












**Town of Innisfil
Municipal Heritage Register**



DESIGNATED PROPERTIES under Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act. Properties are designated through Municipal By-law.






	Knock Schoolhouse	7756 10 Sideroad	Designation By-law No. 059-03 (July 9, 2003)	<p>Built in 1902 by William Taylor of Allandale on the site of a log & framed school built in 1871 by Stephen Maneer. The Knock Schoolhouse is the only school site in Innisfil that is essentially unchanged from its original use. The School was purchased by the Town in the 1960's from the School Board and became known as Knock Community Centre. This well-known landmark remains a popular community focal point for residents and also serves as the home of the Innisfil Historical Society.</p>
	Chimney Copse	1629 3rd Line	Designation By-law No. 090-09 (September 2, 2009)	<p>'Chimney Copse' (so named by Col. Clement Dick), is a stately three-bay Georgian Style solid brick house with end chimneys, built in approx. 1864 by Frank Rogerson J.P. (born 1824) as a replacement for the board and batten farm house. He was one of the ten children of James Rogerson and Mary Bell who came from Dumfriesshire, Scotland and settled in Innisfil in 1833. Frank, appointed as a Justice of the Peace, lived in Innisfil until his death in 1912.</p>
	Sawyer House	1350 6th Line	Designation By-law No. 037-11 (April 20, 2011)	<p>The Sawyer House is a beautiful Georgian Style farmhouse built in 1867 by the Sawyer family and owned by four generations of Sawyers, with Lloyd Sawyer and wife Isabel (Shipley) the last of the family to occupy the property. For many years following, the property was farmed by the McQuarrie family who had a fine herd of Guernsey dairy cows whose milk was shipped to Silverwoods Dairy in Toronto. This property exhibits many classic Georgian elements including an oblong-shaped main building, low-pitched roof, with fables (or peaked) ends each with a large chimney.</p>
	Cross House	1770 20 Sideroad	Designation By-law No. 087-11 (October 5, 2011)	<p>This 1850s stone farmhouse is one of the last remaining early buildings in Innisfil, and has survived as a landmark in the community since its construction. William Cross and his wife Mary Allan originally homesteaded on this property and it had been continuously owned by his descendants until 1947. The Cross' were among the eight original families who moved to Innisfil from Dalhousie Township, just as settlement was beginning to gain momentum in the early 1830's. When Innisfil was first organized as a Township in 1850, William Cross became the first Reeve.</p>





	Sloan-Dougherty-Shortt Property	3851 4th Line	Designation By-law No. 003-20 (January 15, 2020)	<p>The Sloan-Dougherty/Shortt Farm is a fine example of a Georgian Vernacular Style farmhouse in rural Innisfil. Beginning as a frame structure in c. 1850, the farmhouse was later updated with a brick veneer in a modest Victorian style. The original structure remains architecturally solid and provides a good example of the architecture of Innisfil settlers. For a time, early settlers of the area met for worship in the house prior to the construction of the Bethesda Methodist Church in 1868 (since demolished).</p>
	Halfway House	6273 Yonge Street, Churchill	Designation By-law No. 044-20 (May 27, 2020)	<p>The Halfway House, originally known as 'Church Hill House', is one of a dwindling number of similar inns that were once a common sight along Yonge Street and the Penetanguishene Road between Toronto and Penetanguishene catering to the needs of travellers in the age of the horse and buggy. It became known as the 'Halfway House' due to the property being the half-way point for travellers on their journey between Holland Landing and Barrie. The property is a classic example of a story-and-a-half, wood frame structure typical of the construction techniques in the mid 1860's. The ground floor was built with ample room for drinking and dining with dormitories above to house the sleeping quarters for weary travellers.</p>
	Lucas Store	6272 Yonge Street, Churchill	Designation By-law No. 047-20 (September 23, 2020)	<p>The Lucas Store has been a landmark in the village of Churchill located on the northwest corner of Yonge Street and the 4th Line since it was erected in 1869. For generations of residents, the Lucas Store was an important community focal point and the unique design of the building and brick ornamentation continues to dominate the intersection.</p>
	Cameron Farmhouse	1878 Innisfil Beach Road	Designation By-law No. 005-22 (January 12, 2022)	<p>An example of a charming story and a half early-style Victorian Gothic farmhouse of rough fieldstone probably built around 1870. The house is of simple design, constructed in the "L" shape however it is unusual in that the smaller single storey side wing projects forward beyond the larger main house.</p>
	Waterloo Inn	6276 Yonge Street	Designation By-law No. 057-22 (May 25, 2022)	<p>The Waterloo Inn has been an important part of the fabric of the village of Churchill since its construction and has been a prominent fixture of the streetscape of the village. In its first years, it was a popular local tavern along the busy Penetanguishene Road (now Yonge Street). From 1879 - 1888 the property served as the first Presbyterian meeting house prior to the construction of the Presbyterian Church (now Churchill United) in 1888 that still stands today. For 50 years the property was the home of the Canning family where Mrs. Canning had dressmaking parlours until this unique skill almost became lost. It is noted in local history that every bride in the area had her trousseau made here. The building was</p>






