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August 9th, 2013

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

ONTARIO HERITAGE TRUST

AUG 12 2013

RECEIVED

Re: Notice of Intention to Designate

Dear Mr. Leonard,

Enclosed please find the *Notice of Intention to Designate* 4255 Castlemore Rd and 10193 Heritage Rd, Brampton, Ontario as being of cultural heritage value or interest under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Feel free to contact me for any additional information regarding these heritage resources.

Thank you,



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

NOTICE

In accordance with procedure By-law 160-2004, and in the matter of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O. 18, and the matter of the lands and premises known as the St. Elias the Prophet Church, located at 10193 Heritage Road in the City of Brampton, in the Province of Ontario:

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DESIGNATE

TAKE NOTICE that the Council of the City of Brampton intends to designate property situated at 10193 Heritage Road (St. Elias the Prophet Church) in the City of Brampton, in the Province of Ontario, as a property of cultural heritage value or interest under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. c. O. 18.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The property at 10193 Heritage Road is a 20.82 acre parcel located on the east side of Heritage Road north of Bovaird Drive and is currently occupied by the existing church, bell tower, rectory, cemetery, detached garage, and deck with a pergola. The St. Elias Church is modeled after the 17th century Boyko-style and has 5 onion-shaped cupolas each topped with a cross. The church is highly visible from Bovaird Drive and Heritage Road.

SHORT STATEMENT OF THE REASON FOR THE DESIGNATION**Design/Physical Value:**

St. Elias Ukrainian Catholic Church was designed by Robert Greenberg and built in 1995 to serve a parish that has been in existence since 1976. The design won the 1997 Gold Leaf Award at the Brampton Development Design Awards in the institutional category.

The Church is characterized by the Byzantine Ukrainian tradition of wooden architecture and follows the theological principle that architecture should follow liturgical function. It is designed in the Boyko style of, now, Western Ukraine. In original Boyko churches, logs were the main building material. As the use of logs is impractical today, the church was built with a Douglas Fir frame and is enclosed in Western Red Cedar.

The Church places great importance on following Byzantine liturgy in the design of their temple, with each space designed to enable full and complete celebration of the sacramental mysteries facilitating the active participation of the entire assembly. Ultimately, the floor plan is founded on the principle that the liturgical services determine the architectural design. Based on the liturgical requirements of the church, its orientation is to the east ("east" being a symbol of Christ and his final coming). The main entrance on the west elevation leads into the church and into the nave, orienting the church and its worshippers in an easterly direction. On the lintel of the front doors, Psalm 5:7 is inscribed in Slavonic. This particular Psalm is also the introductory prayer for the clergy entering the altar. During liturgical services, the Church is only lit by candle, olive oil lamps, and natural light.

Upon each of the three main sections of the Church - the narthex, the sanctuary (nave), and the altar (bema) - is a tower with an octagonal onion-shaped cupola topped with a cross. The tallest part of the Church is over the nave, which is the only dome decorated at present on the interior with murals. As the dome is symbolic of heaven, the nave dome is decorated in a hierarchal manner, with the image of Christ on the highest part, followed by images of the Virgin Mary, John the Baptist, angels, prophets, and ancestors of Christ.

Typical of the style, the design of the church incorporates sloping, overhanging gallery eaves as a functional design element to keep rainwater away from the base of the church which would be made of logs in its original Ukrainian context. These wide overhanging roofs create a porch area at the ground level and also a balcony area that surrounds the narthex (front entry) area.

The cupolas have been designed in the 17th century Cossack baroque style. St. Elias Church has five cupolas instead of the typical three, making it a rare Boyko style structure. The additional two smaller cupolas are on either side (north and south) of the nave cupola and give the church a cross shape when viewed from above. St. Elias is one of only two Boyko styled churches with five cupolas, the other being the 16th century Saint George Church in Drohobych, Ukraine.

As per the Byzantine tradition, St. Elias Church does not contain pews. This allows for more freedom in prayer and accommodates the various services and rituals that require people to move around. There are benches along the walls primarily for the elderly and infirm.

Another defining element of the interior of the Church is the iconography done in the 15th/16th century style. Bohdan Turetsky of Lviv, Ukraine was the primary iconographer,

while Subdeacon Andrij Terebushko, a parishioner, is completing the icons within the Sanctuary.

