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January 16, 2014

Jim Leonard
Registrar - Ontario Heritage Trust
10 Adelaide Street East
Toronto, ON M5C 1J3

ONTARIO HERITAGE TRUST

JAN 21 2014

RECEIVED

Re: Notice of Passing of Designation By-laws

Dear Mr. Leonard,

Please find enclosed copies of the municipal by-laws recently passed by City Council designating the following properties under Part IV, Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

By-law #323-2013 – 8 Main Street South (Heggie Block)
By-law #324-2013 – 28 Elizabeth Street North (Haggertlea)
By-law #325-2013 – 36 Isabella Street (William Higgins House)
By-law #326-2013 – 10193 Heritage Road (St. Elias the Prophet Church)
By-law #327-2013 – 11722 Mississauga Road
By-law #328-2013 – 0 Gorewood Drive (Wiley Bridge)

The by-laws have been registered against the properties affected in the land registry office, and the City will be publishing the "Notice of the Passing of By-laws" on its website in the coming days.

Please feel free to contact me for any further information.

Regards,



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



This photocopy is a true copy of the original document which has not been altered in any way.

Susan Fennell
Deputy City Clerk
City of Brampton

Date: November 22 2013

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BRAMPTON

BY-LAW

Number 326-2013

To designate the property at 10193 Heritage Road
(St. Elias the Prophet Church) 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 at 10193 Heritage Road (St. Elias the Prophet Church), 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. City Council 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 at 10193 Heritage Road (St. Elias the Prophet Church) and upon the Ontario Heritage Trust, and cause notice of this by-law to be published on the City's website in accordance with Council's Procedure By-law.
4. 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.

READ A FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD TIME AND PASSED IN OPEN COUNCIL
THIS 20TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2013.

Approved as
to form
[Signature]
Nov 20 2013

[Signature]
SUSAN FENNELL - MAYOR

[Signature]
PETER FAY - CLERK

Approved as to content:

[Signature]
Henrik Zbogor, Acting Director, Planning Policy and Growth Management

SCHEDULE "A" TO BY-LAW 326-2013

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

PART OF LOT 11, CONCESSION 5, WEST OF HURONTARIO STREET, AS IN
RO722058, EXCEPT PART 1, 43R-20373 & PART 1, 43R33474; CITY OF
BRAMPTON

14363-0047 (LT)

SCHEDULE "B" TO BY-LAW 326-2013

SHORT STATEMENT OF THE REASON FOR THE DESIGNATION OF 10193 HERITAGE ROAD (ST. ELIAS THE PROPHET CHURCH):

The property at 10193 Heritage Road (St. Elias the Prophet Church) is worthy of designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for its cultural heritage value. The property meets the criteria for designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design or physical value, historical value and contextual 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 principal 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 gives 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.

The Boyko were 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 "Werchowiniecs" 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 eaves 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 separate 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.

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 churches 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 THE HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES OF THE PROPERTY:

Unless otherwise indicated, the reason for designation apply generally to all exterior elevations, facades, foundation, roof and roof trim, all doors, windows, other structural openings and associated trim, all architectural detailing, construction materials of wood,

stone, brick, plaster parging, metal and glazing and related building techniques, fencing, all trees, shrubs, hedgerows, other vegetation and the grounds and vistas generally.

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

- Byzantine/Boyko tradition of wooden architecture
- 5 octagonal onion shaped cupolas
- Wooden structure of Douglas Fir and Western Red Cedar
- 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 free of seating except on the periphery walls
- Lighting during services from oil lamps and candles; no electrical lights