

Footsteps from our Past





It's in our Nature
Orangeville



Welcome to our vibrant community

Our downtown beckons with unique shops, tasteful eateries, and striking architecture. Live theatre, public art, and award-winning events showcase our cultural richness. In and around Orangeville, the natural landscape offers a scenic selection of recreational pursuits. Just one hour north of Toronto, you're invited to discover Orangeville.

**LET US HELP YOU PLAN YOUR EXPERIENCE
IN AND AROUND ORANGEVILLE**

VISIT 200 Lakeview Court, Orangeville
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orangevilletourism.ca

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Orangeville's Timeline

- 1820** first patent of land is issued to Ezekiel Benson, land surveyor, on August 7, 1820
- 1829** John Corbitt settles on land west of Orangeville in what is now known as the Orangeville Lions Sports Park
- 1830** Seneca Ketchum moves to land on Purple Hill commissioned by Bishop Strachan of the Church of England as the "Missionary of the Township of Mono"
- 1830** Hurontario Street is cut through to Orangeville
- 1837** James Griggs buys 100 acres on south side of what is now Broadway and builds the first mill on Mill Creek; a small settlement starts to grow
- 1843** Orange Lawrence buys 300 acres along with Griggs' mill; over the next few years he opens a general store, builds a second mill, founds the first school, and in 1847 becomes the first postmaster
- 1857** a mill is built at the corner of Mill Street and Armstrong Street in 1857 by Thomas Jull and John Walker Reid, both sons-in-law of Orange Lawrence
- 1860** the Prince of Wales Road is completed and extends from Orangeville to Primrose
- 1860** The Sun, founded by John Foley, is Orangeville's first newspaper
- 1862** a resolution is passed in July, 1862 at Bell's Hotel in Orangeville by twelve Orangeville men to petition for the creation of a new county
- 1863** Orangeville is officially incorporated as a village on December 22, 1863 as part of Wellington County; population: 1200
- 1864** the first Orangeville election is held on January 4, with five councillors elected; Falkner C. Stewart is chosen as the first reeve from among the five
- 1867** Canadian Confederation
- 1871** two daily stage lines operating between Orangeville and Brampton
- 1871** Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, a narrow gauge rail line, reaches Orangeville
- 1874** January 1, 1874 the "Act of Incorporation" is passed in the Ontario legislature giving Orangeville town status



- 1874** provision is made for the creation of the County of Dufferin by an Act of the Ontario Legislature, from portions of Wellington, Simcoe and Grey Counties, naming Orangeville as a part of Dufferin County
- 1876** Orangeville Town Hall and Market building is completed
- 1879** first meeting of provisional Council of Dufferin County is held on July 15, with Falkner C. Stewart as Provisional Warden
- 1881** in early spring, the Dufferin County Courthouse, Jail and Registry Office is completed on Zina Street in Orangeville
- 1881** Dufferin County is officially established on January 24 with Orangeville as the County seat
- 1885** Bell Company puts local telephones in Orangeville with a central switchboard and 69 subscribers
- 1893** The Orangeville Banner is launched by Blaney McGuire
- 1907** Orangeville's Carnegie Library opens
- 1912** the Lord Dufferin Hospital opens in Orangeville, funded and operated by the Lord Dufferin Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire (IODE)
- 1916** Ontario Hydro signs its first contract with Orangeville to provide electricity
- 1920s** creation of the provincial highway system with Prince of Wales Road becoming Highway 10
- 1950s** first subdivisions are built in Orangeville
- 2010** 2010 Winter Olympics torch relay stops in Orangeville
- 2013** Orangeville celebrates its Sesquicentennial
- 2015** Orangeville wins the Canadian "Great Street Award" for Broadway
- 2016** Orangeville is one of 10 municipalities to achieve a full Five-Bloom rating at the provincial level in Communities in Bloom
- 2017** Orangeville celebrates Canada's Sesquicentennial
- 2017** Orangeville achieves Five-Bloom Bronze rating at national level in Communities in Bloom contest and a special mention for collaborative partnerships. Town also won the national Community of Gardeners Award and was one of three finalists for the Canada 150 Award.
- 2018** Orangeville achieves a Five-Bloom Silver rating at national level in Communities in Bloom contest and special mention for Friendship Gardens at Headwaters Health Care Centre

The History of Orangeville

The incorporation of the village of Orangeville in 1863 marked the close of the founding period. Orangeville began to grow and the focus of activity moved from milling to the supply of goods and services in the downtown area.



The founding period of Orangeville was followed by an increase in business and commercial development on both sides of Broadway. Fire was a constant threat, and a bylaw was passed in 1875, authorizing brick as the only acceptable cladding for downtown commercial buildings.

Many of the structures along Broadway are referred to as blocks. At the time of construction, these blocks usually housed two or three commercial outlets with apartments and/or offices above. Although most storefronts have been greatly altered, if you look up to the second and third floors, you can usually see remnants of the original style.



Broadway is indeed a broad way. The distance between the buildings is 100 feet, not the usual 66. The street was first paved in 1921.



A Walk Through Time

Footsteps from our Past will guide residents and tourists alike through Orangeville's history, highlighting significant buildings and structures that were the foundation of the community you see today. The tour is divided into three sections with the first section starting at Town Hall located at 87 Broadway.

This guide explores three distinct tours:



The "Booming Broadway Tour" (the orange tour, 2.2 km) highlighting businesses that helped Orangeville grow,



The "Founders Tour" (the blue tour, 2.5 km) celebrating the founders of Orangeville, and



The "Prosperous Years Tour" (the green tour, 2 km) focusing on Zina Street and the success of local merchants and business people.

The map on page 65 highlights each property as well as the suggested walking route for each of the three tours. The symbol to the right identifies properties designated by the Town of Orangeville under the Ontario Heritage Act along the routes.



These tours will point out significant buildings and explain the people connected with them. The abbreviation "c." indicates a probable date. Architectural terms in the glossary on page 59 as well as throughout the guide, will help you learn about Orangeville's built heritage.

Unless otherwise noted, properties listed on this tour are privately owned. Please do not trespass on private property. Use caution when crossing the road and travelling on side streets. The directions on each page assist in guiding you through the tours.

Each tour takes approximately 30 minutes.



Orangeville Town Hall and Market c. 1875 87 Broadway

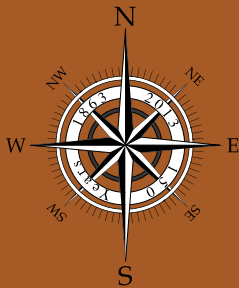


Italianate

Orangeville Town Hall was built to serve multiple purposes: town hall, municipal offices and market area. Designed by F. G. Dunbar, construction began in 1875, after the demolition of the Newton log house.

Although no longer in use as a farmers' market, you can see evidence of this function in the large stone steer heads which decorate the window **lintels** in the old market wing. In fact, during the period 1876 - 1890, the market was the only legal place to sell meat in town.

The architecture of civic buildings usually reflects community values. In the placement of doors and windows and use of decorative elements, the architect created an impression of order



Town Hall c. 1900



and conservatism. At the time it was completed however, there was local concern that the building was too low and not imposing enough!

Note the projecting roof eaves and paired **cornice brackets**, the pedimented roof line and the use of contrasting colour – all elements of the Italianate style, popular between 1850 and 1900.

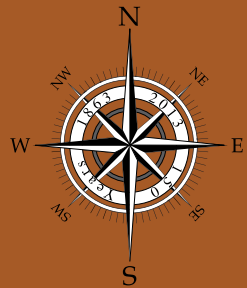
In 1993-1994, the building was renovated. A major addition was constructed which reflects and interprets design elements of the original Town Hall building. The Town Hall has been designated for architectural and historic merit under the Ontario Heritage Act. It is home to Orangeville's Council, municipal staff and the Opera House.

The **cupola** is a prominent feature in many photographs of the Town. The following story about "Chief John" Wilkins, the chief constable at the time town hall was first completed, was reported in the Orangeville Sun of July 6, 1876 following the Dominion Day celebrations.

"Mr. McKitrick called the attention of the Council to the fact that the flag had not been hoisted on the Town Hall until near noon, and it had not yet been taken down. He thought it was the chief constable's duty to see that it was put up and taken down. The constable said he was afraid to venture on the dome to attend to the flag as he was not accustomed to high elevations. Mr. McKitrick suggested that he get some little boy to do that part of his duty for him."



Cupola on
Town Hall



Directions

Head east along Broadway until you see the stone building (63 Broadway) at the corner of Third Street.

