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ONTARIO HERITAGE TRUST

FEB 17 2012

RECEIVED

Jim Leonard
Registrar, OHT
10 Adelaide St. E.
Toronto, ON
M5C 1J3

February 14, 2012

Re: Notice of Passing of Designation By-law

Dear Mr. Leonard,

Please find enclosed a copy of the municipal by-law, recently passed by City Council, designating 8596 Creditview Road (Camp Naivelt) under Part IV, Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The by-law has been registered against the property affected in the land registry office, and the City has also published a notice of the passing of the by-law.

Thank you,



Stavroula Kassaris
Heritage Coordinator
905-874-3825
stavroula.kassaris@brampton.ca



THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BRAMPTON

BY-LAW

Number 290-2010

To designate the property known as Camp Naivelt at 8596 Creditview Road as being of cultural heritage value or interest.

WHEREAS Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O. 18 (as amended) authorizes the Council of a municipality to enact by-laws to designate real property, including all the buildings and structures thereon, to be of cultural heritage value or interest;

WHEREAS the Brampton Heritage Board supports the designation of the properties described herein;

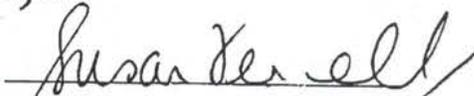
WHEREAS a Notice of Intention to Designate has been published and served in accordance with the Act, and there has been no Notice of Objection served on the Clerk;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the City of Brampton HEREBY ENACTS as follows:

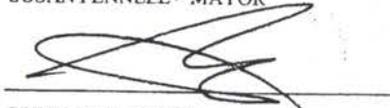
1. The property known as Camp Naivelt at 8596 Creditview Road more particularly described in Schedule "A" is hereby designated as being of cultural heritage value or interest pursuant to Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
2. The City Clerk shall cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the property described in Schedule "A" to this by-law in the proper Land Registry Office.
3. The City Clerk shall cause a copy of this by-law to be served upon the owners of the property known as Camp Naivelt at 8596 Creditview Road and upon the Ontario Heritage Trust and to cause notice of this by-law to be published to the City's website in accordance with Council's Procedure By-law.
4. The City Clerk shall serve and provide notice of this by-law in accordance with the Act.
5. The short statement of the reason for the designation of the property, including a description of the heritage attributes are set out in Schedule "B" to this by-law.
6. The affidavit of Peter Fay attached, as Schedule "C" hereto shall form part of this by-law.

READ A FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD TIME AND PASSED IN OPEN COUNCIL THIS 15 DAY OF September, 2010.

Approved as to form
<u>KP</u>
<u>Aug 26/10</u>



 SUSAN FENNEL - MAYOR



 PETER FAY - CLERK

Approved as to Content:



Karl Walsh, Director, Community Design, Parks Planning and Development

SCHEDULE "A" TO BY-LAW *290-2010*

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

PIN: 14087-0045 (LT)

PT LT 3 CON 4 WHS CHINGUACOUSY AS IN CH17746 (FIRSTLY) & CH18846
EXCEPT VS149781 ; BRAMPTON

SCHEDULE "B" TO BY-LAW 290-2010

STATEMENT OF THE REASON FOR THE DESIGNATION OF CAMP NAIVELT, 8596
CREDITVIEW ROAD, CITY OF BRAMPTON

GENERAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property known as Camp Naivelt falls within a portion of Lots 2 and 3 in Concession 4, WHS (former township of Chinguacousy). The area was surveyed in 1819.

Camp Naivelt is situated in the heart of the Credit Valley. A portion of the Credit River runs through the property. The overall shape of the parcel is an irregular L-shape that comprises almost 50 acres. Much of the landscape is defined by gently rolling hills with some steep slopes and gullies dropping down toward the Credit River valley. Overall Camp Naivelt is dominated by forest with some open space areas for gatherings and recreation. Property lines are defined by mature hedgerows and page wire fences in some areas.

The subject property as it is today, can be divided into three components. 'Hill 1' is a triangular parcel located on the west side of Creditview Road and linked to the road by an unpaved laneway. In the 1940s and 1950s rudimentary one-room wood frame cottages were built in two converging rows, surrounding a large central open space that serves as a common area.

Hill 1 comprises 24 cottages. The main entrance into Camp Naivelt is situated here, leading in from the west side of Creditview Road. The entrance is partially screened by a hedgerow of cedars and shrubs.

