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G. F. ROSEBLADE, A.M.C.T.
TOWN CLERK
CHRISTINE PALMER
DEPUTY CLERK



MUNICIPAL OFFICES
8911 WOODBINE AVENUE
MARKHAM, ONTARIO
L3R 1A1

297-1900
887-5577

The Town of Markham

December 10th, 1980

REGISTERED MAIL

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IN THE OFFICE

DEC 23 1980

HERITAGE
ADMINISTRATION
BRANCH

Ontario Heritage Foundation
77 Bloor Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1M2

Dear Sirs:

RE: By-law 118-80, being a by-law to designate certain
properties in the Town of Markham under the provisions
of The Ontario Heritage Act

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 29 of The Ontario Heritage
Act, I forward herewith a copy of By-law 118-80, which was
registered on title on November 27th, 1980 as Instrument No.
261787 on the following properties:

80 German Mills Road, Thornhill ✓
4876 Steeles Avenue East, Milliken ✓
14th Avenue, Cedar Grove, R.R. #1, Markham ✓
20 Peter Street, Markham ✓
216 Main Street, Unionville ✓

Yours very truly,

Gary F. Roseblade, A.M.C.T.
Town Clerk

GFR:ph
Encl.

261787
Nov. 27/80

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF MARKHAM

BY-LAW NUMBER 118-80

A by-law to designate certain properties
as being of Historic and/or Architectural
value or interest.

WHEREAS Section 20 of The Ontario Heritage Act, 1974 authorizes
the Council of a municipality to enact by-laws to designate real
property, including all the buildings and structures thereon, to
be of historic and/or architectural value or interest;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Markham
has caused to be served on the owners of the lands and premises
at:

80 German Mills Road, Thornhill
4876 Steeles Avenue East, Milliken
14th Avenue, Cedar Grove, R.R.#1, Markham
20 Peter Street, Markham
216 Main Street, Unionville

and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation, Notice of Intention to
so designate the aforesaid real properties and has caused such
notice in intention to be published in a newspaper having a
general circulation in the Municipality once for each of three
consecutive weeks;

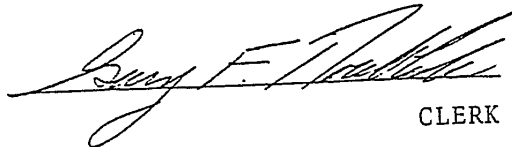
AND WHEREAS the reasons for designation are set out in Schedules
"B", "C", "D", "E" and "F" hereto attached and forming part of
this by-law;

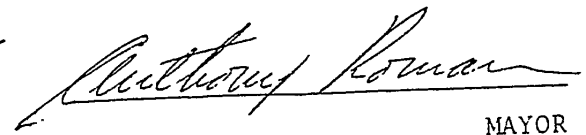
AND WHEREAS no notice of objection to the proposed designation
has been served on the Clerk of the municipality;

NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN
OF MARKHAM HEREBY ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:


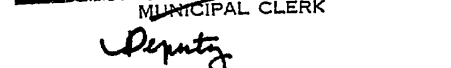
1. THAT the following real properties, more particularly described in Schedule "A" hereto attached, are hereby designated as being of historic and/or architectural value or interest:
80 German Mills Road, Thornhill
4876 Steeles Avenue East, Milliken
14th Avenue, Cedar Grove, R.R.#1, Markham
20 Peter Street, Markham
216 Main Street, Unionville.
2. AND THAT the Town Solicitor is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the properties described in Schedule "A" hereto attached in the proper land registry office.
3. AND THAT the Town Clerk is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be served upon the owners of the aforesaid properties and on the Ontario Heritage Foundation and to cause notice of this by-law to be published each of three consecutive weeks in a newspaper having a general circulation in the Town of Markham.

READ a first and second time this 13th day of May, 1980
READ a third time and passed this 13th day of May, 1980.


CLERK


MAYOR

I HEREBY CERTIFY THE FOLLOWING
TO BE A TRUE COPY.