				also referred to as the Canning Apartments in many documents from the mid 1900's and remains apartments to this day.
	St. Andrews by the Lake Anglican Church / The Church Camp	3857 30 Sideroad	Designation By-law No. 014-25 (February 12, 2025)	The church and related camp were established through the generosity of the Playter family of Toronto, wealthy cottagers and landowners at Big Bay Point. The original donation was land to build a vacation site for Anglican Clergy and their families. The starting date is unclear, perhaps 1927. By 1931, a fieldstone and wood church building (25'x45') was in use, with seating for 100. St. Andrew's continues its calling by providing space for vacationing clergy and by offering religious services through the summer.
	6th Line Cemetery	Yonge Street at 6th Line	Designation By-law No. 049-25 (June 11, 2025)	The 6th Line cemetery began as a family plot, Aug. 1836 on the corner of the Machonchy family farm. Then used by neighbours when Innisfil's first Presbyterian church was built in 1844 on this land & later severed from the farm. The church continued until after 1900. This maybe the oldest recognized cemetery in Innisfil. This cemetery was used by the Presbyterian congregations at 6th Line, Lefroy, Knock and Stroud and gradually expanded to serve the Protestant families over a large geographic area.





PROPERTIES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST – 'LISTED PROPERTIES' (Not Designated). Properties are listed through Council Resolution under Section 27(1.2) of the Ontario Heritage Act




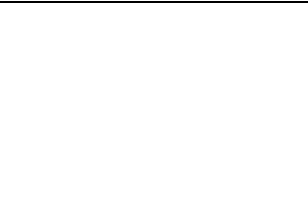

	Nantyr Schoolhouse	1497 7th Line	Council Resolution CR-327.08 (September 17, 2008)	Nantyr School, first built as a log structure built about 1843 on the north-west corner of the 7th Concession and the 20th Sideroad on land owned at the time by William Cross. The log school was used until 1875 when a stone schoolhouse was erected on the south-east corner on the farm of James Ralston. The log building served as a teacher's residence until destroyed by fire a few years later. At first the school was known as Wesley, but later the name was changed to Nantyr. The first regular teach was Hugh Angus.
	Cherry Creek School	5850 Yonge Street	Council Resolution CR-327.08 (September 17, 2008)	Cherry Creek School is one of the oldest schools in the Town of Innisfil. The first being log structure in 1847, second framed in 1856 & the present brick structure built in 1876. School attendance at one time was 100 pupils. Is now used as a residence.






	Bethesda Cemetery (Methodist / United)	0 - 5 Sideroad	Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)	<p>The Bethesda Methodist congregation was formed around 1850 and met first in houses, then in the local school. It was part of the Bradford circuit. In 1868, William Black donated land from his farm for a church and cemetery. A frame structure was replaced by a brick building in 1895. Services in Bethesda church ceased around 1970, and the building was soon demolished. The cemetery is now maintained by the Town of Innisfil.</p>
	Clement Cemetery	0 – 2nd Line	Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)	<p>In 1837, Lewis Clement donated land on the 2nd Line for the creation of a burial ground. The first burial may have been in 1839, as many of the early families used this cemetery. With little or no organized committee of management, or mapping of the plots, it is possible that there are several graves that were never marked with stones. The property was not well maintained up until about 1979. The cemetery is now inactive, but maintained by a committee</p>
	Bell Ewart Protestant Cemetery	0 Goldie Street	Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)	<p>Est. 1850's with the assistance, it is said from the owners of the saw mills in the village. The first known burial was that of Joseph Johnson in 1859. The most recent known burial was in 1937. The cemetery is inactive.</p>
	Assumption of Our Lady Cemetery (Catholic)	951 Ewart Street	Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)	<p>Inactive cemetery</p>
	Gilford United Church	1477 Gilford Road, Gilford	Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)	<p>Gilford Wesleyan Methodist Congregation was established in 1860 and the sanctuary was built. The building was extended 8' on the north end and clad with brick about 10 years later. Gilford & Cherry Creek were part of the "Innisfil Circuit" which had two ordained ministers and congregations.</p>






