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THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE  
BY-LAW 1993-112

A by-law to designate 1333 Dorval Drive  
as a property of historic and  
architectural value and interest

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~BY-LAW 1993-112~~

OCT 25 1994

ARCHITECTURE AND  
PLANNING

THE COUNCIL ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. The property municipally known as 1333 Dorval Drive is hereby designated as a property of historic and architectural value and interest pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act for reasons set out in Schedule "A" to this By-law.
2. The property designated by this By-law is the property described in Schedule "B" attached to this By-law.

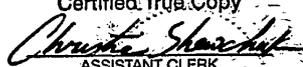
PASSED by the Council this 7th day of September 1993.



MAYOR



CLERK

Certified True Copy  
  
ASSISTANT CLERK

## SCHEDULE "A" TO BY-LAW 1993-112

### HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building at 1333 Dorval Drive was built in 1937 as the estate house of successful mining engineer, Andre Dorfman.

Andre Dorfman was born in France in 1887. After receiving training in mining engineering and metallurgy at the University of Geneva, Switzerland, Dorfman came to Canada in 1910, drawn by news of discoveries of mineral deposits in the Canadian Shield. Soon after his arrival in Canada, Dorfman obtained a job on the mill staff at McIntyre Porcupine Mines, where he gained early recognition as a metallurgist.

Quickly perceiving the financial opportunities in the young Canadian mining industry, Andre Dorfman soon became very wealthy through investments. His first major success in management and finance was acquiring control of and rebuilding the fortunes of Huronia Belt. This was an English company, which later merged with Keely Silver Mines and Vipond Consolidated Mines to become Anglo-Huronian Limited.

With his expertise in mining and metallurgy, and success in investment, Andre Dorfman eventually became one of the most influential figures in the Canadian Mining Industry. Some of the companies in which he was a controlling figure included International Nickel (I.N.C.O.), Noranda and Kerr-Addision Gold Mines. Dorfman's greatest success was in attracting the Patino family group of Paris, France, famous for their vast fortune made through tin mining in Bolivia, to invest in the Canadian Mining Industry.

For most of his time in Canada, Andre Dorfman made his home in Toronto. In the late 1930's however, the Dorfman family wished to reside in a more rural setting, so Andre

Dorfman purchased sections of four farms adjacent to the Sixteen Mile Creek in present day Oakville, with the intent of creating a country estate. As the centerpiece for this estate, Andre Dorfman commissioned the construction of a large stone manor house overlooking the valley of the Sixteen Mile Creek. Referred to as "the farm" by the family, Andre Dorfman gave the estate the official title of RayDor.

As one of Canada's wealthiest men, Andre Dorfman was able to spend lavishly on his RayDor estate house. After sixteen years at RayDor, Dorfman sold the estate in 1953 to the Jesuit fathers of Upper Canada for use as a retreat. Mr. Dorfman died in New York in 1961 at the age of 74.

The Jesuit fathers operated the former RayDor estate as the Loyola Retreat and used the estate house as a Monastery. They remained there until 1963, when they relocated to a retreat near Guelph where a new seminary had been constructed.

In late 1963, a group of seven Oakville people formed Clearstream Developments Limited and put forth a proposal for the property which was accepted by the Jesuits. The Clearstream proposal involved converting the property into a non-profit "everyman's" prestige club which they gave the name Upper Canada Country Club. An 18 hole golf course was constructed, and the estate house was used as a clubhouse. As a memorial of the tenure of the Jesuits on the property, the golf course was named Glen Abbey.

In the early 1970's the Royal Canadian Golf Association (R.C.G.A.) came to realize that the established courses that were being used to stage Canada's premier golf tournament, the Canadian Open, could not accommodate the

increasing number of spectators that were attending the event. As a result, the R.C.G.A. decided to look for a permanent home for the Canadian Open. It was not long before the many attributes of Glen Abbey came to the attention of the R.C.G.A., and eventually Glen Abbey was purchased by the Association as the home for the Canadian Open.

Although the existing golf course on the property was a good course, it was not up to the standard required to host the Canadian Open. As a result, the R.C.G.A. decided to hire Jack Nicklaus, a well-known golf course designer and arguably one of the world's best ever golfers, to design and build the new Glen Abbey course.

Since its completion, the new Glen Abbey course has been a great success. The first Canadian Open was held there in 1977, and since 1981, Glen Abbey has hosted the Canadian Open.

#### ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The RayDor estate house at 1333 Dorval Drive was built in 1937 by Andre Dorfman as the home for his family. The building is a good example of the estate homes that were built in Oakville during the early part of this century. With its steeply pitched roof, flared eaves and symmetrical facade, RayDor represents an example of the French Eclectic style, a style likely chosen by Mr. Dorfman to reflect architecture of the country of his birth, France. According to A Field Guide to American Houses by Virginia and Lee McAlester, the French Eclectic is a relatively uncommon style in North America.

Some notable features of the house include the carved stone exterior, red clay tile roof, leaded casement windows with stone transoms, a Beaux Arts Classical style main entrance with a carved fruit bowl ornament over the elaborate solid oak door, hipped dormers, and stone chimneys with clay pots. The sympathetic modern addition is excluded from this designation.

The reasons for designation pertain only to the exterior portion of the original RayDor estate house, and does not extend outward to include the golf course.

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SCHEDULE "B" TO BY-LAW 1993-112

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Part of Lots 17, 18, 19 and 20, Concession 2, South of Dundas Street (Trafalgar) (Town of Oakville) designated as Parts 1, 3, 4, and 5 on Plan 20R-5211.

SUBJECT TO AN EASEMENT in favour of InterProvincial Pipeline company over part of Lots 18, 19, and 20, Concession 2, South of Dundas Street designated as Part 5 on Plan 20R-5211, as in 63461 (R).

SUBJECT TO AN EASEMENT in favour of The Corporation of the Town of Oakville over Part of Lot 18, Concession 2, South of Dundas Street designated as Part 4 on Plan 20R-5211, as in 104134.

SUBJECT TO AN EASEMENT in favour of The Regional Municipality of Halton over part of Lot 18 and 19, Concession 2, South of Dundas Street designated as Part 3 on Plan 20R-5211, as in 164850.

SUBJECT TO A RIGHT AND EASEMENT in favour of the owners of parts of Lots 18 and 19, Concession 2, South of Dundas Street designated as Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4 on Plan 20R-5071, over part of Lots 18 and 19, Concession 2, South of Dundas Street designated as Part 3 on Plan 20R-5211, as in 165591.

TOGETHER WITH A RIGHT OF WAY over part of Lots 18 and 19, Concession 2, South of Dundas Street designated as Part 2 on Plan 20R-5211, as in 166095.

TOGETHER WITH A RIGHT AND AN EASEMENT over part of Lot 19, Concession 2, South of Dundas Street designated as Part 3 on Plan 20R-5193, until Part 3 on Plan 20R-5193 becomes part of a public highway, as in 166095.

SUBJECT TO AN EASEMENT in favour of ONTARIO HYDRO over part of Lot 19 and 20, Concession 2 S.D.S. designated as Part 1 on Plan 20R-10393, as in 513675.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE ABOVE, this historical designation applies only to the lands as described above, on which the RayDor Estate, municipally known as 1333 Dorval Drive, is located.