MUNICIPAL CLERK

Deputy

SCHEDULE "A" TO BY-LAW NUMBER 118-80

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS

=====

FIRSTLY: (80 German Mills Road, Thornhill)

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Markham in the Regional Municipality of York (formerly the Township of Markham in the County of York) containing by admeasurement eight hundred and ninety-four thousandths of an acre more or less being composed of part of the westerly quarter of Lot Number 3 in the Third Concession of the said Town of Markham and which said parcel of land is more particularly described as follows:

PREMISING that all bearings herein are assumed astronomical and are referred to the bearing North 9 degrees West of the Westerly limit of said Lot 3;

COMMENCING at a point in the Northerly limit of said Lot 3 at the distance of 825.00 feet measured Easterly from the North Westerly corner of said Lot 3;

THENCE South 9 degrees East 132.46 feet;

THENCE Easterly parallel to the present Northerly limit of said Lot Three 337.92 feet to the Westerly Limit of the German Mills Road across said Lot 3;

THENCE Northerly along the Westerly limit of said German Mills Road 138.60 feet to the said Northerly limit of said Lot 3;

THENCE Westerly along the said Northerly limit of said Lot Three 280.17 feet to the Place of Beginning.

SECONDLY: (Ebenezer United Church, 4876 Steeles Ave. E., Milliken)

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate lying and being in the Town of Markham, in the Regional Municipality of York, formerly in the Township of Markham, in the County of York, being composed of Part of Lot 1, Concession 6 of the said Town and being more particularly described as follows:

PREMISING that all bearings herein are astronomic and are referred to the bearing NORTH $72^{\circ}15'00''$ EAST of the Southerly limit of said Lot 1 in accordance with a plan deposited in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Toronto Boroughs and York South as number 64R-6963.

COMMENCING at an iron bar marking the intersection of the Southerly limit of said Lot 1 and the line between the East and West halves of said Lot 1 and which said point is distant 3408.73 feet measured Easterly along the Southerly limit of said Lot 1 from the South West angle thereof;

THENCE NORTH $72^{\circ}15'00''$ EAST, along the Southerly limit of said lot 1 a distance of 29.28 feet to a point therein;

THENCE NORTH $12^{\circ}20'$ WEST, a distance of 195.12 feet to a point there in;

THENCE SOUTH $72^{\circ}15'$ WEST, a distance of 18.67 feet to a point;

THENCE NORTH $11^{\circ}04'$ WEST, a distance of 24.33 feet to a point;

THENCE SOUTH $72^{\circ}15'$ WEST, a distance of 6.42 feet to a point in the line between the East and West halves of said Lot 1;

THENCE SOUTH $73^{\circ}20'$ WEST a distance of 41.22 feet to a point;

THENCE SOUTH $16^{\circ}40'$ EAST, a distance of 2.67 feet to a point;

THENCE SOUTH $73^{\circ}20'$ WEST, a distance of 156.75 feet to a point;

THENCE SOUTH $10^{\circ}54'00''$ EAST, a distance of 221.25 feet to a point in the southerly limit of said Lot 1;

THENCE NORTH $72^{\circ}15'$ EAST, along the Southerly limit of said Lot 1, a distance of 198.52 feet to the point of commencement.

THIRDLY: (14th Avenue, Cedar Grove, R.R.#1, Markham)

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Markham in the Regional Municipality of York being that Part of Lot 5 in the Tenth Concession of the said Town of Markham designated as Part 1 on a Plan of Survey deposited in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Toronto Boroughs and York South (No.64) as Number 64R-4939

FOURTHLY: (20 Peter Street, Markham)

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Markham in the Regional Municipality of York (formerly the Township of Markham in the County of York) and being composed of all of Lot 48 according to a plan deposited in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Toronto Boroughs and York South (No.64) as Number 1108.

FIFTHLY: (216 Main Street, Unionville)

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Markham in the Regional Municipality of Yor (formerly the Township of Markham in the Count of York) being composed of Part of Lot 13, Concession 5 of the said Town of Markham and being more particularly described as follows:

PREMISING that all bearings herein are astronomical and are referr to the bearing North 8 degrees 47 minutes 10 seconds West of the Easterly limit of said Lot 13, in accordance with a Plan deposited in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Toronto Boroug and York South (no.64) as Number 64R-6596.