A portion of the Credit River creates a natural divide between Hills 1 and 2. A footbridge, connects the two hills. It was built in recent years by the City of Brampton, replacing an earlier bridge constructed in the 1950s by Camp Naivelt.

Hill 2 is situated on the west side of the Credit River, deeper within the subject property. Some 35 cottages are found on Hill 2. A long row of frame cottages flanks the western property line along its length. The open space fronting Hill 2 contains a circular arrangement of cottages and is known as "the Hill 2 Circle". At one time there was also a row of cottages on the face of Hill 2 known as "King's Row".

The "Lasowsky Centre" is located at the base of Hill 2, just inside the entrance to Camp Naivelt from Eldorado Park. The simple cinder block facility is used for meetings, dances and other larger scale events. It replaces an earlier wood frame dining hall built originally when the property was owned by the Canadian National Railway (CNR). It was lost to fire some years ago.

A private laneway bi-sects Hill 2 and 3. The original children's camp (Camp Kindervelt) was located in this general area, along a slope dropping down toward what is the site of

By the early 1900s the property became part of a large private recreational area known as Eldorado Park. In 1925 the Canadian National Railway (CNR) purchased these lands to establish a full-scale amusement park. The CNR equipped the facility with a merry-go-round, Ferris wheel, a dance hall and other amenities. The CNR's strategy was to use the park attraction as a means to draw families into the area - ideally using the struggling suburban radial railway line, which the CNR had purchased in 1918. The line ran through Eldorado and Camp Naivelt in a north-westerly direction, on the west side of the Credit River bank. The rail bed remains intact along a portion of the river bank, just outside Camp Naivelt near the Eldorado Park swimming pool. A segment of railway track survives inside Camp Naivelt itself.

During the depths of the Great Depression the CNR determined that Eldorado Park was too much of a financial burden. The CNR elected to sell the Eldorado Park attraction. On September 20, 1935 a holding company accepted title to the lands at Eldorado for Camp Naivelt.

In the 1930s the secular Jewish organization that founded Camp Naivelt identified Eldorado Park as an ideal location for a permanent camping facility. A holding company was formed called, "Eldorado Camp & Amusements Limited" to purchase the property from the Canadian National Railway, because the CNR evidently would not sell the land to a Jewish organization. Early campers recall a hateful sign that had once been posted at the main entrance to Eldorado Park that warned, "*No Jews or Dogs Allowed*".

In the 1960s, membership at Camp Naivelt declined for a period of time. Approximately 52 acres of Camp Naivelt, containing many camp facilities, were sold to the Township of Chinguacousy (now City of Brampton).

Although almost half of the original Camp Naivelt site was sold the general area retains a rural and undisturbed pastoral quality, partly because the land sold off is still used as parkland and open space (Eldorado Park), also because Camp Naivelt itself has changed little since its inception in the 1930s and because it retains its original, generally passive recreational use.

"Summer Camp" Movement

Camp Naivelt is important in helping to define the importance of the "summer camp" movement that only really took root after World War One. With urbanization many parents started looking for places to take their children that could offer fresh air, open spaces, fun and escape from crime and other problems of the inner-City. It also offered an escape from the risk of polio which always emerged in the summer months. Summer camps were established across North America.

According to Nancy Mykoff of the Jewish Women Encyclopedia, the summer camp concept was especially popular with Jewish organizations, in part because anti-

after its inception reverted to the men, women are credited with maintaining the community. For the children who attended camp, those summers were a powerful experience and a sense of identity was forged that remained central over the years... The motto for the camp was "fun kemp tsu shule, fun shule tsu kemp" (from camp to school, from school to camp). The zumer haim (summer home) was a continuation and extension of the political, cultural and educational activities that went on all winter long in the city... [and] a community where Yiddishkeit, radical politics, socialist values and visions mixed comfortably with the pleasures of being in the country. The camp was a working-class camp created by workers, and was also a place to transmit socialist values to the next generation." (from Marlene Epp and Franca Iacovetta (eds). (1995). *Sisters and Strangers*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press)

Camp Naivelt was officially opened on June 28, 1936 (see figure one). The children's camp operated under the name Camp Kinderland. The adult portion was known as Naivelt. After the children's camp closed in the 1960's, the focus shifted to families in general. Very few remnants of Camp Kinderland survive.

