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46.1
G. F. ROSEBLADE, A.M.C.T.
TOWN CLERK

CHRISTINE PALMER
DEPUTY CLERK



MUNICIPAL OFFICES
8911 WOODBINE AVENUE
MARKHAM, ONTARIO
L3R 1A1

477-7000

The Town of Markham

August 6th, 1982

REGISTERED MAIL

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

RECEIVED

AUG 16 1982

ONTARIO HERITAGE
FOUNDATION

Dear Sirs:

RE: By-law 187-82, 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 187-82,
which was registered on title on July 12th, 1982 as
Instrument No. 296137 on the following properties:

145 Main Street, Unionville;
16 Albert Street, Markham;
Clayton Schoolhouse, Warden Avenue west side
Part Lot 28, Concession 4, Markham;
Highway 48, Part Lot 19, Concession 7, Markham;
148 John Street, Thornhill.

Yours very truly,

Pat Hallam, (Mrs.)
A.M.C.T. (A)
Assistant to the Clerk

Encl.

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF MARKHAM

BY-LAW NUMBER 187-82

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

WHEREAS Section 29, subsection 6 of The Ontario Heritage Act, Chapter 337, R.S.O. 1980, 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:

—145 Main Street, Unionville

— 16 Albert Street, Markham -

Clayton Schoolhouse, Warden Avenue west side
Part Lot 28, Concession 4, Markham

— Highway 48, Part Lot 19, Concession 7, Markham

— 148 John Street, Thornhill

and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation, notice of intention to so designate the aforesaid real property and has caused such notice of 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 Schedule 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E' and 'F' attached hereto and forming part of this by-law;

AND WHEREAS no notice of objection to the proposed designations have 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' attached hereto and forming part of this
by-law are hereby designated as being of historic and/or
architectural value or interest:

145 Main Street, Unionville

16 Albert Street, Markham

Clayton Schoolhouse, Warden Avenue west side
Part Lot 28, Concession 4, Markham

Highway 48, Part Lot 19, Concession 7, Markham

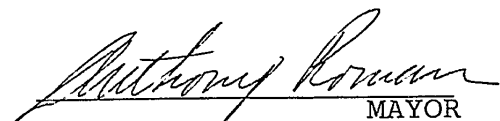
148 John Street, Thornhill

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' attached hereto 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 in a newspaper
having a general circulation in the Town of Markham.

READ a first and second time this 22nd day of June, 1982.

READ a third time and passed this 22nd day of June, 1982.


CLERK


MAYOR

SCHEDULE "A" TO BY-LAW NUMBER 187-82

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS

FIRSTLY: 145 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 York, and in the Province of Ontario and being composed of Part of Lot 12 in the Sixth Concession of the said Town of Markham. The boundary of the said parcel of land may be more particularly described as follows:

PREMISING that the west limit of the said Lot 12 has a bearing of North 9 degrees 0 minutes 0 seconds West and relating all bearings herein thereto;

COMMENCING at a point in the said west limit of Lot 12 distant 242.22 feet measured northerly therealong from the south-west angle thereof and being also distant 124.66 feet measured northerly therealong from the north limit of Victoria Avenue;

THENCE North 9 degrees 0 minutes 0 seconds West along the said west limit of Lot 12, 200.08 feet more or less to a standard iron bar found thereon;

THENCE South 87 degrees 35 minutes 05 seconds East along an old post and wire fence 230.27 feet more or less to a standard iron bar found;

THENCE South 9 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds East 196.82 feet more or less to a point on a fence running in an east-westerly direction, said point being distant 230.74 feet measured on a bearing of South 88 degrees 26 minutes 05 seconds East from the said point of commencement;

THENCE North 88 degrees 25 minutes 05 seconds West 230.74 feet to the said point of commencement.

The hereinbefore described parcel of land contains by admeasure-ment 1,030 acres more or less.

SCHEDULE "B" TO BY-LAW NUMBER 187-82

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (145 Main Street, Unionville)

Significance:

The residence at 145 Main Street in Unionville is recommended for designation for architectural reasons as a good example of the survival of the Georgian tradition in architecture on a small domestic scale. The house retains its rural appearance being situated on a well-treed lot overlooking the Rouge River.

