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The Corporation of the
Town of Orangeville



87 Broadway
Orangeville, Ontario L9W 1K1
Telephone: (519) 941-0440
Toll-Free: 1-866-941-0440

June 22, 2001

Attention: Allan Gottlieb, Chair
Ontario Heritage Foundation
10 Adelaide Street East
Toronto, Ontario
M5C 1J3

25 -06- 2001

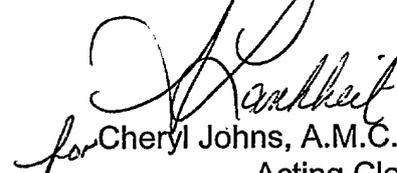
Dear Mr. Gottlieb:

Re: Notice of Passing of Heritage By-law
Town of Orangeville
Orangeville Public Library – 144 Broadway

Please be advised that Orangeville Council, at the meeting held on June 11th, 2001, passed by-law No. 62-2001 for the purpose of designating the above-noted property, as being of architectural and historical value or interest.

The attached notice of the passing of the by-law will be published in the Orangeville Banner newspaper on Friday June 22nd, 2001. Attached is a certified copy of the by-law, which is being provided to you in accordance with Section 29(6) of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O.18.

Yours truly,


for Cheryl Johns, A.M.C.T.
Acting Clerk

Encl.

c: Heritage Orangeville

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July 10/01

Visit our website at www.town.orangeville.on.ca



THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF ORANGEVILLE

NOTICE OF PASSING OF HERITAGE BY-LAW

IN THE MATTER OF THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT, 1990 R.S.O. CHAPTER O.18

AND IN THE MATTER OF THE LANDS AND PREMISES known as the Orangeville Public Library, located on the real property described as Lots 1, 2, 3, Part of Lot 4, Plan 49, as in OR8222 T/W OR8222, municipally known as 144 Broadway, in the Town of Orangeville, in the County of Dufferin, in the Province of Ontario.

TAKE NOTICE that the Council of the Town of Orangeville has passed By-law Number 62-2001 to designate the property known as the Orangeville Public Library, situated at 144 Broadway, as being of architectural and historical value or interest under Part IV of The Ontario Heritage Act, R. S. O., 1990, Chapter O.18.

PUBLISHED ON THE 22ND DAY OF JUNE, 2001.

Cheryl Johns
Acting Clerk
87 Broadway
Orangeville, Ontario
941-0440



CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF ORANGEVILLE

BY-LAW NUMBER 62-2001

A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE ORANGEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY SITUATED AT 144 BROADWAY, AS BEING OF ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE. (Lots 1, 2, 3, Part of Lot 4, Plan 49, as in OR8222 T/W OR8222, municipally known as 144 Broadway (Orangeville Public Library)).

WHEREAS Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O., 1990 authorizes the Council of a municipality to enact by-laws to designate real property, including all buildings and structures thereon, to be of architectural or historic value or interest;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Orangeville has caused to be served upon the owner of the aforesaid real property and to 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 general circulation in the municipality;

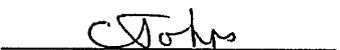
BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Town of Orangeville as follows:

1. There is designated as being of architectural and historical value or interest the land and building located on the real property described as Lots 1, 2, 3, Part of Lot 4, Plan 49, as in OR8222 T/W OR8222, known municipally as 144 Broadway, Town of Orangeville.
2. The reasons for designation of the land and building on the real property located at 144 Broadway, Town of Orangeville, are more particularly described in Schedule "A" attached hereto.
3. The Clerk is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the property described as Lots 1, 2, 3, Part of Lot 4, Plan 49, as in OR8222 T/W OR8222, municipally known as 144 Broadway in the Land Titles Division of Dufferin (No. 7).
4. The Clerk is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be served on the owner of the aforesaid real property and on the Ontario Heritage Foundation and to cause notice of the passing of this by-law to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality.

READ A FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD TIME AND PASSED IN OPEN COUNCIL

THIS 11th DAY OF JUNE, 2001.


Drew Brown, Mayor


Cheryl Johns, Acting Clerk

**Town of Orangeville
Criteria for Designation**

Orangeville Public Library

Lots 1, 2, 3, Part of Lot 4, Plan 49
As in OR8222 T/W OR8222

144 Broadway, Orangeville

Criteria for Designation -- Orangeville Public Library

Summary

The buildings known as the Orangeville Public Library represent three important architectural facades in the downtown core. As the Library faces the possibility of expansion it is important that these facades are protected.

