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THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BRAMPTON

BY-LAW

Number 11-2014

To designate the property at 160 Salvation Road
(Mount Pleasant Presbyterian 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 160 Salvation Road (Mount Pleasant Presbyterian 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 160 Salvation Road (Mount Pleasant Presbyterian 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 29TH DAY OF January 2014

Approved as to form
<i>[Signature]</i>
<u>Dec 2/13</u>

[Signature]
SUSAN FENNELL - MAYOR

[Signature]
PETER FAY - CLERK

Approved as to content:

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

SCHEDULE "A" TO BY-LAW

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

BLOCK 33, PLAN 43M1912; BRAMPTON

14364-1605 (LT)

SCHEDULE "B" TO BY-LAW

SHORT STATEMENT OF THE REASON FOR THE DESIGNATION OF 160 SALVATION ROAD (MOUNT PLEASANT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH):

The property at 160 Salvation Road (Mount Pleasant Presbyterian 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.

Design/Physical Value:

The cultural heritage value of the 160 Salvation Road (Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church) is related to its design or physical value as a vernacular church with Romanesque and Gothic architectural influences. The Romanesque and Gothic Revival styles were often combined in institutional structures of the late 19th century. Romanesque Revival style is typically characterized by a massive heavy stone or brick construction, and by semi-circular arches as a motif. Romanesque architecture is closely related to Gothic Revival architecture which experienced a period of popularity in Ontario in the late 19th century. In churches, the style was characterized with a buttressed tower, arched windows, hood moulds, and lancet windows.

The Romanesque influence on Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church is evidenced by the round arched windows and the low pitched, hipped roof of the tower. The Gothic influence is seen in the lancet windows and steeply pitched main roof of the nave. The church is further distinguished by prominent bell tower with metal finial, several brick buttresses and piers, stone sills, two side porches with front gable roofs, stained glass windows, brick voussoirs, a decorative band of raised brick, and two date stones. The date stones, apparently of marble, have been insert into the brick construction on the front façade. The upper one reads "United Church of Canada A.D. 1925" and the lower one "Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church A.D. 1904." The lower one is the original construction date. The raised stone foundation appears to be constructed of sandstone with an ashlar finish.

Historical/Associative Value:

The property also has historical or associative value because it is a surviving vestige of one of Brampton's early incorporated hamlets, Mount Pleasant. The property is also associated with early residents of Chinguacousy Township that attended the church, as

well as John McClure, who donated the parcel for the building of the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church.

Mount Pleasant Hamlet

The hamlet of Pleasant, commonly called Mount Pleasant, was located on the crossroads of sideroad 10 (now Bovaird Drive) and 3rd line, west of Brampton in Chinguacousy Township. The hamlet never grew to a sizeable village, possibly due to its close proximity to Brampton. One of the earliest residents of the hamlet was James Scott, who cleared the south west corner of the main intersection and constructed a log farm house on the property. Other early residents include Nat Cornwall, who purchased the southeast corner in 1836 from the Crown, and William Hunter, who purchased it from Cornwall in 1841. In 1836, Joseph Hunter purchased the northeast corner from Timothy Street. He built a frame one storey house in 1837 and had 45 acres cleared. His daughter-in-law, Mrs. W.J. Hunter, was organizer of the Peel Women's Institute.

In 1853, the Grand Trunk Railway bought part of an acre from James Scott and paid him \$500 for his house. The first train went through Mount Pleasant in 1856. By the 1870s, the small hamlet contained a church, blacksmith shop, inn, and meeting hall. Mount Pleasant continued to grow in the late 19th century, and attracted other local residents such as Ted Beckford, who owned a restaurant and service station, and W.J. Fenton, principle of Brampton High School from 1891 to 1928.

In 1974, the Region of Peel came into being, and the Township of Chinguacousy along with Mount Pleasant hamlet, were incorporated into the City of Brampton.

Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church

The northwest corner of the Mount Pleasant intersection was purchased by John McClure in 1829, from John Peeler. John McClure, nicknamed Long John, married the daughter of James Scott. Tragically, she died in 1872 as a result of being thrown from a buggy. The early assessment rolls show him with 2 horses, 2 oxen, 3 milch cows, and 3 horned cattle. McClure's son John (II) established one of the first Jersey herds in Peel County, and earned the nickname Jersey John as a result. Jersey John's son Arthur McClure carried on mixed farming on the lot, and his son Harold established the Holstein dairy herd. The McClures have long been noted for their garden of vegetables and beautiful flowers. Their farm became a Century farm after it had been in the family for 149 years.

In 1829, Long John McClure donated a parcel of his land for a Presbyterian Church. A log church was constructed, and was lit by tallow candles and heated by an open fireplace. Reverend Andrew Bell from Streetsville visited the church on foot. In 1834, the early settlers who worshipped at the church extended a written invitation to Reverend Thomas Johnston which was comprised of 62 signatures. Reverend Johnston was inducted in this charge, the first Presbyterian meeting house in Chinguacousy Township. In 1843, Johnston took steps to secure the property and make it legal by buying the land from John McClure. In 1862, a brick church was built on the site of the log church. In the early days of the church, Hugh Clark was Sunday School Superintendent, following by Alexander McKinney (II) for 30 years. Sunday evening prayer meetings were organized by Hugh Clark, John McClure, and Alex McKinney, where discussion was held regarding following Sunday's lessons. These meetings continued until 1920.

In 1904, a new brick church was constructed on the property. In 1925, the congregation voted on church union and, by a slight majority, decided to join the United Church of Canada. The Church was severely damaged by fire in February of 1925. While the damaged portions of the church were being rebuilt, the congregation worshipped at the Home United Church on 15 Sideroad for about a year. The lot also contained a shed which replaced an older version in the early 1920s. When the Church was closed in 1949, the shed was sold and relocated to another property.

Between 1950 and 1958, the church was known as Kirk Kraft and was in use as a craft center. In 1958, it was sold to the Canadian Reformed Church and reverted to its original use as a place of worship.

Contextual Value:

The cultural heritage value of the property is also connected to its contextual value as it defines, supports, and maintains the historic rural character of Mount Pleasant Village. Much of the surrounding area has been developed. The church is one of the last remaining buildings of the former village and stands as a landmark on the northwest corner of the "gateway" intersection to the new Mount Pleasant Village mobility hub.

The landscape of the church lot is also deemed to demonstrate heritage significance. The predominant trees on the property are hardy, fast growing maples. Facing onto Creditview Road is the largest tree on the property, an attractive Silver Maple. Two small spruce trees are close to the intersection of Creditview Road and Commuter Drive. A Silver Maple and Manitoba Maple are located on the north side of the Church lining the parking lot.

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. They include:

- Romanesque and Gothic Revival design influences
- Well-built red brick construction
- Prominent bell tower with finial
- Stained glass windows
- Raised stone foundation
- Buttresses and piers
- Windows with stone sills and brick voussoirs
- Decorative brickwork
- Two marble date stones indicating original construction date, and date of re-construction
- Timber frame and panelling of interior ceiling
- Stained glass memorial windows
- Sloping "auditorium style" floor
- Landmark status
- Mature trees surrounding the church