Secular Jewish Culture in Canada

In addition to offering relief from the crowding and heat of inner city life, Camp Naivelt was used to promote secular Jewish cultural traditions. A key element of the Camp Naivelt mission has been to foster a deep and meaningful understanding of secular Jewish culture and folklore, the Yiddish language, music, folk art and dance.

The administration of Camp was overseen by the United Jewish People's Order, when they became a national organization in 1945. The UJPO describes itself as: "...an independent, socialist-oriented, secular cultural and educational organization" with branches in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and members in Montreal and other Canadian centres.

From its beginnings in 1926 as the Labour League, the UJPO has always had a socially progressive outlook, consistently promoting labour unionization, peace, and social justice in Canada and the world. All of these ideals were woven into the operational mandate of Camp Naivelt.

Political History

The Camp helps interpret an interesting period in Canada's political history when idealistic leftist movements were contributing to social reforms that shaped the evolution and character of this country.

Naivelt was a refuge of sorts for many prominent American performers who had been blacklisted in the US and banned from performing in many places.

The property was rather secluded when first established. Surrounding lands were either undeveloped or used as farmland. The nearest populated centres were the small rural hamlets of Churchville and Huttonville. During the height of anti-Communist hysteria in the late 1950s, one wonders how many people living nearby or in the town of Brampton were aware that a workers camp with Communist leanings was flourishing in their part of so called, "conservative small town Ontario".

The RCMP was aware of Camp Naivelt however. Many visitors recall the RCMP monitoring activities and goings-on there from time to time through the late 1940s and 1950s. The RCMP would periodically 'stake out' the park entrance, recording license plate numbers and photographing anyone visiting during public events.

Atrocities and widespread anti-Semitism associated with Stalinist Russia were exposed after the death of Joseph Stalin in 1953. These revelations, along with anti-Communist fervor during the Cold War eventually impacted the mission of Camp Naivelt. Social Scientist Ester Reiter documents how membership at Camp Naivelt went through a temporary period of decline in the late 1950s and 1960s, finally resulting in the closure of the children's camp and the sale of 50 acres of the property to the Township of Chinguacousy, with the understanding that it be permanently used as public parkland (now Eldorado Park).

The History of Music and the Arts in Canada

A very significant part of Camp Naivelt's historical value is its rich and direct associations with Canada's musical and artistic heritage. Camp Naivelt was clearly a crucible, gathering together and nurturing young, creative minds. The mission of the Camp helped these people tap into and develop their musical, artistic and literary talent. The long list of Naivelt alumni who went on to forge distinguished careers in music, film, literature, journalism and the arts is astounding.

This well spring of creativity is particularly evident with regard to folk music, a musical genre that focused on the struggles of the working class, the poor and new immigrants; all matters of concern to the founders of Camp Naivelt. The Morris Biderman book, *A Life on the Jewish Left*, records the following:

Long before its general popularity, folk music was prominent at Naivelt, and major artists, such as Pete Seeger, frequently came to perform there... The intensity which grew out of the concentration of so many young, dedicated, energetic and enthusiastic people... was remarkable... Camp Naivelt was a vibrant and important place. (pg. 71-72)

became a hit for rock star Pat Benatar. He was also a music producer for numerous artists including, The Doobie Brothers, Donna Summer and Rita Coolidge.

Ben Mink is another Camp Naivelt attendee who has had a distinguished music career. Mink has collaborated with such stars as k.d. Lang, together producing some of her best albums and co-authoring many of her hit songs. In 1993 he and Lang won a Juno for Best Songwriter. They were also nominated for a Grammy Award. Mink has also produced work for the *Barenaked Ladies* and has performed with a Winnipeg-based Klezmer group, the North End Project.

Estelle Klein, the first artistic director of the *Mariposa Folk Festival* was another alumnus of Camp Naivelt. An obituary describes her as the "Queen Mother of Canadian folk music". She was artistic director of the Mariposa Folk Festival for 20 years beginning in 1964. As director she innovated the "standard" format of Canadian folk festival as day long events with workshops, arts and crafts and public interaction with artists. The Ontario Council of Folk Festivals created a prestigious award named in her honour. Estelle Klein developed her deep and life-long love for folk music while at Camp Naivelt, according to her obituary.