	<p>Churchill United Church (formerly Presbyterian)</p>	<p>6303 Yonge Street, Churchill</p>	<p>Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)</p>	<p>The present, impressive T-shaped, red brick sanctuary on the top of the hill with the high spire was built in 1888. The exterior and sanctuary remain almost unchanged since construction, with the basement upgraded to suit modern needs. In early years, Churchill shared a pastorate with Knock (Stroud), while Lefroy, 6th Line and Craigvale were another pastorate.</p>
	<p>St. Peters Anglican Church</p>	<p>6254 Yonge Street, Churchill</p>	<p>Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)</p>	<p>The original congregation was formed in 1848 consisting of a frame and plaster sanctuary was consecrated in 1858. This was replaced by the present brick structure, consecrated in 1886.</p>
	<p>Stroud Presbyterian Church</p>	<p>2180 Victoria Street, Stroud</p>	<p>Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)</p>	<p>The present church was built in 1909 to replace the earlier Craigvale church, just east of the railway on the south side of the 10th Line, dating from 1865, which became too small. The architect, Mr. Thomson supposedly designed it after a church on 5th Ave., in New York City.</p> <p>Officially opened March 13, 1910. The cement building is of octagonal shape – diameter 50'. Entrance to the sanctuary is between 2 towers, one 45' and the other 35'. The main level seats 200 persons with a balcony that can hold 200 more. The wood trim of ash rises to the high domed ceiling. Acoustics are among the best in Simcoe County.</p>
	<p>St. James United Church (formerly Methodist)</p>	<p>2230 Victoria Street, Stroud</p>	<p>Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2020)</p>	<p>St. James (Methodist) Church original section constructed in 1906. Two previous church buildings (1852 & 1864) were built on the cemetery site across the road that burned down in 1905. Electricity was installed in 1933, dug well and plumbing installed in 1959 and flushed toilets in 1961. The addition was added in 1987 and land for parking to the west was added in 2 stages. The original 1906 red brick building remains intact with its high basement and square spire and bright sanctuary.</p>





	St. James Cemetery		Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)	<p>The origins of the St. James Cemetery are unclear. Probably it was a family burying ground for the landowners, and then their neighbours. Marked graves go back to 1842. The St. James Cemetery became the burying ground for Methodists from a large area of northern Innisfil, and continues to serve a large population. A cairn honouring the pioneers of church and community was built in 1931. Further land was purchased in 1881 and 1944. Presently there are about 2500 grave sites plus a 1994 columbarium wall.</p>
	Zion Cemetery	Yonge Street and 14th Line	Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)	<p>This property was severed in 1868 for the site of a primitive Methodist church & cemetery. The church was later used by the Salvation Army, then vacant until it burned in 1927.</p>
	St. Mary and Mina Coptic Orthodox Church (former Cookstown United Church)	37 Queen Street, Cookstown	Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)	<p>The first Methodist Church on the site was built in 1878, and was a very impressive building with seating for 700-800 people. Unfortunately, it burnt down in 1914. The present church was built along the same design and opened in 1915. The church is now home to St. Mary and St. Mina Coptic Orthodox congregation.</p>
	St. John's Anglican Church	29 Church Street Cookstown	Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)	<p>The first part of this building was erected in 1852, under the direction of Revered F.I. Olser of Bond Head (the father of the Olser family famous both in medicine and law). It was built of wood. Renovations in 1864 added a 45' x 18' transept and a 20' x 8' chancel with a 12' x 8' vestry on the North West corner. Further renovations between 1903 and 1908 provided new seating for 310 persons, a new 45' tower, leaded windows that are rounded at the top, and brick cladding on the exterior.</p>
	Lefroy United Church	931 Church Street, Lefroy	Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)	<p>This building was originally built in Bell Ewart when Bell Ewart was a thriving lumber area, in the late 1850's. This Methodist church had an unusual feature in that the choir sat on a 3' platform behind the congregation. In 1902, the congregation moved the building 2 miles to Lefroy to its present site. The exterior is almost unchanged since 1902.</p>





