

Appendix “B”

Draft Amending By-Laws

**SCHEDULE “A” TO
BY-LAW 2022-xx**

REVISED LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF LAND

The Nicholson Hagerman House

In the City of Markham in the Regional Municipality of York, property description as follows:

YORK REGION CONDO PLAN 948 LEVEL 1 UNIT 42, CITY OF MARKHAM, REGIONAL
MUNICIPALITY OF YORK

SCHEDULE “B” TO BY-LAW 2022-xx

The Nicholson Hagerman House 60 Maple Parkway

The Nicholson Hagerman House is recommended for designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act for its design, historical, and contextual value.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The Nicholas Hagerman House is a one and a half storey brick dwelling located at the centre of a residential subdivision accessed from Fourteenth Avenue. The property is within the community historically-known as Hagerman’s Corners.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

Design Value

The Nicholas Hagerman House is a representative example of an Ontario farmhouse with picturesque detailing displaying a high degree of craftsmanship. The one and a half storey red brick farmhouse is three bays wide and two bays deep under a medium pitched gable roof. Brick chimneys exist at the gable ends.

The front gable is centrally located on the east elevation and contains a wood framed lancet window. The other windows in the original red brick house are double hung sash with four-over-four panes (ground floor window openings have two windows separated by a centre mullion frame). All windows on the house are wood framed with true divided lights and real wood muntin bars. A number of the windows also have external wood storm windows.

The north and south elevations on the main house each have two ground (centrally placed together), double hung, four-over-four pane windows with windows on the second floor containing double hung, four-over-over pane windows. The basement windows contain 3 pane divided wood windows with true divided lights and real muntin bars.

A one-storey wing, immediately to the rear of the main house, is clad in board and batten siding and likely housed the original kitchen.

Wooden bargeboard with an inverted trefoil pattern trims most of the eaves both on the main house and the rear addition. The features on the main house may have been manufactured at the Unionville Planing mill which was a major producer of this type of trimwork in Markham Township. The eaves, soffits and fascia are made of wood and are original to the house.

The front door is a significant original feature of the house. The doorway features six paned sidelights, with lower wood panels, and a picturesque cross patterned transom. The front door is solid wood with a rectangular pattern.

The brick on the house is red and yellow clay of a traditional size. The foundation is fieldstone. An ox blood dye appears to have been added to the red brick to create a more uniform appearance. This was typical of many houses in Markham Township as a result of the varied nature of the local clay. The bricks above the windows are yellow (buff) and are angled in a traditional manner as voussoirs.

Historical Value

The property has direct association with a person who is significant to the local community. The Nicholas Hagerman House was historically located on Part Lot 6, Concession 5 northwest of the community known as Hagerman's Corners, which is situated at the intersection of Kennedy Road and Fourteenth Avenue. The house was built c.1858 by Nicholas Hagerman and is one of the last remaining heritage buildings in the vicinity of Hagerman's Corners.

Nicholas Hagerman Senior, originally from Hamburg, Germany, travelled with the Berczy settlers until his death in 1799 at Niagara Falls, Upper Canada. Nicholas Sr. had 2 children by his wife (name unknown), Nicholas Jr., and a daughter (name unknown).

Nicholas Jr. was granted Lot 6, Concession 5 on the 14th of December, 1819. Born in 1780, he was first married in 1809 to Polly Ketchum (1784-1810), who it is believed died from complications of giving birth to their first son, Oliver. His second wife was Polly Press (1793-1882).

Nicholas Jr. had 11 children by his second wife. After the death of Nicholas Jr. in 1838, the land was willed to his four sons, Henry (fourth child of Nicholas), Nicholas (8th child), John (11th child) and Sinclair (9th child). Nicholas Hagerman (1827-1902) inherited the property and had the attractive brick house located at 4438 Fourteenth Avenue built in about the year 1858.

Nicholas was married to Jane Clew (1833-1918) and had ten children. Nicholas Hagerman farmed this lot until he was forced to retire due to a disablement in the later years of his life.

After Nicholas' retirement, the Hagerman farm was worked by the Couperthwaite family. The farm was sold following the death of Nicholas Hagerman in 1902.

Contextual Value

As one of the last remaining original Hagerman family houses, the Nicholas Hagerman House is of contextual significance as an extant feature of the community of Hagerman's Corners.

DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

Character-defining attributes that embody the cultural heritage value of the Nicholson Hagerman House include:

- Rectilinear massing and roof profile punctuated by a prominent gable along the east (primary) elevation;
- Wood soffit and fascia;

- Composition of the primary and side elevations consisting of three and two bays, respectively;
- Fieldstone foundation and dichromatic brick masonry consisting of red and buff brick;
- Buff brick detailing including a string course, quoining, lintels and a segmental arch set within the gable;
- Wooden bargeboard with an inverted trefoil pattern running as trim along the eaves;
- Window placement and configuration consisting of four-over-four wooden window units on the ground and second floor, and fixed units with divided lites providing daylighting to the basement;
- Configuration of the main entrance consisting of a panelled wood door flanked by six paned sidelights with lower wood panels and tracery with an intricate cross pattern set within the transom;
- Brick chimneys at the gable ends.

**SCHEDULE “A” TO
BY-LAW 2022-xx**

REVISED LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF LAND

The Ambrose Noble House

In the City of Markham in the Regional Municipality of York, property description as follows:

PLAN 65M2761 LOT 38, CITY OF MARKHAM, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK

SCHEDULE “B” TO BY-LAW 2022-xx

The Ambrose Noble House 15 Heritage Corners Lane

The Ambrose Noble House is recommended for designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act for of its design, and historical significance.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The Ambrose Noble House is a two storey brick dwelling located on the southeast corner of Heritage Corners Lane and Aileen Lewis Court. The property is located within the community municipally-known as Markham Heritage Estates.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

Design Value

The Ambrose Noble House is an outstanding example of an early Markham residence built in the Georgian style with vernacular influences. The two-storey brick house is rectangular in plan with a three bay facade. The exterior walls are of masonry construction laid in common bond on the north and east walls, and in stretcher bond on the south and west walls. The foundation is fieldstone cladding.

The low pitched gable roof with single stack chimneys is covered with wooden shingles. The two end chimneys sit at the peak of the roof. The roof trim is wood and consists of a plain boxed cornice with a plain, sloped frieze; the cornice returns on the gable ends.

The windows are generally rectangular in shape with a flat arch of radiating voussoirs at the top and a wood lug sill to the bottom. The sash are double hung; a twelve pane upper sash sits over an eight pane lower sash. The second floor windows are smaller than those of the ground floor but are similar in their width to height ratio.

There are six windows symmetrically placed across the primary (west) elevation, three on the ground floor, and three above. The second floor windows do not centre directly on those below which alleviates the strict formal balance of this elevation. The symmetry is also broken by the two recessed entry doors along the ground floor which are off-centre. The doors are seven panelled with a moulded rail and plain panels. Flush with the outside of the wall is a storm door that has solid panels on the lower half and a fixed sash on the upper half.

