

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF VAUGHAN

BY-LAW NUMBER 72-81

A By-law to designate the property known municipally as 9995 Keele Street, Maple as being of architectural value or interest.

WHEREAS section 29 of The Ontario Heritage Act, 1974 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 Vaughan has caused to be served on the owners of the lands and premises known as the "Noble House" at 9995 Keele Street, Maple 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 the same 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 Corporation of the Town of Vaughan ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. There is designated as being of architectural value or interest the real property known as the "Noble House" at 9995 Keele Street, Maple more particularly described in Schedule "A" hereto.
2. The Town Solicitor is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this By-law to be registered against the property described in Schedule "A" hereto in the proper land registry office.
3. That the "Noble House" is proposed for designation for the reasons described in Schedule "B" hereto.
4. The 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 having general circulation in the Municipality once for each of three consecutive weeks.

5. Schedules "A" and "B" shall be and hereby form part of this
By-law.

READ a FIRST and SECOND time this 16th day of March, 1981.

G. Williams
MAYOR

J. L. [unclear]
DEPUTY CLERK

READ a THIRD time and finally passed this 16th day of March,
1981.

G. Williams
MAYOR

J. L. [unclear]
DEPUTY CLERK

SEAL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF AUGHAN
The seal is circular with a central emblem featuring a castle tower and a flag. The text "SEAL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF AUGHAN" is inscribed around the perimeter.

SCHEDULE "A" TO BY-LAW NUMBER 72-81

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Vaughan in the Regional Municipality of York formerly in the Township of Vaughan in the County of York, and Province of Ontario and being composed of Part of Lot 20 in Concession 3 of the said Township and the Limits of which said parcel of land may be more particularly described as follows:

PREMISING that the Westerly Limit of said Lot 20 in the vicinity of the hereindescribed parcel of land has a course of North 9°22'40" West and relating all bearings herein thereto;

COMMENCING at a Survey Monument which may be located as follows:

BEGINNING at the North West Angle of said Lot 20;

THENCE South 9°37'40" East along the Westerly Limit of said Lot 20 198.89 Feet to a point;

THENCE North 72°22'30" East 134.80 Feet to the point of commencement;

THENCE North 72°22'30" East 159.11 Feet to a Survey Monument;

THENCE North 72°34'30" East 319.14 Feet to a Survey Monument;

THENCE South 8°14'00" East 129.83 Feet to a Survey Monument;

THENCE South 72°12'10" West 601.04 Feet to a Survey Monument in the Easterly Limit of Part 7 according to Toronto and York Roads Commission Plan L-136-16;

THENCE North 4°55'10" West along the last mentioned Limit 21.99 Feet to a Survey Monument;

THENCE North 9°22'40" West along the last mentioned Limit 47.74 Feet to a Survey Monument;

THENCE North Easterly along an arc of a curve to the right having a radius of 54.00 Feet an arc distance of 72.47 Feet whose chord length is 67.16 Feet and chord bearing is North 29°04'20" East to a Survey Monument;

THENCE North Easterly along an arc of a curve to the left having a radius 496.37 Feet an arc distance of 84.77 Feet whose chord length is 84.66 Feet and chord bearing is North 62°37'40" East to the point of commencement;

THE HEREINDESCRIBED parcel of land is further shown outlined on a Plan of Survey prepared by W.N. Wildman, Ontario Land Surveyors dated the 11th, day of June 1973.

BUILDING: The Noble House.
ADDRESS: 9995, Keele Street, Maple.
DATE: C. 1878

LOCATION: On the south-east corner of Keele Street and Major Mackenzie Drive.

CONDITION: The house is in good general repair. Some minor work needed, especially the trimming of the vines which are bad for the brickwork.

REASON FOR DESIGNATION

This house is the last representation of the estate once owned by the Noble family, who were one of the earliest in the village of Maple, or Nobleville as it was then called. The hard work and subsequent prosperity of the family is reflected in the transition from a frame house to this brick building, which was erected by Mrs Sarah Noble, Lord Beaverbrook's maternal grandmother.