Standing to the south-west of the principle structure is the St. Elias' bell tower. Designed by Bohdan Turetsky also in accordance with the Byzantine tradition of wooden architecture, it measures 33 feet in height with a 16 square foot base. Atop the belfry tower, like the cupolas on the Church, is a cross. The tower contains seven bronze bells. When rung, the bells remain immobile and are sounded by moving the clapper inside. It is one of only a few Zvon ringing bell towers in Canada. The church's cemetery forms the landscape east of the main structure.

Historical/Associative Value:

The Boyko is a Ruthenian ethnic group from the Carpathian Mountains of Eastern Europe. The name "Boyko" was an informal classification of the people who would refer to themselves as "Werchowiniacs" or "Hyrniaks" meaning "people of the mountains." They made their living as farmers and white ox herdsman for centuries; however, herding was their primary way of making money.

The Boyko had three types of Churches, which were made of wood, and were typically placed in strategic positions upon hills or elevated locations for defense from potential attacks. The first style of church evolved from a one room (the nave) which then added the presbytery, reserved for the clergymen, and a women's room. Originally each section had a hipped roof but this was replaced with cupolas and the structures had eave roofs on all sides supported by hand-hewn log beams. The large overhanging eave roof also provided a space for worshippers to sleep after Saturday services and was referred to as "suboty" in Ukrainian, which translates to "Saturday." In Boyko churches the bell tower is built separately from the main structure. This tripartite structure is the typical Boyko style church. The second type had a simple rectangular-shaped plan with a hipped roof and later had a tower over the women's section. The last of the three styles is a cross-shaped building with domes over the three main sections; each is supported by eight decorative tambours.

St. Elias Church was designed by the late Toronto-based architect Robert Greenberg, a former Ryerson University professor. Robert Greenberg considered St. Elias his greatest work for which he won the 1997 Gold Leaf Award at the Brampton Development Design Awards. Greenberg is buried in the St. Elias Cemetery at his request, after he passed away in 2007. Greenberg was originally from the Bronx, New York, had a significant role in developing the architecture program at Ryerson University between 1972 and 1999. After his 28-year career, Greenberg became an advocate for

heritage preservation and served as the architectural heritage advisor in Owen Sound and Collingwood.

Although St. Elias is relatively young church (built in 1995), the parish community has existed since 1976. Archpriest Roman Galadza has been the pastor since the Church was established in 1976, which occupied various rented locations until the traditional Boyko wooden temple was built. The parish is part of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy (diocese) of Toronto and Eastern Canada.

Contextual Value:

St. Elias Church is a landmark in the City of Brampton. Its size and scale compared to the rural landscape makes it highly visible. The presence of the Church is representative of the strong parish community that has existed since 1976. It is a link to Byzantine and Boyko traditions of the 16th century. The church's five cupolas pay homage to St. George Church in Drohobyc, Ukraine which is the only other Boyko style church with five cupolas rather than three.

DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

To ensure that the cultural heritage value of this property is conserved, certain heritage attributes that contribute to its value have been identified. They include:

- Byzantine/Boyko tradition of wooden architecture
- Wooden structure of Douglas Fir and Western Red Cedar
- 5 octagonal onion shaped cupolas
- Cross-shaped floor plan
- Overhanging cornices
- Balcony over narthex
- Free-standing bell tower
- Wooden shingles
- Octagonal windows on the drums of the cupolas
- Wood window surrounds
- Hewn wooden columns on the Church and bell tower
- Crosses at the apex of domes
- Main entrance door surrounds inscribed with scripture
- Beams across nave ceiling
- Cornice brackets on bell tower
- Ornate hinges on bell tower door
- Architectural design by Robert Greenberg

- Mural icons inspired by the 15th/16th century style
- Landmark at Bovaird Dr and Heritage Rd
- Rolling landscape
- Nave and narthex is free of seating except on the periphery walls
- Lighting during services is from oil lamps and candles; no electrical lights

The short statement of reason for the designation, including a description of the heritage attributes along with all other components of the detailed Heritage Report, constitute the "reason for heritage designation" required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Please contact Stavroula Kassaris, Heritage Coordinator, Planning, Design and Development department at 905-874-3825 to view this document and for further information. Any objections to this proposed designation must be filed with the City Clerk no later than 4:30 p.m. on September 12th, 2013 (within 30 days of the publication of this notice).

Date: August 12th, 2013

Peter Fay, City Clerk
 2 Wellington St. W., Brampton, ON L6Y 4R2
 905-874-2106 (voice), 905-874-2119 (fax) 905-874-2130 (TTY)
cityclerksoffice@brampton.ca