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BRAMPTON
Flower City

Planning & Development Services
Policy Planning

April 8, 2019

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

ONTARIO HERITAGE TRUST

APR 15 2019

RECEIVED

Re: Notice of Passing of Designation By-law 232-2015

Dear Erin Semande,

Please find enclosed a copy of the municipal by-law passed by City Council designating 0 Dixie Road (Mount Olivet Cemetery) 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 the Notice of the Passing of the By-law.

Please feel free to contact me for any further information.

Regards,

Erin Smith
Assistant Heritage Planner
905.874.3825
ErinC.Smith@brampton.ca



THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BRAMPTON
BY-LAW

232-2015

To designate the property at 0 Dixie Road (Mount Olivet Cemetery)
as being of cultural heritage value or interest.

ONTARIO HERITAGE TRUST

APR 15 2019

RECEIVED

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 0 Dixie Road (Mount Olivet Cemetery) 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 0 Dixie Road (Mount Olivet Cemetery) 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 30TH DAY OF September, 2015.

Approved as to form
[Signature]
Sept. 16 / 15

[Signature]
LINDA JEFFREY - MAYOR

[Signature]
PETER FAY - CLERK

Approved as to content:

[Signature]
Heather MacDonald, Acting Executive Director of Planning

SCHEDULE "A" TO BY-LAW 232-2015

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

**PART OF LOT 9, CONCESSION 3, EAST OF HURONTARIO ST.; DESIGNATED AS
PART 1 ON 43R5977; BRAMPTON**

14153-0105 (LT)

SCHEDULE "B" TO BY-LAW 232-2015

SHORT STATEMENT OF THE REASON FOR THE DESIGNATION OF 0 DIXIE ROAD, NORTH OF NORTH PARK DRIVE (MOUNT OLIVET CEMETERY):

The property at 0 Dixie Road, north of North Park Drive (Mount Olivet Cemetery) 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.

Design/Physical Value:

The grave memorials in the cemetery serve as a lasting reminder of the first inhabitants of what is now Brampton. They are made from several types of materials, such as limestone, marble, and different colours of granite. A number of memorials are made out of more than one material. Grave memorial forms in Mount Olivet include tablets, obelisks, columns, and blocks. In addition to being reminders of deceased individuals, the grave memorials also represent the work of numerous monument makers from Brampton and the surrounding area. Their diverse nature emphasizes the difference in each monument maker's style.

The subject property has archaeological potential as a cemetery and the site of two chapels. An archaeological assessment is required in advance of any major soil disturbance occurring on this property.

Historical/Associative Value:

Mount Olivet Cemetery was named after a small hamlet, which developed around a church of the same name established prior to the 1850s that existed to the north of the current neighbourhood of Bramalea Woods. The land for the cemetery was donated by Abel and Sarah Stafford on July 1, 1852 to John Wilcox, Thomas Swain, Mathew Pearen, Andrew Starret and John Modeland, who were the trustees of the local congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada. This land was given specifically for the use of the congregation as a burial ground and for the erection of a meetinghouse. Apparently, there had been a meetinghouse built on the northeast corner of the property circa 1850. Perhaps the deeding of the land just formalized what had been common practice, as there are some burials from the 1840s and the 1850s, prior to the agreement.

Approximately 145 people are buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery. The last burial took place in 1957. Many of the earliest interred individuals were original immigrants from counties in England and Ireland. A number of family names are visible in the cemetery including Alderson, Clifton, Snyder, and Robson. John Modeland, one of the trustees of the local Methodist congregation, and various members of his family are also buried in the cemetery.

The reason for Mount Olivet's distinction from the adjacent Lundy Cemetery is unclear. It could be that Mount Olivet was not yet opened when the first Lundy family death occurred. The distinction between the two cemeteries could also relate to religious differences between the Lundy family and the Methodist community established in the area during the time period when the cemeteries were opened. Methodist views were varied during the 19th century and Francis Lundy Senior might have insisted on having a separate cemetery on religious grounds, especially if his views did not align with those of the Methodist community in the area.

Contextual Value:

In the 1930s when William Perkins Bull recorded the cemetery, he referred to a masonry Wesleyan Methodist Church built in 1869. When the change in denomination occurred is not known. The church was demolished in 1950. With the destruction of the church, the memory of the Mount Olivet community, which was never strongly established, faded as well. An article in the Brampton Daily Times January 1977, states the following: "[in] early 1977 the closing of Mount Olivet Cemetery was announced, which necessitated disinterment and reinterment of the bodies of certain individuals buried in the pioneer cemetery." Solicitors for the Presbytery said: "[the] proposal is to move a few of the graves into a major section of the cemetery in order to sever the remaining land which, when cleared of graves, will be sold." Further to this quote, Paul Webster, Manager of Brampton Cemeteries, supplied the following information: "[a]round 1976-77 the Church Extension Council moved 51 graves out of the adjacent lands, which were also cemetery lands and consolidated them with the existing graves in the .45 acre parcel. The adjacent lands were decertified as a cemetery, pursuant to the provisions of the Ontario Cemeteries Act."

DESCRIPTION OF THE HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES OF THE PROPERTY:

The heritage attributes comprise all façades, architectural detailing, construction materials and associated building techniques, as well as significant landscape elements

and important vistas. The detailed heritage attributes/character defining elements include, but are not limited to:

- Representative example of a rural historic Euro-Canadian cemetery;
- All grave memorials, which include obelisks, tablets, blocks, columns, etc. made with various materials such as granite, marble, and limestone;
- Commemorative cairn containing original date stone of Mount Olivet Chapel;
- Spiritual value as the burial site of 19th and 20th century Euro-Canadians;
- Represents the contribution made by early settlers from Ireland and England to the development of Brampton;
- Last vestige of the hamlet of Mount Olivet;
- Previous location of at least two known Methodist meetinghouses;
- All landscaping elements including elevation, trees and shrubs;
- Rural character of site in juxtaposition to its immediate developed surroundings;
- Archaeological potential including all burials and the site of two former churches.