1.0 PROPERTY INFORMATION

Civic Address: 17030 Yonge Street
Common Name: Orthodox Friends Meeting House and Cemetery

2.0 PHOTOGRAPHS

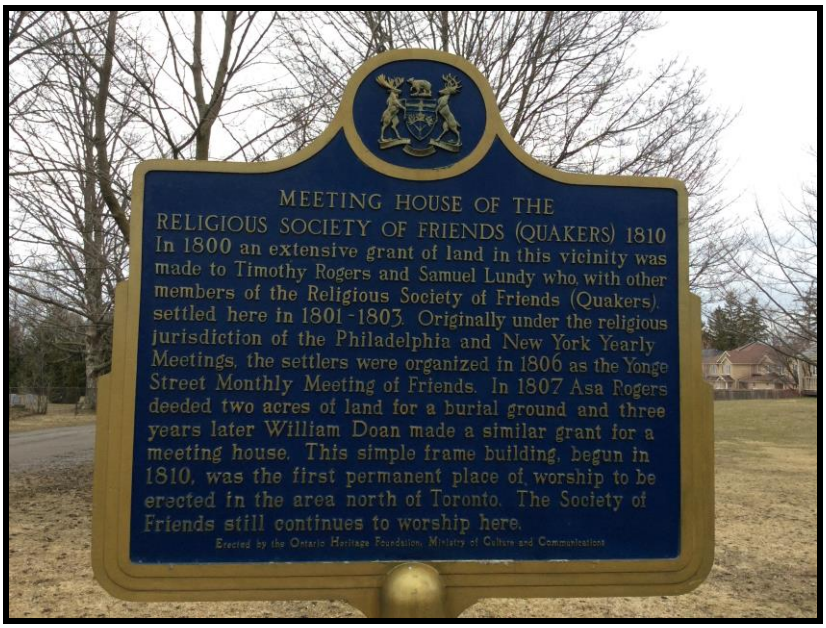


Image 1: Provincial Commemorative Plaque (former Ministry of Culture and Communications)
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016; Facing Southeast)



Image 2: View of Eastern Boundary of Cemetery along Yonge Street
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016; Facing South)



Image 3: Cemetery View from Northeast Corner
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016; Facing Southwest)



Image 4: Cemetery View from Northeast Corner
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016; Facing West)



Image 5: Absence of Grave Markers at the Centre of the Southern Half
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016; Facing South)



Image 6: View up the Southern Boundary of Cemetery from Southwest Corner
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016; Facing East)



Image 7: View from Southwest Corner
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016; Facing Northeast)



Image 8: View of Northwest Corner of the Cemetery
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016; Facing West)



Image 9: View of Earlier West Facing Grave Markers
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016; Facing Southeast)



Image 10: View of Later East Facing Grave Markers
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016; Facing Southwest)



Image 11: View of the Northeast Corner of the Cemetery
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016; Facing East)



Image 12: View of Cemetery from the Orthodox Friends Meeting House
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016; Facing South)