This residence is also recommended for its historical importance as the home of a Scottish settler and later as the home of a Township official. The land on which 145 Main Street stands is part of Lot 12, Concession 6; Crown land which was patented to King's College in 1828. Mr. Neil McKinnon was the first resident on this land. He built the house sometime before 1853, probably during his early years on the lot in the 1830's. Neil McKinnon's status as rightful landowner was not recorded in the Land Registrar's Abstract Index to the lot and is therefore questionable. William Eakin bought the west half of Lot Number 12, Concession 6, in 1854 and the McKinnon house in the same year. William Eakin's brother, George, resided in the house during the years that he was Secretary-Treasurer to the Township Council.

Architectural Description

The house at 145 Main Street in Unionville is located on the east side of the sixth concession line which appears as a short secondary arm of Main Street. It is north of the Canadian National Railway tracks and overlooks the Rouge River to the east.

The house is set well back from the roadway and apart from its neighbours. There are several deciduous trees on the front lawn and a stretch of deciduous trees and shrubbery along the rear border of the property. The trees and shrubbery enhance the rural character of the house.

This building was originally rectangular in plan; the main facade in the long side of the rectangle, facing west. Recently a wing has been added to the rear of the house making it T-shaped in plan.

SCHEDULE "B" TO BY-LAW NUMBER 187-82

(Continued)

A medium-pitched gable roof covers both parts of the T and both units are one-and-a-half storeys in height. The timber frame of the original house is covered with wooden board and batten siding. This section sits on a fieldstone foundation. The addition is also sided with board and batten.

On the primary west elevation is a central doorway with a single window placed symmetrically on either side. The door surround is made up of two flat, engaged pilasters which flank the door and support a flat frieze and moulded entablature. Beneath the frieze and recessed is a transom light. The door itself is also recessed and is single leaf and wooden with four panels framed by heavy, rounded moulding. The original outer door has been removed. An outer transom light remains above.

The windows on either side of the front door are double hung sash with six-over-six pane division. The window surrounds are flat on all sides with lugsills. The surrounds are wooden as are the louvered shutters which flank each window.

The southern elevation consists of the gable end of the original house and the recessed side of the later addition. The gable end of the original house contains six windows, two on each level. Two are set into the foundation and are like the exterior transom light in size and shape. The two windows on the main floor are like the windows in the western facade. The two windows on the upper level are like the windows on the western facade in style: however they are shorter and closer set in order to fit within the confines of the raking roofline. The overhanging eaves have a returned, boxed cornice and are trimmed with a plain frieze.

The north elevation is like the south elevation except that in the original house section the large brick chimney on the north elevation obliterates the easternmost windows on the basement and main floor levels. The chimney itself passes through the ridge of the roof.

SCHEDULE "BY TO BY-LAW NUMBER 187-82

(Continued)

The rear wing repeats building features of the original house such as the board and batten siding, flat window surrounds, small panes of glass in the window frames and in a returned, boxed cornice at the gable end.

The rear addition has greatly increased the size of this building yet it harmonizes with the style of the original building. Fortunately this house has survived the years in good condition and remains a fine example of North American Georgian architecture on a small domestic scale.

SECONDLY: 16 Albert 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, being composed of part of Lot 3, Block Q, in accordance with a plan registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of York Region (No. 65) as Plan No. 157, the boundaries of said parcel of land being more particularly described as follows:

COMMENCING at an iron bar found in the Easterly limit of said Lot 3, distant 75.00 feet measured Northerly thereon from the South Easterly angle of said Lot 3;

THENCE Northerly along the Easterly limit of said Lot 3, a distance of 98.04 feet more or less to the North Easterly Angle of said Lot 3;

THENCE Westerly along the Northerly limit of said Lot 3, a distance of 64.09 feet to a point therein;

THENCE Southerly along a line drawn parallel to the Easterly limit of said Lot 3 a distance of 98.04 feet to a point;

THENCE Easterly and parallel to the Southerly limit of said Lot 3, a distance of 64.09 feet to the Point of Commencement.