Both the south and north elevations are similar in design with four symmetrically placed windows, two on the ground floor, and two on the second floor. These windows are comparable in detail to those along the west elevation. The south elevation has a single door centrally located at the ground floor level.

Although there is no direct evidence that the Ambrose Noble House was ever used as a hotel, given its former position at the junction of two major roads, its large size, the number of doors from the ground level, and the fact that the Campbell's were identified as hotel keepers, it does seem possible that at one time the house was used as a hotel. In order to accommodate road widening, the Ambrose Noble House was relocated to Markham Estates in the early 2000s with restoration work completed to return the building to a more historically-accurate condition.

Heritage Value

The property has direct association with a family who is significant to the local community

The Ambrose Noble House was originally located at the northeast corner of Highway 48 and 16th Avenue, and was the farmhouse of the Noble family which occupied the western third of Lot 16, Concession 8. It is believed that the house was built in the 1840s.

Ambrose Noble was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts in 1795 and moved to the Township of Markham in 1816. Noble settled on Lot 16 in the 8th Concession on seventy acres of land. The land was leased from the Crown as it had been set aside as a Clergy Reserve when the Township was laid out in 1793-94. It was not until 1846 that the land was released, and Ambrose Noble was able to purchase the land that he had leased for thirty years.

Some accounts of the history of this house speculate that the present structure was built after Noble had received clear title to the land but before the 1851 Census of Canada West which identified a brick house of two storeys, serving one family on the property. Architecturally, however, the house appears to be of an earlier construction, and share similarities with other dwellings in Markham which were believed to have been built in the 1830s and 1840s.

In this same census both Ambrose and his son, Charles, are listed by occupation as tanners. It is thought that a tannery was located on the property at this time but no trace remains of such a building. By the 1859 Assessment Rolls, and also in the 1861 Census, Ambrose Noble's primary occupation was no longer listed as a 'tanner' but rather 'farmer'.

In 1870, one and three-quarters acres of the Noble farm were sold to the Toronto and Nippissing Railway. Two years later, the remaining sixty-eight and one-quarter acres were sold to Noble's youngest daughter, Martha. Martha was 25 at this time, living in the Township of Brock and was married to Alexander Campbell, a hotel keeper. As Ambrose was 77 and his wife was close to 67 by this time, it seems likely that Martha and her husband took over the farm and looked after the couple in their old age. Hannah passed away in 1879 while Ambrose lived until his 95th year. He died in October 1889.

Apparently Alexander Campbell did not live long beyond his father-in-law as Martha married Philip Stotts in 1892. In the same year, Martha leased the property for a term of ten years to Charles Gregory for two hundred and seventy-five dollars per year. In 1916, for a token dollar, Martha Stotts sold the land to Ambrose Alexander (A.A.) Campbell, a son from her first marriage. A.A. Campbell retained ownership of the land until 1951 when it passed out of the Noble family for the first time in 135 years.

DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

Character-defining attributes that embody the cultural heritage value of The Ambrose Noble House include:

- Rectilinear massing and symmetrical composition of the dwelling consisting of three bays on the primary (west) elevation, and two bays each on the side elevations;
- Roof profile with returned eaves and a wood shingle roof;
- Brick chimneys located at the gable ends;
- Exterior materials including a fieldstone foundation cladding and red brick masonry;
- Window placement and configuration consisting of twelve-over-eight wood windows in varying sizes along the ground and second floors, and fixed divided lite windows on the basement level;
- Radiating voussoirs above the window and door openings;
- Wood lug sills;
- Louvered wood shutters;
- Multiple entrances with two located along the west elevation and one along the south elevation;
- Panelled wood doors and storm doors.

**SCHEDULE “A” TO
BY-LAW 2022-xx**

REVISED LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF LAND

The Peterson Jarvis House

In the City of Markham in the Regional Municipality of York, property description as follows:

PLAN 65M4498 BLK 27, CITY OF MARKHAM, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK

SCHEDULE “B” TO BY-LAW 2022-xx

The Peterson Jarvis House 99 Thoroughbred Way

The Peterson Jarvis House is recommended for designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act for of its design, historical, and contextual significance.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The Peterson Jarvis House is a two storey brick and wood-clad structure located on the west side of Thoroughbred Way nearby to the intersection of McCowan Road and Castlemore Avenue. The property, located in a residential subdivision, is within the contemporary community known as Berzcy Village.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

Design Value

The property has design value as a representative example of an evolved building typology. The Peter Jarvis House is believed to have been created through the joining of two structures c.1840 and c.1920. Evidence for the earlier structure is seen in the stone foundation which appears to date from the mid-19th Century. It is possible that the main part of the house either incorporated the earlier structure or was built on top of the older foundation. Evidence for the latter is seen in the fact that the building is slightly out of alignment with the foundation.

The rear tail of the house, constructed of brick, is part of the original c.1840 structure. Evidence of this is seen in the type and use of brickwork, voussoir treatment above the windows, and the two-over-two, double hung windows (since replaced with six-over-six windows). In approximately 1920, the main part of the house was constructed along with a second storey addition above the front elevation. The resulting style of the house is that of a rural variation of Edwardian Classicism.

The front elevation is two storeys in height, with a 3 bay facade and a full veranda. The front part of the house has a high hipped roof, typical of the Edwardian Style. The windows on this part of the house are one-over-one double hung. The siding on the house is a narrow clapboard. The front door is a typical, Edwardian panelled and glazed design. The rear elevation features a half-veranda, and a typical Edwardian shed roofed dormer. Restoration work on the house was undertaken concurrent with the residential intensification of the area, returning the structure to a more historically-accurate condition.

Heritage Value

The property has direct association with a person who provided religious services to early members of the Berczy community. The property on which the Peterson Jarvis House is situated was historically part of the original Berczy settlement, and was assumed by the Husing family. A dispute, however, over the ability of non-British subjects to hold title to land until they had resided in the country for seven years meant that the family did not own the land.

The property was subsequently granted by the Crown to William Weeks in 1804. Over the next four years the property was sold to William Cooper, Thomas Gough and Thomas Gray. The Gray family owned the property for the next 28 years before the eastern half was sold by Charles Gray to Philip Peterson in 1836. It is believed that Peterson had actually been farming the property since 1831.

Philip Frederick Peterson was the eldest son of the Reverend John Dieter Peterson, who served as pastor to the Berczy community for ten years (1819-29) in St. Philip's Lutheran Church. Philip Frederick (1791-1880) was married to Elizabeth Fierheller (1804-1896). Together they built a home on the property at Lot 19, Concession 6 E.

The 1851 Census lists Frederick on the property with his wife "Betsy", son Ludwig (Louis), and daughters Rebecca and Betsy in a one-storey dwelling called a "Slat". The Petersons had two other children, John Dietrich Peterson (1829-1901), and Matilda Peterson (1836-1917).