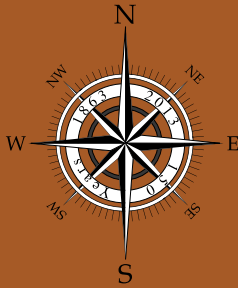




Graham's Tavern 63 Broadway



DESIGNATED
Historic Property



Directions

Cross Broadway and walk west to 74-78 Broadway to continue the Booming Broadway tour, or start the Founders Tour by turning down Wellington Street.

Georgian

This stone Georgian building was constructed c. 1860 by Irishman James Graham, replacing an earlier log structure. There is a slightly later addition on the north end. Orange Lawrence once operated the tavern before returning to general storekeeping.

Orangeville is midway between Owen Sound and Toronto, and as lands to the north opened for settlement, it became a natural spot for hotel and tavern businesses.

Built of local material, this **Georgian** style structure was one of the first permanent structures. The large stones on the corners of the buildings are called **quoins**. The building continues to offer hospitality to residents and travellers alike!



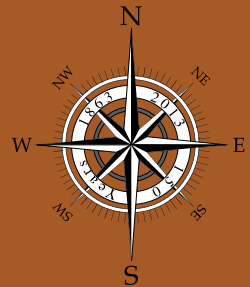
Gothic Revival

Situated midway on the Owen Sound-Toronto route, Orangeville boasted many inns and taverns for weary travellers. By the late 1800s there were 11 hotels in town. Drunkenness in the streets was common and it was reported in the paper that Mr. Lennox had been knifed in a struggle in his bar. In 1885 the Scott Act was passed outlawing the sale of liquor.



Typical tavern c. 1880

This block housed the Marksman's Home or Lennox's Hotel, built by Andrew Lennox, c. 1864. While partly altered 78 Broadway is a good example of vernacular **Gothic Revival** architecture with steeply pitched roof and decorative **bargeboard** in the façade **gable**. This building was designated in 2000.



Directions

Continue west along the south side of Broadway.

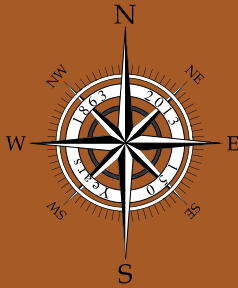


South Side of Broadway Broadway



Georgian

Along the south east side of Broadway, notice the smaller scale of the older Georgian-style buildings. Most of these predate the 1870s fires that destroyed many of the original buildings. Large areas have new construction with the loss of the Grand Hotel, Gordon House, Paisley House, Dufferin House, Alexandra House and Queen's Hotel.



Directions

Continue along the south side of Broadway until you arrive at the Library.



◀ Grand Central Hotel demolished in the 1980s

136-142 Broadway
Gordon House ▶





Beaux-Arts Classicism

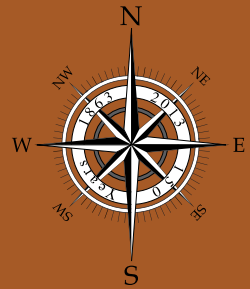
Orangeville's library was originally constructed in an L-shape to accommodate the Bank of Commerce at the corner, which had been built in 1903 on the old Gordon House site. The library façade facing Broadway is recessed from the old bank façade. It was funded through the Carnegie foundation and designed by architect Beaumont Jarvis to complement the bank's architectural style. In 1989, the library and bank building were renovated and joined.

The decorative stonework on the Broadway and Mill Street façades is a hallmark of the style known as **Beaux-Arts Classicism** as is the use of columns.

The bank has Doric columns while Ionic columns were used on the library's Mill Street façade and **pilasters** on Broadway.



Original Mill Street Façade

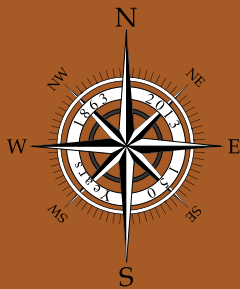


Directions

Turn down Mill Street to view the west façade and then return to Broadway and continue west to the Jackson Block.



Jackson Block 148 Broadway



Directions

Continue west to the
Post Office.

Notice the tunnel cut
through an 1871 building
which replaced the block
destroyed in the 1869 fire.

Italianate

Built between 1874 and 1875, this is one of Orangeville's finest surviving examples of commercial architecture. Thomas Jackson was a saddler who moved to Orangeville in 1853 and acquired properties in this area. After fires in 1872 and 1873 destroyed many buildings on Broadway, a new block was constructed bearing his name. It later became C. W. Sydie's Canada Carriage Company, Gillespie's Hardware and later Dominion Hardware. Upstairs housed the office of Dr. Frank, dental surgeon, a Masonic Hall and Jehovah's Witness meeting rooms.

Notice the elaborate raised window hoods and **lintels** over the windows. The red brick **pilasters** divide the façade into three bays on both Broadway and Mill Street ending in a buff brick bracket at the roofline. An elaborate red and buff brick **corbelled cornice** tops the structure including the **pedimented roofline** over the central bays.



DESIGNATED
Historic Property

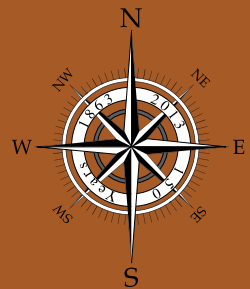
Frontier

This was the longest-running commercial enterprise on Broadway and operated for over 117 years. The business, established in 1894, supplied headstones and memorials.

Significantly changed over the years, it had a “frontier” style front with the gable covered by a large square parapet and windows. Brick now fills the front gable and upper storey windows were added.



Early Façade Monument Works Building



Directions

Walk next door to the
Post Office.



Post Office c. 1886; demolished in 1962 216 Broadway



Directions

Continue to the Fire Hall which identifies the west boundary of the Designated Heritage District.

Chateau

The post office which stood on this site until the mid 1960s, was a large, two-storey structure, built of limestone quarried in the Hockley Valley. It featured a steeply pitched roof and was built in the **Chateau** style popular at the time for federal buildings. Many post offices in Canada were built from similar plans. The loss of this building helped many Orangeville residents to appreciate their architectural heritage. At one point, a proposal to demolish the Town Hall was put forward, but it was quickly stopped.

The clock tower on the median on Broadway was originally mounted on the old Post Office building before it was demolished.



216 Broadway Post Office

Fire Hall 224 Broadway

9



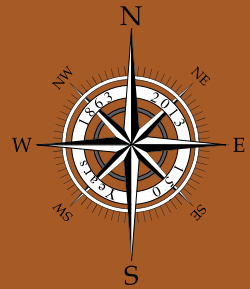
Italianate

With most of the original buildings constructed from lumber, fire was a constant threat. Ironically the first fire hall burnt down and was replaced with the present brick structure in 1891. Originally the hose tower was 62 feet high and the building had access to a 20,000-gallon reservoir located directly beneath the building. The fire bell was also used to sound a 9 p.m. curfew for anyone under 16. The bell now hangs at the fire hall on Dawson Road.

Note the decorative brickwork and the fire engine doors.



Firefighters in the old
Fire Hall



Directions

Crossing John Street (named after the surveyor James Corbett's son) proceed west to 230 Broadway.



Lewis House c. 1855 230 Broadway



Neoclassic Revival

This simple **Neoclassic Revival** residence was built by pioneer minister Alexander Lewis who first arrived in Mono c. 1837. Reverend Lewis oversaw the construction of both the Zion and Bethel Presbyterian Churches. Although he had the house built, he never lived in it, preferring instead to reside in the village of Mono Mills. While a minister, Reverend Lewis was also a land speculator, building many investment properties such as this one. At one time he was censured for usury, meaning reprimanded for charging excessive interest rates.

Note the classic embellishments to the main doorway with **pilasters**, **transom** and a thin, projecting **cornice** over the door. The one-and-a-half storey qualified it to be taxed at the lowest rate. Originally the upper level had no windows due to the high tax imposed on window glass.



Directions

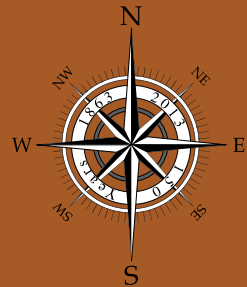
Continue west to 260 Broadway. As you walk, notice 238 built in 1874, a similar cottage-style with transom and sidelights at the entrance. Most of the later homes are in the **Italianate** style. 250 has unusual stone **quoining** along the corners.



Irish Georgian

This house was constructed in 1858 by Guy Leslie, an Irish immigrant who first settled in Reading, Garafraxa Township, in 1843. Leslie bought this land in 1858 and soon became involved in the public life of Orangeville. In 1863, he supported Orangeville's incorporation, and was appointed the first treasurer. Although this house is now a duplex, it was built as a single-family dwelling, one of the few homes built in the Irish **Georgian** style in Orangeville.

Featuring a **hip roof**, central door and a balanced arrangement of windows, this imposing home became known as "Castle Leslie" by the locals. Note the pair of round top windows grouped together on the second floor.