Architecturally this house is a solid example of the Classical Revival style with good quality workmanship of detail in the brick and woodwork.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

This house and site signifies the lands bought by Joseph Noble from Alexander Dallas in 1840, being part of lot 20, Concession 3. Joseph opened up in Maple as a merchant, and became the first post-master in the village.

In 1854 the Masonic Vaughan Lodge is believed to have held its first meeting in Noble's Hotel. A few years later the family moved their home across the street (south) to the existant site. The old site of the hotel and post office, was lost with the re-routing of Major Mackenzie Drive. The new home was a one and a half storey frame building. Joseph died in 1868, and bequeathed the home and lands to his wife, Sarah. C. 1878 a fire destroyed a number of homes along this stretch including the Noble house. The present brick house was put up by Joseph's widow and lived in by her and her children. The eldest daughter, Jane, married Rev. Aiken and bore William Maxwell, (Lord Beaverbrook), in 1879. Sarah died in 1893.

Thus the integrity of the site is of equal importance as the architectural merit that lies within the building, since the site and structures of the Noble's prosperity have been lost.

SOURCES

- The Land Registry Records, Vaughan, Lot20, Concession3
1860, 1878 Map of the County of York.
1851, 1861, 1971 Census Rolls.
G.E. Reaman, A History of Vaughan Township, University of Toronto Press, 1971.
Barbara Plander, Buildings in Vaughan Before 1900, 1975, (Xerox)
Canadian-German Folklore, published by the Pennsylvania Folklore Society of Ontario, vol.6, 1967, p.
Janet Myers, "'Corner Store' Lives Only In Memory", Liberal, September 14, 1967.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

This house faces south and is two and a half stories, built in red brick with a stone foundation. It is designed in a "T" plan, with the stem of the "T" forming the rear part of the building and being two stories high. A modern addition is located at the south-east corner where the two older parts of the building meet.

Some features of the house are uniform and a summary of these will make the overall description of the building less repetitive, and confusing. The saddleback roofs of the older buildings are wood shingled. The windows of the upper and lower stories are placed in line on a vertical axis, and are three over three, double sash with large limestone sills. They are headed with brick voussoirs. Two basement windows appear on the north and south faces of the main building.

The front door on the West facade of the house is in good condition, and supports the original fanlight and side lights. The portico is also of good quality craftsmanship, in the Classical Revival style. Fluted wooden columns support an entablature and pedimented roof. Wood pilasters complete the unit around the door. Classical motifs are found on the entablature and in the coffered roof. A large window is placed above this entranceway. To the north and south of this bay is yellow patterned brickwork, that repeats the pattern of the "quoins", (dressed stones at the corner of buildings). To the north and south of this are windows. A yellow brick belt course runs between the two stories and around to the north and south sides of the building.

Four rows of bricks below the eaves, set into the wall, is a narrow wooden plank, that does not run the length of the facade. The extreme height of this makes it impossible to have been for a porch, as was common, and can be seen on other faces of this building. However, it is a fixing for some additional detail that has either been lost or was never put up, due to expense or other reasons. Brackets or a type of swag may have been intended.