SCHEDULE "C" TO BY-LAW NUMBER 187-82

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (16 Albert Street, Markham)

Significance:

The Hosea Green Wilkinson House is recommended for designation for architectural reasons. It is a well restored example of the one and a half storey house typical of a tradesman in the nineteenth century. The simple design of this house echoes the vernacular architecture of Scotland while its overall form is owed to early Ontario tax laws.

The house was probably built by blacksmith Hosea Green Wilkinson from 1869 to 1870. The land on which it stands was once part of a two hundred acre lot purchased by Joseph Reesor in 1814. Reesor gradually divided his 200 acres into residential lots. One of these was Lot 3, Block Q, part of which Wilkinson purchased in 1869. It is probable that Wilkinson built 16 Albert Street to house his family within a year of buying his residential lot.

Architectural Description

The house at 16 Albert Street in Markham is part of a residential subdivision established by Joseph Reesor in the first half of the nineteenth century. The subdivision is located to the northeast of the Markham Main Street and Highway Number 7 intersection. Albert Street retains its residential character being located three blocks from this major crossing.

The house is set asymmetrically on its lot. Facing Albert Street it has a short front yard and longer backyard. An expanse of lawn and garden separates the house from its neighbour to the south and from Edward Street to the north.

The building is T-shaped in plan. The rectangular main house section represents the crossbar of the T, while the tail is composed of an old back kitchen and rear workshop addition. Both main house and rear addition are clad in board and batten and protected by a medium pitch gable roof.

The main house sits on a random fieldstone foundation and is one and a half stories in height. The raking eaves are on the short sides of the main house, facing north and south. The principle facade with horizontal eaves faces Albert Street to the east.

The "tail" is one storey in height with raking eaves at its west end. Its roof is extended on the south side, salt-box style and is supported by a small walled area and two slender rectangular posts. This creates a verandah and a small enclosed extension to the summer kitchen.

The front elevation has three bays. These are a centrally placed door and two windows placed symmetrically, one on either side of the door. Both windows are "typical" being rectangular with plain wooden trim and lugsill. They have double hung sashes with six panes per sash. The front door is single leaf, wooden, with four panels, each trimmed with a moulded rail.

The north elevation is composed of a short gable end of the main house and a long, flat eave side of the rear addition. The gable end of the main house contains four typical windows. The two main storey windows are slightly offset, to the east, from the central axis.

The north face of the rear addition has two bays. The easternmost bay is articulated by a typical window which serves the back kitchen while the other bay is defined by a large segmental head door. This door serves the rear section which may have been Hosea Wilkinson's blacksmith shop.

SCHEDULE "C" TO BY-LAW NUMBER 187-82

(Continued)

The west elevation consists of the gable end of the rear addition abutting the back wall of the main house. The west wall of the addition is salt-box shaped with one small six pane fixed window. The west wall of the main house has a typical window in the first storey, on the north side of the rear addition.

The south elevation is similar to the north elevation but includes a verandah, small enclosed addition to the rear workshop and differs slightly in the placement of the four windows on the gable end of the main house.

The verandah and small enclosed addition to the rear workshop are sheltered by an extension to the gable roof. It is supported by two posts and by the walls of the small addition. A typical window and single leaf wooden door both open onto the verandah from the back kitchen. Two wooden doors open onto the verandah from the rear workshop. Both are single leaf, constructed of vertical planks. One of these doors has a segmental head while the other is rectangular. The segmental head door opens from the rear workshop proper and the rectangular door leads to the small addition to the workshop.

The house at 16 Albert Street has been stripped of modern features added over the years including white aluminum siding and concrete front porch. This restoration demonstrates that the uncovering of the old, once accomplished, lends character and a sense of history to the town.

