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The Corporation Of The City Of Brampton

Office of the City Clerk

April 9, 1985

Ontario Heritage Foundation
c/o Ministry of Culture & Recreation
Heritage Administration Branch
77 Bloor Street
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2R9

Attention: L. Ste Croix

Dear Sir:

RE: Whitehall Property
Lot 15, Concession 3, W.H.S.
Clerk's File: 26.18

In accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act, 1980, Chapter 337, Section 29 (3) I am forwarding copy of a notice of intention by the City of Brampton, to designate the property known as the Whitehall Property being Part of Lot 15, Concession 3, W.H.S. in the City of Brampton as a property of historic or architectural value.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "L. J. Mikulich".

L. J. Mikulich, A.M.C.T., C.M.C., C.M.O.
City Clerk/Director of Administration

LJM:ch
Attach.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BRAMPTON

PUBLIC NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE THAT the Council of The Corporation of the City of Brampton proposes to designate, as properties of historical or architectural value or interest, pursuant to section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1980, c. 337) the following properties:

1. "WHITEHALL"

Located on the east side of Churchville Road, South of Steeles Avenue, more particularly described as follows:

The land situated in the City of Brampton, in the Regional Municipality of Peel, (formerly in the Town of Mississauga, in the County of Peel), being the part of the West half of Lot 15, Concession 3, West of Hurontario Street, more particularly described as follows:

COMMENCING at the point where the northwesterly limit of the West half of the said Lot 15 intersects with the southeasterly limit of Churchville Road;

THENCE South 17 degrees 12 minutes 50 seconds East, along the said southeasterly limit of the Churchville Road, 32.57 feet, more or less, to an angle therein; THENCE South 16 degrees 46 minutes 50 seconds East, continuing along the last said limit, 680.00 feet, more or less to an angle therein, marked by a nail found in the concrete base for a steel post; THENCE South 18 degrees 25 minutes 50 seconds East, continuing along the last said limit, 550.63 feet, more or less, to a standard iron bar found planted at an angle therein; THENCE South 18 degrees 04 minutes 40 seconds East, continuing along the said southeasterly limit of Churchville Road, 552.37 feet, more or less, to an angle therein, which said point is also the point of commencement;

THENCE North 18 degrees 04 minutes 40 seconds West, along the said southeasterly limit of Churchville Road, 55.36 feet, more or less, to an iron bar planted at its intersection with a line drawn at right angles to the said Churchville Road, passing through a point distant 10.00 feet measured northwesterly at right angles from the northwesterly angle of an existing old two storey frame house.

THENCE North 71 degrees 55 minutes 20 seconds East, along the last said limit 69.44 feet, more or less, to an iron bar planted at its intersection with a line drawn parallel to Churchville Road, and passing through a point distant 10.00 feet measured northeasterly at right angles from the northeasterly angle of a one storey frame addition to the said existing house;

THENCE South 18 degrees 04 minutes 40 seconds East, along the last said parallel line, 64.94 feet, more or less, to an iron bar planted at its intersection with a line drawn at right angles thereto, passing through a point distant 10.00 feet measured southeasterly at right angles from the southeasterly angle of the said existing house;

THENCE South 71 degrees 55 minutes 20 seconds West, along the last said limit, 82.17 feet, more or less, to an iron bar planted at its intersection with the said southeasterly limit of Churchville Road;

THENCE North 34 degrees 57 minutes 40 seconds East, along the last said limit, 15.93 feet, more or less, to an angle therein, being also the point of commencement.

Reasons for the Designation of Whitehall

Originally used as a dining hall in conjunction with an inn located across Churchville Road, "Whitehall" is believed to be one of the oldest buildings in the village of Churchville. Its two-storey, five-bay wide structure is typical of 19th century hotel design. The style of the narrow, plain pilastered doorway and the five windows are characteristic of pre-1840 Loyalist homes.

Constructed of hand-hewn logs and a timber frame, the building sits on a stone foundation. A brick addition to the rear of the building, which did not form part of the original building, rests on stone piers.

The style of the building is classically simple. The outside of this frame house is sheathed in its original tongue and groove clapboard siding. The central door sash has sidelights (formerly coloured glass) and a wooden transom. Strip decoration is evident along the entablature and the raised panelling of the front door is duplicated below the sidelights. Fluted pilasters also flank each sidelight and the gable ends feature continued eaves.