The 1861 Census shows the family again on the property, but identifies their dwelling as a frame house. The tail of the existing house is of mid-19th century construction, but has brick cladding. It is believed that this is part of the original frame house. It is probable that the "Slat" house identified in the 1851 census, was, like other examples of this short lived building type, unsuitable for the harsh Canadian climate and was soon bricked over.

John Peterson was a citizen of some prominence, as demonstrated by the inclusion of his biography in the History of York County, 1885, which describes Peterson as follows:

John Peterson, Lot 19, Concession 6 is of German extraction, his father, Philip Frederick Peterson, being a native of Hanover. His grandfather was a minister of the Lutheran Church, who emigrated to America in 1795 with his family. In 1831 Philip Frederick purchased the lot now owned by John Peterson., on which he lived until his death in 1880, at the age of eighty nine years. He left a widow and four children, three daughters and John who was the only son. The latter took possession of the old homestead which he continues to cultivate. He is of a quiet and unassuming disposition, and has never held or sought office in connection with municipal government.

By the time of the 1881 Census, John Peterson was living on the property with his mother and three sisters. It appears that none of the Peterson children ever married or had offspring. By the time of the death of John Dietrich Peterson in 1901, the remaining sisters were approaching their 70s and were unable to farm the property themselves. As a result, in April 1901, the property was leased to George McCarty and his wife Anne, for \$400 per year for seven years.

In 1912, the property was sold by the Peterson sisters to Wesley H. Johnson and his wife Nettie for \$8750. Johnson, in turn, sold the property in 1919 to Edward Jarvis for \$8750. It is believed that Jarvis completed a significant remodelling of the dwelling in the early 1920s soon after he purchased the property which resulted in the building attaining its current appearance. Edward Jarvis sold the property to his son Harold L. Jarvis in 1946. He owned the property until 1967 when it was sold to a group of property owners.

Contextual Value

The Peterson Jarvis House is an important reminder of the rural character of Markham prior to residential intensification in the latter half of the 20th century. The formally rural context of the house is enhanced by the presence of a large deciduous tree located in the front yard which appears to be over 100 years old.

DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

Character-defining attributes that embody the cultural heritage value of The Peterson Jarvis House include:

- The generous setback from the street that makes legible the formerly rural character of the property;
- The structure's ordered composition consisting of three bays and wood verandah supported by classical columns along the east (primary) elevation;
- The mixture of exterior materials consisting of brick masonry and narrow wood clapboard that are revealing of the structure's evolution;
- High hipped roof;
- Window placement and configuration consisting of one-over-one windows on those portions of the structure clad in wood clapboard, and six-over-six windows with lintels on those portions of the structure constructed of brick masonry;
- Dormer along the west elevation;
- Configuration of the wood front door consisting of a paneled lower half and glazing above;
- Brick chimney;
- The expansive front yard setback of the dwelling;
- The large deciduous tree located in the front yard.

**SCHEDULE “A” TO
BY-LAW 2022-xx**

REVISED LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF LAND

The William Wonch House

In the City of Markham in the Regional Municipality of York, property description as follows:

PLAN 65M3644 LOT 36, CITY OF MARKHAM, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK

SCHEDULE “B” TO BY-LAW 2022-xx

The William Wonch House 43 Castleview Crescent

The William Wonch House is recommended for designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act for of its design, historical and contextual significance.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The William Wonch House is a one and a half storey brick dwelling located on the west side Castleview Crescent backing onto a municipally-owned open space know as Artisan Trail. The property, located in a residential subdivision, is nearby to the contemporary community known as Cathedraltown.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

Design Value

The property is a representative example of an architectural style often found in Markham. The William Wonch House is a one and a half storey brick residence built in the Gothic Revival Style c.1860-1880. The house is T-shaped in plan with prominent gables and wood roof shingles. The house at one time likely had chimneys on the gable ends. The windows on the first and second storeys are two-over-two and are flanked by wood shutters. The basement windows are fixed and consist of three divided lites. Restoration work on the house was undertaken concurrent with the residential intensification of the area, returning the structure to a more historically-accurate condition.

Historical Value

The property at Lot 21, Concession 4 was originally settled by John George Wunsch (Wonch) and his wife Mary, who came with Berczy to Markham in 1794. John drew Lot 21, Concession 4 which he patented in 1816.

The 1851 Census shows the property occupied by 64 year-old farmer John Wonch, the son of William, residing on the property in a log house with his wife Ann, aged 58, and a child (or grandchild) Wesley, aged 15. Also residing on the property was William Wonch, a farmer, aged 35. He is listed as residing in a frame house with his wife Christine (Quantz), his son George E, aged 11, and a number of others (possibly farm workers), Elizabeth Clark, aged 6, Dorothy Burk (Shaw) aged 55, David Burk, a farmer, aged 59, John Shoults, a farmer, aged 51 and Richard Shaw, aged 18. All of the Wonch family and residents on the property were listed as members of the Methodist faith, with the exception of David Burk who was identified as a disciple. Richard Shaw and his mother, Dorothy Burk, are identified under the house category as (Darlington)

whereas John Shoults is identified under the house category as (McGilvary). It is possible that the primary residence for these individuals was elsewhere.

The 1856 and 1860 Maps of Markham Township show a William Wouch as the owner of the property. The 1861 Census indicates that William Wonch, a farmer, aged 45, was living on the property in a brick, one-storey house with his wife Christina (Quantz), aged 42, and son, George E., a student, aged 19. Also living in the household is Philip Quantz, aged 13. The Quantz family were descended from the original Berczy settlers. Also residing on the property in a log house were John Wonch, with his wife Ann, then aged 73 and 67 respectively, along with Christina Hiltz (possibly a servant)

The 1871 Census shows that the property was owned by William Lawson, aged 53. He was living there with his wife Sarah (Hill), and children, William, aged 21, listed as a student, Thomas, aged 19, listed as a blacksmith, Charles, age 16, and Margaret, aged 13. Also residing on the property was William Henry Lever, aged 7. The Lawson family were all members of the Wesleyan Methodist faith. William's father is believed to have been William Lawson who came to Upper Canada in 1829 from England.

The 1878 Map of the Township of Markham shows a house on the property in the location of the present dwelling, with a William Lawson identified as the Owner. The 1881 Census shows that by that time the property was occupied by Ann Nichols (Grundy), a widow of George Nichols, aged 55. She was living there with her daughter Mary, aged 28, son William F., aged 19 and daughter Elizabeth, aged 12. Evidently William took over the operation of the farm at an early age, as he is listed as "Farmer" in the census. The Nichols are all listed as being of English origin.

The 1919 map of Markham shows the owner as being a W.F. Nichols, while the map from the early 1920s shows a Mr. Glover residing on the southern half of the property at Lot 21, Concession 4, whereas W.F. Nichols was residing on the northern half.