SCHEDULE "A" TO BY-LAW NUMBER 187-82

THIRDLY: Clayton Schoolhouse, Part Lot 28, Concession 4, 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, in the Province of Ontario, containing by admeasurement 0.997 acres be the same more or less, and being composed of Part of Lot 28 in the Fourth Concession of the said Town of Markham, which said parcel or tract of land may be more particularly described as follows:

PREMISING that the east limit of said Lot 28, Concession 4 has a bearing of North 9 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds West and relating all bearings herein thereto;

COMMENCING at a standard iron bar set at the north-east corner of said Lot 28, Concession 4;

THENCE South 73 degrees 32 minutes 20 seconds west along an old post and wire fence marking the existing north limit of said Lot 28, 265.50 feet to an iron bar set therein;

THENCE South 9 degrees 17 minutes 20 seconds East along an old post and wire fence, 165.92 feet to an iron bar set therein;

THENCE North 73 degrees 18 minutes 00 seconds East along an old post and wire fence, 264.80 feet to an iron bar set at its intersection with the east limit of said Lot 28;

THENCE North 9 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds West along the said east limit of Lot 28, 164.98 feet more or less to the point of commencement;

ALL OF WHICH said parcel or tract of land is shown outlined in yellow on the Plan of Survey by Edward C. Carter, Ontario Land Surveyor, Markham, Ontario dated November 2, 1967, and attached to Instrument No. 63915 Markham.

SAVING AND EXCEPTING thereout and therefrom that part of said Lot 28, Concession 4 of the said Town of Markham designated as Part 5 on a Plan of Expropriation registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Toronto Boroughs and York South on the 8th day of February, 1974, as No. 9622.

SCHEDULE "D" TO BY-LAW NUMBER 187-82

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (Clayton Schoolhouse,
Warden Avenue west side, Part Lot 28, Concession 4,

Significance

The Clayton Schoolhouse is recommended for historical reasons for the importance of its early role in the Markham school system, serving School Section No. 12.

It is also recommended for designation for architectural reasons as a good example of a rural schoolhouse built in the Gothic Revival style. The attention to Gothic Revival details, highlighted with the use of brick patterning, demonstrates well the talent of its builder, resulting in a structure of high quality. With few alterations to its original state, it also helps to illustrate the nature of the formal education a Markham Township schoolchild would have received in the late 19th century.

Architectural Description

The Clayton Schoolhouse is typical of 19th century rural school design being a one-room school, a single storey high, yet it is the attention to detail it shows which elevates it from the average. The schoolhouse is Gothic Revival in style and decorated with white and red brick patterning.

The area surrounding the school is characterized by farm fields and farmhouses. The surroundings compliment the rural nature of the building.

The 3/4 acre lot on which the schoolhouse stands is lined with mature trees including maples and pines. While some of these trees have been planted recently, the tree screen created around the lot is in keeping with the 19th century philosophy, that a schoolyard should be sheltered with an educational variety of trees.

The Clayton Schoolhouse is rectangular in plan, a single storey in height, and sheltered by a medium pitch gable roof. Red bricks laid in a stretcher bond indicate a brick veneer over a timber frame. White bricks are used to create decorative patterning, which lends to the building a distinctive appearance. Fieldstones have been split, squared, and laid in courses for the foundation.

There is a modern addition to the rear, west end of the schoolhouse. One storey high and slightly wider than the schoolhouse, it is built with bricks laid in stretcher bond. The simple design of the addition serves not to distract from the original building.

The schoolhouse is oriented with gable ends on an east-west axis. The principal elevation is in the east gable end facing Warden Avenue. This elevation has a central door, recessed in an umbrage, flanked by two windows, symmetrically placed.

The opening to the umbrage in the principal elevation has a centre-pointed head with straight sides and base. The brick umbrage leads to a double leaf wooden door, each leaf having four recessed panels. The upper two panels in each door are glazed. The lower two are recessed, closed with planks set on a diagonal. The door is protected by a wooden, double leaf storm door of similar design. Above the double doors is a panel made up of narrow wooden planks set in a chevron pattern.

SCHEDULE "D" TO BY-LAW NUMBER 187-82

(Continued)

The two windows which flank the central east doorway are typical of all the original windows in design. They differ only in the sills which are replacements. These windows are lancet shaped and fixed. The frames are wooden as are the mullions and wide crossbar which divide the windows into eight glass panes. The crossbar creates a distinct separation between the top two panes and the rest of the window. The trim is made up of a simple wooden moulding. Winter storm windows are also framed with wood. The replacement sills on these two windows are concrete lugsills.