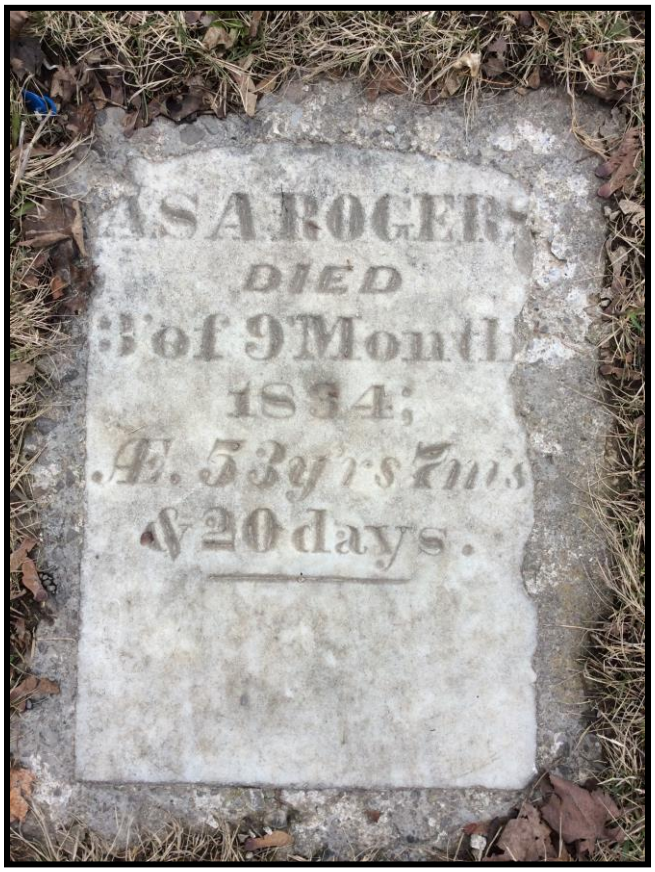


Image 13: Gravestone of Asa Rogers, Land Donor
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016; Facing East)



Image 14: A Commemorative Stone for a Founding Family Member of the Doan Family
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016; Facing West)



Image 15: Example of a Stone Grave Marker Set in Concrete
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016; Facing East)



Image 16: Example of a Stone Grave Marker Set in Concrete
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016; Facing East)



Image 17: Example of a Cast Iron Grave Marker Supported by a Concrete Block
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016; Facing East)



Image 18: Example of Off-Centre Undulating Engraving
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016; Facing East)



Image 19: Example of Off-Centre Undulating Engraving
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016; Facing East)



Image 20: Time Capsule at Entrance to Property
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016)



Image 21: Example of Hand Pointing to Heaven Iconography
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016)



Image 22: Example of Dove Iconography
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016)



Image 23: Example of Tulip Iconography on Stone Carved to Appear like a Scroll
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016)



Image 24: Example of Lamb Iconography
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016)

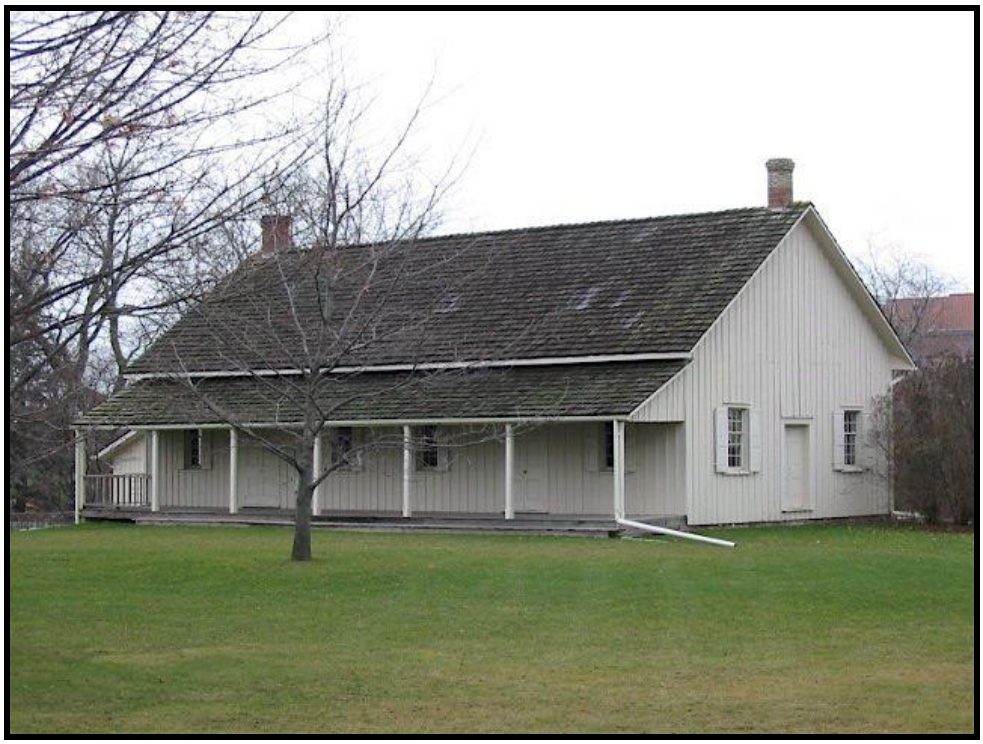


Image 25: View of Façade of Orthodox Friends Meeting House
(ontarioplaques.com, Facing Northwest)