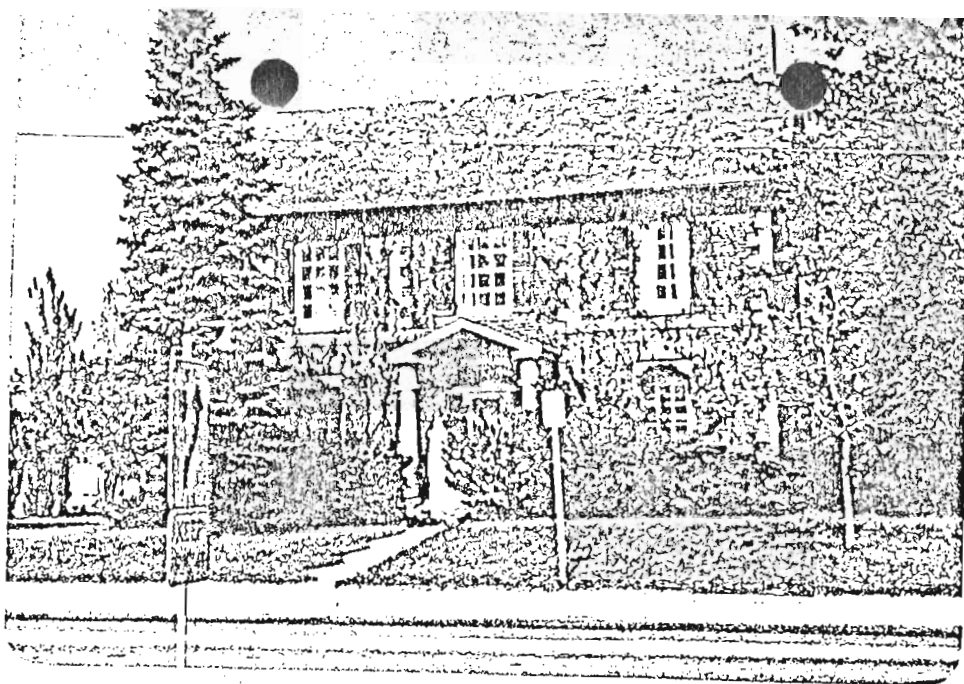
The south face is also composed of English bond; two upper and two lower windows, plus the basement windows are found here. The round headed window in the gable is finished in a yellow bricked voussoirs. The window is not functional as the chimney rises out of this central axis. It is closed with wooden shutters that balance with those on the northern face. Here the wooden fixing for the veranda is clearly visible. The quoins at the south-east corner are interrupted by the new one storey addition, which extends south.

The east facade is where the 'tail' of the house meets the main body. The south face of this area has an enclosed veranda on the ground floor. Two smaller windows of the same uniform design are found beneath the eaves. A small projecting row of red bricks run at the second storey window sill level in repetition of the more prominent belt course of the main building. The south east and north-east corners of this portion of the house are finished in yellow brick quoins that are flush with the wall. This distinguishes the front of the building from the rear and yet unifies the two by a common motif.

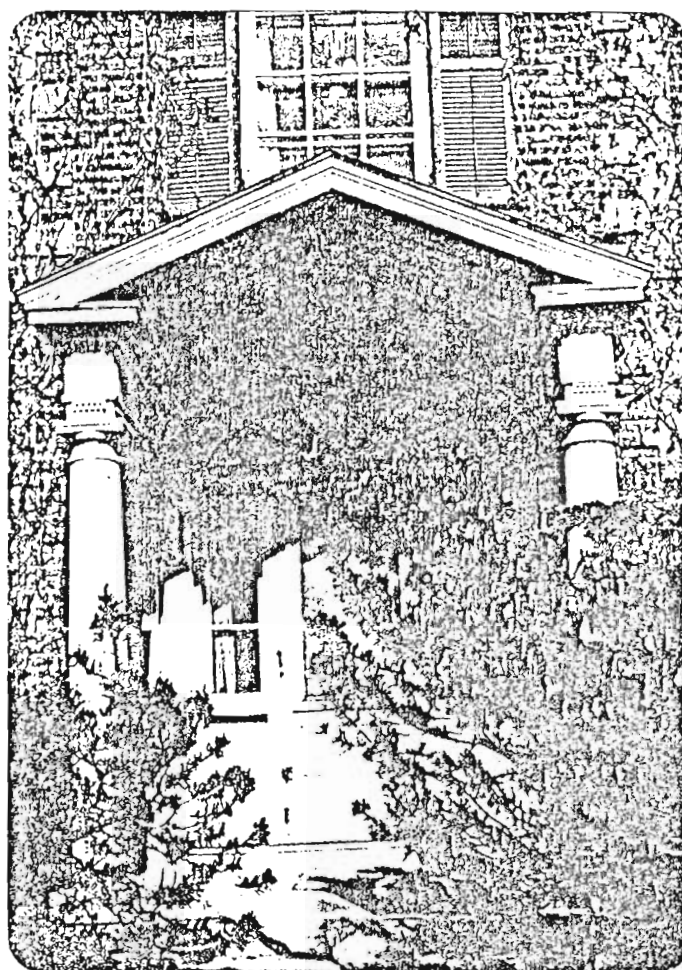
In the second storey of the most easterly face is a blind window. On a diagonal to this, on the first floor, is the back door placed above the foundation level. None of the fixings for a porch are visible and a stoop rather than a porch may have been built. However the north face of this part does show the fixings for a veranda that has been burnt. A three part veranda that would have run around the rear faces of the building seems to be more in keeping with the style and harmony of the house.