The north and south elevations are alike. Each has four windows and four buttresses. The windows are paired and open the wall between the three westernmost buttresses. The walls between the third and fourth buttresses at the east end of each side are left blank. Except for the sills, the windows on the north and south elevations are like those on the east facade. The sills on the side windows are outward and downward sloping wooden blocks, slightly wider than the brick window frame.

The west gable end of the schoolhouse is partially concealed by the modern addition. The addition covers the full width of the west wall and extends vertically to just below the collar beam level. Above this point the west wall is plain with the exception of six small vents clustered in the upper centre of the gable. Each vent has a wooden block watershed.

The general appearance of the Clayton Schoolhouse is made distinctive owing to the Gothic Revival details and decorative brickwork.

White bricks interplay with red bricks to create decorative belt courses, window and buttress heads, and a distinctive umbrage/doorway head. The polychromatic brickwork has involved making many of the bricks wedge shaped. The use of wedge shaped bricks is unusual among Markham buildings.

On the east facade the centre-pointed head to the doorway umbrage is outlined with two rows of brick voussoirs. The outer row is made up of wedged, brick stretchers while the inner row consists of brick headers. Both rows alternate with groups of four red and four white voussoirs. There is a secondary, slightly recessed row of bricks around the inside edge of the umbrage opening.

The brick trim on all window heads is like that over the umbrage opening but alternates from red to white in groups of three.

There are three horizontal bands of white brick trim across the east facade. The bands at the tie beam and tie bar levels use a single row of white brick crosses with borders, while that at the collar beam level uses a double row of crosses and borders. The decorative band which traverses the east elevation at tie beam level continues along the north and south elevations under the projecting eaves.

The buttress heads are built in white brick. On the east facade, extending from the white brick head of the buttresses, at each corner, are five stylized quoins. Built using wedged bricks, the quoins are triangular and point toward the front facade windows.

The whole of the original schoolhouse is set on a slightly raised plinth of white bricks.

SCHEDULE "D" TO BY-LAW NUMBER 187-82

(Continued)

Attention to decorative detail is also evident in the roof design. Projecting eaves create a wide overhang on all sides and exposed rafters add to the interplay of light and shade created by the overhang. On the east elevation five large decorative brackets sit under the eaves.

A detail, not decorative, but important to the identity of the Clayton Schoolhouse, is its datestone. It is a rectangular stone, situated above the centre point of the umbrage opening. It says: "SCHOOL SECTION/NO. 12/ 1874".

While typical of many 19th century rural schools in its dimensions, the Clayton Schoolhouse is made interesting through the use of polychromatic brickwork and Gothic Revival details.

Now used as a home, the former schoolhouse and its grounds are well maintained.

FOURTHLY: Highway 48, Part Lot 19, Concession 7, 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 in the Township of Markham, in the County of York, being composed of Part of Lot 19, Concession 7 of the said Town. The boundaries of the said parcel of land being more particularly described as follows:

PREMISING that all bearings herein are astronomical and are referred to the meridian through the West Angle of Lot 1, Concession 8, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville, in accordance with registered Highway Plan Number 5396;

COMMENCING at an Iron Bar planted in the interior of said Lot 19, described as follows:

BEGINNING at an Iron Bar found in the Southerly limit of said Lot 19, distant 44.68 feet measured Westerly therein from the South Easterly Angle of said Lot 19;

THENCE North $10^{\circ}15'$ West, along the Westerly limit of the King's Highway Number 48, as widened, a distance of 803.27 feet to a point therein;

THENCE South $79^{\circ}45'$ West, a distance of 415.62 feet to an Iron Bar planted and which said Iron Bar marks the Point of Commencement of the herein described parcel of land;

THENCE South $79^{\circ}45'$ West, a distance of 145.00 feet to an Iron Bar planted;

THENCE North $10^{\circ}15'$ West, a distance of 90.00 feet to an Iron Bar planted;

THENCE North $79^{\circ}45'$ East, a distance of 145.00 feet to an Iron Bar planted;

THENCE South $10^{\circ}15'$ East, a distance of 90.00 feet to the Point of Commencement.