Contextual Reasons

The William Wonch House is of contextual significance as a representative example of a nineteenth century farmstead, with historical connections to the community of Victoria Square thus maintaining the former character of the area.

DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

Character-defining attributes that embody the cultural heritage value of The William Wonch House include:

- Irregular massing and T-shaped plan with prominent front and side gables;
- Roof profile with wood roof shingles;
- Fieldstone clad foundation and brick masonry;
- Window configuration and placement consisting of two-over-two wood windows and storms on the ground and second floor, and fixed, three pane wood windows providing daylighting to the basement;
- Lancet window and circular louvered decorative element in the front gable;

- King post in the front gable;
- Brick lintels, projecting lug sills and wood shutters;
- Porch treatment on the traditional front (west) elevation including paneled door, transom and sidelights;
- Porch and paneled front door along the north (current primary) elevation.

**SCHEDULE “A” TO
BY-LAW 2022-xx**

REVISED LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF LAND

The Adam Clendenen House

In the City of Markham in the Regional Municipality of York, property description as follows:

PLAN 65M3594 LOT 320, CITY OF MARKHAM, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK

SCHEDULE “B” TO BY-LAW 2022-xx

The Adam Clendenen House 8 Green Hollow Court

The Adam Clendenen House is recommended for designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act for of its design, historical, and contextual significance.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The Adam Clendenen House is a one and a half storey brick dwelling located on the north side of Green Hollow Court. The property, located within a residential subdivision, is found in the contemporary community known as Greensborough.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

Design Value

The property provides an early example of an architectural style. The Adam Clendenen House is a one and a half storey, red brick farm house, built in the Georgian Style. The house appears relatively small for its type, however, as with other houses of this style has a relatively spacious interior.

The house has a three bay facade with small, 2/2 windows flanking a central doorway with a transom. It is believed that originally, the windows were of a 6/6 pane division. The house has a substantial cornice on the main part of the house. There are no returns at the end of the eaves, however, it is believed that these originally existed. It is likely that the house originally had louvered wood shutters on all of the windows. All windows feature substantial lug-sills beneath the window. The wood panel door in the front doorway may be the original. This door was modified with a window at a later date. Originally it is likely that the door was a solid wood door.

The brick masonry appears to be of a local variety. It is laid in a common bond pattern with angled bricks over the windows and the door. The house rests on a substantial foundation of field stone. The house presently has a single chimney at the gable end, however, it is very probable that the house at one time did have brick chimneys at both gable ends. The roof of the house is presently clad in asphalt shingles. Originally, the roof would have been clad in wood shingles of a 4½” weather.

To the rear of the house is a, one-storey wing that was constructed at the same time as restoration work was undertaken on the dwelling. This work coincided with the residential intensification of the property in the early 2000s.

Historical Value

The property has associative value with the a family significant to the early development of Markham. The Adam Clendenen House is believed to have been built c.1840 by Adam Clendenen, a member of one of Markham's most prominent early settler families. The house is located on the north half of the eastern quarter of Lot 17, Concession 8. In 1803, John Clendenen Senior received the Crown grant for 200 acres in Lot 17, Concession 8.

In 1815, John Clendenen Senior died. Lot 17, Concession 8 was subdivided into 6 parcels of 25 or 50 acres for his descendants. The northeast 25 acres were willed to John Senior's son, Adam, who was killed during the latter part of the War of 1812.

In 1832, Quin Clendenen, likely Adam's son, sold the northeast corner of the property to his cousin Adam Clendenen (1809-1894), son of William Clendenen. Adam also purchased the southeast 25-acres in 1832, thus acquiring the entire eastern quarter of Lot 17.

In 1884, Adam Clendenen sold the south half of the eastern quarter to Amos Cole. In 1892, Adam sold the north half of the eastern quarter to his nephew, Albert Wesley who leased the property to Adam's son, Herman Cecil Clendenen.

The 1851 Census lists Adam Clendenen and his family at Lot 17, Concession 8, describing their home as a one-storey brick dwelling. The Ontario Assessment System database (Ministry of Revenue, York Regional Assessment Office) lists the date of construction for this building as 1840, under the category 'estimated and renovated'.

The Clendenen Family Burial Plot is located near the centre of Lot 17, Concession 8. Five grave-markers still mark the final resting place of the early Clendenens.

Contextual Value

The Adam Clendenen House is of contextual significance as an excellent example of a mid-19th century farmhouse. The dwelling serves as an important reminder of the agricultural tradition of the former Markham Township.

DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

Character-defining attributes that embody the cultural heritage value The Adam Clendenen House include:

- Rectilinear massing and symmetrical composition consisting of three bays on the primary (east) elevation, and two bay each on the side elevations;
- Roof profile with wood fascia;
- Fieldstone foundation and red brick masonry laid in a common bond pattern;
- Window placement and configuration consisting of two-over-two hung windows and storms with brick lintels and projecting lugsills;
- Configuration of the main entrance with partially glazed and paneled wood doors complete with transom;
- Brick chimney at the gable end.

**SCHEDULE “A” TO
BY-LAW 2022-xx**

REVISED LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF LAND

The Alexander Bradburn House

In the City of Markham in the Regional Municipality of York, property description as follows:

PLAN 65M4060 BLK 29, CITY OF MARKHAM, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK

SCHEDULE “B” TO BY-LAW 2022-xx

The Alexander Bradburn House 20 Mackenzie’s Stand Avenue

The Alexander Bradburn House is recommended for designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act for of its design, historical, and contextual significance.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The Alexander Bradburn House is a two storey brick dwelling located on the east side of Mackenzie’s Stand Avenue backing onto Roseberry Park. The property, located within a residential subdivision, is found to the southwest of the community historically-known as Unionville.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

Design Value

The property has design value as an early example of an architectural style displaying a high degree of craftsmanship. The Alexander Bradburn farmhouse is an excellent example of the Georgian architectural style which was popular in the mid-nineteenth century. As inferred by the census records, the Alexander Bradburn house was constructed between 1851 and 1861. A well-proportioned, two-storey brick structure with gable roof, the house is distinguished by many fine architectural details.

The house is set on a new stone clad foundation, with a four-course brick plinth above. Patterned in Flemish bond on the primary (north) elevation and common bond on the side and rear elevations, there is also buff brick quoining along the four corners of the house.

The primary elevation of the Alexander Bradburn House is symmetrical, with three bays (openings) on both the first and second storeys. Openings are fitted with six-over-six window units with shutters on the primary volume of the house, and two-over-two units on the rear extension.

The centrally positioned entrance is found on the north elevation of the building and is fitted with a paneled door surround, sidelights, and a transom as is typical of Georgian-style homes. A wood verandah spans the ground floor.

