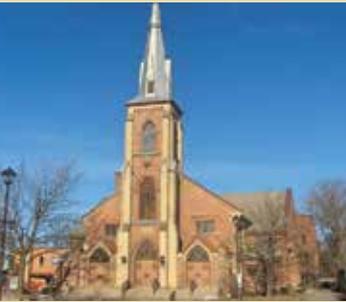




# A Walk Through Time

Downtown Heritage Walking Tour



**BRAMPTON**  
Flower City

# Table of Contents

Mayor’s Message . . . . .	2
A Walk Through Time . . . . .	3
Brampton’s Proud Heritage Timeline. . . . .	4
History of Brampton . . . . .	6
Heritage Plaques. . . . .	7
Walking Tour . . . . .	10
Style Guide. . . . .	60
Bibliography. . . . .	62
Acknowledgements. . . . .	62
Memories . . . . .	63
Map. . . . .	65



# Mayor's Message



Welcome to the historic Downtown Brampton. Discover Brampton and its history with the Downtown Heritage Walking Tour. This publication showcases all the places, stories and people that influenced the early development of our city. Complete with walking directions, detailed information and archival images, this self-guided tour is a great opportunity to explore Brampton's rich heritage.

The City of Brampton takes great pride in the history and heritage of our community. Conservation of our past provides a vital historical and cultural link as we move into the future. Our heritage program focuses on the identification, protection and promotion of heritage buildings, landscapes and archeological resources. These are important assets that not only contribute to the identity, character and vibrancy of Brampton, but also provide a foundation for building a sustainable, prosperous and liveable city.

Walk down memory lane; explore the incredible architecture; check out the newly restored Alderlea; soak in the history. Downtown Brampton is where history comes alive.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Linda Jeffrey".

Mayor Linda Jeffrey



# A Walk Through Time



"For, indeed, the greatest glory of a building is not in its stones, nor in its gold. Its glory is in its Age, and in that deep sense of voicefulness, of stern watching, or mysterious sympathy, nay even of approval or condemnation, which we feel in walls that have long been washed by the passing of humanity."

- John Ruskin  
(author, art critic,  
social thinker)

**T**ake a whole new look at Brampton's history with the self-guided Downtown Heritage Walking Tour!

This engaging tour showcases downtown Brampton's distinctive and vibrant built, natural and cultural heritage. The detailed, illustrated guidebook allows you to take the tour at your own pace, whether you have an hour or a full day. It provides walking directions, detailed information, and amazing archival images.

Brampton has unique heritage, and is fortunate to have a multitude of diverse heritage sites right in the heart of the city.

**This tour takes approximately 1 hour and 30 minutes.**



# Brampton's Proud Heritage Timeline



View of Main Street, looking south from the Four Corners

- 1819** Chinguacousy Township surveyed by a team led by Richard Bristol
- 1820** First settlers arrive in the area, coming from Brampton, Cumberland, Northern England
- 1834** John Elliott first applies the name Brampton to the land
- 1850** Composite village plan is laid out – Brampton's first plan of subdivision
- 1853** Brampton becomes a village with a population of 1,000
- 1856** First railway in Brampton opens (Grand Trunk Railway)
- 1867** Brampton is selected as the seat of Peel County
- 1873** Brampton becomes a town
- 1874** First town election – John Haggert is elected first Mayor of Brampton
- 1879** Credit Valley Railway line opens
- 1884** Mechanics of the Haggert Machine Works form the Brampton Mechanics Band, known today as the Brampton Concert Band
- 1885** J.P. Hutton erects the first hydroelectric generating plant in the area, powered by the dam at Huttonville



# TOWN OF BRAMPTON

- 1903** Gage Park becomes Brampton's first municipal park
- 1911** Continuous hydroelectric production begins in Brampton
- 1925** The Congregational Church and several Presbyterian Churches amalgamate with the Methodist Church to form the United Church of Canada
- 1929** Great Depression begins with stock market crash
- 1936** The Lorne Scots Militia Regiment forms with the amalgamation of the Lorne Rifles and the Peel Dufferin Regiment
- 1939** Outbreak of Second World War
- 1940** Formation of Civil Guard in Peel
- 1946** The first of several annexations takes place to accommodate a growing population
- 1948** The worst flood in the recorded history of Brampton
- 1950s** Part of Chinguacousy Township, east of Brampton, becomes Canada's first satellite community – "Bramalea"
- 1950** Etobicoke River diversion begins in June and is completed in July of 1952
- 1954** Hurricane Hazel hits Brampton on October 15th
- 1974** The Region of Peel is established; Brampton incorporated as a City with a population of 88,820
- 1999** Brampton celebrates its Silver Anniversary as a new city
- 2003** Brampton celebrates its Sesquicentennial; the City of Brampton purchases "Alderlea" from Branch 15 of the Royal Canadian Legion



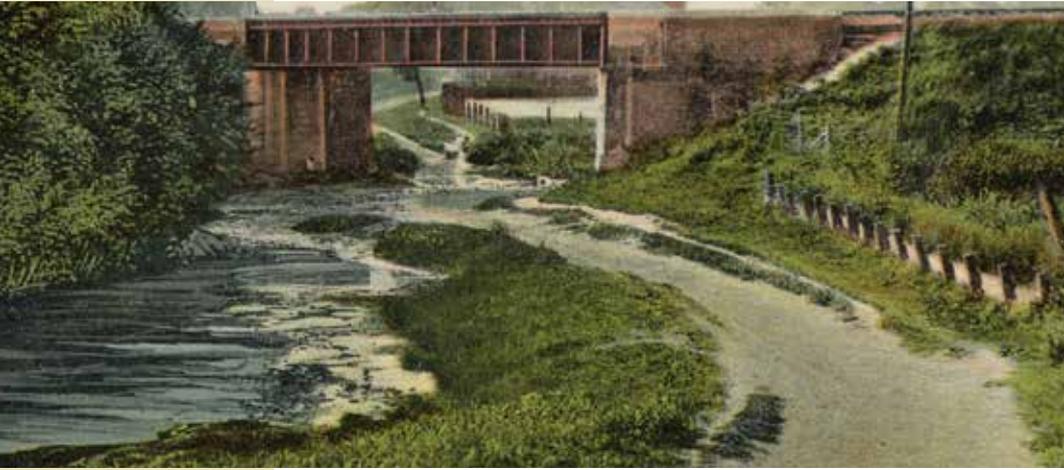
This aerial photograph of early 20th century Brampton shows the vast array of greenhouses that once dotted the downtown landscape



A bird's eye view from the Fire Hall



# History of Brampton



Etobicoke River



Queen Street looking east

People have been living in this general area for centuries. Archaeological evidence found within our borders confirms that native peoples established hunting camps and small villages along the Credit and Humber river valleys from about 8000 b.c.e.

Settlers began arriving in Ontario by the early 1780s. However, even into the early 1800s Brampton was still wilderness, largely untouched by European settlement.

To prepare for the eventual influx, lands in Chinguacousy and Gore Townships were surveyed in 1818. Surveyors described the region as low, swampy and covered with dense hardwood forest. Land was slowly cleared, cabins were built, and farms were established.

The historical heart of the modern City of Brampton has always been the intersection of Queen and Main Streets, later known as “The Four Corners”. This urban focal point has existed since the 1820s. Martin Salisbury opened a tavern on Main Street in 1822, and in the early 1830s, William Buffy opened a tavern at “The Four Corners”. The area quickly became a crossroads settlement known to many as “Buffy’s Corners”. Only a handful of people lived in the community at this time.

Another defining feature of the new settlement was the Etobicoke River. The river played a part in Brampton’s development, however, because the slow moving and meandering current could never sustain large scale milling operations, Brampton settlement grew slowly.



## Heritage Plaques... Spot Them Along the Way!

In the early 1820s, John Elliott settled in the village. He and another settler named William Lawson were staunch members of the Primitive Methodist movement, and established a strong Methodist presence in the area. Both were from Brampton, Cumberland, England. In 1834, they renamed the village Brampton in honour of their English home. Elliott also had village lots surveyed for sale to help attract other settlers. John Scott established the first industrial venture with an ashery used to produce potash (a potassium compound used in agriculture and industry) from a combination of wood ash in metal pots.

