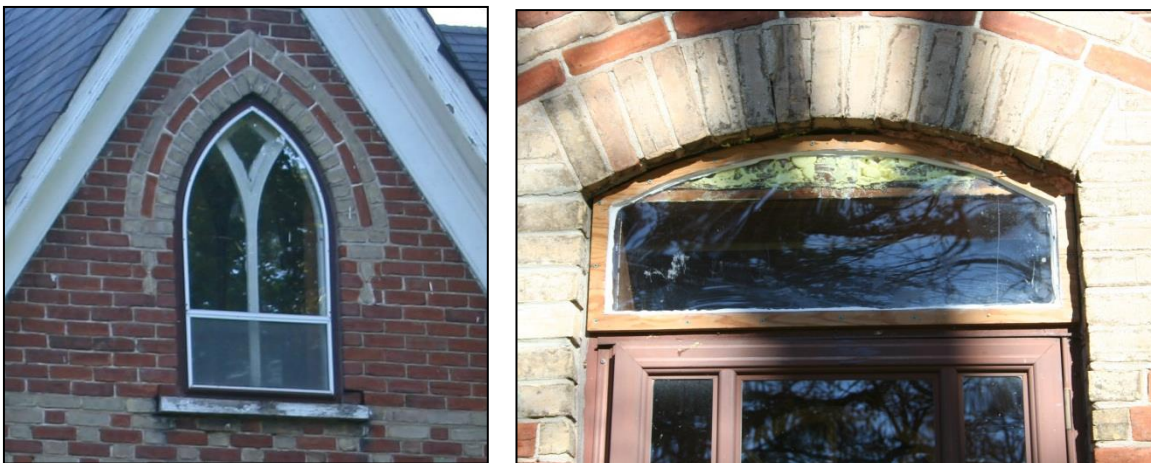
There is no evidence of any nail boards across the front façade, indicating that the dwelling likely never had a verandah. The centre entrance front door and arched transom are original, but neither door nor frames are original. A slightly off-centre rear entrance also exists on the east (rear) side of the dwelling, though neither the frame nor the door are original.



South facade 2009

5.6 WINDOW OPENINGS

The subject dwelling's window openings are segmental in shape with wooden sills, with some of the upper level sills either partially or fully covered with cement. The windows are generally modern 1x1 panes in aluminum frames. The lancet window in the upper centre gable is original, with forked tracery, original frame, wooden sill, and a portion of the glass in place in the upper diamond. It is covered by a modern aluminum storm window. An original window opening on the rear façade has been closed in with cinder blocks. Herb Watson recalls that this window was already closed in when he lived in the house.



Left: Lancet window. Right: Arched transom.

5.7 INTERIOR

The subject dwelling is laid out on a centre hall plan. On the ground level, stained oak two-inch tongue and groove flooring is visible in the living room, marred by cuts associated with the various forms of heating used in the house during its history. The upstairs hall also has remnants of oak tongue-and-groove flooring. Underneath the oak flooring is the original hemlock 6" tongue and groove plank flooring. Floorboards of the same thickness found in the garage attic have been used to make repairs.

The back door frame on the ground floor has the original door posts and lintel. The exterior-facing surface has remnants of dark red paint; the interior-facing surface is covered in bright yellow paint.

The staircase and turned spindles appear to be original. The butternut banister, while possibly not original, is intact despite having its ground floor newel posts buried in a three-inch thick cement pad that extends throughout the lower hallway floor. The steps show remnants of blue paint. The carpentry on the top step matches the oak trim on the upstairs floor and mates to the tongue and groove oak flooring that overlies the original hemlock floor.

The original room configuration has been altered, with the original lath and plaster walls having largely been replaced with drywall.

Upstairs, the original four bedrooms have been reduced to two by removing the cross wall of one bedroom. The marks on the floor indicate that the cross wall between the southern rooms was shifted approximately six inches to accommodate a bathroom installed by the Watsons. A large bedroom was created by removing the cross walls on the north side. Exploratory searches behind the drywall suggest a door for the fourth

bedroom may be located within the finished walls. The floor in the southwest room has at least three layers of paint – red, cream, and white, respectively – with markings indicating the former presence of either built-in cupboards or sub walls.

Evidence of wood, coal, and steam heating systems remain. The holes in the upper hemlock floor used to accommodate stove pipes, together with the presence of two step chimneys under the gable ends, suggest the house was originally heated by wood stove.



Clockwise from top left: Six-inch tongue and groove hemlock flooring in the lower storey hallway; staircase with turned spindles and butternut banister; top step of staircase; oak flooring in living room.

On the ground floor, the rear entrance contains the original lintel, doorpost, and trim. One original door frame remains upstairs; otherwise, no original trim remains. All of the door lintels upstairs have been rebuilt with modern molding.

The large hand-hewn basement beams are original.

A rear addition once existed where the attached garage now stands. Although the structure is gone, the outline of the structure remains in the green and brown paint over the rear brick wall of the house.