Three decorative brick string courses are visible around the entire house between the first and second storeys. Under the wide eaves of the gable roof, the moulded fascia and soffit are dressed with pairs of small, decorative brackets. Two buff brick chimneys are positioned at the gable ends. The strongest visual elements of the north elevation are the wide and deeply returned eaves in the open end of the gable roof, complemented by the half-moon window in the centre. Restoration

work on the house was undertaken concurrent with relocation of the structure and residential intensification of the area, returning the dwelling to a more historically-accurate condition.

Historical Value

The Alexander Bradburn House was built as the farm house for Alexander and Emily Bradburn circa 1855, but has associative value with other prominent early Markham settlers including the Lunau family and the Champion Family.

Lot 8, Concession 5, was originally allocated as a Clergy Reserve. As with many of the Clergy Reserves in the Township of Markham, the lot was never used by the Church of England, but was instead leased and cleared for agricultural use.

All 200 acres of Lot 8 were leased by the Crown to John Charles Ritter in 1803. Ritter's lease was later cancelled, and it is not known whether or not he ever resided on the property. The lot was subdivided in 1838, when the Crown patent for the front (east) half of the lot was granted to Archibald Barker. Settlement of the rear of the lot did not occur until 1847, when Alexander Bradburn, an Irish immigrant, received the crown patent for the west half (100 acres).

The Bradburn family remained on the farm for 22 years, selling it in 1869 to neighbour John Jacob Lunau. In 1873, John Jacob sold the 100 acre farm to his son, Henry. Upon his death in 1902, Henry bequeathed the property to his son, John Jacob Lunau, who immediately sold the property to his sister, Abigail Lunau. Abigail granted the 100 acre parcel back to John prior to her death in 1908. John eventually sold the farm to his nephew, W. Archibald Lunau in 1917. Archibald was the last of the Lunau's to own the farm, selling it in 1923 to Joseph and Elizabeth Champion.

The Champion family remained on the farm for 23 years. John and Hazel Snowball purchased the 100 acres from the Champions in 1945, selling it within one month to Robert Blong. Robert and his wife, Evalena, sold the property five years later, in 1942, to Bruce Beatty. The Beatty family remained on the property until 1957, at which time it was sold by their executors to John and Sophia Hezewyk. The 100 acre parcel was purchased from the Van Hezewyks by the Province of Ontario in 1978. The property was impacted by the construction of Highway 407 in the mid-1990s, although the farmhouse remained in place.

Occupation

The earliest documentary evidence of dwellings on the west half of Lot 8, Concession 5, is found in the township census records for 1851. These records list three buildings, including a one-and-half story log house and two, one-storey log houses. The half lot was owned at the time by Irish immigrants Alexander Bradburn, a farmer, and his wife Emily. The Bradburns and their five Canadian-born children resided in the largest of the log houses. Two tradesmen and their families occupied the other log houses. Alex Cotter, an Irish weaver, his wife, Mary, and their two daughters lived in one, while John Molson, a blacksmith from England, lived in the other with his wife, Sarah, and their three children.

George McPhillip's map of Markham, published subsequent to his re-survey of the township in 1853-54, shows six buildings fronting onto 5th Line (Warden Avenue) in the western half of the

lot, and lists Alexander Bradburn as owner. Four of these buildings, likely associated with the Bradburn farmstead, are grouped together in the middle of the lot and are set back from the road. The two other buildings are located closer to 5th Line in the northwest and southwest corners of the lot, and are likely those occupied by the tradesmen identified in the 1851 census. *Tremaine's* 1860 map of Markham Township indicates a single dwelling at the west end of Lot 8.

Township assessment rolls, which apart from a few gaps, provide annual property records from 1854 to the present, indicate that Alexander Brandburn occupied the west half of Lot 8 with his eldest son, James, until selling it in 1869. In 1856, Alexander purchased 125 acres at the west end of Lot 9, immediately to the north, sharing the farming of it with his younger son, Alexander. By 1861, James and his brother Alexander had taken over the farming of both properties and their father had retired. Alexander Sr. is subsequently listed as a 'gentleman' on both assessment rolls.

The first reference to the Bradburn house is found in the census records for 1861, which reveals that the Bradburn's log house has been replaced with a two-storey brick dwelling. Built sometime between 1851 and 1861, this new residence corresponds to the existing Alexander Bradburn house. In 1861, James is listed as head of the household, sharing the house with his wife and two children, his parents, as well as a young woman named Ellen Brown and her daughter. Alexander Bradburn Jr. and his family lived next door on Lot 9 in a one-storey log house.

Four other houses are also listed on Lot 8 in 1861, of which three may have been located on the west half. The latter were frame houses of one to one-and-a-half storeys. These buildings were occupied by a weaver, Alexander Cotter, and his family; Charles Bean, a farmer, and his family; and William Pringle and his family.

In 1869, the Bradburn's farm was purchased by their neighbour, John Jacob Lunau, youngest son of Berczy settlers Joachim and Helena Lunau. John Jacob continued to reside on his own farm across the road, and leased the Bradburn farm to his son, Henry, who later purchased it. By 1877, Henry's twenty-four year old son, John Jacob, is also listed as a farmer on the lot, joined the following year by his brother, Robert. One of the original Berczy settler families, later generations of the Lunaus owned property up and down 5th Line (Warden Avenue) throughout the nineteenth century.

In the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of York County*, the Henry Luanu farmstead is indicated by a single building at the west end of Lot 8, set back from the road and accessed by a laneway in the front.

From 1881 to 1884, Henry and John Jacob Lunau are listed as occupants of only 99 ³/₄ acres of their 1000 acre half lot. Land records shed no light on ownership or use of the one-quarter acre parcel during this period. By 1885, John Jacob Lunau had taken over management of the farm and his father, Henry, had retired to Unionville. The census records for 1891 list John Jacob, his wife, Abigail, their two daughters, and a young servant as living in a two-storey brick residence with ten rooms which was by then the only house on the west half of the lot.

By 1893, John Jacob Lunau had left the farm to take up a career as an auctioneer and insurance salesman, and the property was rented out. James Cousing, a labourer with a household of six, was the first to occupy the farm in 1893. Cousing was followed by tenant farmer David Coulson, who resided on the property from 1894 to 1899.

Upon the death of Henry Lunau in 1898, ownership of the west half of Lot 8 passed to his son John Jacob Lunau. Neither John Jacob Lunau nor Abigail Lunau, who assumed ownership of the property for a short period in the early 1900s ever returned to live on the farm. John Jacob took up residence in Toronto in 1910, and until he sold the farm to his cousin, Archibald, in 1917, the 100 acre parcel continued to be leased out.

From 1900 to 1915, the farm was leased by Richard Ham, an English immigrant. In 1901, the census lists three buildings on the farm, one being a nine room brick residence occupied by Richard, his wife, Sarah, their four children, and a servant. By 1907, Richard's son Garfield was helping to manage the farm. The Ham's had moved elsewhere by 1916, and the farm remained vacant for a year before Archibald Lunau and his family took up residence in 1917.