Brampton was officially incorporated as a village in 1853, at which time the population had grown to 1,000 people. Several churches were built, along with a grammar school, distilleries, stores, and John Haggert's Agricultural Implements Factory. The local economy was growing, supported by the surrounding farms and rural hamlets.

**Designated:** Heritage designation bestows formal public recognition on significant heritage properties with the passing of a municipal by-law. Designation clarifies the cultural importance of a given property. It declares that a property has heritage value and is worthy of on-going care and protection. Designation acts as a measure of protection from demolition or unsympathetic alteration, and helps to guide future changes to the property so that the heritage value can be maintained.



**Listed:** The Heritage Inventory is a register of the most historically, architecturally and culturally significant properties and sites in the City of Brampton. The inventory is used to identify and document Brampton's heritage resources and to encourage their ongoing preservation and enjoyment. The inventory is updated on a continual basis to ensure that it remains current and complete.



*Early Peel Historian John Lynch recalls, "Brampton was a very pretty and interesting place in the spring of 1820. The Etobicoke meandering through the streets, its banks green with leeks, but spotted with early spring flowers."*



The Grand Trunk Railway constructed a rail line and station in Brampton in 1856. During the mid-Victorian era, the arrival of a railway line usually triggered an economic boom, and Brampton was no different. By the 1860s, the village was growing quickly and in 1867 Brampton was selected as the seat of Peel County. A county courthouse, jail and other public buildings were constructed. Kenneth Chisholm built Alderlea, a massive estate in the heart of the village. Other large homes were built near the courthouse. The extensive land holdings that surrounded “The Four Corners” were subdivided to build houses for the many new arrivals. Brampton was incorporated as a town in 1873, and John Haggert was elected the first Mayor in 1874.

In 1860, Edward Dale established a flower nursery in Brampton, becoming a pioneer in the town’s newest industry - floriculture. Within a few short years, Brampton became known as the “Flowertown of Canada” and Dale’s nursery was Brampton’s largest employer. By the turn of the century, hundreds of acres of land were filled with greenhouses growing prize orchids, hybrid roses and many other quality flowers. Most of these flowers were grown for export markets around the world.

The 20th century brought new industries to the town, many of which clustered along the railway line, including the Williams Shoe factory,



The flower packing room at Calvert’s Greenhouses



the Copeland-Chatterson Loose-Leaf Binder company and the Hewetson Shoe factory. Major banks established branches on “The Four Corners”. In 1907, American industrialist Andrew Carnegie funded the construction of a library on Queen Street. By 1910, the town’s population had reached 4,000.

During the first half of the 20th century, Brampton’s citizens endured two World Wars and the Great Depression. These major world events did take their toll. Some factories closed and the flower industry began a slow but steady decline.

Following the Second World War, Brampton slowly transformed. In the late 1940s and 1950s, the automobile began to change the landscape, as did rapid urban growth in Toronto. Industrial projects such as the Avro Arrow

(built in nearby Malton) provided employment for many Bramptonians. New subdivisions began to develop. In the late 1950s, Bramalea was created and touted as “Canada’s first satellite city”. Bramalea was a planned community built to accommodate 50,000 people by integrating houses, shopping centres, parks, commercial business and industry.

In March 1948, Brampton endured a devastating flood when the Etobicoke River overflowed its banks. While the river flooded repeatedly, the 1948 flood was considered the worst. The town launched an ambitious civil engineering project to channelize and reroute the Etobicoke River. Construction of a concrete diversion channel began in June 1950, and was officially completed on July 5, 1952, just in time for Hurricane Hazel.

In 1974, the Region of Peel was created and Brampton became a City. Large-scale and leading edge industries began locating in Brampton. In the 1980s and 1990s, large subdivisions developed on lands formerly used for farming. The culturally diverse and vibrant City of today was emerging.

Brampton is now among the largest urban centres in Canada with a population of over 450,000 people. The roots of Brampton’s success can be traced to its heritage when, almost 200 years ago, group of industrious people established a small hamlet at the crossroads of Queen and Main Streets.



Etobicoke River



Main Street North, looking south



# Alderlea (1867)

## 40 Elizabeth Street South



Alderlea in its original form

## Directions

Begin your walk at Alderlea, the large buff brick mansion located at the top of the stairs at the northwest corner of Gage Park, adjacent to Elizabeth Street South. To arrive at the next destination, walk back down the stairs and turn right onto the walkway. As you stroll along the walkway, just beyond the buildings on the right, among the trees, you will see the Dominion Bell.

**A**lderlea, meaning meadow of *Alder trees*, is an exceptionally well-preserved heritage building, built in 1867 at the height of the Victorian era. It is one of the finest examples of Italianate Villa architecture in Ontario. The property also holds tremendous landmark status on an elevated terrace overlooking Gage Park.

Alderlea's original owner was Kenneth Chisholm, one of Brampton's most important citizens. Chisholm was a member of the provincial legislature and owner of several successful businesses, among them a dry goods store and sandstone quarry at the Forks of the Credit.



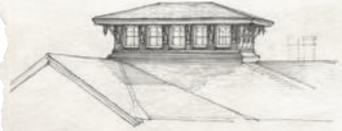


Coombs family photograph collection

## Alder Trees

**A**lder trees (genus *Alnus*) belong to the Birch family. The 30 known species are found mainly in the northern hemisphere; three are native to Canada. They prefer wet conditions, and it is likely that the proximity of Chisholm's estate to the Etobicoke River accounted for the presence of the Alder trees.

### ARCHITECTURAL GLOSSARY



**Belvedere** – an architectural term adopted from Italian (literally “fair view”), which refers to any architectural structure built in the upper part of a building so as to command a fine view.

In 1944, the Royal Canadian Legion purchased Alderlea, knowing that they would need expanded facilities following the end of the Second World War. In 1947, the Legion added a large two-storey addition to the house. The City of Brampton purchased Alderlea in 2002 as a sesquicentennial project.



The Chisholm Estate with its lush tree canopy and striking greenhouse can be seen on the right side of this 1919 aerial photograph



This 1877 sketch of Alderlea shows the estate property with the prominent home and adjoining greenhouse overlooking what is today Gage Park



# The Dominion Bell

## Gage Park



### Directions

Continue to walk along the walkway toward the white gates at the corner of Main Street South and Wellington Street. As you walk toward this exit, you will see the Veterans Monument.

**T**his bell was installed in 1913 in the clock tower of the Dominion Building located at 8 Queen Street East. John Taylor and Co. of Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, cast the bell. The bell was removed from the clock tower, restored and installed at this location by the Benson and Hedges Tobacco Company as part of its contribution to the centennial celebration of the Town of Brampton, 1873 – 1973.



## Veterans Monument Gage Park



### Directions

Continue walking toward the white gates at the corner of Main Street South and Wellington Street. Before exiting, turn and admire Gage Park once more.

The Veteran was carved by artist Jim Menken in honour of the National Year of the Veteran. It is modelled after Brampton resident Bill Bettridge, a decorated veteran of World War II and survivor of Operation Overload, the D-Day landing in Normandy, France that led to the end of the war. The monument stands in silent tribute to the men and women who served and continue to serve our nation in wars and peacekeeping missions around the world. The Veteran looks toward the Brampton Cenotaph, a reminder to all that we have a duty to honour the service, sacrifice and memory of all veterans.



Veteran Bill Bettridge – after whom the statue was modelled – stands beside the original monument

The original monument was carved in 2006 from the trunk of a dying red oak that stood for over a century between Alderlea and Gage Park. Due to damage caused by the natural absorption of water through the tree's root system, the original monument was removed in 2012 and a new sculpture was created and placed on a cement foundation to ensure the future integrity of the carving.





## Directions

Cross Main St. and make a right, heading south to the Stork Residence (presently Ward Funeral Home), on your left.