The origin of the name "Whitehall" is uncertain, but it is believed to come from its former use as a dining hall and from the building being consistently painted white.]

2. ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH

Comprising the northerly two-thirds of Town Lot One according to a plan of subdivision of part of Lot 5, Concession 1, East of Hurontario Street, registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Peel (No. 43) as number BR-2, known municipally as 30 Main Street South, Brampton.

Reasons for the Designation of St. Paul's United Church

The Brampton congregation of the Primitive Methodist church was one of the first founded in the world outside the British Isles, and St. Paul's Church was its final home. With church union in 1884 and 1925, the building became the property of the United Church of Canada, but its origins and historical significance cannot be ignored.

The Primitive Methodist congregation in Brampton was established in 1834 by William Lawson and John Elliott. The group held its meetings in Elliott's home, but in the 1840's their first church was built at Chapel Street and Queen Street East in Brampton.

While the Primitive Methodist movement lost support in the rest of the country, it continued to grow in Brampton to the extent that the congregation had outgrown its first church. On September 3, 1884, the Christian Guardian announced that a new church would be built; St. Paul's Church. The church would have a seating capacity of 1,000 and would cost \$20,000 to build.

The trustees chose the plan submitted by W. H. Mallory & Son, Architects, of Toronto for their new church. When it was officially opened on February 6, 1886, the church was hailed as one of the most complete and beautiful churches in the Dominion by the Christian Guardian.

Architecture:

The building which Mallory designed for the congregation is a massive structure in heavily rusticated Credit Valley Brown stone. It is cruciform in plan with two towers on the west arm and a rectangular Sunday-school and church office building on the East side. The structure is supported by weighty angle buttresses but its massiveness is relieved by white stone facings which have been delicately tooled.

The roof line is marked by pronounced corbelling in white stone. The wall rises above the roof where it is capped with a white-painted roll moulding. The eaves are further emphasized by a diamond-shaped nailhead moulding which has been executed in wood. The roof itself is covered in grey slate shingles contrasted with a lighter slate in a hexagonal, fish-scale pattern.

The interior is lit by three large, stained-glass, Gothic windows in the north, south and west ends as well as smaller lancet windows set in the angles between the main body of the church and the transepts. The detailing on these windows is interesting in that the tracery has a Moorish form to it. This, combined with the intricate mandala patterns in the glass, gives the windows a distinct Eastern character.

The church is entered through either of two doors in the bases of the towers. The interior is surrounded on three sides by a large sloping gallery which is supported on cast-iron columns. The gallery occupants are protected by a delicate cast-iron railing which has been admirably preserved.

The ceiling of the church is a structural delight, being supported entirely at the exterior bearing walls. The main body of the church is spanned by a semi-elliptical arch terminating in handsome plaster pendants. From this point the load is carried to the outer walls on half arches which abut on similar plaster pendants. The centre of the ceiling contains a large plaster boss from which hangs the central chandelier.

Since its original construction, the sanctuary has been completely refurbished with oak pews throughout.

The pulpit, designed in walnut panelling, is centred and fronts the console of the 1750-pipe Casavant organ. The pulpit chairs, in matching walnut, have velvet upholstery.

The arched choir loft is enclosed with a beautifully carved walnut railing with a gothic theme.

A three-step dais fronts both pulpit and choir loft and on which rests matching walnut chairs, communion table and baptismal font.

As well, over the years, many imposing and magnificent stained glass windows have been added to the sanctuary.

As the spiritual home of many of Brampton's first residents, it is fitting that St. Paul's Church is one of the most stately buildings in downtown Brampton. It forms a most important link in the unique streetscape of Main Street South and its disappearance would destroy a vista for which Brampton has become widely known and acclaimed.

NOTICE OF OBJECTION TO EITHER OF THE
PROPOSED DESIGNATIONS MAY BE SERVED ON
THE CLERK WITHIN 30 DAYS OF THE 3rd
DAY OF APRIL , 1985.

This notice is given in accordance with section
29(3) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

LEONARD J. MIKULICH, A.M.C.T.,
C.M.C.; C.M.O.
CITY CLERK
THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF
BRAMPTON
150 CENTRAL PARK DRIVE
BRAMPTON, ONTARIO
L6T 2T9