Six years later, in 1923, the Champion family bought the farm and remained on it for 22 years. Two of the Champion's children, Marion and Isobel, became active figures in the local community and have been instrumental in the work of the Markham Historical Society and books published on the history of Markham.

The Bradburn House was extensively renovated in the 1950s by then owners Bruce and Amie Beatty. Subsequent owners John and Sophia Van Hezewyk resided on the farm for 21 years before selling it to the Province of Ontario in 1978. In 2000, the house was vacated during preparations for redevelopment of the immediate area. It was subsequently relocated and restoration work was undertaken concurrent with residential intensification of the area.

Contextual Value

The Alexander Bradburn House is an important historical landmark in the vicinity of Warden Avenue and Highway 7, helping make legible the agricultural tradition of the former Markham Township.

DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

Character-defining attributes that embody the cultural heritage value of The Alexander Bradburn House include:

- Rectilinear massing and symmetrical composition with the primary (north) elevation composed of three bays, and the side elevations consisting of two bays each;
- One-storey rear extension;
- Roof profile with returned eaves;
- Fieldstone clad foundation with brick water table above;
- Red brick masonry patterned in Flemish bond on the north elevation and common bond on the side and rear elevations;
- Buff brick detailing including quoining, string courses, lintels and radiating brick voussoir surrounding the main entrance;

- Divided lite windows including six-over-six windows flanked by wood shutters on the main volume of the house, and two-over-two windows on the rear extension;
- Wood verandah with decorative posts spanning the primary elevation;
- Paneled door with partial sidelites;
- Half moon vents at the gable ends;
- Brick chimneys positioned at the gable ends.

**SCHEDULE “A” TO
BY-LAW 2022-xx**

REVISED LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF LAND

The Wilmot Brumwell House

In the City of Markham in the Regional Municipality of York, property description as follows:

PLAN 65M2761 LOT 11, CITY OF MARKHAM, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK

SCHEDULE “B” TO BY-LAW 2022-xx

The Wilmot Brumwell House 8 Wismer Place

The Wilmot Brumwell House is recommended for designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act for of its design, historical and contextual significance.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The Wilmot Brumwell House is a two and a half storey brick dwelling located on the north side of Wismer Place with the community municipally-known as Markham Heritage Estates.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

Design Value

The Wilmot Brumwell House is an excellent representative example of a substantial brick house built at the beginning of the 20th century incorporating elements of the Queen Anne and Edwardian Classicism styles.

Unlike the simple, symmetrical, rural vernacular houses which were built in the area through much of the nineteenth century, the Wilmot Brumwell House with its irregular form, sweeping verandah and prominent shingled gables, has a significantly more urban appearance. It is clear that the house was designed either by an architect or sourced from a pattern book that were becoming more widely available at the time.

The house was originally set on a random coursed cut fieldstone foundation that has been replicated in veneer form at its new location at 8 Wismer Place. The exterior walls are constructed out of a dark red brick veneer with rusticated limestone window sills. The principal (east) elevation is dominated by an oversized third storey closed gable with a pent roof, finished with decorative shingles and a trio of three-over-one windows. The oversized roof provides ample shelter to the structure below with 2 ½ foot deep eaves and wooden tongue and groove soffits.

The east elevation is also composed of a two storey canted bay window that is located on the left half of the façade. A generous curved verandah wraps around the corner of the house supported on short Tuscan columns placed upon square brick piers with limestone caps. The verandah is detailed with rectangular pickets and a restrained dentil moulding below the eaves.

The north elevation is composed of a projecting wing topped with a smaller closed gable, detailed like the front gable, but with a pair of three-over-one windows. Below this gable, on the first floor, is a projecting wooden box bay with three-over-one windows.

Most of the major windows are one-over-one-windows with effort is taken to line up the windows vertically from floor to floor. However, there are a few small odd shaped windows that are located for interior convenience and disrupt the symmetry of the exterior. The asymmetrical placement of windows was a character defining element of many of the homes built in the early twentieth century.

Historical Value

The property has direct association with significant family which helped develop Victoria Square. The Wilmot Brumwell House was originally located at 10391 Woodbine Avenue on Lot 23 Concession 4 near the community of Victoria Square. It is believed to have been built in 1910 for Wilmot Brumwell (1874-1942), his wife Jenny (1876-1956), and their children. The parcel of land originally occupied by the house was purchased by Wilmot's uncle, Isaac Brumwell in 1891. Isaac Brumwell was a leading figure in the community of Victoria Square where he owned a substantial mid-nineteenth century estate house and farmstead on Lot 27 Concession 4. Like his uncle before him, Wilmot Brumwell was also a prosperous farmer and the Brumwell family were leading members in the Brethren of Christ, Tunker Church on Woodbine Avenue north of 19th Avenue. After the death of Wilmot Brumwell in 1942, the house was passed on to his son Franklin J. Brumwell and his wife Margaret who occupied the house until 1975 when it was sold to a development company. After being tenanted out for several years, the house was left vacant, and eventually moved to Markham's Heritage Estates by Mr. Chris Keeley and Ms. Kim Morgan. The house, now municipally-known as 8 Wismer Place, was restored following relocation to Markham Heritage Estates.

Contextual Value

The property is important in supporting the character of Markham Heritage Estates. Despite being relocated from its original location on Woodbine Avenue, the Wilmot Brumwell House still conveys the prosperity and architectural sophistication attained by one of Victoria Corners leading citizens and farming families. Its location in Markham's Heritage Estates subdivision, alongside several other homes dating from the nineteenth century, clearly illustrates the changes that took place in domestic architecture at the beginning of the twentieth century, as well as the City of Markham's commitment to preserving its architectural heritage.

DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

Character-defining attributes that embody the cultural heritage value of The Wilmot Brumwell House include:

- Asymmetrical massing typical of Queen Anne Revival architecture;
- Prominent gables with fish scale shingles;
- Red brick masonry and fieldstone veneer on the foundation;
- Verandah supported by classical columns and masonry piers wrapping around portions of the east and north elevations;
- Wood windows and storms in varying configurations including, but not limited to, three-over-one and one-over-one;
- Paneled front door with glazed upper half;
- Red brick chimney with corbelling.

