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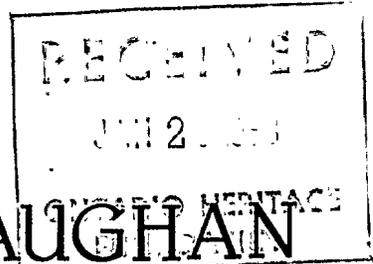
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THE TOWN OF VAUGHAN BY-LAW

NUMBER 42-88

A By-law to designate the John McDonough House located on the property known municipally as 11300 Huntington Road, Nashville, in the Town of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York as being of architectural value or interest.

WHEREAS Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1980, authorizes the Council of a municipality to enact by-laws to designate real property, including all buildings and structures thereon, to be of architectural and/or historic value or interest; and,

WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Vaughan has caused to be served on the owners of the lands and premises known as the John McDonough House, 11300 Huntington Road, Nashville, being Part of Lot 29, Concession 10, in the Town of Vaughan, in the Regional Municipality of York, more particularly described in Schedule "A" attached hereto; and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation, notice of intention to designate the aforesaid real property and has caused such notice of intention to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality once for each of three consecutive weeks; 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 Vaughan ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. There is designated as being of architectural value or interest the building known as the John McDonough House, situated at 11300 Huntington Road, Nashville, being Part of Lot 29, Concession 10, in the Town of

Vaughan, in the Regional Municipality of York, more particularly described in Schedule "A" attached hereto.

2. The reasons for designation are set out in Schedule "B" attached hereto.
3. The Town Solicitor is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this By-law to be registered against the property described in Schedule "A", attached hereto, in the proper land registry office.
4. The Town Clerk is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this By-law to be served on the Owner of the aforesaid property and on the Ontario Heritage Foundation and to cause notice of the passing of this by-law to be published in the same newspaper in which notice of intention to so designate was published once of each of three consecutive weeks.

READ a FIRST and SECOND time this 18th day January, 1988.



L.D. Jackson, Mayor



R.A. Pizzizza, Town Clerk

READ a THIRD time and finally passed this 18th day of January, 1988.



L.D. Jackson, Mayor



R.A. Pizzizza, Town Clerk

SCHEDULE "A" TO BY-LAW 42-88

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York (formerly Township of Vaughan, County of York) and Province of Ontario, and being composed of that part of the East half of Lot 29 in the Tenth Concession of the said Town of Vaughan more particularly described as follows:

COMMENCING at the northeast angle of said Lot;

THENCE Southerly along the easterly limit of said Lot seven hundred and twenty-three feet, six inches (723'6") to a point where a stake has been planted in the easterly limit of said Lot;

THENCE Westerly parallel to the northerly limit of the said Lot three hundred and sixty-six feet (366') more or less to a point where a stake has been planted distant ten feet (10') west of the westerly face of the westerly wall of the henhouse standing in May, 1944, upon the northeasterly part of the said Lot;

THENCE Northerly parallel to the westerly limit of said Lot seven hundred and twenty-three feet, six inches (723'6") to the north limit of said Lot;

THENCE Easterly along the northerly limit of said Lot to the place of beginning;

AS IN Instrument Number 428381.

SCHEDULE "B" TO BY-LAW 42-88

THE JOHN MCDONOUGH HOUSE

11300 Huntington Road
Part of Lot 29, Concession 10
Nashville

Kathryn Anderson
October 1987

THE JOHN MCDONOUGH HOUSE

PROPERTY: The John McDonough House

ADDRESS: 11300 Huntington Road
Part of Lot 29, Concession 10
Nashville
Town of Vaughan

ORIGINAL OWNER: John McDonough

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1872

REASON FOR DESIGNATION:

The McDonough House is recommended for designation for architectural reasons. The residence is an excellent example of an ell-shaped farmhouse decorated in the Gothic Revival style. The house displays polychromatic brickwork (quoins, voussoirs, and string courses) wooden ornament (bargeboard and treillage), and two bay windows with decorative brick panels. Additions to the structure have been made with care, using similar materials and ornamentation. The house was constructed after 1872 for John McDonough, farmer.

JOHN MCDONOUGH HOUSE
11300 HUNTINGTON ROAD
NASHVILLE
LOT 29, CONCESSION 10

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Lot 29 in Concession 10 of Vaughan was granted to Walter Roe by the Crown in 1800. In 1844 his son, William Roe, variously a fur trader, merchant, postmaster (in Newmarket), and politician who owned land throughout York County, sold the 200 acre site to Thomas Smyth (1811-1867), an English-born farmer.

There is no indication of when Smyth first occupied the site. The Census for 1851 records a Thomas Smyth family of a similar description residing in King Township. The matter is confused by the presence of another Thomas Smith (sic), an Irish Catholic who resided first on Lot 16 in Concession 9, and later on Lot 28, Concession 11, only a short distance from the Smyth traced herein.