Camp Naivelt influences extended beyond folk music to the arts in general. Another significant Camp Naivelt alumnus was Dusty Cohl, co-founder of the Toronto International Film Festival (TIFF). Cohl was a camp counselor in the 1940s.

A close friend of Cohl's was Hollywood film director, Ted Kotcheff. The two met at Camp Naivelt in the 1940s. Kotcheff is best known as director of "The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz", "Uncommon Valour", "First Blood", "Weekend at Bernie's" and several other Hollywood feature films. He has also directed several American television series, including "Law and Order: SVU".

Toronto Star columnist David Lewis Stein and well known author James Laxer were long time visitors to Camp Naivelt as children. Stein recalls how desperate his parents were to get him out of the crowded city so as to avoid the dreaded polio epidemics that hit Toronto every summer. James Laxer details his Camp Naivelt memories in his autobiographical book, "Red Diaper Baby: A Boyhood in the Age of McCarthyism".

Jerry Goodis, a long time Naivelt attendee and founding member of *The Travellers*, left the folk group in 1960. He formed what would become Canada's largest advertising agency. His firm created such phrases as, "At Speedy You're a Somebody" and "Harvey's makes your hamburger a beautiful thing." Goodis also worked as a publicist for Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

Henry Orenstein, who became a prominent painter and graphic artist and whose work reflected the lives of working people in Canada, had his beginnings as head of Arts and Crafts at Camp Naivelt. Joan Orenstein, celebrated actress in Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto and Halifax, also attended Camp Naivelt, as did the dancer Marcel Chojnicki.

many times during the 1940's and 1950s and was a close friend of the Folk Choir's long-time conductor Emil Gartner, who had a cabin at Camp Naivelt. Adored by Naivelters, his songs were often performed at Camp. Like Seeger and Earl Robinson, he too faced blacklisting during the McCarthy era for his leftist politics. Robeson is best known for his performances in the musical, *Show Boat* and Shakespeare's *Othello*. James Laxer, cited above, recalls in his autobiography how enthralled he was hearing Robeson sing with the Folk Choir, marveling at the sheer power and, as he put it, "velocity" of his famous baritone voice.

American folk singer Phil Ochs, best known for the 'protest song' "I Ain't A March'n Anymore" visited and performed several times at Camp Naivelt in the 1960s. Ochs is fondly remembered by many Camp Naivelt attendees.

Camp Naivelt clearly served as a crucible allowing a great many gifted young people to hone their talents, and in its heyday, was also a destination for prominent folk singers and other performers. It can certainly be argued that the musical and cultural associations alone, give Camp Naivelt national heritage significance.

Contextual Value

Camp Naivelt is physically, visually and historically linked to its surroundings. It is a key component within the Eldorado area, a large, complex and interwoven cultural landscape, nestled within a few hundred acres of the Credit Valley.

It is most directly historically and physically associated with the modern day Eldorado Park. Originally Eldorado Park was part of Camp Naivelt. It is now owned by the City of Brampton. Eldorado Park once contained many of the key recreational facilities either constructed by Camp Naivelt or taken over when the property was purchased from the CNR in 1936. These facilities included the Dance Pavilion, amusement rides, fire pit, swimming holes and in-ground swimming pool (originally one of the largest pools in Southern Ontario).

Another compelling contextual association is the now abandoned electric radial railway line. The Guelph leg of the Toronto Suburban Street Railway ran through Camp Naivelt on its way to Huttonville, Norval and finally Guelph. A visible portion of the original rail bed survives along the eastern property line between Camp Naivelt and Eldorado Park. The surviving portion of the rail bed closely follows the bank of the Credit River in a southerly direction, starting at the Eldorado Park swimming pool, extending southward for about one quarter of a kilometer.

A surviving portion of iron railway track from the radial line is situated inside Camp Naivelt. The rails extend over a narrow gully. Concrete piers and planks rest in a pile at the base of the gully just below the tracks, suggesting that this feature was once a small railway bridge.

directors cabin, arts and crafts cabin, infirmary, and a communal washroom and shower area known as, "The Ritz".

Several dozen rustic frame cottages remain standing throughout the site; arranged in rows surrounding or fronted by large, open common areas. The site plan characteristics of Camp Naivelt remain intact.