SCHEDULE "E" TO BY-LAW NUMBER 187-82

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (Highway 48, Part Lot 19, Concession 7, Markham)

Significance

The farmhouse on the west side of Highway No. 48 on lot 19, Markham is recommended for designation for architectural reasons as a fine example of a disappearing regional style seen in the Markham-Brougham area. This regional style is distinguished by a "gothicized" Palladian window in a centre-front gable of a two storey, hipped roof, rectangular house. As well as adhering to the Georgian/Gothic Revival characteristics of the regional style, this house shows the influence of the Regency style in details.

The house was probably built by James Thomas c1856. The land on which it stands was set aside as a Clergy Reserve until 1834 when it was sold to John Miller. John Miller transferred ownership to Elijah Miller who then sold the easthalf of lot 19 to James Thomas. Thomas moved to the east half of lot 19, concession 7 when he was about 55 years old. There he lived as a farmer and had his red brick house built for the Thomas family.

Architectural Description

The James Thomas House is located on the west side of Highway No. 48, north of the village of Markham. The house is set well back from the highway and is surrounded by a small lawn. Three deciduous trees line the southwest side of the driveway.

The entire house is of a solid red brick construction. All exterior walls are common bond except those of the east elevation which are Flemish bond. Both main house and rear kitchen extension sit on a split fieldstone foundation. The James Thomas House consists of a two storey rectangular principal residence extended at the rear with a single storey kitchen.

Sheltering the two storey section is a medium pitch hip roof. A medium pitched gable roof covers the rear single storey extension. The hip roof trim is wooden with a plain sloped soffit and narrow frieze under projecting eaves. The gable roof trim is wooden with projecting verges and eaves which have a plain wooden sloping soffit, narrow frieze and returned eave.

The primary east elevation is Georgian in the symmetrical placement of openings. The focus of this facade is the central upper hall window, directly below which is the main doorway. There are four "typical" windows on this elevation. The two typical windows on the upper level are placed on either side of the upper hall window. Those on the ground level flank the door.

A typical window is rectangular, double hung, with a six over six pane division. The plain trim and original lugsill are wooden. The original window head is a flat arch made of a row of radiating brick voussoirs. The only window which retains the original lugsill and window head is located in the upper storey on the west elevation.

The doorway on the main east elevation is constructed in wood. Slightly recessed, it has moulded panels in the reveal. There are six rectangular glass panes divided by narrow mullions in the full width transom light. The partial sidelights each have three rectangular glass panes, also divided by mullions. A single moulded wooden panel sits below each sidelight.

SCHEDULE "E" TO BY-LAW NUMBER 187-82

(Continued)

The most striking feature of the east elevation is the upper hall light which is a "gothicized" Palladian window. Within a wooden frame that has an arched head, straight sides and base, is an arched central light and two lancet side lights. The divisions between central and side lights are wooden. The arched central light is divided into three lancet shaped sections by delicate wooden mullions which intersect in the upper reaches of the window. A row of radiating brick voussoirs head this window, extending partway down the sides of the arch. The base is a wooden lugsill.

Like the main east elevation, the north and south elevations have symmetrically placed openings. On both north and south walls these openings are four typical windows, two to a floor.

The rear west elevation of the two storey principal house has one original opening. It is the central, typical window which lights the upper hallway. The single storey rear kitchen extension abuts the west wall, offset to the north. A verandah roof runs across the south half of the west elevation. Its south end is hipped and it is supported at that end by a slender wooden column.

The single storey rear kitchen addition projects from the west wall of the main house, flush with the main house on its north side. On the south side its gable roof is extended, creating a side verandah roof. There are two openings in the south wall, sheltered by the verandah roof. These are a window, set to the west of a single leaf wooden door. The window is like the original typical window without a window head. With plain trim, the door has four moulded panels.

Fortunately the James Thomas House has survived the years with few alterations. Its rural character endures, enhanced by the long set-back from Highway No. 48 and the mature trees which surround the house.