The Census for 1861 reports that Thomas Smyth resided in a two-storey log house in Vaughan with his wife, Catherine (b.1821 in Scotland) and seven of his children. The household included: Ann (b.1845), John (1846), Patrick (1848), Thomas Jr. (1850), Andrew (1852), Catherine (1854), and Mary (1858).

In 1858, Thomas Smyth transferred the west half of Lot 29 to his son, William, and the southwest 50 acres of the same to another son, Patrick. Tremaine's Map of the County of York, published in 1860, duly records the fact that the west quarters of the farm were owned by the Smyth brothers. Apparently this arrangement was unsuccessful; in 1860, Patrick Smyth relinquished his allotment to William, and seven years later, the former was virtually ignored in their father's will. While Thomas Smyth had retained the east half of the lot, at the time of his death he resided on Lot 26, Concession 4 in the northern division of Etobicoke Township.

In 1872, the executors of Thomas Smyth sold 100 acres in the east half of Lot 29 to John McDonough (b.1839), an Irish Catholic, for \$3600. The fine brick residence was probably built under his direction. The first available tax assessment roll, recorded in 1897, indicates that John McDonough, his wife and seven children resided on-site. His eldest sons James (1873), and Thomas (1876) were employed on the 98 acre farm, which was valued at \$4,000. By 1899, James McDonough was the tenant on an 100 acre farm near Kleinburg. Thomas McDonough inherited the Smyth property from his father, retaining the site until 1944.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The John McDonough House faces east onto, but is slightly recessed from, Huntington Road by a screen of trees. The substantial ell-shaped farmhouse is a striking example of Gothic Revival styling, embellished with patterned brickwork (structural polychromy) and decorative bargeboard.

The picturesque architecture favoured in the late 19th century included revivals of period styles, reflecting the romanticism of the mid-Victorian era. Pattern book designs incorporated the irregular rooflines and ornate bargeboard of the Gothic Revival as well as decorative brickwork and round-headed windows borrowed from Italianate design. House plans varied depending upon the creativity of the builder and the interest and cooperation of his client.

The McDonough House adapts a 1 1/2 storey T-shaped plan with the addition of a projecting ell-wing, single-storey infills, and brick-clad tail. All exterior walls are clad in red brick, with details -- triangular quoins, string courses in diaper patterns, belt course and voussoirs over all windows -- applied in contrasting yellow brick.

The sprawling structure embodies the asymmetry of the period with a projecting wing attached to the right end of the main body. Gable roofs cover both sections, steeply-pitched on the wing and moderately-pitched on the body. The principal entrance, characteristically placed near the intersection of the ell, and the adjacent segmental window are sheltered by a single-storey verandah with bell-cast roof and chamfered posts linked by treillage. Directly above, the ridge of the gable roof is broken by two gables with bargeboard trim, allowing the inclusion of two round-headed windows.

To the right of the entry, the facade of the ell wing is dominated by a semi-elliptical bay window in the lower storey. Overhead, a single segmental window appears visually to rest on the hip roof of the bay. The extended eaves of the gable roof are delineated by machine-made bargeboard (terminating in quatrefoils) with pendants. The roofline of the bay window is softened with similarly-patterned bargeboard. To balance this treatment, projecting panels of decorative brickwork are set under the sills of the bay window.

The treatment of the wallspace described above is duplicated on the south elevation of the ell-wing; here, the wider body accommodates two windows in the upper floor and a bay window identical to that on the ell below. The north wall of the ell-wing which includes bargeboard trim in the gable, contains two segmental windows in each storey.