**SCHEDULE “A” TO
BY-LAW 2022-xx**

REVISED LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF LAND

The William Read House

In the City of Markham in the Regional Municipality of York, property description as follows:

YORK REGION CONDO PLAN 1078 LEVEL 1 UNIT 18

SCHEDULE “B” TO BY-LAW 2022-xx

The William Read House

9899 Markham Road

The William Read House is recommended for designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act for its design, historical, and contextual significance.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The William Read House is a two-storey brick dwelling located on the east side of Markham Road midway between Castlemore Avenue to the south, and Major Mackenzie Drive to the north. The property is found to the north of the community historically-known as Mount Joy.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

Design Value

The William Read House is a representative example of a two-store house designed in the Georgian architectural style. Built on a fieldstone foundation, the entire house is constructed of solid brick walls as evidenced by the sophisticated Flemish bond employed on the principal (west) elevation and the common bond brickwork found on the remaining walls. Even the one storey kitchen tail is executed in solid brick. Very unusual for Markham is the use of solid wood lintels shaped to resemble flattened brick arches which was a more cost effective method of spanning the window and door openings. The placement of windows and doors is rigidly symmetrical with all the elements vertically aligned. The large windows of the home features twelve-over-eight pane divisions. The front door, transom and sidelights adopt an early configuration with the transom sandwiched between the sidelights which do not have bottom panels and therefore do not extend down to the level of the floor. The house is capped with a hipped roof balanced by two original corbelled brick chimneys that emerge from the attic space at either end of the house.

Historical Value

The William Read House, located north of the community historically-known as Mount Joy, was constructed around the year 1840 and has associative value as a property reflecting the theme of American immigration and prosperity achieved in the Township of Markham. The house was built for William Read who was a farmer born in Maryland in 1801. Judging from the substantial scale and construction of the house, William Read must have achieved considerable success as a farmer. He likely brought some republican sentiment with him from the United States, as the Colonial Advocate of February 6, 1834 reported that he attended a public meeting at Hunter’s Tavern in support of the famous rebel and reformer, William Lyon Mackenzie. William Read married Sophia Henrick with the 1851 Census records indicating that they had four children and were members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The 1861 Census lists that the oldest son, James, was 33 years old and was born in Markham, revealing that the family had

resided in Markham as early as 1828. James followed in his father's footsteps farming the land and living with his parents in the house with a young family of his own. William Read lived in the house until his death in 1888 at which time it was passed on to his youngest son Henry Read.

Contextual Significance

The William Read House reflects the architectural taste and prosperity attained by the early farming community surrounding Mount Joy.

DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

Character-defining attributes that embody the cultural heritage value of The William Read House include:

- Rectilinear massing with a hipped roof and symmetrical three bay façade;
- Rear one-storey extension with gable roof;
- Wood soffits, frieze and fascia;
- Red brick masonry;
- Coursed, split fieldstone foundation;
- Divided lite wood windows, including but not limited to, units in a twelve-over-eight pattern;
- Wood lintels and projecting sills;
- Neo-classical entry with six paneled door, sidelites and transom. The sidelites and transom feature divided lites running in a horizontal and vertical pattern, respectively;
- Brick chimneys with corbelling.

**SCHEDULE “A” TO
BY-LAW 2022-xx**

REVISED LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF LAND

The Jonathan Gowland House

In the City of Markham in the Regional Municipality of York, property description as follows:

PLAN 65M3733 PT BLK 101, CITY OF MARKHAM, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF
YORK

SCHEDULE “B” TO BY-LAW 2022-xx

The Jonathan Gowland House

628 Wilfred Murison Avenue

The Jonathan Gowland House is recommended for designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act for of its design, historical, and contextual significance.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The Jonathan Gowland House is a one and a half storey brick dwelling located on the northwest corner of McCowan Road and Wilfred Murison Avenue. The property, located in a residential subdivision, is within the contemporary community known as Berczy Village.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

Design Value

The Jonathan Gowland House is a representative example of a one and a half storey brick house built in the Gothic Revival Style. It is believed that the house was built c.1877 though it may incorporate elements of an earlier pre-1850 structure. The house has a three bay facade with a full width veranda spanning the east elevation. The house has a unique ogee shaped wood two-over-two windows in the centre gable. Other windows on the house are segmental arched wood, double hung, two-over-two windows. The house has a central doorway with a wood panelled front door with sidelights and transom. Louvered wood shutters flank the windows along the original portion of the heritage building (i.e. those constructed of brick masonry). A wood finial is located in the front gable. The house has gable end chimneys and the roof is clad in wood shingles. Relocation of the dwelling along with restoration work was undertaken concurrent with the residential intensification of the area, returning the structure to a more historically-accurate condition. A wood-clad addition to the dwelling was also constructed at this time.

Historical Value

The house has associative value due to its connection to two early Markham families: the current house was built c.1877 by Jonathan Gowland and may incorporate elements of an earlier frame structure built c.1850 by John Butts.

The house is located on the east half of Lot 17, Concession 6 which was originally granted to Ulrich Emelius Westphalen. In 1807, Westphalen sold the eastern 100 acres to Peter Remus. Remus divided the 100-acre east half lot into two 50-acre parcels and subsequently sold them. In 1818, John Butts purchased the eastern quarter lot on which the existing heritage building is located. Butts retained ownership of this property until 1868 when he sold to Mathew Forster. Forster sold the 50-acre parcel back to Butts in 1870 but John Butts flipped the property later the same year to Archibald M. Forster.

John Butts served in the War of 1812, being listed as a private on the muster roll of a detachment from the First Regiment of the York Militia. On a record of votes cast during an election in Markham Township on January 1832, John Butts is listed as having voted for William Lyon Mackenzie. John Butts is listed at this location on the 1846-47, 1850-51, and 1866 Commercial Directories. He is also listed at this location on the 1851 and 1851 Census Reports. His household includes his wife, Ann nee Parker and hired hands and/or domestic help but no children. The Butts home is described on both Census Reports as a one-storey frame dwelling.

In 1843, Mathew Gowland purchased the western 50 acres of the eastern half of Lot 1, Concession 6. According to the 1855 Assessment Roll for Markham Township, Mathew Gowland was a resident of Vaughan Township. His relationship to Jonathan is unknown at this time though it appears likely that he was Jonathan's father. Mathew Gowland is included on a 1846-47 list of subscribers to the Wesleyan Methodist Congregation that opened a chapel south of the community historically-known as Hunter's Corners. Brown's 1846-47 Directory of Toronto City and the Home District also lists Mathew Golden (likely a misspelling of Gowland) at Lot 17, Concession 6 but no other records of Mathew Gowland have been located to date.

Jonathan Gowland purchased the eastern 50 acres of the east half of Lot 17, Concession 6 in 1872 from Archibald M. Forster who had just purchased the parcel from John Butts in 1870. Jonathan is first listed on Lot 17, Concession 6 on the 1868 Assessment Roll for Markham Township as a freeholder, owning 50 acres in Lot 18, and 20 acres in Lot 16 Concession 6, thus suggesting that he had inherited the property from Mathew. By 1874, the Assessment Roll lists Jonathan Gowland as the owner of 100 acres (the entire eastern half) of Lot 18, Concession 6.

The Ministry of Revenue Regional Assessment Office (York) lists the date of construction as 1880 under the category 'estimated and renovated'.

An increase in the assessed value between 1877 and 1878 from \$4200 to \$4620 for the 100-acre parcel suggest the home was constructed in 1877. The present structure may incorporate the earlier John Butts home as illustrated on the 1853-54 map of Markham Township and described as a one-storey frame home on the 1851 and 1861 Census Reports.