The cottage structures retain most of their original character-defining elements such as either low hip or front gable roofs (many with exposed rafter tails), original wooden sash windows and wood storm shutters, doors and cladding (e.g. clapboard, insulbrick and shiplap siding). Some cottages have small open porches (with or without low wood railings), and wood screen doors, other have screened-in sunrooms. Trim, doors and shutters of many of the cottages are accented with bright and vibrant paint treatments or small hand-painted decorative murals.

Also of note is the camp building known as "The Ritz". It was erected in the late 1940's and coincided with the introduction of running water at Camp Naivelt. It still houses working showers for the general use of current Naivelt campers. The rectangular wood frame building with exhibits characteristics of a 1940s era camp 'canteen' with a hipped roof, exposed trusses and rafter tails, large screened-in verandahs with a tongue-in-groove wood ceiling and two decorative, boxed roof vents. The small adjacent frame shed houses a large boiler.

Some 300 children would attend camp during the summer and, at its height during the 1940's and 50's, as many as 5000 people would fill Camp Naivelt on a summer weekend.

The original children's camp infirmary buildings (now abandoned) are still standing, just west of "The Ritz". These structures, along with remains of an abandoned cabin inside the site of the former children's camp help tell the Camp Naivelt story. These structures may be beyond salvage, but their locations are of significance.

Also of note is a surviving section of iron railway line that crosses over a gully inside Camp Naivelt. This is possibly one of the only surviving remnants of railway track from the abandoned Toronto Suburban Radial Railway. Presumably the tracks are all that remains of a small bridge that once crossed the gully as the line made its way through Eldorado Park.

The statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the subject property, including a description of the heritage attributes of the property along with all other components of the Heritage Report: Statement of Reasons for Heritage Designation, constitute the "reason for heritage designation" required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Contextual Value:

- Visually, physically and historically linked to its surroundings particularly Eldorado Park;
- Key component with Credit Valley and Eldorado cultural landscape;
- Linked to Creditview Road as a scenic roadscape;
- Frontage of Camp Naivelt facing Creditview Road screened by vegetation and is defined by rural road cross-section;
- Property lines defined by mature hedgerows of mixed vegetation;
- Property is important in defining and maintaining the rural, pastoral and scenic character of the area;
- Rolling hills, dense woodland areas, mature trees, possible old growth white pine and other conifers, mature hedgerows, steep hillsides and ravines, gullies and Credit River define the landform and topography;
- A significant Carolinian woodland area and dense groupings of mature trees contribute to the cultural landscape formed by Camp Naivelt. Species include: old growth white pine, oak, shagbark hickory, beech and maple species, along with dense hedgerows, mature willow trees, ground covers and other vegetation;
- Property is predominately woodland with small open space clearings fronting cottages and surrounding camp facilities;
- Landscape patterns and site characteristics have changed very little since Camp Naivelt was established in the 1930s.
- Internal road and path system of unpaved laneways, footbridge over Credit River and footpaths;
- Page wire fences marking property boundary lines;
- Simple, rustic cottages, natural heritage elements, rolling hills, gullies and rural character at Camp Naivelt form a significant and unique cultural heritage landscape in the City;

Design / Physical Value:

- Series of small, rustic one-storey wood-frame cottages;

SCHEDULE "C" TO BY-LAW 290-2010

AFFIDAVIT OF PETER FAY

I, **PETER FAY**, of the City of Mississauga in the Region of Peel, **MAKE OATH AND SAY:**

1. I am the Clerk for the Corporation of the City of Brampton and as such I have knowledge of the facts herein contained.
2. In accordance with Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act subsection 29 (3), the public notice of intention to designate the property known as Camp Naivelt, 8596 Creditview Road was served on the owner of the property and the Ontario Heritage Trust and was advertised, in the form attached as Exhibit A to this my affidavit, on the City's website in accordance with Council's Procedure By-law.
3. The by-law to designate the property known as Camp Naivelt, 8596 Creditview Road came before City Council at a Council meeting on September 15, 2010 and was approved.

SWORN before me at the City)
of Brampton, in the Region)
of Peel, this 17th day)
day of September 2010)



A Commissioner for Taking Affidavits, etc.

EARL EVANS, Deputy City Clerk
The Corporation of The City of Brampton
2 Wellington Street West
Brampton, Ontario L6Y 4R2 *Ede*
A Commissioner, etc.,
in the Regional Municipality of Peel