**F**or many years, Brampton survived without a public park. Public celebrations and large gatherings were either held at the Fair Grounds on Elliott Street or on the Athletic Grounds at Rosalea Park, but both were considered far from the centre of town and lacked the shade of trees.

In 1902, the Town of Brampton purchased 2.4 acres from the grounds of the Chisholm estate, Alderlea. That same year, William J. Gage purchased a 3.25 acre parcel from the Elliott estate that stood immediately to the north of Alderlea. He presented 1.7 acres of the property to be added to the proposed park. Brampton residents generously supported the need for a park, and collected \$1,054 so that extra land could be purchased to complete the area.





Various photographs of Gage Park throughout the years

A park committee was appointed, consisting of members of the town council. Many trees were removed, gravelled walkways were prepared, all underbrush was removed and the land was levelled and seeded. W.J. Gage opened the park on Dominion Day (Canada Day), 1903.

Over the following years, a bandstand was erected and the Horticultural Society volunteered to properly label all the trees for the information of the general public. In 1955, the Kinsmen's Club of Brampton added a wading pool, and in 1971 Brampton received the Flower Fountain from Benson and Hedges Tobacco Company. The Rotary Club of Brampton's long standing support of the park has seen the realization of many projects including swings in 1946, and the skating trail and entranceway with digital signage in the 1990s. Gage Park is a popular and multi-functional park, and a truly unique piece of Brampton.



# The Stork Residence (1865)

## 52 Main Street South



The Stork Residence on Main Street South



### Directions

Continue to walk south on Main St., and in a few steps you will see the remains of the Etobicoke River retaining wall.

Once owned by the Stork family, this house was home to George Bull and later to the McClure family who converted it to a funeral home. Christopher Stork was a well-known businessman in Brampton during the mid-to-late 1800s and also served in municipal politics. Although changes were made in the 1930s and 1970s to accommodate the funeral home, the home still has some interesting features. It is an important part of a row of estates along Main Street South that characterize the streetscape. Features of the home that are still intact include the dormer window on the third floor, paired brackets at the eaves and the bay window.



# ARCHITECTURAL GLOSSARY

**Brackets** – features that support the eave of a roof or any other wall projection, often serving as a decorative feature as well.



*Main Street South  
features many  
prominent estate  
homes on large  
properties.*



# Etobicoke River Retaining Wall

## 58 Main Street South



The retaining wall, facing west, as seen today



### Directions

Continue walking south a short distance and then turn left onto Woodbrook Drive. Follow Woodbrook Drive and you will see the church in front of you.

Along a narrow band of property skirting the frontages of 58 to 62 Main Street South, a surviving remnant of the Etobicoke River retaining wall is still visible. This concrete retaining wall was constructed in 1914 to control the flow of the Etobicoke River. The river once meandered through the core of downtown where its banks overflowed repeatedly throughout the first 150 years of Brampton's history. It has left an indelible imprint on the cultural heritage and identity of the City. This remnant of the retaining wall indicates the location of the Etobicoke River prior to its diversion in the early 1950s.



The retaining wall of the Etobicoke River, alongside Main Street



# St. Mary's Church (1964)

## 66A Main Street South



### Directions

Walk back toward Main Street and then turn right. Walk north and cross Wellington Street at the lights. To your right you will see the First Baptist Church.

The history of this parish dates back to sometime before 1865, when the Guardian Angel's Church was built on Centre Street.

A fire destroyed this

church in July of 1878 and with it, all the records of the parish up until that time. The following year, the parish renovated a church that had been home to one of the Presbyterian congregations before it merged with the other local Presbyterian church. The parish used this building until 1910, when a new church was built on John Street. The first priest to be appointed in Brampton was appointed to this church in 1919. In 1964, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church moved into its present home on Main Street South.



St. Mary's with remnants of Etobicoke River



# First Baptist Church (1876)

## 2 Wellington Street East



### Directions

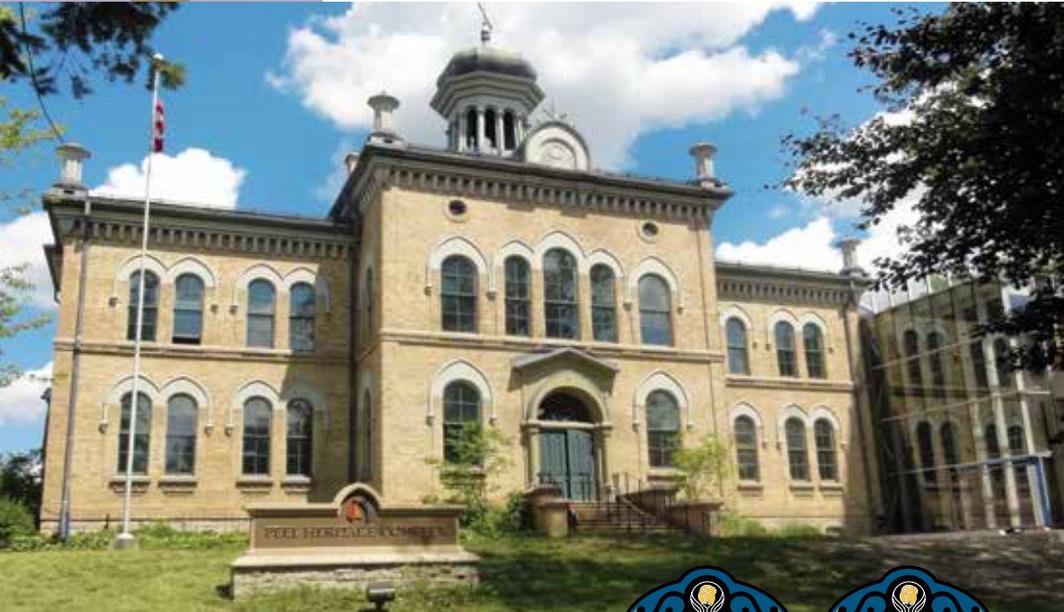
Cross Wellington Street again. The three buildings on the south side of the street – the courthouse (on the corner), the registry office and the jail – are the next destinations.

This church was built in 1876 to house the town's growing Baptist congregation. The arched windows on the west face emphasize the height of the building and contribute to the impressive character of the Main Street South streetscape.

The church is set further back compared to the other buildings on the block because the Etobicoke River once ran between the front of the building and Main Street.



Peel County Courthouse (1866)  
Peel County Registry Office (c. 1890)  
Peel County Jail (1866)  
3, 7 and 9 Wellington Street East



## Directions

Walk east along Wellington Street, away from Main Street. At the corner, make a left onto Chapel Street. Walk one block north and cross John Street. On your right hand side you will see the Brampton Armoury (northeast corner).



Peel County Courthouse

Peel County Courthouse



This group of historic buildings along Wellington Street reflects Brampton's establishment as the seat of the County of Peel in 1867. It is one of the most significant public building complexes in Ontario.

The jail and the courthouse were both designed by Toronto architect William Kauffman, and are among the few remaining examples of his work. The stone for these two buildings was quarried locally from the Etobicoke River Valley at the south end of the City. The county courthouse is a highly eclectic building with a distinctive, onion-shaped cupola. It is situated on a grassy knoll overlooking what was once the bank of the Etobicoke River.



# William Perkins Bull

When it came to attaining a distinguished level of success, Brampton's William Perkins Bull was never satisfied with his achievements. As a lawyer, businessman, author and political advisor, his colourful life has left both a valuable legacy and several interesting stories for Bramptonians today.

Between 1931 and 1938, Bull wrote a dozen books on a variety of topics, ranging from military history to reptiles to the history of Peel. He began a study of Peel County's history that eventually grew into ten published volumes on Peel's cultural and natural history.

After a range of endeavours and exploits in the 1930s, rumours circulated that gangster Al Capone was after Bull. The rumours gained strength when Bull crashed his car into a truck in Michigan and sustained serious injuries; instead of being taken to the nearest hospital, he was taken to a hospital in Windsor, 120 miles away. He stayed there only one night and then was transferred under guard to Toronto. No explanation was ever made public.