Directions

At the next corner, cross the road and turn back towards the downtown. Then proceed east to the church.

Note the many different styles simple one-and-a-half storey, **Italianate** and **Queen Anne** which were built as the area developed.

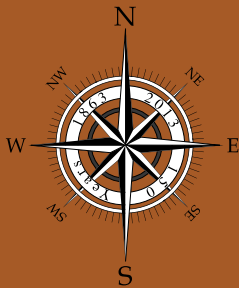


Victorian Gothic Revival

Built in 1879 during prosperous times, the church was designed by C. J. Soule of Guelph who also designed the Dufferin County Courthouse.

This was originally the Zion Presbyterian Church. The congregation merged with Bethel Presbyterian Church in 1881 to form St. Andrew's which joined the United Church of Canada in 1925, and then became the Westminster United Church in 1948.

Typifying the **Victorian Gothic Revival**, it has a spire at the top finial to act as a lightning rod, **lancet** windows, steeply pitched roof lines and **buttresses** to strengthen the walls, all details typical of this style.



Directions

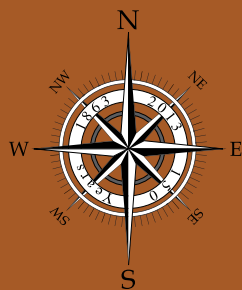
Continue east until you reach 239 Broadway.



Queen Anne

This picturesque corner home was built in 1896 by J. W. Aiken, who owned and operated a tannery on Little York Street. Constructed in a local interpretation of the **Queen Anne** style, this unique structure was designated in 2009.

It has a combination of brick and shingles, different window configurations, a **turret** and **gambrel** roof. The chimney has vertical **pilaster**-like brick work detail.



Directions

Walk east along Broadway, past the **Italianate** home of Andrew Dods at 237 Broadway built just a few years previously. Notice the Uptown Theatre at 219 Broadway, built in 1927. Stop at 205 Broadway.

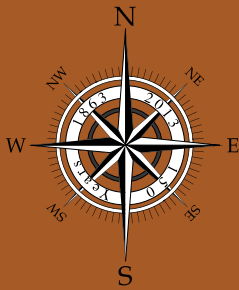


Italianate

This small commercial building was first used as a private bank, operated by James S. Fead, founder of the Orangeville Building and Loan Society. Later, the building was home to the firm of Hahn and Lewis. Hahn, who was also the treasurer for the County of Dufferin, was investigated for “cooking the books” and the firm closed. The building then became home to the Orangeville Business College, founded in 1907, where instruction was given in commercial and stenographic skills.

In 1925, a group of Presbyterians who voted against union with the Methodists decided to maintain an independent congregation and bought the building to use as a church. When Tweedsmuir Presbyterian Church was built on John Street, this structure reverted to commercial use.

Note the decorative brick work and second-storey door.



Directions

Proceed east to the corner of First Street and Broadway. From here you can continue north on First Street to follow the Prosperous Years tour on Zina Street or cross to the east side of First Street and walk north to 5 First Street.

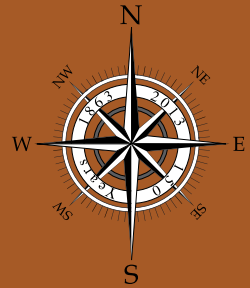


Art Moderne

A rare example of the **Art Moderne** style is located at 5 First Street. The horizontal lines emphasized by the flat roof, glass block windows and curved corners make this property unique. It was built by Fred Webb c. 1944 and housed the Orangeville Dairy and Dairy Bar until 1969.



Originally First Street was named Prince of Wales Road. At the corner, 2 First Street was originally the Commercial Block, housing Chisholm's general store and, later, the Bank of Hamilton. It was torn down to make way for the modern CIBC building we see today. 14 First Street was built in 1882 as the American Hotel and now houses the offices of the Orangeville Citizen newspaper.



Directions

Return to the corner of Broadway and First Street and walk east to the Ketchum Block at 187 - 195 Broadway.



Ketchum Block 187 - 195 Broadway



Directions

Stop at 153 Broadway. As you continue east on Broadway notice the ornate brick work of 175 Broadway built in 1890, 167 Broadway which held the first Bell telephone exchange in 1885, and 155 - 165 Broadway which were all built in 1873.

Italianate

This impressive part of Broadway was constructed for Mary Ketchum by the same contractors who built the Town Hall on land inherited from her nephew Jesse Ketchum III. It was this Jesse Ketchum who named Broadway after New York's main street and planned most of the lands north of Broadway. The end unit of the block (199 Broadway) was demolished in 1951 and was replaced with this more modern structure.

Built in **Italianate** style, the upper floors have five-course buff brick banding. The **voussoirs** are buff brick with a decorative raised edge. The **pilasters** are **quoined** in buff brick, ending in a round-topped brick design above the roof line. The storefront at 193 Broadway is one of the few original storefront façades on Broadway. Note the elaborate wood carved **pilasters**, columns, door **transom** and **dentil moulding** on the **cornice** band.

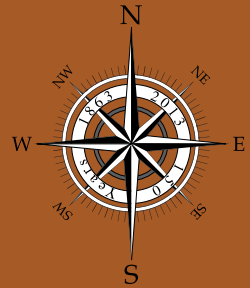


DESIGNATED
Historic Property

Italianate

Thomas Stevenson, who had operated a drug store in town since 1858, acquired the property in 1876 and constructed this **Italianate** style building. In 1890 the Bank of Hamilton became the owners and rebuilt the ground floor storefront to better reflect the grandeur of the bank. In 1901 it again became a drug store owned by Stevenson, then Dunn's Drugs in the 1960s, and finally Sproule's Drug Store in 1976. In 1996 the façade was restored with the support of the Façade Improvement Program.

Notice the rock-faced white limestone details that enhance the façade. The original **cornice** has been removed except for the **denticulated** brick pattern running across the roofline which is repeated under the continuous limestone sills running under the windows on each storey.



Directions

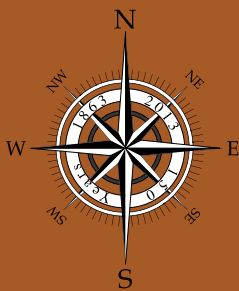
Continue east to
125 Broadway.



Still Block 139 Broadway



The Grigg Company store



Directions

Continue east to 117 125 Broadway. Now a street of great grandeur, Broadway originally had small two-storey **Georgian** style buildings as seen in the 1866 photo.

Second Empire

William Still, a photographer, money lender and mayor of the town in 1899, built this block in 1883. It was the home of the Grigg Company department store from 1920-1975. The only commercial example of the **Second Empire** style in Orangeville, this block features a **mansard** roof finished with coloured slate and decorative woodwork.

The bay windows are enlargements of the original arch topped windows.



Broadway 1866

McKim Block 117 - 123 Broadway

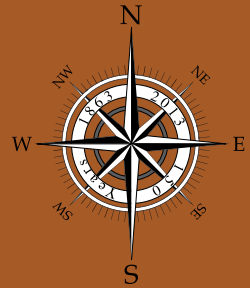
19



Italianate

At 117 - 123 Broadway, the original shoe store and flour and feed store were destroyed in a fire on May 27, 1886 after which John McKim rebuilt to harmonize with the adjacent buildings. To the west, 125 Broadway was originally a one-and-a-half storey building constructed in 1873, replacing an earlier frame structure from about 1867. The façade and height were altered after 1881. It housed a grocery store operated by McKim and Harry Shaw. In 1950 it became Morrow's Jewellers (Mrs. Morrow was the daughter of Harry Shaw).

Built in **Italianate** style of buff coloured brick, notice the pointed windows with **keystones** of brown locally quarried sandstone. The **cornice** has a raised brick pattern incorporating **dentillation** and arches. 127 Broadway was similar but has been painted.



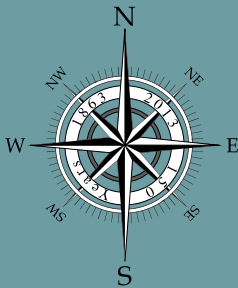
Directions

The Booming Broadway tour is now complete. Walk east on Broadway to return to Town Hall. To start the Founders' Tour cross Broadway at the lights and walk east to Wellington Street. Proceed south on Wellington Street to the corner of Armstrong and Wellington Streets.



1

Canadian Pacific Railway Station 35 Armstrong Street



Classic Canadian Pacific Railway Station

With the growth of the newly-incorporated village, a more dependable means of moving people and goods was needed than the primitive Toronto to Owen Sound Road. The Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway built a narrow gauge line into Orangeville, and in April 1871 the first train arrived in Orangeville with a full complement of dignitaries, all celebrating “the opening of an epoch in the history of the town.”