	The Grange Hall	925 Church Street, Lefroy	Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)	<p>The Grange Hall was erected by the “Patrons of Industry”, aka “The Grange”. This was a farm organization which spread rapidly across North America in the 1870’s and 80’s. When the Grange closed around 1910, the hall became the Lefroy Community Hall, supported financially by the ratepayers of S.S. #4, and used for community meetings and events. This building was twice used as a school. When the Lefroy Continuation School was opened in 1923, it used the hall until the old Presbyterian Church was remodeled into a two-room school around 1925-1926. As the one-room Lefroy Public School became over crowded in 1954, the hall was called into service as a second location until 1958 when the school was closed and the public school took over.</p>
	Hebrew Centre of Belle Ewart (Synagogue)	909 Ewart Street, Lefroy	Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)	
	Cookstown Cenotaph & Trees	20 Church Street, Cookstown	Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)	<p>A captured German Trench Mortar stands guard in front of the cenotaph at Cookstown which was built to honour the casualties of the Great War. Cookstown had a long tradition of supporting the King and Country by sending soldiers to battle. The cenotaph was built at the front of a small park (1 acre) taken off the fairgrounds and fronting on Church St. The remaining area was planted with maple trees which survive.</p>
	Olde Town Hall - South Simcoe Theatre (formerly Lodge of Good Templars)	1 Hamilton Street, Cookstown	Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)	<p>Built in 1867, hall was erected by a fraternal organization (The Good Templars) who were devoted to both sociability and fighting the evils of intemperance. The Lodge continued for about 40 years. Since inception, the lodge directed that the hall also be used for community purposes, and any rent should be used to support the library. This building was used by: the Presbyterian congregation until their sanctuary was built in 1872; the Grange Lodge (Patrons of Industry) in the 1870’s; as a site for a reunion of Fenian Raid veterans in 1886; by the Women’s Institute from 1901. In 1905 the title was transferred to the Police Village and the name changed to “Town Hall”. Since then it has been owned by the municipality.</p>





	Union / Royal Bank Building	11 Queen Street, Cookstown	Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)	<p>This is a fine example of a rural Canadian bank of earlier days. The brick building was built in 1906 by the Union Bank, with the bank on the main floor and an apartment above for the local bank manager and his family. The Union Bank was taken over by the Royal Bank in 1935, and the apartment was used until 1977. The property is now used as a Realty office.</p>
	Minerva Lodge (Masonic Lodge)	2156 Victoria Street, Stroud	Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)	<p>The Stroud Masonic Lodge built the present hall in 1923 to replace an earlier frame building on Yonge Street. The lodge dates to 1873. Recently all the windows have been bricked in to seal the draughts out. (Windows were always covered with blinds to protect the privacy of the Lodge).</p>
	Alcona Beach Club	2044 25 Sideroad	Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)	<p>Built in 1965</p>
	Big Cedar Hall	1498 Maple Road	Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)	<p>Built 1925, this property is one of the very few remaining dance halls of this nature in the Province. The Big Cedar Clubhouse and park had its roots in a Sunday School for cottagers organized by six families in 1912. In 1922, the wooden "hall" was completed. This provided space for not only the Sunday Services but also from visiting clergy. The Clubhouse also became a place for members and the community for dances on Friday's and Big Band style dances on Saturday, for concerts, card parties, garden parties, etc.</p>
	Cookstown Town Hall / Library (former Veterans Hall)	19 Queen Street, Cookstown	Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)	<p>Originally built as a "Veteran's Hall" with the expenses met by public subscription in 1946. A year later, it was affiliated with the Royal Canadian Legion. Between the meeting room downstairs and the hall upstairs, various organizations used the building for meetings, dinners, and fundraising events. The library was originally located downstairs, but was moved upstairs to avoid the dampness. It was taken over by the Village Council in 1980 after being used as a municipal office since 1962. After amalgamation in 1993, it was used by Innisfil as a library and police office.</p>