COMMENCING at an Iron Bar found planted in the North Westerly limi of Main Street and which said point may be more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at the North Easterly angle of said Lot 13;

THENCE South 8 degrees 47 minutes 10 seconds East along the Easter limit of said Lot 13, a distance of 943.11 feet to an iron bar planted therein;

THENCE South 25 degrees 39 minutes 20 seconds West along the North Westerly limit of Main Street, a distance of 132.61 feet to an iron bar found therein;

THENCE North 73 degrees 59 minutes 50 seconds West a distance of 85.11 feet to an iron bar found;

THENCE South 19 degrees 47 minutes West, a distance of 52.00 feet to an iron bar found;

THENCE South 19 degrees 59 minutes 50 Seconds East, a distance of 79.72 feet to a point in the North Westerly limit of Main Street;

THENCE North 25 degrees 39 minutes 20 seconds East along the North Westerly limit of Main Street, a distance of 52.62 feet to the Point of Commencement.

Public School S.S.No.2 is recommended for designation for architectural reasons as it is a well-preserved picturesque example of Gothic Eclectic architecture following the principles of the one-room school house built throughout Ontario in the nineteenth century.

Constructed in 1874 to replace an earlier school, this building became the focal point for the early German Mills settlement. Continually in service as a school until 1962, it now functions as a community centre.

Set back from the main road on its original lot, the former school house is surrounded on all sides by a well-trimmed lawn. Rows of spruce trees planted in the late 1890's by Leonard S. Klinck (a former teacher at the school) clearly mark the perimeter of the lot and frame the building in its unique setting amidst recent suburban development.

The building is a one storey, one room rectangular structure, three bays deep and oriented on an east-west axis. Resting on a solid stone foundation, the exterior walls are of board and batten construction with the battens rising up and curving into scallops under the boxed cornice. Located on four chamfered supports and simply molded capitals under a cross gable roof.

The main east facade has a narrow double-hung sash window centrally placed with a segmental opening shape framed with a wooden molding. A date tablet is placed above this opening. Centrally positioned under the front gable is a wooden quatrefoil within a circle. Above this is a plain segmental curve molding

SCHEDULE "B" TO BY-LAW NUMBER 118-80 CONT.

North and south facades are identical, each with three equally-spaced, segmentally-shaped, double-hung sash windows. Two flat-top basement windows are cut into the stone foundation walls. Wood molding frames all the windows.

This well-preserved schoolhouse with exceptional detailing is worthy of special note.

Ebenezer United Church is recommended for designation for architectural reasons as a property of architectural value and interest.

The church is representative of a rural Gothic Revival style which was popular in the area in the latter half of the nineteenth century. In design, Ebenezer United Church was one of the more ambitious ecclesiastical structures undertaken to be built during that period in the Town of Markham. The church was built in 1877 to serve the growing needs of the Primitive Methodist congregation in Markham.

Ebenezer United Church is situated in a rural setting enhanced by many shrubs and trees; of specific note are two large spruce trees which symmetrically frame the main entrance to the church.

The church is rectangular in plan and is oriented in a north-south direction. The building has a steeply pitched gable roof with a single tower abutting the main body of the church on the south elevation. The rock-faced, cut and blocked foundation rises about four feet above grade. The walls above are brick laid in a stretcher bond pattern. Red brick is used primarily with a buff coloured brick used for accent on the cornice, the raking, cornice, the corbel table of the tower, the buttresses, and the radiating voussoirs of the windows. Ebenezer United Church is a fine example of the use of dichromatic brickwork as a decorative treatment.

The south elevation, as the main facade, features a three storey square tower set in the centre of the elevation. At the second storey level of the tower centre-pointed windows are located on three sides of the tower; at the third storey

level conetre-pointed vents are located directly above the windows. Similar windows to those found in the tower are on the main body of the church on either side of the tower. The main entrance is set into the south wall of the tower. The shape of the opening is centre-pointed, as are the window openings, and is accentuated by three courses of buff coloured brick outlining the opening. Set within the opening is a double-leaf door made of vertical planks; each leaf is hung on two ornate wrought iron hinges. Above the door, a window is decorated by wooden tracery in the form of circles within circles.

Public School S.S. No. 20 is recommended for designation as a property of architectural value and interest.

The Brick schoolhouse was built in 1869 to replace an original frame school building. It appears that the design for the elevations was based upon a design for a rural church that was presented in A Book of Plans for Churches and Parsonages published by the General Convention of the Congregational Churches in the United States in 1853 (Ralph Greenhill, Ontario Towns,). In plan and siting the design of the school seems to adhere to some of the popular educational philosophies of the 1860's; removal of the school from the community, provisions of ample playgrounds with shrubs and trees.

The school is set well back from the main road. The building is surrounded by a number of large trees, shrubs and a wide lawn.