6.0 CONTEXTUAL VALUE

The Edward Ellis house is in close proximity to two historically significant areas: Rosehill and Silver Creek. The subject property is architecturally similar to the dwellings in the Silver Creek Cultural Heritage Landscape.

The subject property's surrounding area remains sparsely populated, with farming still being the predominant activity. There are a number of brick and stone dwellings in the vicinity dating from the mid-late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Although most of the original property has been subdivided into separate lots, the subject property still maintains its farmstead setting, with the dwelling set back from the road at the end of a treed laneway and sheltered by mature trees. The surround lands are partly wooded, mostly to the west, north, and south, with some younger trees existing in the northeast corner as well. The footprint of a former building—perhaps a barn—is visible in the rear portion of the neighbouring property to the south.

The front yard contains lilac bushes planted in the 19th century. Remnants of an early twentieth-century rock garden built by Florence Watson also remain, though the vegetation is now overgrown. Two walnut trees planted by Florence at the front of the house and the spruce trees on the back hill are now part of the mature tree grove surrounding the house.

Several of the teachers from the nearby schoolhouse at Rosehill boarded at the subject property while it was owned by Bill and Florence Watson. During this time, the intersection of Highpoint Sideroad and Kennedy Road was known as Watson's Corner because of the large number of properties in the area owned by members of the Watson family.

The subject property also has ties to the more distant village of Orangeville through Edward J. Ellis' wife, Annie McGuire, who was a member the family that founded the Orangeville Banner. Edward J. Ellis himself was also an active member of the Orangeville community through various clubs and societies.

7.0 STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

Draft Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The dwelling at 20643 Kennedy Road, formerly the west half of Lot 27, Concession 2, East Hurontario Street, Caledon Township, was built for early settlers Edward Ellis and his wife Jane Brewster. Edward immigrated to Upper Canada in 1832, moved to the subject property between 1837 and 1851, and was deeded it by the Crown in 1874. Like many early settlers, the Ellis family constructed a log cabin when they first settled on the property. They erected the subject brick dwelling as their permanent residence later, likely in the 1860s. The property was occupied and farmed by members of the Ellis family (Edward, succeeded by his son Edward James) until 1916, then farmed by the Watson family until 1977.

Both the Ellis and Watson families made significant contributions to the local community. Edward James Ellis, the son of the original landowner who inherited the property upon his father's death, was an active member of the community. His roles included the president of the Agricultural Societies of both Dufferin and Caledon, the warden of Peel County, deputy reeve of Caledon Township, a Peel County councillor, the Commissioner of Roads, and a member of the Orangeville Harris Masonic Lodge and the Loyal Orange Lodge.

Another prominent local family, the Watsons, took over the property from the Ellis family in 1916, and continued to farm it for 61 years. The Watsons were connected to the nearby Rosehill community by boarding the local teachers at the subject property. They were also connected to Rosehill through Florence Watson, who was president of the Rosehill Women's Institute from 1946 to 1947, and from 1969 to 1970, and who also hosted the Institute's inaugural meeting at the subject dwelling in 1946.

The Edward Ellis house is an example of classic Ontario Cottage architecture with balanced proportions, symmetrical lines, and decorative dichromatic brick patterning. The former farmhouse retains many of its early landscape features, and thus acts as a visual reminder of the early history and character of rural Caledon.

Description of Heritage Attributes

The 1 ½ storey brick dwelling is the principal heritage attribute of the property. Interior and exterior elements of the dwelling are important to the cultural heritage value of the property, including:

- The form, plan, massing, height, scale, and Ontario Cottage style of the brick dwelling (not including the rear cinderblock addition);
- The original locations of the window and door openings;
- Any original window panes, wood frames, trim, and lugsills, including the lancet window;

- The 3-bay (door, flanking windows, and lancet window) composition of the west façade;
- The rubblestone foundation;
- The timber structural elements visible in the basement (joists and support beams);
- The staircase, including banisters and turned spindles;
- The original tongue and groove hemlock flooring;
- Any original interior mouldings or trim;
- Other components that can be attributed to the original construction period.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the documentary and physical research, it is concluded that this property meets the requirements of Ontario Regulation 9/06 as being of cultural heritage value or interest.

Any additional original interior features that may be discovered during future renovations should be photographically documented and/or preserved to add to the documentation of the property's history.

APPENDIX

- 1) Ontario Regulation 9/06
- 2) Sources

ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT
REGULATION 9/06
No Amendments
CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING
CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

Criteria

1.(1)The criteria set out in subsection (2) are prescribed for the purposes of clause 29 (1) (a) of the Act. O.Reg. 9/06, s.1(1).

(2)A property may be designated under section 29 of the Act if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it,
 - i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
 - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
 - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,
 - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
 - ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
 - iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

3. The property has contextual value because it,
 - i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
 - ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
 - iii. is a landmark. O. Reg. 9/06, s.1(2).

Transition

2.This Regulation does not apply in respect of a property if notice of intention to designate it was given under subsection 29 (1.1) of the Act on or before January 24, 2006. O.Reg. 9/06, s.2.

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