	Royal Canadian Legion Ont. Branch 547 (Lefroy-Belle Ewart)	1017 Robinson Street, Belle Ewart	Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)	<p>Former Belle Ewart Public School – S.S. #5. Original school built in 1926. The school was expanded to three rooms in 1952 with a further two classrooms being set-up in the nearby Community Hall in order to accommodate a sudden influx of students. The school was closed in 1975 with the opening of Killarney Beach Public School.</p>
	Belle Ewart Cenotaph	1017 Robinson Street, Belle Ewart	Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010)	<p>Legion Branch 547 built their cenotaph in the mid 60's. The plaque reads "In honour of those who served and are serving" and adds "At the going down of the sun and in the morning, we will remember them". This was mounted on a 10' marble obelisk in 2005, with 2 flag poles and lighting, all enclosed by a wrought iron fence. The cenotaph was relocated to the rear of the property in 2017.</p>
	Camp Arrowhead Castle Hall	684 6th Line	Council Resolution CR-019.10 (January 20, 2010) Camp Store building removed in 2024 Castle Hall remains	<p>Castle Hall was constructed by Lorne Jack, a professional dancer, who established Tent City in 1914.</p>
	Guest House	3523 25 Sideroad	Council Resolution CR-096-07.12 (May 16, 2012)	<p>The house is built in the pattern of the colonial gothic: centre hall with stairs and rooms on either side; one and a half stories; low pitched roof; a section added to the back for use as a kitchen with bedrooms above. An innovative feature is that the house was built at the edge of a sharp hill, allowing the basement of both the house and kitchen to have big windows and a walkout, permitting a third living area. The house has been well maintained, with some of the original 6 over 6 window sash surviving.</p>
	Cooke House Ravenscraig	34 King Street South, Cookstown	Council Resolution CR-196-01.15 (October 7, 2015)	<p>Cooke House, also known as 'Ravenscraig' has been a prominent fixture in the village of Cookstown since its construction in 1868. The property sits on the original 160-acre farmstead owned by Thomas Cooke and his wife Mary Ann (nee Kidd), who played an important role in the early development of the village, including the source of its name – 'Cooke's Town.' The existing dwelling was built by their son Christopher, who became a local Justice of the Peace and achieved the rank of Major while serving in the Simcoe Foresters during the Fenian Raids and Northwest Rebellion. Major Cooke also served a term as Warden of Simcoe County in 1880.</p>




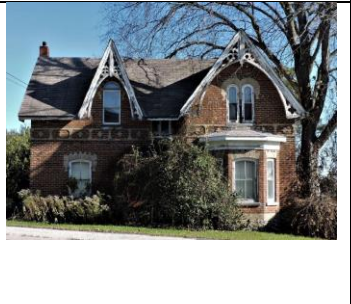
	Nightingale House	1924 10th Line East, Stroud	Council Resolution 2018.05.09-CR-01 (May 9, 2018)	<p>Mr. & Mrs. William Nightingale's home, later maintained by Miss Florence Nightingale was built in 1872 as the manse (home) for the Presbyterian minister.</p>
	Todd Farm	1596 2nd Line	Council Resolution 2019.09.25-CR-01 (September 25, 2019)	<p>The house is a large sprawling 1 ½ to 2 story red brick Victorian Gothic farmhouse. Several gables, a single storey bay window, verandahs in two L's striking buff brick patterning in the band and lintels c 1880. Dichromatic brickwork with red brick and yellow brick used on the banding detail dividing the two stories, the quoin detail, on the eyebrow lintels and on the blind arch brick details on top of gables. Bargeboard broken in various places, used not the gables with finials, central king post and adorned with circular flower pattern. The windows are done in segmental arches, double segmental arch windows above bay with wood cresting and cornice.</p>
	Todd Farm	1730 2nd Line	Council Resolution 2019.10.23-CR-01 (October 23, 2019)	<p>This house is an L-shaped early Victorian Gothic-style structure which features a covered verandah in the front space created by the L, six over six paned sash windows, a shallow dormer in the front of the roof, and white clapboard over-all. The Todd's were one of the original Dalhousie settlers arriving in Innisfil in 1831 and 1832. Many generations of the family have lived and farmed on this land for over 160 years.</p>
	Allen House	3869 7th Line	Council Resolution 2020.01.15-CR-01 (January 15, 2020)	<p>A well maintained two-story dwelling constructed in the Queen Anne Revival-style of architecture which was prevalent in Ontario from 1880 to 1915. The house sits on approximately 78 acres of land (includes a horse barn and drive shed) was owned for many years by William Allen and his family. Mr. Allen was bestowed the title of "Doctor" by members of the local community as he possessed the "art of healing" to both human and animals alike. It has been noted in the 1967 edition of the <i>Innisfil Historical Review</i> that his skills had saved many a mother and offspring during childbirth.</p>
	Ritchie Farmhouse	2457 14th Line	Council Resolution 2020.11.25-CR-01 (November 25, 2020)	<p>The Ritchie farmhouse is a unique 1 ½ storey red brick farmhouse with buff detailing and curving bargeboard prominent in the Victorian Gothic style of architecture. The Ritchie family has been part of West Gwillimbury, Bradford West Gwillimbury since 1845. The farmhouse, located on lands incorporated into the Town of Innisfil through provincial amalgamation in 1991, represents an unusual form of architecture for this area that has been reasonably well preserved.</p>