Image 26: View of East Elevation of Orthodox Friends Meeting House
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016, Facing West)



Image 27: Detail of Window on North Elevation
(Photo taken on April 7, 2016, Facing South)

3.0 MAPS



Map 1: Location of the Property at 17030 Yonge Street
(Queens Printer for Ontario 2015)

4.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

4.1 Architecture or Design

- The subject property contains a cemetery associated with the Orthodox Friends Meeting House located on the same site
- Cemetery:
  - The land donor, Asa Rogers, is buried and has his grave marker as well as some of the Rogers family are located at the front, Row 1 (closest to Yonge Street) within their own small section that extends slightly from the rest of the fence line (see Image 2 and Image 13)
  - There are two voids within the cemetery where there are no markers visible (see Image 5)
  - Oldest gravestones are generally located along the east and south portions of the cemetery (see Image 9), while the more recent burials are located around the north and western portions (see Image 10)
    - Quaker burials are generally conducted in the east-west axis of the typical Christian burial
    - It should be noted the older monuments and grave markers face west while the more modern stones tend to be oriented eastward (though according to Mahoney 2011, Quaker burial orientation is 'immaterial to the fate of the soul on the Day of Judgement' [Mahoney 2011:64])
    - Burials are not usually familially based, but rather took place methodically to fill the cemetery rather than by family based plots
  - Gravestones and monuments are a range of sizes and materials, including: wood (no examples of which remain visible), stone, cast iron (see Image 15−Image 24)
    - The grave markers also exhibit a range of engraving techniques, writing (font) styles and decoration/iconography
  - While Quaker Cemeteries are not generally ornate in stone decoration, some grave stone iconography can be seen in the Orthodox Friends' Cemetery in Newmarket, namely:
    - Hand with finger pointing up, symbolizing the deceased's journey to heaven (see Image 21)
    - Dove, often symbolizing the death of a child although in this case an adult woman (see Image 22)
    - Tulip, generally an extension of the traditional use of flowers for commemoration (see Image 23)
    - Lamb, representing the death of a child (see Image 24)
- Meeting House:
    - Construction began in 1810 and was completed in 1812
    - A simple and understated one storey rectangular plan frame construction on rubble stone foundation
    - Side gable roof with one red brick chimney at each gable end, one repaired

- All window and door openings have simple, unadorned wood surrounds
- The existing board and batten vertical board is dated to the mid-19th century (Bylaw 1994-49)
- The symmetrical façade is six-bay with a covered porch, supported by square columns, that runs the length of the entire façade
  - Two double door entranceways are each flanked by two window openings
- West elevation is partially obscured by a shed roof addition with a single south facing entranceway
  - Since the Meeting House is built on a slight hill, this elevation shows the rubble stone foundation
- The six-bay north elevation exhibits symmetrically place six-over-nine sash windows
  - A small shed roof vestibule has been added to this elevation
- The three-bay east elevation has a single entranceway flanked by two large eight-over-twelve sash windows
- The access road/driveway runs between the cemetery and the Meeting House