The north face of this 'tail' repeats the format of the south, with the transference of the door from the west, on the south, to the centre on the north. The transition from the rear to the main body of the building can be seen clearly here, at the east corner of the larger part of the house. This north-east corner has quoins which on the north project and on the east are flush with the wall.

It is all these details that make up the quality and grace of this large house. The unification of the different parts of this house, by common motifs that individually may have been modified to stand more clearly for a specific area, succeeds in a well balanced and stately home. This is representative of the Classic Revival style and a wealthy class of society that was part of the late 1800's in the town of Maple.



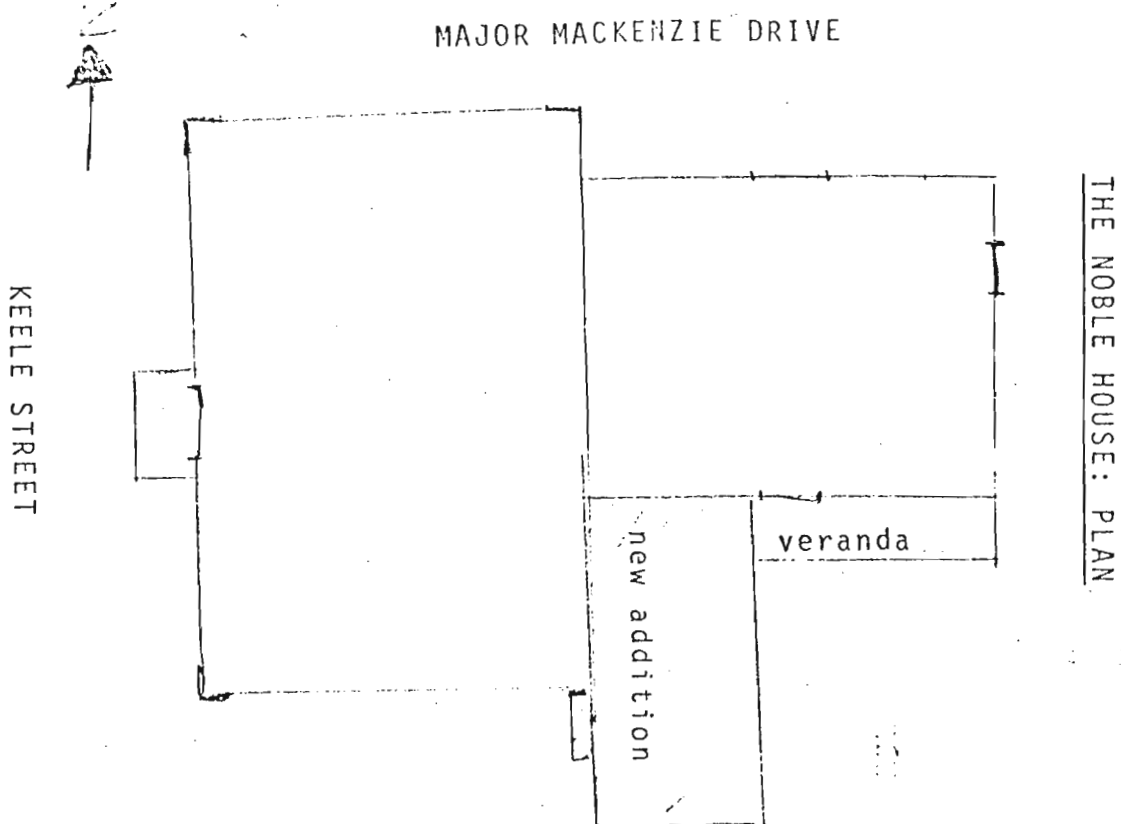
The west facade



Detail of the front door



The north facade



DETAIL OF BRICKWORK TO THE SOUTH
OF THE FRONT DOOR