Throughout his life Bull became involved in just about every scheme he could. He had lumber interests in the Canadian West and land purchases in Cuba amounting to a 20,000-acre sugar plantation. He also founded the Canadian Oil Company, which became another success. In an article about his many exploits, the Toronto Telegram called him "Canada's most remarkable author to date."

—Loverseed, H.V. *Brampton: An Illustrated History*, 1987.

The jail is a simple, unornamented, yet very imposing landmark. Prominent inmates included 1960s American radical Huey Newton, and Peter Demeter, a wealthy Toronto developer who was convicted of murdering his wife after a high profile trial. Three convicts were hanged in this jail.

The registry office, situated between the jail and the courthouse, is a good example of a late 19th century civic building. Alexander and Congdom, a Streetsville architectural firm, designed the building in 1890 and it served as the registry office until 1959. In 1967, the building was converted into the Peel County Museum and Art Gallery. Today it is a key component of the Peel Art Gallery, Museum and Archives (PAMA).



## ARCHITECTURAL GLOSSARY

**Cupola** – a small dome-like structure rising from the roof, typically containing pillars or windows.



# Brampton Armoury (1915)

## 12 Chapel Street



### Directions

Continue walking north on Chapel Street. The next building on the same side of the street is the Fire Hall.

*In 1936 the combined regiments of Peel, Halton and Dufferin became the Lorne Scots, headquartered in Brampton.*

One of Canada's most colourful Cabinet members in the government of Prime Minister Robert Borden was Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence during the First World War. Although



Lorne Scots

Hughes may be remembered for his military involvements, he left his mark on Brampton through his decision to erect the Brampton Armoury on Chapel Street in 1915. The Armoury became part of a network of 56 armouries that were built by the Department of Militia and Defence as part of a nationwide project during the First World War. Between 1912 and 1915, dozens of drill halls and armouries were built across Canada. The Brampton Armoury was built under what was known as a "Type B standard plan". The Armouries in Oshawa, Ontario and Montmagny, Quebec are very similar in style and form. The property has been the headquarters of the Lorne Scots Regiment since 1936.



# Old Fire Hall (1854)

## 2 Chapel Street



### Directions

Right next to the Fire Hall, you will find the Carnegie Library, on the southeast corner of Queen Street and Chapel Street.

**B**uilt in 1854, this building was Brampton's first municipal building and was originally used as the village's market hall. It also served as the fire engine house. There were originally three archways facing Chapel Street. The second storey has a 'long room' and by 1860, this space was used as the Village Council Chambers.

In 1874, the first meeting of Brampton Town Council was held in this building. Council met here until the turn of the century when it relocated to the Heggie Block on Main Street South. The 40-foot hose tower was built in 1862 so that fire hoses could be hung to dry. The tower also held the fire bell. Just prior to the outbreak of the First World War, the building began being used exclusively as a fire hall.



# Carnegie Library (1906)

## 55 Queen Street East



### Directions

Cross Queen Street at the lights, make a right, and walk about 40 metres. On your left will be The Mill.

Carnegie Library as seen today with the addition to the left

Situated at the southeast corner of Queen and Chapel Streets, the Carnegie Library was constructed with a donation of \$12,000 from American steel magnate Andrew Carnegie. The cornerstone was laid in 1906. Between 1881 and 1917, Carnegie financed the construction of 156 free libraries across Canada and thousands more around the world. Like most of Carnegie's libraries, this building is an example of the classical Beaux Arts architectural style, and is characterized by an elaborate entranceway along with heavy, classically inspired ornamentation. The addition running east along Queen Street was built in 1952 and was called the Fenton Memorial wing. In later years, the Brampton Board of Trade occupied the building. Today it is owned and used by the City of Brampton, and the Brampton Concert Band (established 1884) rehearses in what was once the children's section of the library.



# Carnegie Library



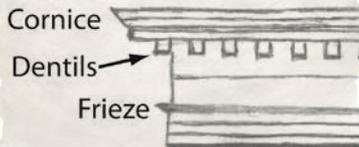
The cornice, dentils and frieze are striking classical features of the library

By the turn of the century, reading had become more popular largely because people were better educated. It soon became obvious that Brampton needed a better library. Andrew Carnegie, the Scottish-American millionaire and philanthropist, was approached for funds. During his lifetime he donated more than 350 million dollars to various cultural institutions and funded 1,700 public libraries.

Although he was generous, he did not give away money without first making sure that certain standards were met. Brampton originally submitted an elaborate plan, which included a concert hall as well as a library. Carnegie refused to underwrite the concert hall, saying that he would donate \$10,000 for a library alone. Eventually the plan was modified and after a meeting with Mr R.J. Copeland of the Board of Trade, Carnegie provided another \$2,500. Brampton's showpiece library opened in 1907.

## ARCHITECTURAL GLOSSARY

The **Cornice** refers to the ornamental moulding directly below the eaves and above the **dentils**, the band of tooth-like rectangular blocks. The wide ornamental band below the dentils is known as the **frieze**.



Carnegie Library before the 1952 addition



Carnegie Library and the Old Fire Hall



# The Mill (1860s)

## 60 Queen Street East



Archival photograph of the Mill



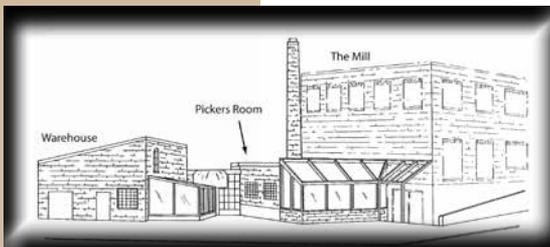
### Directions

Walk along the narrow alleyway that runs beside the Mill. When you reach Union Street, make a right to go under the bridge and continue walking along Union until you come to Church Street. Make a left, walk about 40 metres, and on your left side you will see the Farmhouse.

**T**he Mill<sup>1</sup> has a long history and has undergone many changes over the years. Originally built as a planing mill and ash factory, the main building fronting onto Queen Street was sold toward the end of the 19th century and converted into a woollen mill. The second building at the rear of the property (now adjoined to the main building) was added in 1910, and functioned as a warehouse. In 1922, the buildings were sold and a picker room was added in 1933. Products of the “Brampton Knitting Mills” went to such notable clients as the British military during the Boer War and the Canadian military during the Second World War.

All three of these buildings/additions are representative of the industrial architecture of their time, but subsequent renovations have changed the buildings’ character considerably. Windows and doors no longer

feature the voussoirs, keystones or arch shape that once distinguished them. The façade, which once boasted a false-front giving the appearance of an extra half storey, has been extensively altered, and a glass atrium and a passageway connecting the two buildings have also been added.



The Mill, Pickers Room and Warehouse as they are seen today



# The Farmhouse (1890)

## 27 Church Street East



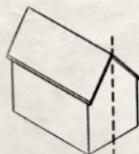
### Directions

Walk back toward Union Street. On the northeast corner, you will see the Presbyterian Church.

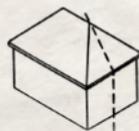
This large three storey home was erected between 1890 and 1892 on a lot that extended to the corner of Church Street East and Union Street. The house has a combination of elements from the Queen Anne Revival and the high Victorian Gothic styles, giving it an eclectic appearance. The high roof displays a unique design in three of the four gables. In the upper area of the gables, surrounding the single square window, are wooden panels embellished with flower motifs in two alternating patterns. Below the flower motif is the 'fish scale' single pattern, a design that is fairly common in many of Brampton's older homes.

### ARCHITECTURAL GLOSSARY

**Gable** – the triangular section of a wall directly below a gabled roof (a roof with two slopes). A roof that slopes to each elevation (side) of a building is known as a hipped roof.



**Gabled Roof**



**Hipped Roof**



# St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church (1880)

## 44 Church Street East



### Directions

Walk north along Union Street. When the street curves to the left and becomes Alexander Street, you will see the Central Public School on your right.

