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The Corporation of the  
**Town of Orangeville**



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*Dufferin*

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June 25, 2003



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

Dear Mr. Gotlieb:

Re: Notice of Passing of Heritage By-law  
Town of Orangeville  
52 First Street

Please be advised that Orangeville Council, at the meeting held on June 23, 2003, passed by-law No. 61-2003 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, July 4, 2003. 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,

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

Encl.

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*✓ RR*  
*7/22/03*

Certified a true copy of By-law/  
Resolution Number 61-2003  
passed by the Municipal Council of  
the Town of Orangeville on the  
25 day of June, 2003  
[Signature]  
Deputy Town Clerk



## CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF ORANGEVILLE

BY-LAW NUMBER 61 - 2003

A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE THE PROPERTY SITUATED AT 52 FIRST STREET, AS BEING OF ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE. (Part of Lot 9, and Part of Lot 10, Block 13, Registered Plan 212)

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 Part of Lot 9 and Part of Lot 10, Block 13, Registered Plan 212, municipally known as 52 First Street, Town of Orangeville.
2. The reasons for designation of the land and building on the real property located at 52 First Street, 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 Part of Lot 9 and Part of Lot 10, Block 13, Registered Plan 212, municipally known as 52 First Street 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 23<sup>rd</sup> DAY OF JUNE, 2003.

[Signature]  
Drew Brown, Mayor

[Signature]  
Cheryl Johns, Clerk

SCHEDULE "A"

Town of Orangeville  
Criteria for Designation

52 First Street

*Plan 212, Block 13, Part Lot 9 and Part Lot 10 (corner)*

## Summary

This property is part of the McCarthy and Fead Survey of 1864. John J. Marshall bought the property in 1902 and built the house in 1903.

The home is an eclectic blend of the Italianate with Queen Anne elements

## Historical and Biographical Note

This house and the land it stands on have a history that connects it to a significant number of Orangeville's leading families between the years 1870 and 1925. This property began as part of the McCarthy and Fead survey established in 1864. As an empty lot it changed hands several times before John J. Marshall bought it from George R. Monkman in December 1902. James Fead, banker, owned it for a time, as did William L. Walsh, a lawyer who later went on to become Lieutenant Governor of Alberta.

It was John Marshall (1864 – 1913) who built the house in 1903. He and his wife, Esther White (1864 – 1929), and their daughters Flavia, Mary, and Rilla, lived here from 1903 to 1912. John J. Marshall was the son of James (1833 – 1903) and Isabella (1823 – 1906) Marshall who had emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland to Mono Township about 1855. John's brother, Josiah (1868 – 1957), who remained on the family farm in Mono, served as reeve of Mono in 1904 and again in 1913 – 1917. He also served as reeve of Dufferin County in 1916.

In 1912 Esther White sold the house to Mrs. Jane Anne Kearns – widow of John Kearns, a dry good merchant, daughter of Robert McKeown, a justice of the peace in Orangeville, and sister of C. R. McKeown, one-time mayor of Orangeville. In 1922 Mrs. Kearns sold to Uriah W. Christie, the municipal engineer. The house remained in the Christie family until 1950 when Rebecca Christie sold it to Mr. H.A. and Elizabeth West McMaster.

## Architectural Evaluation

This house is difficult to categorize. It has elements of the Italianate style that was declining in popularity by the turn of the century. But elements of the Queen Anne style are present without the exaggerated roofline typical of many Queen Anne dwellings. The general shape may be described as Italianate with an L-shaped floor plan. It has a hip roof broken up on two sides with gables - a feature more common on Queen Anne homes. The gable on the east side tops the front projecting wing while the south side gable tops a slightly projecting two storey bay. The north facade has a projecting two storey wing. The building is faced in red brick with ashlar (squared, hewn stone) quoining. The window openings have stone sills, and the window and doors have

substantial stone lintels. The building has an ashlar foundation. The gables are faced in vertical aluminum siding which likely replaced decorative or shaped wood shingles. The fascia, soffits and eavestroughs have been replaced or faced with aluminum products.

A two story verandah fills the space in the L - shape over the front door. The verandah is newly built but replaces a similar original one.

A one storey structure was added at the south west corner of the house at some time in the past using similar red brick but without the ashlar quoining. The windows of the addition have stone sills and simple brick soldiering. The doors have smooth stone lintels. Corner buttresses and brick bracketing at the cornice are also details of the addition.

Several window shapes are present. The smaller windows are tall and rectangular in shape with double-hung, one over one sashes. The larger windows on the main floor, those in the projecting front wing of the house and the north and south projecting are wider rectangles with a large single pane in the lower portion, and a transom with coloured glass above. The front door also has an amber transom while the south side door does not. The sashes appear to be original. Low profile storm windows have been installed.

John Blumenson. Ontario Architecture: A Guide to Styles and Building Terms.  
Fitzhenry and Whiteside, 1990

Research notes provided by Shelagh Roberts

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7/22/03