4.2 History

- The Orthodox Friends Meeting House was constructed between 1810–1812 (see Image 1)
- Orthodox and Hicksite Friends:
  - In 1828 there was a separation in the Yonge Street Friends Meeting House
    - The Orthodox Friends remained at the Meeting House and burial ground at 17030 Yonge Street
    - The Hicksite Friends established a meeting house and burial ground at what is now 16580 Yonge Street (burying ground designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act; Bylaw 1984-54)
- Orthodox Friends Cemetery established in 1807 (NHS)
  - In 1807, Asa Rogers deeded two acres of land for a burial ground for the Yonge Street Monthly Meeting of Friends (NHS)
  - This land was quickly used for burials and additional lands were obtained for the purpose of constructing the Meeting House
  - The burial ground is situated adjacent to the Meeting House in a typical fashion of the Friends (Newlands 1983:2)
  - Burials were conducted in the east-west axis of the typical Christian burial
    - In general, Quaker burial orientation was 'immaterial to the fate of the soul on the Day of Judgement' (Mahoney 2011:64)
  - Burials are not usually familially based, but rather took place methodically to fill the cemetery rather than by family based plots
  - Grave markers were not used at the cemetery until the 1830s (Newlands 1983:2)

  - Early grave markers in the cemetery were constructed of field stone, wood, cast iron or granite
  - In 1968, John McSkimming, P.L.S. drew a survey of the burial grounds to comply with the provisions of the *Cemeteries Act* (R.S.O. 1990)
  - In 1983, only one cast iron grave marker remained
- Following an epidemic from 1808–1809 causing many deaths and necessitating the burial ground, additional lands for the construction of the Meeting House were obtained from William Doan in 1810 (NHS)
- The Quaker Meeting House/Society of Friends Meeting House was municipally designated (Bylaw 1994-49), the By-law did not include the cemetery
  - The building was constructed by members of the Religious Society of Friends who immigrated to the area from Pennsylvania after 1800 under the leadership of Timothy Rogers
    - The Yonge Street settlement was the third Quaker community established in Upper Canada
    - The settlement led to the development of the future Town of Newmarket
  - The Orthodox Friends Meeting House was the first building constructed north of the Town of York (City of Toronto) for religious purposes
  - The Orthodox Friends Meeting House is provincially recognized as the oldest surviving Meeting House in Canada and an important example of Quaker architecture in the country (Bylaw 1994-49)
  - The Orthodox Friends Meeting House has been in continuous use for almost 200 years

4.3 Context

- The property is located along the historic thoroughfare, Yonge Street
  - The cemetery has several mature trees; two at each gated entryway and one in the west quarter near the centre
- The Meeting House is located on a slight hill looking over the cemetery on the west side of Yonge Street
  - Set back from the road in a park-like setting
  - The Meeting House and cemetery are historically and functionally linked

5.0 EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Table 1: Evaluation of the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of the Property According to *Ontario Regulation 9/06*

EVALUATION OF PROPERTY		
Criteria	**Description**	✓
Design or Physical Value	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	✓
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value	
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	
Historical or Associative Value	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	✓
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture	✓
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	
Contextual Value	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	✓
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	✓
	Is a landmark	✓

6.0 RECOMMENDATION

RECOMMENDATION FOR PROPERTY	
Recommendation	✓
The property has no cultural heritage value or interest, therefore it requires no further work.	
The property should be considered for addition to the Municipal Heritage Register.	
The property should be considered for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.	✓ (Amendment to Bylaw 1994-49)

7.0 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Introduction and Description of Property

The Orthodox Friends Meeting House and Cemetery, located at 17030 Yonge Street, is situated on the west side of the road in the Town of Newmarket. The property consists of a cemetery established in 1807 and a one-storey wood clad meeting house constructed between 1810 and 1812.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value/Statement of Significance

Physical/Design Value

The Orthodox Friends Meeting House and Cemetery is an excellent example of a simple Quaker Meeting House with an adjacent Quaker Cemetery. It is one of the oldest surviving Meeting Houses in Canada and an important example of Quaker architecture in Canada.