St. Andrew's roots can be traced to 1848 when Brampton area Presbyterians appointed their first minister. Construction of the current building commenced on July 1, 1880 and was completed by October 1881. The current building is constructed of Credit Valley stone that was quarried from a site in Caledon owned by Kenneth Chisholm. The design is the work of the Toronto architectural firm Gordon and Helliwell, well-known for its church commissions in Toronto. The interior of the sanctuary is based on the 'Akron Plan', a semi-circular pew arrangement with a gallery of the same shape, named for a church in Akron, Ohio, where it was first used.

This building has cultural heritage value on many levels. It displays the talents of its architects who designed a sanctuary and auditorium that has served as a useful and beautiful facility for over 100 years. It also reveals the skills of the Brampton tradesmen who built this edifice. The building is a testament to the long-standing contribution of Presbyterianism in the Brampton area, and remains a significant Brampton landmark.



# Central Public School (1916)

24 Alexander Street

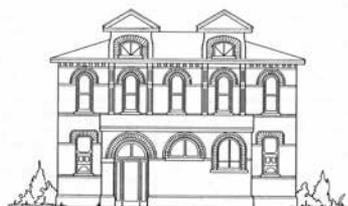


## Directions

Continue walking along Alexander Street until you reach Main Street. Turn right and walk north on Main Street until you reach Rosedale Avenue. Cross Main Street and walk south until you see the Octagon House at the corner of Main Street and David Street.



Central Public School is one of the oldest surviving public schools in downtown Brampton. Associated with the early development of public education in Brampton, the Central School site was continuously used for educational purposes for nearly 130 years.



Sketch of the first schoolhouse on Alexander Street which opened its doors in 1856

Overcrowded conditions continued in the former Central Public School well into the twentieth century. In 1916, the current Central Public School opened its doors to students, although it was not entirely completed until the 1920s.

Ellis and Connery, a well-known Toronto architectural firm, created the design for this school. The focal point of the building is a square headed



# Old Brampton Cemetery



The main doorway of Central Public School

main doorway framed by carved stone with an overhead transom, which compliments the series of six-foot high windows located on either side. The datestone cut into the lintel that crowns the doorway is one of many classical features used on the building to connote civic enterprise, decorum and order.

The site and building continue to serve the Brampton public as a community centre. The Brampton School Board named several schools after teachers and principals from Central Public School, including Agnes Taylor, Ms. Beatty, Ms. Flemming and T.M. McHugh, in recognition of their longstanding contributions to the community.

## ARCHITECTURAL GLOSSARY

**Transom** – a small window directly above a door.



If you are up for it, head north on Main Street and on the east side, you will find the Old Brampton Cemetery. This designated cemetery is among the oldest and most historically significant in the region. It was established circa 1825, making it among the oldest cemeteries in Peel Region and certainly the oldest public cemetery in Brampton.

Many prominent early settlers are buried in this cemetery. Perhaps the most significant is John Elliott (1794-1871), who was among the very first settlers. The cemetery holds several original, hand-carved tombstones and markers displaying well-executed and beautiful motifs, symbols and inscriptions.

To preserve the heritage attributes and stature of this and all other pioneer cemeteries in Brampton, the City has launched a cemetery program whereby all 29 pioneer cemeteries will be documented and designated. Additionally, the City has developed a heritage cemetery urban design package. This package will improve the visibility, historical character, and stature of Brampton's heritage cemeteries by introducing or re-establishing gates, fencing, lighting and heritage landscaping plans where appropriate.

*"Facilities to educate your children in this town are great; if they're allowed to grow up fools, it will not be for want of schools."*

*– Brampton's 100th Anniversary*



# The Octagon House (c. 1880)

## 227 Main Street North



### Directions

Continue walking south on Main Street until you reach Church Street. Cross Main Street, and you will see Grace United Church on the northeast corner.



Sketch of the Octagon House at 227 Main Street North

A rare building style in Ontario, 227 Main Street North is one of two octagonal houses in Brampton. This roughcast house was built circa 1880 and is believed to have been designed by William

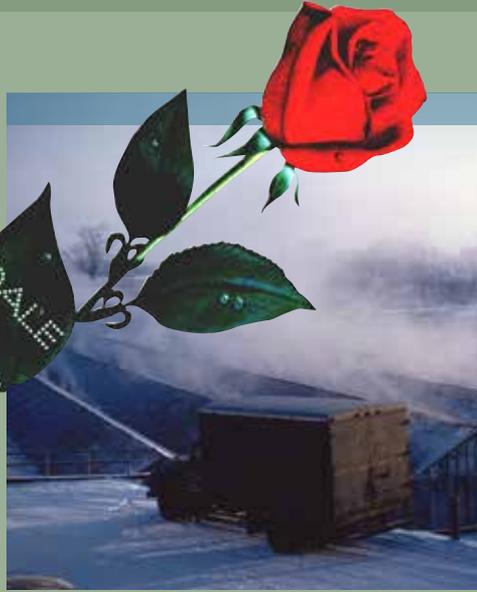
Bird, who is connected with the construction of the other octagonal house in Brampton. The two-storey home displays an excellent state of preservation. Wooden piers with shallow, horizontal grooves frame each side of the house, while each façade contains flat windows with shutters.



# Dale Estate

Flower town got its start in the 1860s when Edward and Harry Dale began cultivating roses and other cut flowers. They established the Dale Estate, which became Brampton's largest employer by 1915, employing 215 workers in more than 1.2 million square feet of greenhouses. At its peak, Dale Estate operated the largest greenhouse flower production operation in the world. The Dale Empire was a sea of glass that covered over 40 acres of Brampton in this general area.

From "Flower Town of Canada" to "Flower City" – the legacy of the Dale Estate continues into the present day as the City reclaims and celebrates its floral heritage.

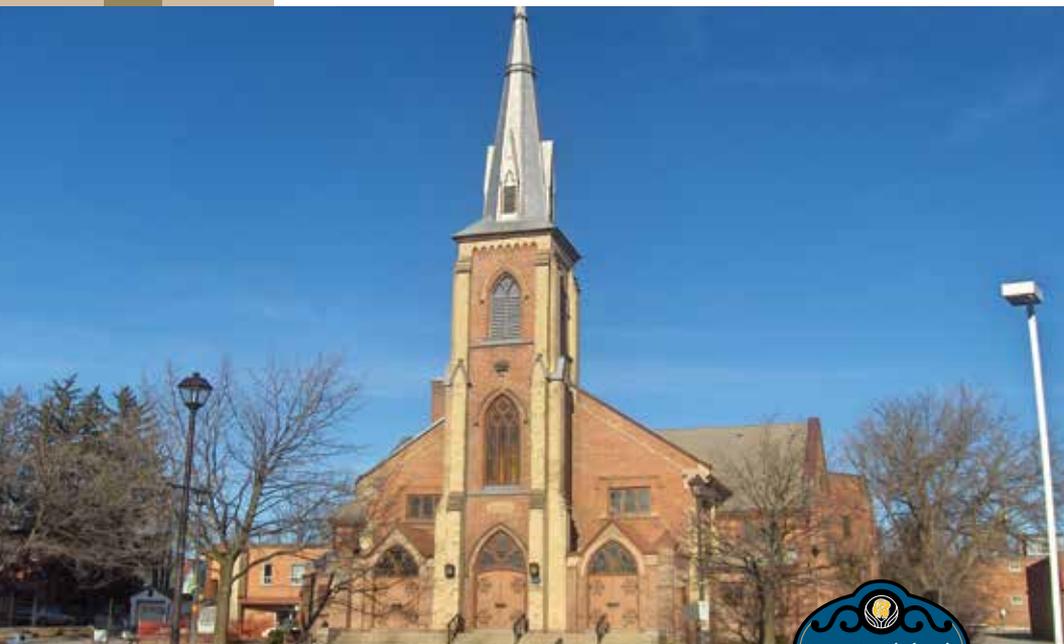


*As you walk along Main Street North, enjoy the many beautiful homes that characterize the streetscape.*



# Grace United Church (1865-1867)

## 156 Main Street North



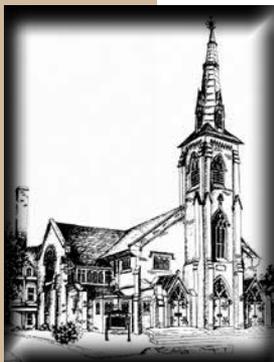
### Directions

Cross Main Street again, and walk west along Church Street. After crossing Thomas Street, you will see "The Castle" on your right side.

