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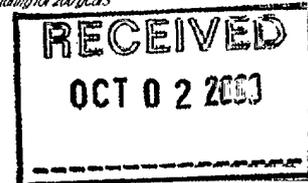
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YORK



TOWN OF NEWMARKET

Corporate Services Department
Pam Hillock, AMCT, Deputy Town Clerk
(905) 895-5193, Ext. 301
phillock@town.newmarket.on.ca



September 27, 2000

Ontario Heritage Foundation
7 Bloor Street West
7th Floor
Toronto, ON M7A 2R9

Dear Sir/Madam:

**RE: Notice of Passing of By-law 2000-127
The Doane House Designation
Our File: 3.7.2**

Further to our letter dated August 31, 2000 regarding a Notice of Intent to Designate the Doane House, located on the west side of Yonge Street at 16950 Yonge Street, Town of Newmarket, enclosed is a copy of By-Law 2000-127 which was enacted by Newmarket Council on September 27, 2000 designating the property as being of architectural and historical significance.

Yours truly,

Pam Hillock
Deputy Clerk

PH:rc

Attachment (1)



Feb 14/01 ✓
RA

395 Mulock Drive, P.O. Box 328, STN MAIN NEWMARKET, ON L3Y 4X7
Direct Dial: (905)953-5322 Tel: (905)895-5193 Fax: (905)953-5100

VISIT OUR WEB SITE AT: www.town.newmarket.on.ca

SCHEDULE "A" TO BYLAW 2000-127

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Part of Lot 9, Registered Plan 81 more particularly described as Part 3, Plan 65R-13765, in the Town of Newmarket, in the Regional Municipality of York.

Part of Block F, Plan 262, more particularly described as Part 7, Plan 65R-1600, in the Town of Newmarket, in the Regional Municipality of York.

SCHEDULE "B" TO BYLAW 2000-127

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

**DOANE HOUSE (circa 1845)
16950 Yonge Street, located on the West Side of Yonge
Street**

LONG STATEMENT FOR REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

The Doane House, located on the west side of Yonge Street, south of Eagle Street, Newmarket, Ontario, is designated for architectural and historical reasons. In the mid 1840s, Newmarket was becoming a prosperous place, with established farms, improved roads and new industry. Built circa 1845 as a home for Doane (1818-1898), a farmer and his wife Elizabeth (Webb) Doane (1822-1881), it has been used as a dwelling house continually since that time, primarily by members of the Doane family. Construction of this residence took place probably around the time of Doane's marriage to Elizabeth Webb of King Township in 1841, and the death in 1844 of his father, William Doane.

The Doane family who settled on Yonge Street in 1808, were members of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) and belonged to the Yonge Street Meeting adjacent to their farm. In addition to being farmers, Doane family men were traditionally trained as carpenters, and made a significant contribution to the construction of Quaker buildings in this area, notably the Yonge Street Meeting House and the Sharon Temple.

The Doane House displays the simplicity of design and lack of applied decoration identified with Quaker architecture. In this period, Quaker plainness was close to the mainstream of fashion, which had come under the influence of Georgian neo-classicism. Of basic frame construction, this timber frame dwelling clad with clapboard and ashlar finish, rests on a fine fieldstone foundation. The two storey building is built in a rectangular plan, with its principal (east) façade organized into three bays. Its kitchen tail, a single storey frame ell in the centre back, has lost the wood sheds attached to the rear wing.

A common feature of early buildings is the gable roof with returned eaves. There are attic ventilators in both north and south gables. The original roof covering of wood shingles has been replaced with asphalt shingles. Brick chimneys on the north and south gable ends and kitchen tail provided escapes for the smoke of the stoves which would have been the home's original source of heat.

Wood clapboard siding has been used on the north and west elevations, and on the upper storey of the east and south elevations. The walls under the veranda have been dressed with smooth ashlar-lined stucco (simulating stone). Wood trim finishing under the eaves displays a full but plain entablature; baseboards and corner boards are beaded.

Most of the windows conform to the common type used in early Canadian buildings; that is, they are vertically-sliding windows in two sashes, the upper sash fixed, and the lower one opening. With certain exceptions, the windows have double-hung sliding wooden sash with six panes of glass in each sash (6/6). The upper storey windows in the three-bay front display two different styles: the middle window over the front entrance, slightly off centre towards the south, is a casement opening with two sashes of six panes closing in the centre; the windows on either side each have one fixed sash of six panes of glass. Also in the upper storey at the rear of the house, is a small window, suitable for a hallway or bathroom, consisting of one horizontal sash with two panes of glass. The kitchen tail has three windows with one sash of six panes installed horizontally, as well as one 6/6 double hung window. On the north side of the building, the fenestration is unusual with three windows on the lower storey under two windows on the upper storey. Generations of owners leave their marks in the form of major or minor alterations to the original structure. Some time late in the 19th century, a window in the ground floor dining room was enlarged with a bay window opening out under the veranda on the south elevations. The three-bay window has one sash with four lights on the east and west sides and two sashes of six lights on the south side, with matching panels below them. Both the windows and doors are formed with lintels in the straight-headed style.

There are three entrances to the house, each with panelled wooden doors. The main entrance door in the centre of the east front of the house has four panels and is surrounded by four lights above the three sidelights over wood panels. The doorcase at the south side entrance also has a four-panel door, with a small sash of four lights above. In the kitchen ell, the door has two panels under a twelve pane window above, possibly a later modification. Wrapped around three sides of the house to protect its several entrances is a graceful veranda with bell-cast roof supported by slender turned wooden posts over cast iron supports on the wooden floor. The ceiling of the veranda is finished with narrow boards with a beaded edge.

The Doane house is a good example of a well-built Quaker building, and reflects the care and quality of workmanship in the early Quaker era. With only slight changes over the years, the overall structure is in good condition, and represents an important example of the early built heritage of Newmarket.