	Sawyer Farmhouse	2015 Gilford Road	Council Resolution 2020.12.09-CR-02 (December 9, 2020)	<p>The Sawyer farmhouse is a brick storey and ½, with a three- bay front boasting a Regency doorway and a central gable on north (street) façade. The “L” shaped brick house has a porch covering 2 sides of the house. The extension on the west side has a wrap-around veranda. To review the history of the Sawyer family is to review the history of many of the pioneers of south Simcoe County and beyond. They purchased land, cleared it, began farming and raised families. The descendants of Robert and Monica Sawyer are members of many of the early families that shaped Innisfil.</p>
	Grose Farmhouse	1575 4th Line	Council Resolution 2020.12.09-CR-02 (December 9, 2020)	<p>The Grose farmhouse is a rough stone, 1 ½ storey house. The south façade shows a sharp peaked gable housing a narrow doorway with a round topped transom giving access to a small railed balcony which projects over the main door with its transom, but no sidelights. To the right is a wide gabled projection, with two 2-over-2 sash upper windows. The two 2-over2 sash windows on the lower level with their cut stone lintels are intriguingly off-set from the upper windows. There is a covered veranda on the north side of the building. A rare and beautiful structure.</p>
	Brown's Hotel	5417 Yonge Street	Council Resolution 2020.12.09-CR-02 (December 9, 2020)	<p>The original structure as it stands today was erected mid 1800's and was established as Brown's Hotel. The 3 bay 2 storey structure is clad in board and batten siding, with a veranda along the front (facing Yonge Street) and the south side (facing Gilford Road). The main floor consists of a main commercial area with living quarters/apartments on the second floor.</p> <p>The intersections of Fennels Corners have been a commercial hub for travelers, cottagers and local residents for over 165 years. This building has retained much of its early façade and continues to be a familiar site those travelling along busy Yonge Street.</p>
	Roselawn	6323 County Road 27	Council Resolution 2021.06.02-CR-01 (June 2, 2021)	<p>A 2-storey redbrick house with buff quoins and banding. The front of the house boasts a bay window on the north side and a set-back portico with open railing on the south side. The portico stretches along the front and south side of the house. The gables are decorated with barge board. The most windows are 2 over 2 with shutters. Since 1872 Alfred and Elizabeth Torrence and their descendants owned the property formerly known as Roselawn but more recently Paradise Acres. The brick house, built from the clay found on the property was used to craft this stately 10 room house. The house remained in the Torrence/Black family for 147 years before being sold in 2019/20.</p>

	Wallace / Posius Farmhouse	1346 Belle Aire Beach Road	Council Resolution 2021.06.02-CR-01 (June 2, 2021)	<p>A 3 bay, 1 ½ storey fieldstone house built in the Georgian style of architecture. This stone house is one of the original homes of the Dalhousie Settlers who emigrated to Canada in 1832. The Wallace family built the house in the 1850's and are one of the more prominent pioneer families that shaped Innisfil. Members of the Wallace family lived on this farm for over 100 years.</p>
	Kilpatrick Store	1341 Killarney Beach Road	Council Resolution 2021.06.02-CR-01 (June 2, 2021)	<p>A 2½ storey brick store, rubble foundation, dentils over door, original leaded glass over front store and upper floor windows facing street, wooden shakes in attic gable with 2 windows. The Kilpatrick Store has been a prominent structure in the Lefroy commercial core since the late 1800's. Alfred Kilpatrick was a prominent citizen of the village who gave generously to the community first with the construction of the grain elevator and followed by the donation of the parkland to commemorate the soldiers of World War 1 – and later the location of the South Innisfil Arena which exists to this day.</p>
	Lefroy Inn	1370 Killarney Beach Road	Council Resolution 2021.06.02-CR-01 (June 2, 2021)	<p>The structure is representative of the early construction techniques of the 1850-1860 period. The Inn was built during the years the village of Lefroy was a bustling industrial centre in the Township of Innisfil. The land was owned by the Squire Grose, one of the pioneers immigrated from England in the mid 1800's. Squire Grose served on town council and as the Justice of the Peace. The influence he and his family had on the development of the area is significant. Many of the descendants of the family married into the early families in the southeastern area of Innisfil.</p>
	Jebb-Zander Farmhouse	4930 County Road 27	Council Resolution 2021.06.23-CR-01 (June 23, 2021)	<p>The Jebb-Zander Farmhouse is one of the best examples of the Victorian period in Simcoe County and is also in a fine original state of preservation. The Victorian architectural detail on this c-1875, full 2 storey, brick veneer- farm house is quite remarkable for the period and location.</p>