Regular service began in September of the same year, and by 1873 there were 117 miles of railway line between Weston and Owen Sound. When this railway and the Credit Valley Railway became part of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1883, Orangeville became an essential part of the line to Owen Sound. Orangeville was the divisional point on the main line as well as the starting point for several branch lines to places such as Fergus, Elora, and Mount Forest.



There was even a stagecoach that ferried visitors and businessmen to and from the railway station and the hotels and businesses along Broadway.

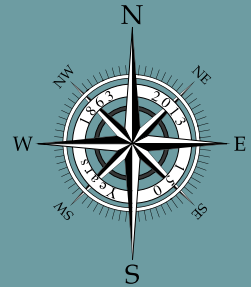
An interesting footnote is the fact that passenger service to Orangeville ended in 1971, exactly 100 years after it began.

This station was originally built in 1907 on the east side of the rail yard on Town Line, to replace an earlier station that had burned down the year before. To avoid demolition by CPR, the station was moved to Armstrong Street in 1989 and converted to commercial use. The distinctive conical roof resembling a “witch’s hat” covers the former waiting room which once had separate sections for men and women!



Stagecoach

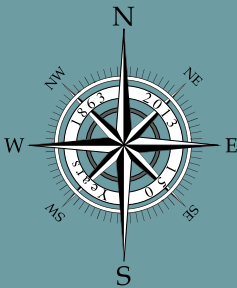
Photos of the CPR station



Continue south on Wellington, pausing at the bridge over Mill Creek.



Armstrong Foundry, c. 1896 2 Wellington Street



Directions

Cross Wellington Street
to the west side.
Proceed south on
Wellington Street.

Mill Creek

Orangeville's first mill was built by James Griggs and sat on this site in the current parking lot area. His mill ground wheat into flour. William Fead opened his wagon shop adjacent to this site in 1850 and operated until 1882. The brick structure still standing was built c. 1896 as the Armstrong Foundry which produced a variety of metal items including steam engines and manhole covers. The building has been altered but you can still see many original elements. **At the bridge cross the road and look east down Mill Creek.** Barely visible in the embankment of the creek, are stones and mill debris from the early mills in this area, as well as the mill pond depression that fed a mill further east. Now just a trickle, the Mill Creek once ran with sufficient velocity to power several mills before joining the Credit River at the flats to the east. Around the creek several small homes were built, and the settlement was known as Griggs' Mill. If Orange Lawrence hadn't come to town, this might still be our town's name!

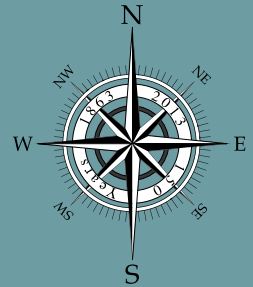
Andrew Mara House, c. 1852 10 Wellington Street

3



Simple Georgian

Mara was an early village shoemaker. His modest cottage was built of rubble stone over a timber frame. This is one of the earliest homes built in Orangeville. When building with stone, stonemasons used one of two methods to prepare the stone: ashlar, where quarried stone is sawn to a particular size and the blocks fit closely together, and rubble, where stones are used as they are or are roughly shaped and laid with wide joints. In rubble construction, the pattern of the stone in the finished wall depends partly on the type of stone and partly on the training and preference of the stonemason. Limestone rubble is plentiful in Orangeville, as anyone who has dug a large hole in town can attest. Buildings such as this one at 10 Wellington Street and 63 Broadway are examples of “random rubble brought to course,” or laid roughly in rows like brick. There are no ashlar **quoins** used at the corners to stabilize the walls of this building as there are at 63 Broadway.



Directions

Continue south along Wellington Street until you reach 14 Wellington Street.

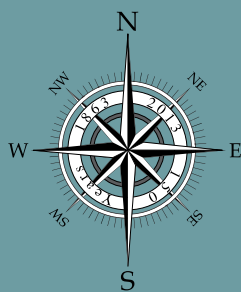
Methodist Episcopal Church, c. 1850 14 Wellington Street



Primitive Church Style

The congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church built a small place of worship here in 1850 on land donated by Abiathar Wilcox, an early settler in Mono Township. When they built a larger church north of Broadway in 1866, this structure was converted into a residence. The graveyard behind the Church was decommissioned and the graves moved. Since that time, the building has been greatly altered.

Church Street was named for this former church which stands at the corner of Wellington Street and Church Street.



Directions

Continue south along Wellington Street to 16/18 Wellington Street.

King House, c. 1888
16/18 Wellington Street

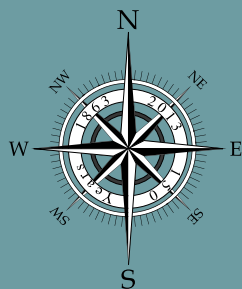
5



Second Empire

This impressive residence was built during the prosperous years following the arrival of the railway in Orangeville. The large brick house, built in the **Second Empire** style, uncommon in Orangeville, is distinguished by the **mansard** roof. Built as a single residence by Thomas and Charles King, it was divided into two homes in 1923. Despite alterations to the doors and windows, you can see many of the original features, including ornamental ironwork.

The King brothers owned and operated a furniture factory near the corner of Wellington and Armstrong Streets.

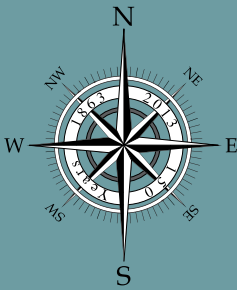


Directions

Return north on Wellington Street to Church Street, turn west on Church and proceed to 16 Church Street.



McKitrick House, c. 1869 16 Church Street



Directions

Proceed east along Church Street, crossing Mill Street until you see 17 Church Street at the corner of Church and Mill Streets.

Regency Cottage

Pioneer industrialists Samuel and Robert McKitrick opened a foundry at the northeast corner of Mill and Church Streets in the 1860s, producing ploughs, cooking and heating stoves, sugar kettles and various other products.

Samuel McKitrick was one of the 12 influential men who attended the historic meeting in July of 1862 at Bell's Hotel where it was resolved to lobby for the creation of a new county, which later became Dufferin County. He also backed the move to incorporate Orangeville as an independent village.

This small **Regency Cottage** was built by Samuel McKitrick shortly after he acquired the property in 1869.



McKitrick & Son's
Agricultural Works

Dod's Knitting Mill, c. 1913 17 Church Street

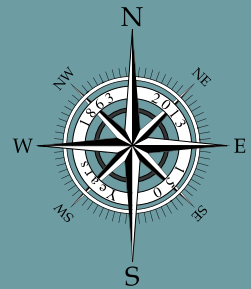
7



Early Industrial Architecture

Although near Mill Creek, the knitting and carding operations here were powered by electricity. The factory was built in 1913 by John M. Dod with financial assistance from the Town of Orangeville. The mill was highly successful, even providing long underwear for the armed forces during both World Wars. It operated until 1957. The building was converted to apartments in the early 1980s. In 1985, the project won an Ontario government award for successful rehabilitation of an older building.

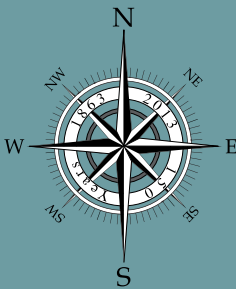
This converted building is one of the few remaining manufacturing buildings that existed prior to 1914.



Directions

Proceed west along Church Street and cross into Mill Park across from 17 Church Street. Proceed to cross the footbridge and look east.

Jull Mill Site, c. 1857 38 Mill Street



Directions

Walk north through the park to the corner of Little York and Mill Streets.

Mill Creek

The mill on this site was built in 1857 by Thomas Jull and John Walker Reid, both sons-in-law of Orange Lawrence. The mill was built of **rubble stone** and was a three-storey structure with a walk-out basement.

The mill converted to electric power in 1913 when it was producing 75 barrels a day of “Gold Anchor” and “Pride of Dufferin” flour. Gradually the production of livestock feed replaced flour milling, but this activity dwindled and in 1972 the mill closed. Despite efforts of the heritage movement and interested citizens, the building was demolished in 1993.



Orange Jull House, c. 1870 34 Mill Street

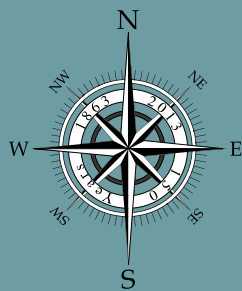
9



Italianate

This house was built about 1870 by miller Thomas Jull, as a wedding present for his son Orange. Orange Jull's claim to fame was the invention of the rotary snowplough to break up and move drifts on railroads. Jull's device was patented in 1884 and used throughout North America. The house is of **Italianate** design, identified by the wide overhanging eaves with paired **cornice** brackets and the hipped roof. [Head west along Little York Street.]