The congregation of Grace United Church originated in the years preceding 1822. For many years, the congregation worshipped in a number of places, continually outgrowing their accommodations. By 1846, the growth of the congregation was so great that, once again, a larger house of worship was required. On December 23, 1865, the present lot was purchased and a new church opened for services in 1867.

Although it is not known who designed the core of the church, Jesse Perry, a local bricklayer and stonemason who also worked on St. Andrew's Presbyterian, was the builder. Documentation indicates that Perry could have even been the architect because the church was a simple rectangular form with a steeple and did not require special engineering. A seasoned mason could have constructed it from his own plans. The original structure was enlarged in 1870, 1887, 1924, and 1959/1960.

Many of Brampton's important families are connected to the Grace United Church. Among them are the Wrights, Armstrongs, Coopers, Brydons, Bulls, Archdekins, and William Davis, the former Premier of Ontario.



# The Wright Castle (1853)

## 34 Church Street West



### Directions

Cross Church Street and walk through the GO/VIA parking lot to arrive at the CNR station.

“The Castle” at 34 Church Street West is a remarkable example of High Gothic Revival architecture. It remains one of the most prominent landmarks in the City and has helped shape and define the character of the surrounding neighbourhood for more than 150 years.



This important building was the work of architect William Hay (1818-1888), an internationally recognized architect working mostly in the Gothic Revival style. The Castle was one of Hay’s



# William Hay

Described as a man of “kindly and genial disposition,” he played an influential role in Canadian architecture in the mid 19th century, although few of his Toronto buildings survive today.

first commissions after establishing his Toronto practice in 1853. He stayed in Toronto for the next 10 years and designed St. Basil’s Church, St. Michael’s College, an extension to the first Parliament Buildings on Front Street, and Oaklands, the massive Avenue Road estate of Ontario’s first Premier, John Sanfield Macdonald. Hay also designed Keith Hall, the Halifax estate of brew master Alexander Keith. Toward the end of his life, he restored St. Giles Cathedral in Edinburgh, Scotland, the seat of world Presbyterianism.

“The Castle” was built in 1853 for George Wright, a Brampton businessman and politician. The property is reminiscent of an English manor house, and was presumably designed as such to imply that its occupants were both successful in business and tremendously influential. The massing of “The Castle” retains considerable heritage character despite the brick façade being covered by siding and the loss of a rear wing, the distinctive side tower, and the belvedere.

Subsequent property owners were even more prominent in both local and provincial affairs: John A. Thistle, George Williams, and J.W. Hewetson. The Castle was also the childhood home of the Hon. William Grenville Davis, Premier of Ontario from 1971 to 1985.

The house and grounds together form one the most important urban cultural landscapes in the City. It is extremely rare to see the grounds of any large Victorian estate survive virtually intact to the present day, in the core of any municipality. Hedgerows and groupings of mature conifers and deciduous species (some dating to the mid-19th century), form a tremendously important open green space in the core of the City.



The Castle in its original form



# The CNR Station (1907)

## 15 Church Street West



### Directions

Walk back towards Church Street and then make a left. Walk along Church Street until you reach Mill Street and make another left. On your right side you will see the Hewetson Shoe Factory.

The Grand Trunk Railway Station

The Grand Trunk Railway (GTR) experienced an era of remarkable profitability at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, which led the company to rebuild many of their stations, including this one. This larger and grander structure represents the optimism of the company, as well as the aspirations of the local community. Rail connections in Brampton facilitated the existence of several commercial enterprises, including flower cultivation for widespread markets.

The station combines the wide-arched opening of the Romanesque Revival, with certain details of the Arts and Crafts Movement. The general organization of the facades and the disposition of internal spaces adhere to a pattern that GTR stations followed at the time.

Brampton's growth and prosperity are fundamentally linked to the development of the railway. The first railway era in Brampton coincided with the provisions of social institutions, the consolidation of church congregations and the selection of Brampton as the county seat. During the second railway era, additional social and municipal infrastructure emerged, as did large-scale industry. Significant industries, such as Haggert's Foundry, established themselves. Perhaps most indicative of the role of the railway is the cluster of warehouses and businesses around the station grounds. Many of the industrial buildings can still be found today, among them the Hewetson Shoe Factory and the Dominion Skate building.



# The Hewetson Shoe Factory (1913)

## 57 Mill Street North



The Hewetson Shoe Factory was originally a two-storey structure, but a third storey has since been added



### Directions

Cross the railroad tracks and Railroad Street, then veer slightly to the left to follow Mill Street. On your right you will see the Dominion Skate Building.

The Hewetson Shoe Factory is one of Brampton's last early industrial buildings, representing an architecturally significant example of early 20th Century Industrial style.

The property also has historical value as the home of the J.W. Hewetson Shoe Company, a major employer in the City of Brampton for over 65 years. J.W. Hewetson was the maternal grandfather of former Premier William Davis. As a child, William Davis lived with his parents and Hewetson grandparents in "The Castle", the stately Gothic Revival style mansion on Church Street West.

While Brampton was known as the Flower Town of Canada during the early 20th century for its numerous flower growing operations, the city also operated a large shoe-manufacturing industry during this time. In addition to Hewetson's, there were at least three other substantial shoe-manufacturing operations. In fact, for several decades, the shoe manufacturing industry was the largest employer in Brampton after flower growing. With the demolition of the William Shoe Factory and the burning of the Haggert Block, the Hewetson Building is one of the last reminders of this industry in Brampton.



Prior to the third storey addition

*J.W. Hewetson and his son were quite thrifty and did well by purchasing offcuts of leather from men's shoe factories, and then turning the offcuts into shoes for children.*



# Dominion Skate (1905)

## 45 Railroad Street

Copeland Chatterson Co., Brampton, Ont.



### Directions

Continue walking south along Mill Street and you will quickly see the Prairie House on your left side.

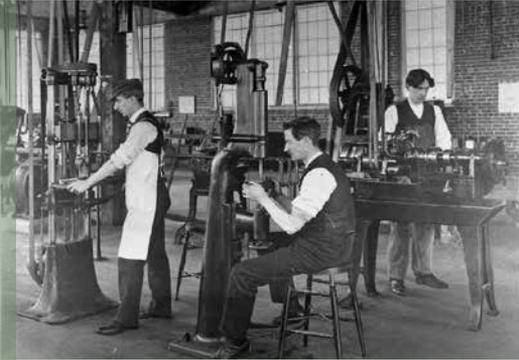
With the second storey addition

The Dominion Skate Building (formerly Copeland-Chatterson Loose Leaf Ledger Company) is a rare example of a well-designed industrial complex. The building exhibits influences from the Chicago commercial style or Chicago School (this being the first and best example constructed in Brampton), with Neo-Gothic design influences introduced in a later phase of construction.

The building was constructed in two phases beginning in late 1905. The first section originally consisted of a single one-storey building with a rather low street profile. This section faced Railroad Street and served as the administrative offices, while the factory component ran down Mill Street North. The factory component features large 'industrial' windows designed to let in generous amounts of sunlight and fresh air to the factory floor.



# Loose-Leaf Ledger System



Copeland-Chatterson was the first Canadian manufacturer of loose-leaf binders and other office and bookkeeping products.

Prior to the loose-leaf system, also known as the removable-leaf system, pages from records could not be added or removed without destroying the structural integrity of the document. The loose-leaf ledger system, therefore, significantly improved the way information was recorded and processed.

The second phase was built in 1914 and involved the construction of a second storey over the Railroad Street offices. This addition is strikingly decorated in comparison to what was built in 1905.

The property is part of a larger and significant industrial grouping that includes the former Hewetson Shoe Factory just to the north, along with the CNR station and railway lines that run in front of the Dominion Skate Building. Collectively these elements form an important cultural landscape.