	Sterling Bank	1364 Killarney Beach Road	Council Resolution 2021.06.23-CR-01 (June 23, 2021)	<p>This is a 2 – storey red brick property built in the Edwardian Classical architectural style. It has a brick band delineating the ground floor and second floor. There is a triangular shaped classic pediment over the front entrance. The Sterling Bank, followed by the Standard Bank and eventually the CIBC, were one of the early branches of banking in rural Ontario. The building has a strong historical association with Lefroy and the structure has been a significant contributor to the core of the village for over 100 years and be home to a bustling commercial enterprise. The building is a strong example of the work of Ross Sheldon of Lefroy who built this and other rural Ontario bank buildings with the original façade having been preserved to reflect the original architectural design.</p>
	Northern Hotel	1369 Killarney Beach Road	Council Resolution 2021.06.23-CR-01 (June 23, 2021)	<p>The structure is representative of the early construction techniques of the 1850-1860 period and is built in the Ontario Vernacular architectural style. The Inn was built during the years the village of Lefroy was a bustling industrial centre in the Township of Innisfil. The land was owned by John Goodfellow and the management of the Inn was delegated to a long list of innkeepers. The property itself, is central to the village, on the west side of the railroad, and on the south side of Killarney Beach Road, a landmark to those entering the core of the village and has retained much of the original façade.</p>
	Gilmore Store	1382 Killarney Beach Road	Council Resolution 2021.06.23-CR-01 (June 23, 2021)	<p>The Gilmore Store, as it has been known since the 1940's, has a strong association with the village of Lefroy since it was built in the mid-to late 1850's, and continues to be home to a bustling commercial enterprise. While perhaps not architecturally unique, the structure is a fine example of early Ontario vernacular construction and is historically significant to the village having been home to early postmasters for Lefroy, including David Davidson, who was also a former Justice of Peace.</p>
	Martin Farmhouse	7505 10 Sideroad	Council Resolution 2021.09.08-CR-01 (September 8, 2021)	<p>The farmhouse presents a striking and detailed example of late 1800's craftsmanship with the subdued buff brick detailing, wide and narrow gables, and bay window all framed by trees on three sides. The house has held the test of time and weather for over 130 years. William H. Martin held influential positions in Innisfil politics including Reeve and Deputy Reeve at a time when critical decisions were made affecting the future of the township. One such decision was to purchase the land for Innisfil Township Park which later became Innisfil Beach Park. The Park is one of Innisfil's prized assets today. William H. was also an avid and well-respected community member in the Knock and Innisfil community and a respected member of many of the social clubs and organizations of the time.</p>

	Montclair Farm	6225 Yonge Street	Council Resolution 2021.09.08-CR-01 (September 8, 2021)	<p>The building is historically, visually, and physically linked to the village of Churchill and the surrounding agricultural landscape on the eastern side of Yonge Street.</p> <p>The scale, form and massing of the 2-storey plan has retained most of the original footprint and style despite extensive renovations. While the exterior was covered in stucco in 1938, it has continued to be a point of reference for 81 years. The Boyes, who between the two families farmed the land for over 100 years were strong supporters of the Presbyterian Church, donated property as well as holding positions on the managing board of the church. The property has been farmed by Scottish emigrants for over 180 years the most recent, the Sinclairs were descendants of the Dalhousie settlers. The property was the site of the first curling rink for the village of Churchill. Curlers went on to compete and win numerous awards over the years.</p>
	Kempenfelt Conference Centre	3722 Fairway Drive	Council Resolution 2021.09.08-CR-01 (September 8, 2021)	<p>The Kempenfelt Bay Conference Centre is a complex of buildings within a wooded landscape on the south bank of Kempenfelt Bay in Innisfil. The earliest extant buildings date to 1930, and the property has since evolved over the course of its use as a private residence, provincial staff training location, satellite campus for Georgian College, and corporate conference facility.</p> <p>The Mardon Lodge portion of the property holds physical value as a unique example of early/mid-1900's waterfront lodge, especially notable for its floorplan that allowed every room a view of the Bay. The building was recognized for the merits of its architectural design soon after construction, being featured in <i>Canadian Homes and Gardens</i> in 1933 and 1934 and receiving the first-place award for summer houses at the 1933 Architectural Exhibition in Toronto. Mardon Lodge displays a high degree of craftsmanship through its interior detailing in the living room, particularly in its use of timber supporting the vaulted ceiling, the carved wooden staircase, the knotty pine walls and the fieldstone fireplace.</p> <p>Bayview Place also holds architectural merit as a 1970s addition to the property that facilitated its ongoing use as a training and conference complex. The building represents the combination of rustic materials, particularly the wood on the exterior and interior with a more modernist and institutional design vocabulary.</p>