In the 1850s, this road was the boundary between the uncleared bush and the fledgling village. We are heading toward Thomas Jull's "Homestead," once the only residence between John Street and the mill. On the south side of Little York Street was the Orangeville Tannery, a large three-storey frame building, operated first by William and George Campbell and later by the Aiken family.



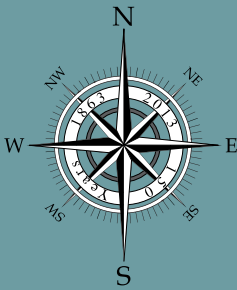
Directions

Travel west along
Little York Street.



10

Lawrence Cottage, c. 1860 18 Little York Street



Directions

Walk west to the corner of Little York and John Streets.

Regency Cottage

As you walk, look for the lane running south between Little York Street and Church Street once called Lawrence Lane. From the settlement days, residents of the southern part of town used this path to reach the commercial district. It never achieved the status of a road, but remains as a public pathway. If you look to the south, you can see the footbridge over Mill Creek.

This small, red brick house was built for Sarah, daughter of Orange Lawrence. The simple lines, central door, hip roof and single storey are marks of the **Regency Cottage** style. There are several good examples of this style throughout town.

Thomas Jull House, c. 1857

17 Little York Street

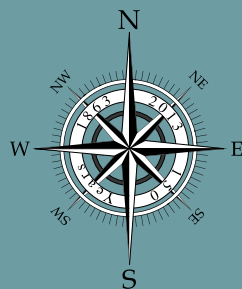
11



Regency

Born in England, Thomas Jull settled in Trafalgar Township in the early 1840s. There he married Mary Lawrence, a daughter of Orange Lawrence and his wife Sarah. The Lawrences moved to this area around 1844. Thomas and Mary Jull followed in 1857. This original lot stretched south to Church Street and the house was constructed with the main entrance (now hidden) facing the south towards Mill Creek. The hip roof, large windows and bay windows are hallmarks of the **Regency** style popular in England at the time. It was originally clad in red brick and had a trellis verandah, but was stuccoed later.

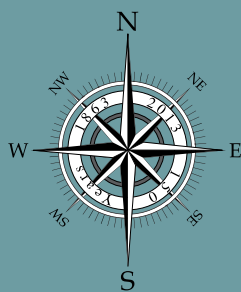
Jull built the mill that once stood at the corner of Mill and Little York Street. He was a member of Orangeville's first village council.



Directions

Cross John Street and walk to the house on the southwest corner of John and York Streets.

Lawrence House, c. 1854 8 John Street



Directions

Head west on
York Street.

Georgian

Built by Orange and Sarah Lawrence, this home is probably the oldest continually-inhabited residence in Orangeville. The structure was typical of the period, making economical use of space and material. Buildings of this era were usually one-and-a-half storeys, which were cheaper to build, easier to heat, and taxed at a lower rate than full two-storey homes. Perhaps his choice of housing style reveals something of Lawrence's frugal nature! Underneath the siding is a roughcast (stucco) exterior over log. Note the large window openings and return eaves in the **gable** ends of the roof. The **dormer** is a later addition.



Orange and Sarah Lawrence



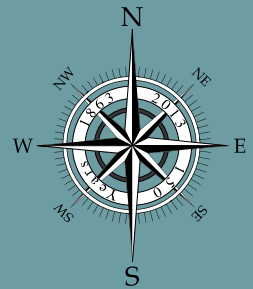
Romanesque

This house was built by W. Connell on land originally owned by Sarah Lawrence. The brick used was salvaged from the demolition of the Forest Lawn Hotel on Broadway. In design, it shows strong Romanesque influences in the massive shape, the east-facing tower, large arches over the front window and door opening, and the unusual keyhole-shaped window. Only one other residence in Orangeville has a similar window. Keep your eyes open for it!

When Tweedsmuir Presbyterian Church was built to the north of this property, the McBride House became the manse for the Presbyterian minister.



York Street looking west from John Street. c. 1925



Directions

Continue west on York Street.

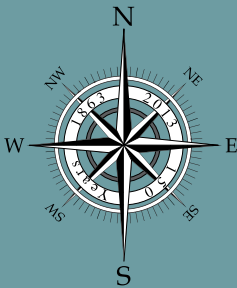


Primitive Methodist Chapel, c. 1854 3 York Street



Vernacular Queen Anne

Orange Lawrence sold the lot beside his home to the trustees of the Primitive Methodist Church in 1854 and they constructed a chapel shortly thereafter. The original structure exists here under a variety of **Queen Anne** style additions such as the turret which was built around 1911. The Primitive Methodists built another house of worship in 1867 which still stands on the northwest corner of Zina and First Street.

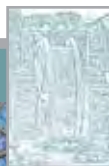


Directions

Walk west along York Street. For the most part these residences were built as the second homes of pioneer merchants who, after establishing their businesses, could afford to build fine residences.

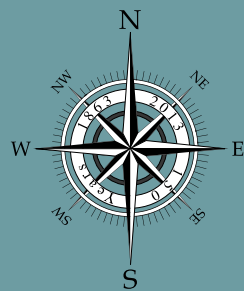
Rowan House, 1888
12 York Street

15



Italianate

This home was built by John Rowan who constructed many area homes and many of the storefronts on Broadway. Dr. Kyle purchased the property in 1919. It later became the family home of David Tilson, MPP. This structure is **Italianate** in style as seen in the hipped roof, dichromatic brickwork, and the paired cornice brackets. The wraparound porch is a more recent addition.



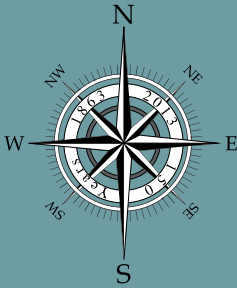
Directions

Continue to 16 York Street.



16

McKeown House, c. 1877 16 York Street



Directions

Continue to 17 York Street.

Gothic Revival

Robert McKeown, shoemaker, arrived in 1863 and built this **Gothic Revival** home around 1877 and lived here until his death in 1911. Margaret, his daughter, married Orange Jull. The original plans called for a much larger home, but was not built perhaps because three of his children died.

Note the steeply-pitched gable roofs, dichromatic brickwork and flat-arched window openings.

McKeown became a Justice of the Peace and a member of the High School Board.

Campbell House, 1876 17 York Street

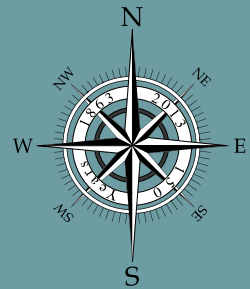
17



Gothic Revival

This home was built by tanner George Campbell, who operated the tannery on Little York Street, a shoe factory, and owned several commercial buildings along Broadway. It is built in the **Gothic Revival** style, but is larger and more solid-looking than the **Gothic Revival** houses of the 1870s. George Campbell's son, Dr. G. H. Campbell, was an Olympic athlete, a member of the gold medal-winning 1908 Canadian Lacrosse Team.

When you reach Broadway, either turn right and continue to Town Hall or to continue onto the Prosperous Years Tour, turn left onto First Street and continue to Zina Street. Turn left onto Zina to begin the third and final section of the walking tour.



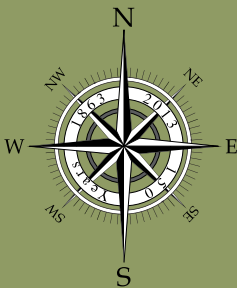
Directions

This concludes the Founders tour. Continue west on York Street to Bythia Street and turn north to Broadway.



1

Row Houses 2-10 Zina Street



Directions

Continue east past the homes which reflect the increased prosperity of the town from 1870s to the 1890s stopping at 24 Zina Street.

Queen Anne

Starting the tour of this residential area is an excellent example of row houses built in 1886 by Thomas Wright, a successful carriage maker who originally owned a home where the Dufferin County Court House now stands and later operated a butcher shop with his brother.

The row houses have decorative brick panels under the windows and buff brick **soldiering** topping the windows. Each unit has a two-and-a-half storey tower-like bay with projecting eaves and large fretwork pieces resembling brackets. The **transom** over the off-centre doors would help to lighten the interior hallways. These details show an influence of the **Queen Anne** style that was becoming popular.

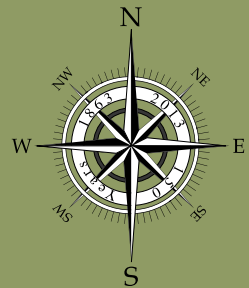


Edwardian Classicism

The home at 24 Zina Street is an infill in the **Edwardian Classic** style and was built in 1925 by Ernest C. Daniels who also built 27 Zina in 1923. **Edwardian Classicism** was very popular in the 1920s and many 1920s infills in Orangeville are in this style. It is recognized by the large triangular front **gable** with **Palladian window** and shallow roofed porch.