The property is connected to the emerging industrialization of Brampton at the turn of the last century. It is also associated with prominent individuals, including R.J. Copeland and A.E. Chatterson, inventors of the innovative loose-leaf ledger systems, which were manufactured in the Brampton plant. Copeland-Chatterson held patents on more than 170 office and record keeping products; about 90 of these patents originated in Canada. The factory is also the first example of an outside manufacturing company establishing a branch plant in Brampton.



The Dominion Skate Building before the addition of a second storey in 1914



# The Prairie House (c. 1910)

## 40 Mill Street North



### Directions

Continue walking south on Mill Street until you reach Nelson Street. The next destination is on your left side.

The Prairie House was designed by architect F.R. Berry and incorporates many features of the Prairie School architectural style, influenced by Frank Lloyd Wright and others. The Prairie School style emphasized sweeping horizontal features, overhanging eaves and a lack of ornamentation. This tradition shared common elements with the International Style (pioneered in Europe), and influenced contemporary architectural styles.

This home has significant associative value in its affiliation with the Hewetson family, namely Alfred Hewetson and his wife. Hewetson was a great visionary. He sought to integrate his social ideals into the operation of the Hewetson Shoe Factory by turning the company into a cooperative where workers shared in the profits. Had it been achieved, this would



# Frank Lloyd Wright



The broad horizontal roof dormer is typical of the Prairie School style

**F**rank Lloyd Wright (June 8, 1867 – April 9, 1959) was an American architect, interior designer, writer and educator who designed more than 1,000 projects, which resulted in more than 500 completed works.

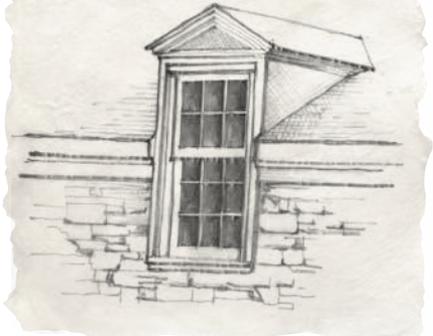
Wright promoted organic architecture (exemplified by Fallingwater), was a leader of the Prairie School movement of architecture (exemplified by the Robie House and the Westcott House), and developed the concept of the Usonian home (exemplified by the Rosenbaum House). His work includes original and innovative examples of many different building types including offices, churches, schools, hotels and museums. Wright often designed many of the interior elements of his buildings, such as the furniture and stained glass.

Between 1900 and 1917, he began designing homes that became known as “Prairie Houses”, which were meant to blend in with the flat, prairie landscape. The houses were characterized by extended low buildings with shallow, sloping roofs, suppressed chimneys, overhangs and terraces. They featured open interior spaces, and are credited with being the first examples of the “open plan.”

have been a significant innovation in the business realm; unfortunately, he passed away in 1928 before his ideas could be implemented. His wife Rosa redirected her attention to helping artists and craftsmen suffering during the Great Depression. Together with her second husband, Herbert Spencer Clark, she started the Guild of All Arts in 1932 and for the next 50 years they welcomed artists to their Scarborough Bluffs estate and collected Canadian and international contemporary art. The Guild hosted many famous guests and was used as a naval training base and military hospital during World War II. The estate was sold to the Province of Ontario and is currently maintained as a park. They also donated over 300 works from their art collection to the Ontario Heritage Foundation to ensure that their collection could be in the public domain for the enjoyment of future generations.

## ARCHITECTURAL GLOSSARY

**Dormer Window** – a window projecting from the slope of the roof, allowing light into the attic or upper storey.





### Directions

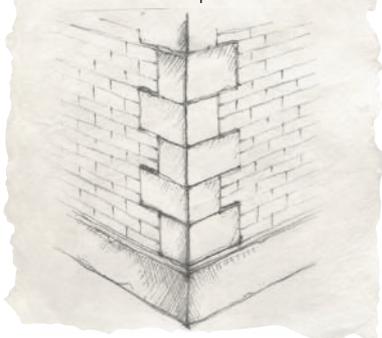
Cross Nelson Street and walk further south on Mill Street. Make a left onto Queen Street and walk about 70 metres, until you see the John Howard Society building.

**E**rected c. 1875, this home is built of red brick, spans three bays wide and has a rectangular plan. A noteworthy feature is the central bay projecting slightly over a porch, the roof of which is supported by two chamfered posts. Other features of the home include buff brick quoins, voussoirs with decorative stone keystone, decorative wood frieze, and paired brackets typical of the Italianate style.

The 1893 Collector's Rolls indicate that Reverend Alfred Grandier, a minister at St. Paul's Methodist Church, lived in the residence with George and Martha Mercy.

### ARCHITECTURAL GLOSSARY

**Quoining** – decorative corner feature that uses an alternating vertical pattern



# John Howard Society (1937)

## 100 Queen Street West



### Directions

Continue to walk east on Queen Street and cross Elizabeth Street. The Christ Church is on the northeast corner.

The well-preserved 20th century home at 100 Queen Street West is a rare example of the Tudor Revival style that was popular from the 1900s to the 1940s. Tudor Revival relies on faithful emulations of historical styles. This eclectic style is often referred to as “Jacobethan”. The distinguishing characteristics of this Tudor Revival home include its false half-timbered wall surfaces, tall and small-paned windows, a recessed entry, a small porch projection, and wrought iron ornamentation. The most obvious indication of the home’s architectural style is the use of half-timbering on the front gable.



## John Howard Society

The society seeks to prevent crime through research, education, the promotion of systemic change and support services to individuals. The Society is named after John Howard (1726 – 1790), who chronicled the conditions of prisons in his seminal work *The State of Prisons in England and Wales*. John Howard's book helped spark the prison reform movement in England and was the basis of many changes to the penal system in Europe.



### A Foolish Person

is he who believes that he is saving money by not having his eyes examined by a competent Optometrist.

Defective eyesight reduces the individual's efficiency—which is his earning power. This may mean loss of employment, then what?

Maintain your earning power. Have us examine your eyes.

Good glasses if you need them; good advice if you don't.

**Dr. O. T. Walker D.O.Sc.**

Optometrist and Eyesight Specialist

Phone 599, Brampton

Upstairs over Abell's Drug Store

### ARCHITECTURAL GLOSSARY

**Half-Timbering** – the exposed wooden frame of a building, commonly used in medieval Europe and in many revival styles, especially Tudor Revival, where it is often only a decorative and not a structural feature.



The property is most commonly associated with Dr. O.T. Walker, a long-time Brampton citizen and businessman. He served the Brampton community as an optometrist on Main Street South for many years, and was the Master of the Masonic Lodge. In 1934, Walker enlisted in the First World War and served overseas. The home is also associated with the Dale family, who owned it from the mid 1940s to the early 1960s.



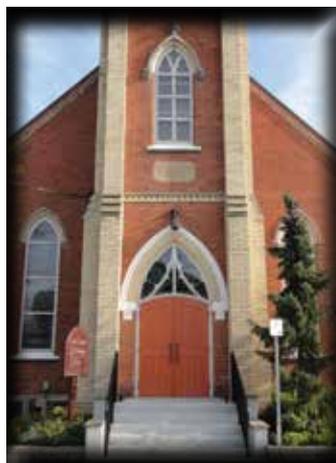
# Christ Church (c. 1875)

## 4 Elizabeth Street North



### Directions

Walk north on Elizabeth Street until you reach Nelson Street. You will see Haggertlea to your right, on the southeast corner.



A very prominent landmark, the church at the corner of Queen and Elizabeth Streets is rooted deep in the history of Brampton. Constructed by local craftsmen, the cornerstone was laid in 1875 and the church dedicated in 1876. Christ Church is the third home of the Anglican community in Brampton, succeeding a previous building on Joseph Street which, in turn, had replaced an earlier timber-frame structure on John Street near Chapel Street.