In 1884, Jonathan Gowland purchased a property opposite the heritage dwelling at 9785 McCowan. It is believed that the property was acquired to provide for his children following the death of Jonathan in 1891. The family homestead at 9486 McCowan Road was given to his son James, whereas 9785 McCowan Road was granted to his son John. John built a large frame house at 9785 McCowan Road, which has been restored and relocated to 12 Alexander Hunter Place in Markham Heritage Estates.

James Gowland was a farmer and an active member of the community. He was a leading member of the local Methodist church congregation and a long-time member of the Board of Directors of the Markham Fair. James Gowland passed away in 1927. His wife Gertrude (Perkins) lived until 1955. They had one daughter, Pearl.

Prior to subdivision for residential development, the Jonathan Gowland House formed the centrepiece of the Larkin Farms recreational complex.

Contextual Value

Contextually the building is significant as it makes legible the rural/agricultural settlement patterns along the concession roads. The house forms part of the rural community grouping of Quantztown.

DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

Character-defining attributes that embody the cultural heritage value of the Jonathan Gowland House include:

- Exterior materials including brick masonry and fieldstone clad foundation;
- Centrally-located gable with wood finial located along the east (primary) elevation;
- Ogee-shaped two-over-two window and wood finial in the central gable;
- Segmental arched window openings fitted with two-over-two windows;
- Louvered shutters flanking all window openings in the original portion of the structure with the exception of those located along the west elevation;
- Full length verandah with decorative brackets running along the east elevation;
- Wood paneled front door with sidelites and transom;

**SCHEDULE “A” TO
BY-LAW 2022-xx**

REVISED LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF LAND

The Josephus Reesor Tenant House

In the City of Markham in the Regional Municipality of York, property description as follows:

PLAN 65M3976 BLK 227, CITY OF MARKHAM, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK

SCHEDULE “B” TO BY-LAW 2022-xx

The Josephus Reesor Tenant House

7 Bewell Drive

The Josephus Reesor Tenant House is recommended for designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act for its design, historical and contextual value.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The Josephus Reesor Tenant House is a one and a half storey wood frame dwelling located at the southeast intersection of Bewell Drive and Sanders Drive. The property, located in a residential subdivision, is within the community historically-known as Box Grove.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

Design Value

The Josephus Reesor Tenant House is a good representative example of a one and a half storey frame Georgian cottage constructed in the mid-1870s. It was most likely built for the tenant workers who labored on the farm belonging to Josephus Reesor. The dwelling is rectangular in plan and is three bays across by one bay deep. There is a small tail addition projecting to the rear of the house.

The dwelling is clad in wood vertical board-and-batten and has a fieldstone foundation. It has a high pitch roof with plain projecting eaves and verges. There are two brick chimneys, one on the main volume of the house, and the other on the tail addition. The window openings are rectangular with two-over-two pane divisions, and the front entrance is centrally located along the west elevation. Plain wood trim surrounds the windows and doors. Restoration work on the house was undertaken concurrent with the residential intensification of the area, returning the structure to a more historically-accurate condition.

Historical Value

The property has direct association with one of the founding families of Markham, the Reesor's. The Josephus Reesor Tenant House was formally municipally-known as 7447 Ninth Line. Constructed in 1875, it was built on land that had originally been granted to Colin Drummond on November 8, 1804. Colin Drummond sold the 200 acre parcel to Peter Reesor in 1805. It appears that his father, Christian Reesor, was the actual owner of several properties throughout the eastern part of Markham Township although all the deeds in the first few years were drawn in Peter's name.

Peter Reesor, the eldest son of Christian, came to Upper Canada from Pennsylvania in 1802 as the envoy of his father. He made his way through the town of York and on to the Little Rouge area in Markham Township. Finding this area suitable for his needs and those of his family, he returned to York and made the necessary arrangements for securing these tracts of lands. He would later divide these properties among his family members. While in York he traded his

horse and saddle to Frederick Baron de Hoen for 400 acres of land in Whitchurch, which was later divided and awarded to his daughters.

Christen Reesor and his wife Fanny Reiff arrived in Upper Canada in 1804 along with their four sons, two daughters, and their respective families. The Reesor children are as follows: Elizabeth (1774-1835), Peter (1775-1854), Barbara (1777-1852), John (1784-1874), and Abraham (1790-1831). The Reesor family acquired 2,500 acres of land in Markham Township. Christian settled on Lot 14, Concession 10 near Locust Hill where he resided for only two years before he was accidentally killed by a falling tree. Peter settled on Lots 3 and 4, Concession 9 where the Little Rouge River takes a turn to the west and flows south (east part alongside the 10th Concession). As such, it was an excellent location for a mill, of which the family built two, a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill. He built his large stone house on the eastern part of Lot 4. The property on Lot 3 was most likely farmed in conjunction with the adjoining lots they owned.

Peter and his wife, Esther Eby, had ten children: Veronica (Fanny) (1800-1833), Elizabeth (1802-1852), Christian (1804-1826), John Elby (1806-1864), Esther (1808-1878), Peter (1810-1887), Anna (1812-1902), Abraham (1815-1855), Samuel (1817-1901), and Josephus (1820-1916).

In 1849, Peter Reesor Senior gave his son Samuel a gift of the eastern part of Lot 3, Concession 9. Prior to his death, Peter divided Lot 3 to give to his two sons. The western part was sold in 1853 to Josephus Reesor for 750 pounds, and in 1852 the middle section was sold to Peter Reesor Junior for 1575 pounds (it appears that Peter Jr. never actually lived on this parcel, and continued to live at the family home on Lot 4). Research indicates that it was about 1853 that Josephus Reesor built the large two storey stone house. It is not until the 1875 Assessment Roll that there seems to be two distinct buildings, one where Josephus lived and the other where Watson Collinson resided as a tenant. It is quite likely that the one and a half storey frame dwelling was located on the south side of the laneway across from the main farm residence. Josephus was married first to Susannah Baker and then to Elizabeth Pike Hoover (1824-1910). They had no children on their own, which would explain the need to have farm help residing on the property. When Josephus retired from farming, he moved into the Village of Box Grove. In January 1901, Josephus and his wife Elizabeth sold the 145 acres of Lot 3, Concession 9 to Barnet Coakwell for \$8500.

Contextual Value

The Josephus Reesor Tenant House is of contextual value for its association with the agricultural community that historically surrounded the village of Box Grove, and its visual and historical link to the Josephus Reesor stone house to the north of this property.

DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

Character-defining attributes that embody the cultural heritage value of The Josephus Reesor Tenant House include:

- Rectilinear massing;
- Vertical board and batten siding;
- High pitch gable roof with plain projecting eaves and verges;

- Full-length wood verandah spanning the north (primary) elevation complete with decorative brackets;
- Side verandah;
- Fenestration pattern including two-over-two window units;
- Red brick chimneys.