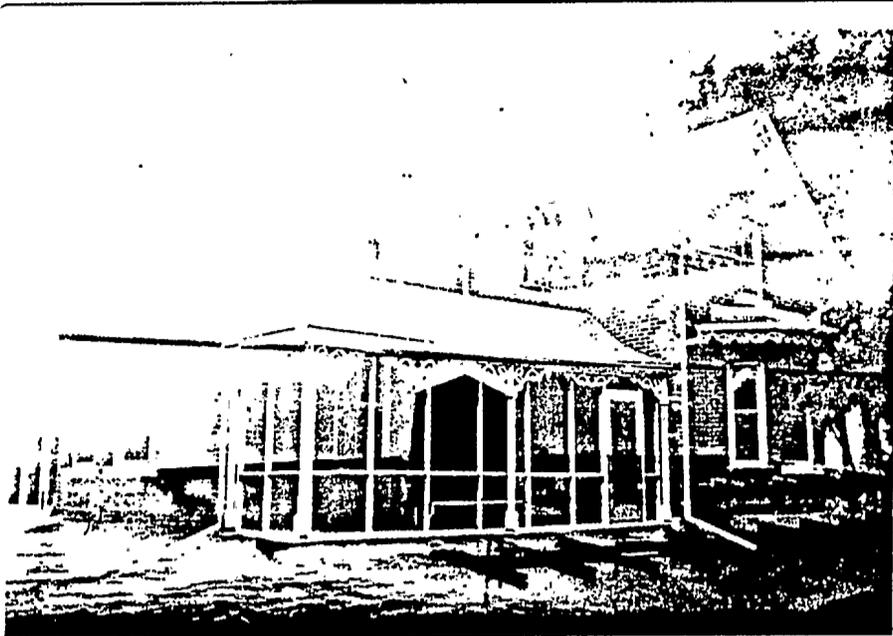
The rear wing, running at a right angle behind the main body of the house, follows the pattern of the ell-shaped body. Cross-gables, facing north and south, and offset midway along the ridge (with bargeboard intact), each contain a narrow round-headed window (as found on the facade). On the south elevation, a doorway and adjacent openings are protected by a single-storey verandah, half of which is enclosed and the remainder bricked in, all covered by one roof. Although the portion was not originally bricked-in, the brickwork and architectural detailing match the rest of the structure, suggesting that the bricks were made locally, if not on-site. On the north elevation, the ell created by the main body and the wing is partially filled by a one-storey brick block with salt box roof. It is adjoined by an exterior chimney, its stack extending above the roofline.

A 1 1/2-storey brick-clad tail with central chimney is attached to the rear wing at right angles so that it runs parallel to the main body. The simplified rectangular plan and the placement of structural openings according to function confirms its status as an appendage. The attention to detail, including the use of patterned brick, is indicative of the care that accompanied the planning of this addition. In some respects it recalls the doddy house (from the German "grosdoddy", or grandfather) introduced by Mennonites as a separate, yet attached, dwelling for extended family members. In this instance, historical documentation confirms that during the years following its construction, John McDonough shared the house with up to ten members of his family, a situation that might have required extra space.

The John McDonough House is an attractive and well-preserved example of a Gothic Revival farmhouse. At present, a small portion of bargeboard is missing from one of the gables on the principal facade, and the verandah beneath it is being rehabilitated. The residence is unusual in that so many of its original features remain intact, and so few of its structural openings have been altered.

October 1987

JOHN MCDONOUGH HOUSE



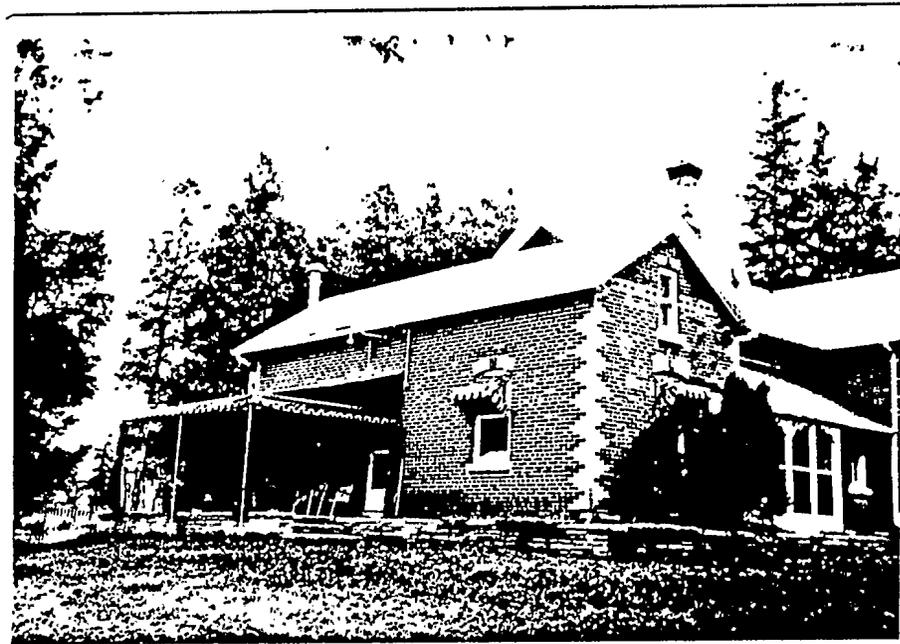
TOP: MAIN (EAST) FACADE
BOTTOM: SOUTH ELEVATION

JOHN MCDONOUGH HOUSE



TOP: NORTH ELEVATION AND EXTENSIONS
BOTTOM: SOUTH ELEVATION

JOHN MCDONOUGH HOUSE



TOP AND BOTTOM: REAR (WEST) ELEVATION