The gable-roofed rectangular structure is one storey in height. The building is three bays wide, three bays in length and rests on a shallow fieldstone foundation. The schoolhouse is constructed of red brick laid in a Flemish bond pattern. Brick, painted off-white, is used as a decorative treatment around all openings, at the corners, at the base of the walls (the plinth) and in a horizontal band across the front elevation. The windows are recessed in the wall and the sash are double-hung. In shape, the window openings can be described as "stilted Romanesque".

The main entrance is located at the centre of the north elevation. The door is single leaf, vertical planked with a recessed fan transom above. This was the teachers' and visitors' entrance. The windows on either side of the door are sham for they are blocked-in immediately behind the glass. In the gable, directly above the entrance, is a date stone: "S. Section, No. 20, 1869", and above that a semi-circular vent. Straddling across the roof peak at the north end of the building is a belfry, covered by an onion-shaped dome.

The east elevation contains three windows similar to those of the north elevation. Directly below each of these windows are three basement windows.

The south elevation has a pair of flat-topped doors which formerly served as the student entrance to the school. A window is located midway between the doors.

The west elevation is identical to the east elevation.

The interior of the schoolhouse retains a gallery at the south end of the building. Door moldings, wood dado and wooden balustrades in the gallery which appear to be original are still in place as well as turn-of-the-century ceiling light fixtures.

Significance

The house at 20 Peter Street, Markham, is recommended for designation for architectural reasons as a fine example of a rural adaption of the Picturesque-Gothic Revival style popular for domestic architecture during the second half of the nineteenth century. The spacious treed corner lot on which the house sits acts as a backdrop to enhance the architectural details of the Gothic Revival building.

This lot at the southwest corner of Peter and Springdale Streets was part of a subdivision plan initiated by the owner, Jonas Ramer. The Plan was registered on September 18th, 1891, and it is believed that the Mennonite family of Sullivan built the house at 20 Peter Street soon after this.

Architectural Description

Jonas Ramer's subdivision sits to the north of the Canadian National Railway tracks and to the west of Main Street North (Hwy.#48). This area has maintained its residential character offset as it is from both the centre of town and Highway #48.

The property has several mature trees; in particular, three large, deciduous to the south of the house and a row of two conifers and two deciduous to the north. The house sits well back from Peter Street, approximately thirty feet, but somewhat closer to the westward extension of Springdale Street, about fifteen feet. An expanse of lawn and the trees provide a strong separation between this house and its neighbour to the south.

Initially L-shaped in plan with a cross gable roof, this two storey house has sprouted the familiar "tail" of additions to the rear. The overall plan of these additions is T-shaped with a simple gable roof covering each bar of the T. The main house is of timber frame construction on a fieldstone foundation. The original vertical board and batten cladding has been replaced with metal siding that maintains the vertical lines of the board and batten.

The primary east elevation carries the decorative wood trim characteristic of the Gothic Revival style in its Picturesque phase. The focus of the elevation is the verandah with its turned posts, and delicate floral-patterned frieze and brackets. The gable end is highlighted with pierced bargeboards and "triglyph" carved corner brackets.

Beneath the bargeboard of the gable end two second storey windows project from the wall in a rectangular bay. The windows are double-hung and rectangular in shape. Their proportions - tall and narrow - serve to accentuate the height of the gable. A three-sided angled bay window on the ground floor fits beneath this rectangular projection. A fifteen-pane, fixed-sash window is flanked on either side by a ten-pane, fixed-sash window.

Under the verandah, the main entrance is located to the right with a window to the left. This entrance is rectangular, slightly recessed with a wood sill and beaded casings. Behind an aluminum screen door remains a seven panel wood door. Above the verandah, the eave line is broken by a steeply pitched gable. A rectangular, double-hung window sits within the gable. While identical to one another the two window openings of this section are shorter and squatter than those of the gable end.

SCHEDULE "E" TO BY-LAW NUMBER 118-80 CONT.

As with the east elevation the eave line of the north elevation is broken by a steeply pitched gable. The only window of this elevation is contained within the gable. In size and shape this window is similar to those of the south end of the east elevation.

The gable end of the south elevation contains three windows; two symmetrically placed second storey windows and a centrally located ground floor window. While the upper floor windows are once again comparable to those of the south end of the east elevation, the ground floor window is smaller.