	Henryville Manor	7001 County Rd. 27	Council Resolution 2021.11.240CR-02 (November 24, 2021)	<p>Henryville Manor is a stunning example of early architecture combining several architectural styles including Neo-Gothic, Second Empire and Italianate to create a unique and stately structure. The property was originally built for the great-grandson of one of the first pioneers to settle in the Thornton/Innisfil Township area. The structure offers an excellent example of early architecture and construction techniques and has been a landmark for travellers. The property is unique in design and was home of one of the early Henry and Patton families who settled in the area. While the members of the families did not participate in local politics, they were active in their communities and help shape the future of both Thornton (Essa Township) and Innisfil (Township).</p>
	Belcroft Farm	2539 14th Line	Council Resolution 2022.01.12-CR-02 (January 12, 2022)	<p>The property is a well-maintained farmhouse of the Victorian Gothic style of architecture featuring detailed bargeboard, buff brick patterning in the band and above the windows, and an unusual example of a two-tiered veranda with round-topped doorway on the upper-level. The property has a long association with two established families of West Gwillimbury and Innisfil Townships, first the Kneeshaw family, and since 1921, the Bell family whose members have been active with local agricultural and social organizations.</p>
	Quantz House	2647 Lockhart Road	Council Resolution 2022.01.12-CR-02 (January 12, 2022)	<p>The property is a well-maintained L-shaped-brick veneer farmhouse built circa 1870's and is the last remaining original farmhouse on that section of Lockhart Road. It features two front gables, detailed bargeboard, a covered front porch and segmental arch windows with yellow brick lintels. The property has a long association with the Quantz family who first arrived in Innisfil in the early 1830's and was part of the original 500 acres purchased by Fredrick and Elizabeth Quantz for their sons. The lot was purchased and settled by grandson Benjamin Franklin (Frank or BF) Quantz circa 1870's who farmed it for many years. He was also President of the first Innisfil Ploughman's Association in 1892.</p>
	Boyes-Allan Home	6261 Yonge Street	Council Resolution 2022.02.23-CR-01 (March 23, 2022)	<p>The property is a 1½ story red brick Gothic Revival home built circa 1880 by Richard Boyes who was a prominent local farmer and landowner as his retirement home. It exhibits an unusual combination of Victorian and Italianate influences rarely seen in Innisfil. The striking buff banding above the lower windows compliment the intricate bargeboard evident in the front and rear gables. The Italianate influence is evident in the side-by-side windows over the main floor bay window which are adorned with semicircular arches and intricate drip moulds. The property has an association with the Allan family who were part of the Dalhousie Settlers who arrived in Innisfil in 1832. Later descendants became active in local politics and the administration of the Township.</p>

	Sloan Home	6280 Yonge Street	Council Resolution 2022.02.23-CR-01 (March 23, 2022)	<p>The property is one of the earliest structures in Churchill, erected circa 1850 by Henry Sloan, and remains an important contributor in defining the built character and streetscape of the village. Constructed in the Georgian style of architecture, it is an excellent example of early building style and craftsmanship seldom still seen in this area including a rare 5 bay façade and solid red brick in common bond. The property has been the home of the families of Henry Sloan and Edgar Sturgeon who were driving influences in the development of both Churchill and Innisfil.</p>
	Draper Farmhouse	5633 County Road 27	Council Resolution 2022.05.25-CR-02 (May 25, 2022)	<p>This one and one half storey 5 bay frame house, is an example of a settlers first permanent house, and is one of few similar structures still standing in Innisfil today. The property has had an association with several long term owners, beginning with John and George Perry, followed by the Fishers, the Kells and finally William and Ruth Draper and family, all of whom have contributed to the cultural fabric of the village of Cookstown.</p> <p>Removed</p>