Daniels had a jewellery business on Broadway for 56 years. He married Minnie Morrow, the daughter of another jeweller, in 1906. Daniels and family moved to 24 Zina Street from the older **Italianate** style home at 26 Zina which Daniels had built in 1901.

Notice, at 28 Zina, the **Italianate** home built in 1881 by James McDonald with the **belvedere** topping the **hipped roof** to bring light into the attic. This feature is rare in Orangeville.



Directions

Continue to 78 Zina Street. As you continue west note the two **Regency Cottage** style 1870s homes. The area across from the court house once housed the Orangeville Public School which was built in 1890 and closed in 1952.



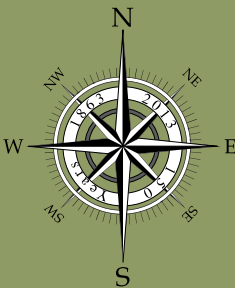
78 Zina Street

Gothic Revival

Both of these homes were built by Joseph Riddell, a bricklayer. 8 Clara is a picturesque **Gothic Revival** built in 1883 and is linked to two of Orangeville’s postmasters, John Park and Gordon B. Hayes. Park was postmaster from 1907 until 1911 and he lived at 8 Clara until his death in 1934. Park’s daughter, who inherited the property from him, was married to Gordon Hayes. Hayes became the postmaster in 1927.

78 Zina, built in 1880, is also in the **Gothic Revival** style with an L-shaped floor plan similar to 8 Clara although it is smaller and less ornately embellished. The entrance enclosures are more recent additions.

Riddell also built 236 Broadway in 1894 and 73 Zina Street. For 73 Zina Street he used an **Italianate** style which was becoming outdated by this time in the more cosmopolitan areas.



Directions

Proceed west to
80 Zina Street.

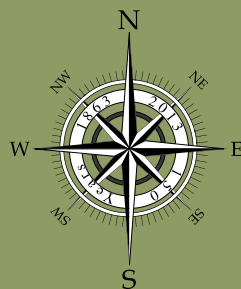


Italianate

This **Italianate** home was built in 1888 by Donald McDonald who owned and operated a planing mill and coffin factory on the northeast corner of Second Street and Second Avenue. He originally lived in the brick house across from the factory on Second Street. He ingeniously devised a supply of electric power in 1882 to operate the streetlights on Broadway. McDonald burned the shavings and scrap wood from his factory to operate a steam generator. At that time, Broadway only had four streetlights between the town hall and the fire hall operating from dusk until 10 p.m.



The Casket Factory & Planing Mill



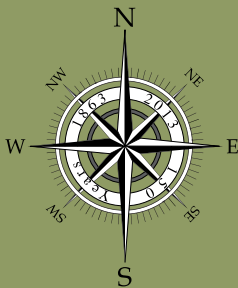
Directions

Return to the corner and cross the road.
Head east to
67 Zina Street.



5

Thomas and Margaret Williamson 67 Zina Street



Directions

Proceed east to the Dufferin County Courthouse and Land Registry Office.

Gothic Revival

This home, built in 1878 by Thomas and Margaret Williamson, is a typical example of the homes erected during the economic boom following the arrival of the railway to Orangeville. These large homes were a statement of the owner's economic status and also reflect the changes in property tax laws. In earlier years, taxes were levied based on the number of floors, the number of windows and fireplaces, and the type of building material.

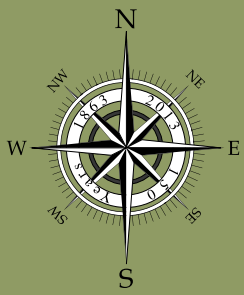
67 Zina was occupied in 1886 by John McLaren who was the first Registrar for Dufferin County.

This example of local **Gothic Revival** architecture has been lovingly restored and is designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. Note the decorative **vergeboard** on the front and east **gables** each with a **lancet window**, buff brick **quoining**, and buff **soldiering** over the windows and door. The porch is a modern replacement of a similar original.



Classic Revival

On this site, provided by the Town of Orangeville, the Court House was built in 1880 by a Guelph firm, Dobbie and Grierson, under architect C. J. Sproule. While essentially a two-storey rectangular box, Sproule superimposed three towers that slightly project from the façade and used buff brick for decorative window hoods, bands, panels, **cornice** and capitals on red brick pilasters. Stone was used around the front doors to give an imposing mass. The gaoler's residence and jail were connected behind the Court House. When completed in 1881, it was considered one of the finest municipal buildings in Ontario. In 1973, a new wing was added extending west behind the Registry office and, in 1994, the jail was renovated as court space. Another building, connected to the 1973 addition, was completed in 2012. These new additions invite reflection on how best to integrate the new while complementing the historic significance of the old.

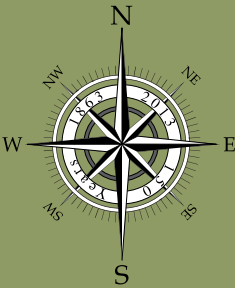


Directions

Continue east to
53 Zina Street.



The Land Registry Office 53 Zina Street



Directions

Continue east to
45 Zina Street.

Classic Revival

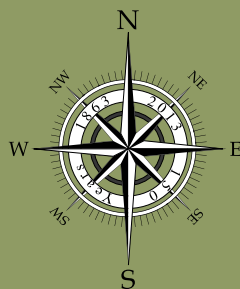
The Land Registry Office was also constructed in 1881, a unique example of local architecture. The local builders, Robert Hewitt and Hugh Haley, adapted the plans to include three internal brick barrel vault ceilings without changing the exterior appearance of the building. The balanced three-bay façade reflects the **Classic Revival** style of the courthouse with the central projecting bay mirroring the central tower on the Court House. The building was constructed entirely of brick with stone floors, as it was hoped to provide fireproofing for the records stored there.



Gothic Revival

The three homes at 41, 43 and 45 Zina Street were constructed by James McIntyre Hogg all in the **Gothic Revival** style. 43 Zina, built in 1873, has the original footprint but was modified in 1920 to the Home Smith style popular in larger cities at the time. Hogg constructed 41 Zina in 1875 and sold it to Alex McGowen, a merchant. It has the same floor plan but with a rectangular front bay. Hogg built 45 Zina Street in 1877 for H. Wiley. His wife, Jane, was the inventor of a boiler lid called the “pastugeta” for which she was awarded the bronze medal at the Toronto Exhibition in 1906. Of the three, 45 Zina is in the most original condition and is a more elaborate version of the previous two houses Hogg built.

Note the buff brick banding, the decorative **bargeboard**, the simple **lancet window** in the additional front **gable** and the angled bay. The porch has been altered, probably after 1920. The short brick piers with squared columns reflect **Edwardian Classicism** common at that time.

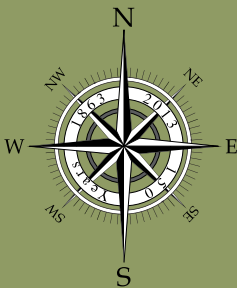


Directions

Proceed east to 23 Zina Street past an assortment of styles. Can you locate a **Regency Cottage**, **Gothic Revival**, **Italianate** square plan and **Edwardian Classicism**?



Robert Mann
23 Zina Street, 1909



Directions

Walk east to
13/15 Zina Street.

Note 19 Zina Street, the
home of Dr. G.H. Campbell,
lacrosse 1908 Olympic
gold medal winner.

Edwardian Classicism

Robert Mann resided in this typical **Edwardian** home. He owned Mann's Fruit and Confectionary store at 167 Broadway.

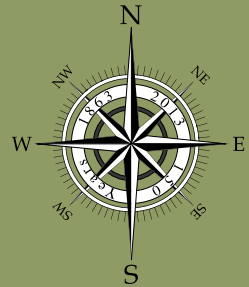
Mann was the local manager for the Bell Telephone Company and the first telephone switchboard was set up above his store in 1885. After two years there were 70 subscribers. The line was extended to Alton, Owen Sound and Woodbridge allowing Orangeville residents to call long distance for the first time. After 1900 two new switchboards were installed across the road.



Georgian

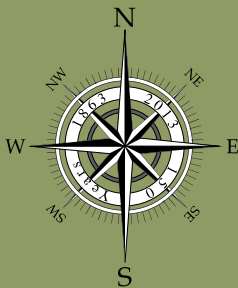
This style of home, built for William Parsons in 1879, was called the “straightforward square” and was first seen as plans in an 1867 Canadian magazine. A modification of the standard **Georgian style**, it is characterized by the protruding central **gable**. In 1908 this house became the rectory for St. Andrew’s Church.