Although the rear wing of the house has undergone extensive renovations in recent years, it still harmonizes with the main portion of the house. In size and shape the wing remains characteristic of the "tail" of most rural 19th century dwellings. The continuing use of the metal "board and batten" siding aids the blending of the two sections of the house and serves to minimize the effect of the two door garage on the north elevation. The concessions to modern day living have been made respectfully, within the framework of a 19th century dwelling.

SCHEDULE "F" TO BY-LAW NUMBER 118-80

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (216 MAIN STREET, UNIONVILLE)

St. Philip's Anglican Church is recommended for designation for historical reasons as representing the involvement of the Anglican church in the community since the 1820's.

Although the first church building constructed by the Anglicans was not built until 1844 (approximately), the Church of England had been active in the area for several years. In 1829 upon the retirement of their pastor, the congregation of St. Philip's Lutheran Church had requested the Church of England to supply a clergyman. The parties agreed that the property of the Lutheran church on the Sixth Concession of Markham just north of the village of Unionville would automatically pass to the Church of England if after ten years no Lutheran pastor had settled in the parish. The Rev. V.P. Mayerhoffer took over the leadership of the congregation in 1829 but was not able to remain as pastor for the stipulated ten years. The Rebellion of 1837 in Upper Canada caused bitter differences to arise between The Rev. Mayerhoffer, a supporter of the Family Compact and his parishioners, who were against the Family Compact. The net result of the differences was a split in the congregation; those who were loyal to Mayerhoffer crossed the road to the Fifth Concession and established St. Philip's Church of The Church of England. The Lutherans retained the original church building but changed the name of the church to Bethesda.

By 1844 a simple wood frame church had been built by the Anglicans. It served the congregation at this location until 1913 when it was thought desirable to move the church closer to the community of Unionville. A piece of property, the site of the present St. Philip's, was acquired in Unionville and on March 9th, 1913, the last service was held.

Historically the present church building is of significance for physical and written evidence indicates that the original building was dismantled in March, 1913, and the frame was moved to the site in town and used to form the structural frame of the "new" St. Philip's.

Architectural Description:

St. Philip's sits on a slight rise and along with the bridge over the Rouge River acts to define the northern edge of the historical commercial district of Unionville.

One steps up from the street level to enter St. Philip's through the square tower which sits on the south side of the main body of the church. The upper level of the tower which is faced with shingles contains, on three sides, louvred vents to the belfry. The tower is topped by an octagonal-shaped spire. The main area of the church is rectangular in plan although the chancel area to the west end of the church is somewhat narrower than the nave. The wood frame church sits on a concrete foundation; the walls are faced in red brick laid in a stretcher bond pattern. The roof is gable-shaped with a fairly steep pitch. The eaves and verge project beyond the wall face and both the cornice and raking cornice are comprised of fascia, tongue and groove board soffit, plain freize board, and brackets. The windows are segmental in shape with the arch formed of radiating voussoirs. The concrete sills project on either side of the actual window opening. All the windows are multi-paned, "art" glass although the sash of those windows to the north and south elevations are fixed while those of the east and west elevations are double-hung.

The east elevation of the church faces the street and contains the main entrance in the tower and the gable end wall forming the rear of the nave. Like the windows, the entranceway is segmental in shape, with a lintel formed by radiating voussoirs. The door is double-leafed, vertical planked with ornate hinges. Centrally located in the gable end is a three window composition; a large window is flanked on either side by a smaller window. All the windows are typical as described above. Visible at the south-east corner of the church proper is the cornerstone that was laid in a ceremony on June 11th, 1913.

The north elevation contains four sets of windows. The first three sets of two windows per set are located in the nave while the fourth set of three windows is located in the chancel. Windows in the foundation permit direct light into the basement. At the point where the wall jogs an exterior chimney was built at the time the present furnace was installed.

The gable end of the west elevation forms the backdrop of the chancel. It contains a composition of windows similar to those found on the east elevation.

The south elevation has been altered from that of the north by the addition of a vestry at the west end. This has meant that the chancel windows are no longer visible from the exterior but they remain intact in the chancel wall. The presence of the tower along this wall has allowed for only two sets of windows in the nave. On this side the tower has on the lower level a single window with a fixed sash.

The interior of the church is organized about a central aisle plan. The church furniture appears to date from the construction of the "new" church in 1913. The pulpit and one of the chairs for the clergy recall the early history of St. Philip's as they were given to the church in memory of the first rector, Rev. V.P. Mayerhoffer.