The Orthodox Friends Cemetery is located to the south of the meeting house. Grave markers were not used in the cemetery until the 1830s.The oldest gravestones are generally located along the east and south portions of the cemetery, while the more recent burials are located around the north and western portions; the older monuments and grave markers face west while the more modern stones tend to be oriented eastward. The cemetery features gravestones and monuments that range in size and material, including: wood (no examples of which remain visible), stone, cast iron. By 1983, only one cast iron marker remained. The grave markers also exhibit a range of engraving techniques, writing (font) styles and decoration/iconography. Friends' gravestones are not generally ornate, some grave stone iconography can be seen in the Orthodox Friends' Cemetery in Newmarket, namely: hand with finger pointing up, symbolizing the deceased's journey to heaven; dove, often symbolizing the death of a child though in this case an adult woman; tulip, generally an extension of the traditional use of flowers for commemoration; lamb, representing the death of a child.

The Orthodox Friends Meeting House is a one-storey simple frame rectangular plan structure on a rubble stone foundation with a side gable roof. The gable roof features banded brick chimneys at each end. The board and batten board vertical board is a mid-nineteenth century addition. Typical of Quaker style architecture, the six-bay symmetrical façade features evenly spaced double entryway doors flanked by six-over-nine sash windows. The six-bay north elevation has the same six-over-nine windows, all in unadorned wood surrounds. The east elevation has one single door opening flanked on each side by a large window opening with eight-over-twelve sash windows.

Historical/Associative Value

The Orthodox Friends Meeting House and Cemetery is associated with the Quaker Religion and has been in continuous use for almost 200 years. The Orthodox Friends

Cemetery was established first in 1807 after Asa Rogers deeded two acres of land for a burial ground for the Yonge Street Monthly Meeting of Friends. The donated land was used right away for burials following an epidemic that cased many deaths between 1808 and 1809. Soon after this initial land-use as a cemetery, additional lands were obtained in 1810 for the purpose of constructing the Meeting House.

The Orthodox Friends Meeting House was the first building constructed north of the Town of York (City of Toronto) for religious purposes. The Orthodox Friends Meeting House was constructed between 1810 and 1812 on lands obtained from William Doan. The building was constructed by members of the Religious Society of Friends who immigrated to the area from Pennsylvania after 1800 under the leadership of Timothy Rogers. This was the third established Quaker community in Upper Canada. In 1828, there was a separation in the Yonge Street Friends Meeting House; the Orthodox Friends remained at the Yonge Street Meeting House and burial ground at 17030 Yonge Street, while the Hicksite Friends established a meeting house and burial ground at what is now 16580 Yonge Street.

Contextual Value

The Orthodox Friends Meeting House and Cemetery is situated along Yonge Street, a historic thoroughfare. The Cemetery and Meeting House are historically and functionally linked. Mature Trees remain on the cemetery site, two at each gated entryway and one in the west quarter near the centre. The Meeting House overlooks the cemetery on a slight rise and is surrounded by lawns giving it a park-like atmosphere.

Cultural Heritage Attributes

- Gravestones' surviving inscriptions that commemorate early Friends settlers in Canada
- Original gravestones and monuments including their range of sizes and materials
- Orientation on an east-west axis and placement of grave markers
- Intricate designs on the gravestones including lambs, doves, hands pointing heavenward and tulips
- The Meeting House's location on a slight rise from the cemetery
- Side gable roof
- Rubble stone foundation
- Symmetrical façade and elevations
- Two brick chimneys in each gable end (one restored)
- Shed roof supported by square posts that shelters the open verandah that runs the length of the façade
- Four evenly spaced six-over-nine sash windows that flank two double-door entryways on the façade
- Symmetrical six-bay north elevation with six-over-nine sash windows
- East elevation with centrally located single entryway flanked on each side by one large eight-over-twelve sash window

- All window openings with simple unadorned wood surrounds

8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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Special thanks to the volunteers at the Ellman Campbell Museum for their research assistance.