William Parsons opened a tin shop on south Broadway in 1853 which was destroyed in the 1875 fire. As a member of the Canadian Volunteer Militia, Parsons attained the rank of major. In June 1866 the Militia was ordered to report for duty to Toronto to aid in the repelling of the Fenian raiders. This was an army of “Irish liberators” who assembled along the U.S. border in a war on British forts and facilities to pressure Britain to withdraw from Ireland.



Directions

Continue east to
11 Zina Street.



Directions

Proceed east to
7 Zina Street.

Gothic Revival

John Bookless, who owned the Bookless and Reid General Merchants store on Broadway owned this property in 1871.

From 1879 to 1915 Alexander Steele, the first headmaster of the Orangeville High School built in 1884, lived here. Steele's popularity and interest in students was recognized when former students organized a reunion. They presented him with thirty-seven \$20 gold pieces—one for each year he had taught.

This home is a local interpretation of the **Gothic Revival** style. It has the L-shaped floor plan, front **gable** and simple **lancet window** of the **Gothic Revival**, but with the wide arch-topped windows topped with **transoms** that came into fashion later in the century. The porch has 1920s features. These later style features indicate the home may have been modified over time.

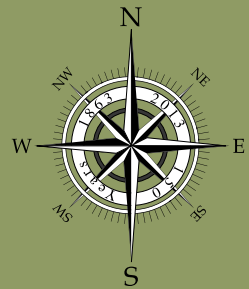


Queen Anne

This home is unique in Orangeville due to the use of all buff-coloured brick. Built in 1888 by Jeremiah Dodds, a pharmacist, it replaced an earlier house. This was also the home of James Henderson, the Dufferin County Treasurer at one time.

This building is a local interpretation of Victorian Gothic with highly decorated **vergeboards** and **Queen Anne** influences in the rectangular windows and heavy stone lintels.

Across the road at 14 Zina Street is a similar buff brick home built a few years later by John Thompson, another Orangeville merchant.

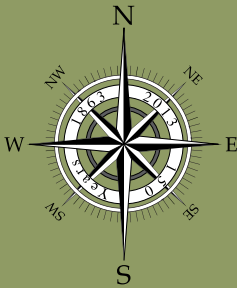


Directions

Proceed east to the church at the corner of Zina and First Streets.



Primitive Methodist Church 3 Zina Street



Directions

At this point continue east across the road to the corner of First Street and First Avenue.

Gothic

In 1867 the Primitive Methodists built a new brick church here with Reverend H.S. Matthews as pastor. They worshipped here until 1886 when they united with the Wesleyan Methodists who already had a church building on First Avenue. The Zina Street church was subsequently sold to the Baptists. Today, churches are still undergoing many role changes as they adapt to the times and needs of their congregations.

Despite the modern additions, the original church is largely intact. It is a simple **Gothic** structure of a style commonly used for 19th century places of worship. Buff brick **buttresses** separate the segmented **lancet windows**. The original east entrance has been replaced with a large inset window featuring **Gothic** tracery and a **rose medallion**.

The John Green House 1 First Avenue

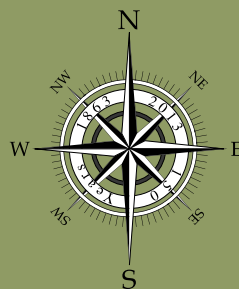
13



Gothic Revival

This building was constructed for John and Sarah Green in 1875 replacing a small c.1867 one-storey home. This large, rather grand house reflected Green's status as a well-to-do businessman. He owned a general store at Broadway and First Street, was a trustee of the nearby Primitive Methodist Church, owned 111 acres with two houses, three shops, and two barns. John and Sarah's son, Marshall, was married to Martha Bowles. Marshall carried on the business, and also lived at 1 First Avenue.

It was this home that Lester Bowles Pearson, Martha's nephew, often visited as a young boy. After witnessing his Uncle Marshall, newly-elected mayor in 1904, being serenaded by the town band and many citizens, Lester determined that he too could be a mayor and have a band play outside his home. In his memoirs, former Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson states "In Orangetown, I also got my first taste of the thrill and excitement of electoral success."

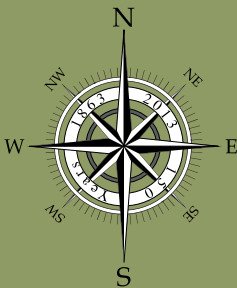


Directions

Continue north to
11 First Street.



The Green Cottage 11 First Street



Directions

This marks the end of the Prosperous Years tour. You may proceed back to Town Hall by walking south to Broadway or by continuing east along First Avenue.

Regency Cottage

This excellent example of an Ontario **Regency Cottage** is thought to have been the original Green home built about 1867 and moved here when the larger residence was constructed at 1 First Avenue.

The one-storey, five-bay façade is centred around the front door. The exterior is clad in stucco, a preferred finish for this style. It is ornamented with **denticel moulding** at the **cornice** and sets of three brackets under the wide, overhanging eaves. The main entrance door is flanked by **Neo-classic pilasters** and side lights, and has a flat **transom** over the door.

The area around First Street and First Avenue was formerly known as Green's Hill, reflecting the prominence of the Green family in local affairs.

Architectural Glossary

Belvedere: a structure designed to incorporate a view (from the Italian “beautiful view”).

Example: 28 Zina Street



Brackets: a decorative or weight-bearing structural element of two sides which form a right angle with one side against a wall and the other under a projecting surface such as an eave of a roof.

Example: 34 Mill Street



Buttress: a masonry structure built against or projecting from a wall which serves to support or reinforce the wall.

Example: 3 Zina Street



Corbel: a piece of masonry jutting from a wall to carry the weight of masonry above it that also projects from the wall.

Example: 148 Broadway



Cornice: a horizontal moulded projection that completes a building or wall, or any horizontal decorative moulding that crowns a building.

Example: 117-123 Broadway



Cupola: a small, most-often dome-like, structure on top of a building, often used to provide a lookout or to admit light and air.

Example: 87 Broadway (Town Hall)



Dentil moulding (dentillation, denticulated):

a decorative moulding using a small block as a repeating element in a cornice.

Example: 187-195 Broadway



Dichromatic brickwork: the use of two colours of brick to decorate a facade

Dormer: a structural element of a building that protrudes from the plane of a sloping roof surface to create usable space in the top floor or attic of a building by adding headroom and usually also by enabling addition of windows.

Example: 135-139 Broadway



Gable: the triangular portion of a wall between the edges of a sloping roof.

Example: 16 York Street



Gambrel roof: a usually symmetrical two-sided roof with two slopes on each side; the upper slope is positioned at a shallow angle, while the lower slope is steep. It is similar to a mansard roof, but a gambrel has vertical gable ends instead of being hipped at the four corners of the building.

Example: 239 Broadway



Hipped roof: a roof where all sides slope downwards to the walls with no gables.

Example: 34 Mill Street



Infill: residential development in established neighbourhoods; literally filling in space between older buildings.

Example: Wellington Street

Keystones and voussoirs: a voussoir is a wedge-shaped element, typically a stone, used in building an arch. A keystone is the central stone voussoir and is the final piece placed during construction and locks all the stones into position, allowing the arch to bear weight. A keystone is often enlarged and embellished.

Example: 117 - 123 Broadway



Lancet window: a tall, narrow window with a pointed arch at its top.

Example: 247 Broadway



Mansard roof: a four-sided gambrel-style hipped roof characterized by two slopes on each of its sides with the lower slope, punctured by dormer windows, at a steeper angle than the upper; popularized by François Mansart (1598–1666), an accomplished architect of the French Baroque period, and especially fashionable during the Second French Empire (1852–1870).

Example: 16/18 Wellington Street



Palladian window: a large window that is divided into three sections with the centre section larger than the two side sections and usually arched.

Example: 24 Zina Street



Pediment: a classical architectural element consisting of the triangular section found above the horizontal structure (entablature), typically supported by columns.

Example: 51 Zina Street



Pilaster: a slightly projecting column built into or applied to the face of a wall.

Example: 148 Broadway



Quoin: masonry blocks at the corner of a wall, in some cases to provide actual strength for a wall made with inferior stone or rubble, and in other cases to make a decorative feature of a corner, creating an impression of permanence and strength.

Example: 63 Broadway



Rose window: a generic term applied to a circular window divided into segments by mullions and tracery, especially used for those found in churches of the Gothic revival style built in the 19th century.

Example: 3 Zina Street



Sidelight: a window, usually with a vertical emphasis, that flanks a door, and is often used to emphasize the importance of a primary entrance.

Example: 14 Second Street or 238 Broadway



Transom: the crosspiece separating a door or the like from a window above it, and also, a small window over a door.