Historical & Biographical note:

The building known as the Orangeville Public Library encompasses the former Carnegie Library and Royal Bank buildings together with an addition constructed in the 1980s.

Orangeville's earliest library was established in 1878. It was known as a *Mechanics Institute*, patterned after similar libraries in England that offered classes, apparatus for experiments and a circulating library. The founders of the Institutes believed that the sharing of information could be a way of working towards a changed society. Membership was by paid subscription.

The Orangeville Mechanic's Institute was located over a store on the north side of Broadway. Fees from members contributed to the annual costs but most of the expenditures were paid for by government grants. By 1901 the Mechanic's Institute was in debt and Alexander Steele and John McLaren, who had been associated with the Institute from its inception, suggested that the Town take it over and run it as a free library.

The town's interest in running a library was fortunately coincidental with the availability of large sums of money for such purposes.

Scots born Andrew Carnegie made his fortune in the steel business in the United States. He sold his interests to J. P. Morgan in 1901 for \$250,000,000 and devoted himself to philanthropic endeavors. Carnegie believed that he had a duty to use his surplus wealth for the improvement of mankind, and established a number of charitable foundations. One of these foundations granted funds to communities to build libraries, which would be free of charge to the users.

A downtown location became available after fire destroyed a strip of buildings on the south side of Broadway in 1903. A Carnegie grant was secured in 1905 with Council's agreement to provide annual support payments. Building committee members were Thomas Henderson, R. B. Henry and R. A. McCracken, along with library board representative M.N. Armstrong and high school principal Alexander Steele.

Criteria for Designation – *Orangeville Public Library*

Andrew Carnegie had definite ideas of how libraries should look and function. Unfortunately the plans which were available for communities to use did not suite the site, and Toronto architect Beaumont Jarvis was commissioned to draw up plans for Orangeville. Construction began in 1906, by Jerrett and Sons of Alliston, but financial difficulties slowed the project. The library was eventually completed in May 1908. As in many communities in Ontario, the library was known as the Carnegie Library, a tribute to the industrialist who championed free libraries for all.

Renovation of the library was the Town's major Centennial project for 1967, with major remodelling of the old Carnegie building. In 1985 another major project was launched which saw the eventual construction of a new two-story tower and main entrance off Mill Street, designed by architect William Woodworth.

Architectural analysis

The original Carnegie Library is a vernacular interpretation of Beaux-Arts Classicism, an architectural style popular for public buildings in the period 1900-1945. This style relied heavily on elements from Roman and Greek architecture, notably columns, resulting in temple-like buildings.

The original library was L shaped. The main entrance, flanked by paired Ionic columns, faced Mill Street and led to the main reading room. The doorway featured a fan-shaped transom and has been converted to a non-operable window, although the original openings remain. The original window openings (two groups of three windows) were retained on each side of the pillars. A pediment over the entranceway reinforced the architectural suggestion of traditional form and visual order. The secondary entrance, recessed off Broadway, features many of the same architectural elements in a slightly larger scale. The pillars at this entrance are concrete half pillars. This entrance originally led to the office and stack room and in 1989 was changed to an emergency exit only.

The Carnegie building was built around an earlier structure constructed in 1903 as the Bank of Commerce. Banks during this time embraced the Beaux-Arts look as it implied stability, order and timelessness. The bank faced Broadway with massive two story Doric capitals and a denticulated pediment.

These three important facades, combined with Woodworth's modernistic spire, create a distinctive building outline that contributes greatly to the downtown core of Orangeville. These only surviving examples of Beaux-Arts Classicism in Orangeville deserve to be protected.

Criteria for Designation -- Orangeville Public Library

Margaret Beckman, Stephan Langmead, John Black. The Best Gift: A Record of the Carnegie Libraries in Ontario. Dundurn Press, Toronto and London, 1984.

John Blumenson. Ontario architecture: a guide to styles and building terms. Fitzhenry and Whiteside, 1990.

The Orangeville Public Library, unpublished manuscript c. 1970

Orangeville Citizen. *Library past preserved, plans for future*. Sept. 25, 1995

<http://www.britannica.com>

<http://www.infed.org/walking/wa-birb.htm>