Appendix A: Background Material



Image 28: Friends Meeting House, Newmarket
(Shaw 1933)



Image 29: Yonge Street Friends Burial Ground, 2004
(Elman Campbell Museum)



Image 30: Quaker Burial Ground, 2004
(Elman Campbell Museum)

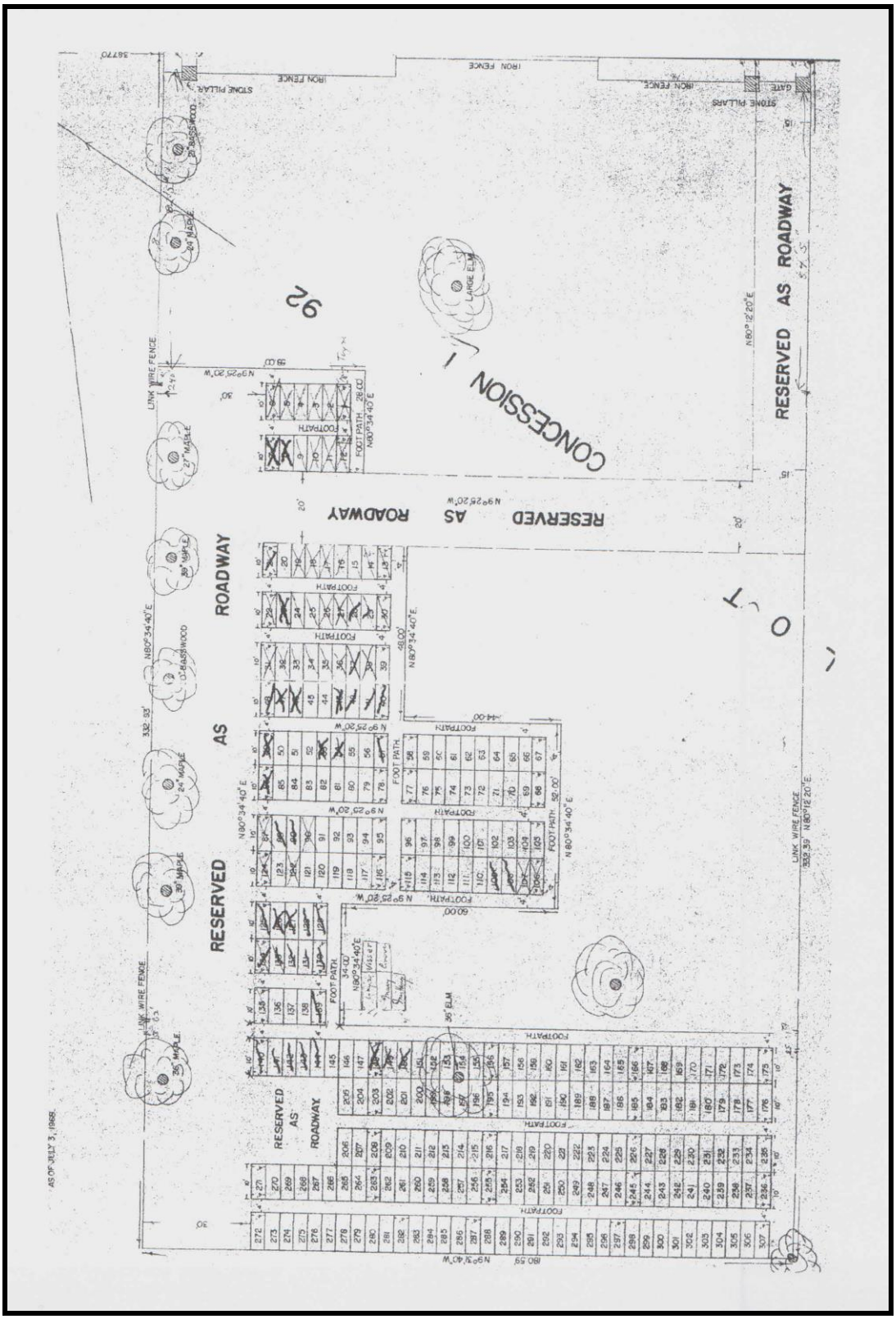


Image 31: Survey Plan of the Orthodox Quaker Cemetery
(McSkimming 1968)