Example: 230 Broadway



Vergeboards: also called bargeboards -- hang from the projecting end of a roof and are often elaborately carved and ornamented.

Example: 11 or 45 Zina Street

A Guide to Orangeville's Building Styles

Georgian, pre-1860

Following a tradition which began with the Georges who were British kings in the 18th century, these buildings are distinguished by balanced facades around a central door, medium-pitched gable roofs, and small-paned windows.

Example: 63 Broadway



Regency Cottage, 1830-1860

This style originated in England in 1815. It spread to Ontario later in the 19th century as British officers retired to Canada. The Regency cottage is generally a modest one-storey house topped with a low-pitched hip roof and having a symmetrical front facade. Elsewhere in Ontario, verandahs running the length of the front facade are common, but these are not seen in the many modest interpretations of the Regency cottage seen in Orangeville.

Example: 11 First Street



Gothic Revival, 1830-1890

These decorative buildings are distinguished by sharply-pitched gables with highly detailed vergeboards, pointed-arch window openings, and dichromatic brickwork. The Gothic Revival style and the similar, but later, Victorian Gothic style are common styles in Ontario.

Examples: 20 Wellington Street or 67 Zina Street



Italianate, 1850-1900

This building style became popular in Ontario during the 1860s and relies not on specific proportions, but on design elements, the most notable being wide, bracketed eaves. Belvederes and wrap-around verandahs are other Italianate features. Many interpretations of the Italianate style are found in Orangeville.

Examples: 12 York Street or 62 Zina Street



A Guide to Orangeville's Building Styles

Second Empire, 1860-1880

The mansard roof is the most noteworthy feature of the Second Empire style and is evidence of the French origins of the style. Projecting central towers and one-or two-storey bays are also seen.

Example: 16-18 Wellington Street



Romanesque Revival, 1880-1910

The Romanesque Revival style harkens back to medieval architecture of the 11th and 12th centuries. It is characterized by a heavy appearance, blocky towers and rounded arches.

Example: 2 York Street



Queen Anne, 1885-1900

This style is distinguished by an irregular outline often featuring a combination of an offset tower, broad gables, projecting two-storey bays, verandahs, multi-sloped roofs, and tall, decorative chimneys. More than one kind of sheathing, such as brick and wood shingles, is also common. Windows often have one large single-paned bottom sash and small panes in the upper sash.

Example: 239 Broadway



Edwardian, 1900-1930

This style bridges the ornate and elaborate styles of the Victorian era and the simplified styles of the 20th century. Edwardian Classicism is distinguished by balanced facades, simple roof lines, dormer windows, large front porches, and smooth brick surfaces. It uses classical details, but sparingly and with understatement.

Example: 23 Zina Street or 24 Zina Street



Art Moderne, 1930-1945

The Art Moderne style originated in the United States and is also known as Streamline Moderne and emphasizes architectural elements such as strong horizontal elements, rounded corners, smooth walls, and flat roofs. Glass block and large expanses of glass were used, even wrapping around corners.

Example: former Orangeville Dairy, 5 First Street



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Acknowledgements

This publication was a special project of Heritage Orangeville which gratefully acknowledges Orangeville Town Council for its ongoing support of heritage and in particular this project.

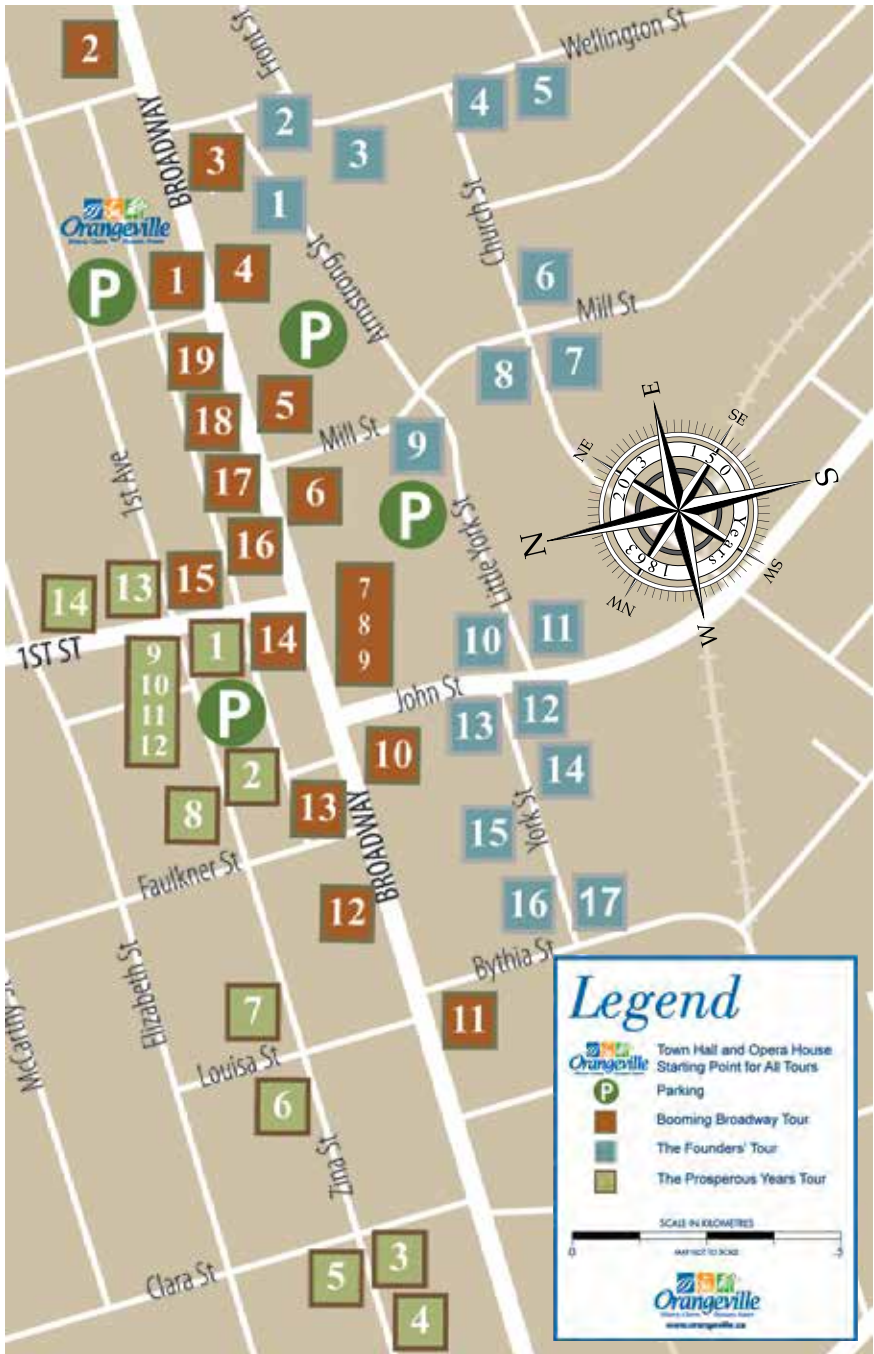
Heritage Orangeville

In-house production assistance: Communications Division

Special thanks: Museum of Dufferin, Brampton Heritage Board

For additional information please contact the Clerks Division at: 519-941-0440 or at heritage@orangeville.ca

Map



Calendar of Community Events

Indoor Winter Farmers' Market

Every other Saturday, Nov. - May

Inside Town Hall

www.orangevillefarmersmarket.ca

Orangeville Farmers' Market

Saturdays, May - October

Outside Town Hall

www.orangevillefarmersmarket.ca

Blues and Jazz Festival

(first weekend in June)

Downtown Orangeville

orangevillebluesandjazz.ca

Celebrate Your Awesome (June)

Downtown Orangeville

Indigenous People's Day (June 21)

Rotary Ribfest (July)

Alder Recreation Centre

www.orangevilleribfest.com

Canada Day (July 1)

Alder Recreation Centre &

Island Lake Conservation Area

www.orangeville.ca

Taste of Orangeville (August)

www.downtownorangeville.ca

Orangeville Fall Fair

Labour Day weekend

Orangeville Fairgrounds

www.oaseventcentre.ca

Harvest Celebration (October)

www.downtownorangeville.ca

Moonlight Magic (November)

Annual lighting of Town of

Orangeville Christmas Tree

www.downtownorangeville.ca

Santa Claus Parade (November)

Kin Club of Orangeville

www.orangevillekinsmen.ca

Christmas in the Park

Opens early December

Kay Cee Gardens

Orangeville Optimist Club

www.orangevilleoptimists.ca

Visit orangevilletourism.ca for
a complete listing of upcoming
events in our community

Dates/details subject to change





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Market Day 1880



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