FIFTHLY: 148 John Street, 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 and being composed of Part of Lot 30, Concession 1 in the said Town of Markham and more particularly described as Part 2 on Plan 64R-8191 deposited in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Toronto Boroughs and York South (No. 64).

SCHEDULE "F" TO BY-LAW NUMBER 187-82

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (148 John Street, Thornhill)

Significance

The David Chapman House is recommended for architectural reasons as it is a fine example of a house built in the Ontario Classic style and displays decorative features in both the Classical Revival and Gothic Revival styles. This unique blend of features from different traditions reflects the social climate in mid-19th century Thornhill.

The house was constructed for David Chapman, c1850, on the west side of Yonge Street. It was built on land willed to the Chapman family by Nathan Chapman who received a patent to the property in 1798. The land remained in the Chapman family until 1937.

In 1980 the David Chapman House was moved to 148 John Street and therefore saved from demolition. While in a new location, the David Chapman House fortunately remains a part of the community of Thornhill.

Architectural Description

The David Chapman House sits in an urban residential district in Thornhill. It is on the north side of John Street, one house lot east of the John Street-Henderson Avenue intersection. Its setback of approximately thirty feet is typical of the neighbourhood. A large lilac bush on the front lawn and an elm and pine tree on the west side of the driveway are attractive features of the property.

The main section of the Chapman House, together with the rear kitchen addition form a T-shape in plan. The entire house is built with a wood frame, probably mortise and tenon, and clad in clapboards with endboards. Both main house and rear kitchen addition are sheltered by a medium pitch gable roof.

The roof trim is wooden as is all trim on the Chapman house. The roof trim on the main house consists of a narrow, plain frieze under projecting eaves and verges with returned eaves on the east and west gable ends. There is no roof trim on the rear kitchen extension. Its eaves project on the east side and are extended on the west side to form a verandah roof supported by rectangular posts. The rafters are exposed under both the east and west overhang.

The main facade of the Chapman House faces John Street to the south. Three bays wide, its focus is on the central doorway and upper hall light. To complete the three bays at ground level are two typical windows, one on either side of the central doorway.

A typical window of the David Chapman House has double hung sliding sashes, is rectangular, and has a lugsill, shutters and moulded trim. The number of glass panes per sash varies.

The central doorway is Classical Revival in style. The door itself is single leaf, wooden, with five flush panels trimmed by moulded rails. Delicate mullions divide the glass of the partial sidelights and a full width transom light into narrow rectangles. The single panel below each sidelight is trimmed with a moulded rail. The door surround consists of two plain pilasters supporting a plain frieze and moulded shelf entablature.

Above the doorway is a small window with a centre-pointed arch. The Classical Revival theme of the front doorway is repeated in the upper section of this window where mullions divide the glass into rectangles rather than the Gothic lancet shapes commonly seen on centre-pointed windows. The shutters are tapered to match the shape of the window.

The east and west gable ends of the Chapman House are similar in size and shape but differ in fenestration.

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(Continued)

There are four windows on the west gable end, two to a floor, placed symmetrically about a central brick axis. All four are typical in design; however those on the upper level are smaller.

On the east gable end of the Chapman House are five windows. Two of these are on the upper level and are like the west upper floor windows in design, size and placement. The remaining three windows are set in a projecting, hip-roofed, five-sided window bay. Its outside windows have a double hung sliding sash, one pane of glass per sash, and moulded trim around a rectangular frame. The central window of this projecting bay is rectangular with moulded trim and is double hung with two panes of glass per sash. Together, all three windows light a large room which was probably the original dining room.

The north wall of the main house is abutted by the rear kitchen extension. In the north wall is a typical window at ground floor level to the east of the kitchen addition. To the west of the addition is a single leaf wooden door which opens onto the back verandah.

The kitchen addition itself has two openings on the west side. They are a door and a typical window, sheltered by the verandah. On the east side of the addition is a typical window.

Moved from 7396 Yonge Street to 148 John Street, and undergoing repairs sensitive to its architectural and historical value, the David Chapman House remains a good example of a house built in the Ontario Classic Style, unique in its blend of stylistic features. As such it is an asset to the village of Thornhill and Markham as a whole.