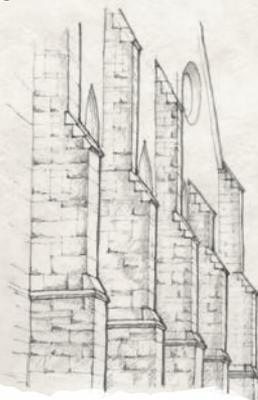


The Parish is considered to have been established in 1851 by the appointment of the Reverend William Guise Tucker. In 1884, the Episcopal, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist churches joined to form the Methodist Church of Canada, and the Methodist Episcopal Church was dissolved. In the same year, the Church of England purchased the building at the corner of Queen and Elizabeth Streets from the surviving trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church and converted it to suit Anglican worship needs. Having played an important role in the histories of two denominations in Brampton, this church has a special significance to many Brampton residents.

The church is a rectangular building of red brick with contrasting buff brick buttresses and cut freestone caps. The main body is made up of five bays, each with a tall lancet window between the buttresses. The west end has a bell tower with a steeple. The west face of the tower contains the main door into the church surmounted by a tall pointed Gothic window. The chancel at the east end of the church was added in 1884. At the east end of the chancel you can see the memorial window that was placed in the old church on Joseph Street in 1871, and then moved with the congregation to the new church in 1884.

## ARCHITECTURAL GLOSSARY

**Buttress** – masses of brick or masonry that protrude from a wall and strengthen the structure of a building.



# Haggertlea (c. 1870)

## 28 Elizabeth Street North



### Directions

Walk east along Nelson Street until you reach Main Street. Make a right on Main Street and walk south until you reach numbers 15-19, which will be on your right side.

The original Haggertlea was a grandiose estate boasting a greenhouse and terraced landscaping

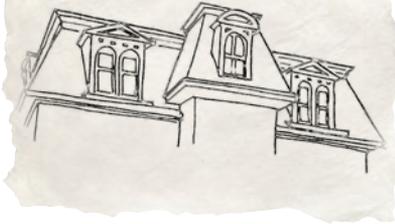
**B**uilt c. 1870, Haggertlea was one of Brampton's most impressive homes in its day. John Haggert was the founder of the Haggert Brothers' Foundry, the town's first mayor, and the original owner of this mansion. His foundry industry played a major role in Brampton's initial growth but fell prey to bankruptcy in 1891.



# Haggert Agricultural Implements

## ARCHITECTURAL GLOSSARY

**Mansard Roof** – named after Francois Mansart, this roof is almost flat on the top section and then has deeply sloping, often curved, lower sections that are normally characterized by dormers.



The Haggert Brothers played an important role in the initial development of Brampton in the mid-to-late 1880s. Haggertlea is representative of the industrial growth and subsequent building boom that took place in Brampton during the late 1800s. It is also typical of estate houses with extensive landscaped grounds built in Brampton in the mid-19th century, such as Kenneth Chisholm's "Alderlea" and George Wright's "Castle".

Haggertlea was built in the Second Empire style, (a rare architectural style in Brampton), with a solid structure broken up by many window openings, including dormers in the characteristic mansard roof. A large part of the home's beauty lay in its terraced lawns and bowling greens, which stretched down to what is now George Street. The main house, all that is left of Haggertlea, still retains the basic architectural features of its original form.



John Haggert was one of Brampton's most successful early entrepreneurs. His company manufactured farm machinery, and for 40 years was Brampton's largest employer. Haggert's machines were exceptional and the company was at the forefront of technology.

"The reputation of their manufactures created such a demand, as compelled a steady and continued increase until, at the present time, they occupy the very front rank amongst the agricultural manufacturers of the Dominion, in proof of which they point to the fact of having taken prizes at every provincial and county exhibition for the last 15 years".

– *Peel Atlas* as quoted in Loverseed H.V., *Brampton: An Illustrated History*, 1987.



# Blain's Block (c. 1870)

## 15-19 Main Street North



### Directions

Walk further south on Main Street until you reach Queen Street. This intersection is known as the Four Corners.

The cultural heritage value of 15-19 Main Street North is related to its design as a 19th century commercial building. It is one of the oldest surviving commercial blocks in Brampton, and a fine example of Italianate commercial architecture with classical features. 15-19 Main Street North is a three-storey brick building divided into six bays with a bell cast mansard roof over the southern three bays and a flat roof over the northern end.

The rear wall is unusual because of its odd angle, which was built in this manner because it formed the back wall of the Etobicoke River bank. The rear wall is also characterized by a door that was used to let water out of the building after any flooding; the door has since been bricked in.

The property also reflects the work of Richard Blain, founder of Blain's Hardware and a politician committed to public service in Brampton and Peel County. Blain's Hardware, along with Harmsworth Paint and Wallpaper, are some of the City's oldest stores. In addition, it is also believed that the building was home to Orange Hall and the Golden Star Lodge.



# The Four Corners

## Queen and Main Streets



The Four Corners



### Directions

Cross Main Street and walk east on Queen Street. The first building on your left side is the Dominion Building.

**T**he civic, religious, and commercial heart of old Brampton radiates from this intersection.

In the 1830s, a crossroads hamlet began

here. It was known as “Buffy’s Corners” after William Buffy’s Tavern located at the northeast corner of Queen and Main Streets.



John Elliott laid out a village plot and began selling lots in 1834. Between 1850 and 1884, Elliott, along with other landowners such as John Scott, George Wright and William Wilkinson, laid out plans of subdivision near this central point in town, launching the gradual urbanization of Brampton.



The establishment of the Haggert Foundry and Dale Estate Nurseries, as well as the introduction of the Grand Trunk Railway through Brampton in the mid 19th century, contributed to Brampton’s economic growth and prominence. In 1867, Brampton was chosen as the County Seat and soon after, large civic buildings and prominent homes were erected.



# The Dominion Building (1889)

## 8 Queen Street East



### Directions

Walk back to Main Street and then make a left, crossing Queen Street. Walk south on Main Street, and you will quickly arrive at number 8 on your left side.

The Dominion Building is one of Brampton's most prominent downtown landmarks. It was designed by Thomas Fuller, the Chief Architect for the federal Department of Public Works. In the 1860s, Fuller oversaw the design and construction of the original Centre Block on Parliament Hill in Ottawa.



The Dominion Building was built to house Brampton's post office and customs house. The street façade was constructed in heavily textured stone, a feature commonly associated with the style of architecture known as Romanesque Revival. The brick annex at the rear served as the Weights and Measures and Examining Warehouse. Originally, a caretaker had an apartment in the topmost storey. Directly above the third storey windows you can see the Royal Arms carved in stone. The domed clock tower was added in 1914, and in later years the Police Department operated in this building.



Queen Street East streetscape



# Heggie Block (c. 1860)

## 8 Main Street South



### Directions

Continue to walk a short distance south on Main Street.



This impressive buff brick building was constructed around 1860 in the French Second Empire style. It is distinguished by its bell cast shaped Mansard roof and arched windows. In 1897, the building was sold to Doctor David Heggie,

who used the building as his office and residence. Doctor Heggie was the local coroner and physician for the County Jail. It is said that a holding

cell with iron bars was erected in the basement to hold prisoners awaiting treatment. The Brampton municipal offices moved into the building around 1911 and remained there until 1965.

### ARCHITECTURAL GLOSSARY

**Keystones and Voussoirs** – a voussoir is a wedge-shaped brick or stone used to build an arch. A keystone is the central and most important voussoir, and is often enlarged, embellished and, in decorative cases, may exist without surrounding voussoirs.



## Harmsworth (c. 1890)

24 Main Street South



## Directions

Cross John Street and you will arrive at St. Paul's United Church.



Harmsworth Paint & Wallpaper, c. 1920

This late 19th century building has been home to the Harmsworth family's decorating business for more than a century. The family purchased the building in 1904, after a fire destroyed their previous location on Queen Street West. While the building does retain much of its original character, the original red brick exterior was replaced with the present stucco cladding in 1954. The original voussoirs above each of the windows are hidden behind the stucco, except for the keystones, which are incorporated into the new façade.



# St. Paul's United Church (c. 1885)

## 30 Main Street South



### Directions

The building immediately adjacent to St. Paul's United Church is the Boyle House.

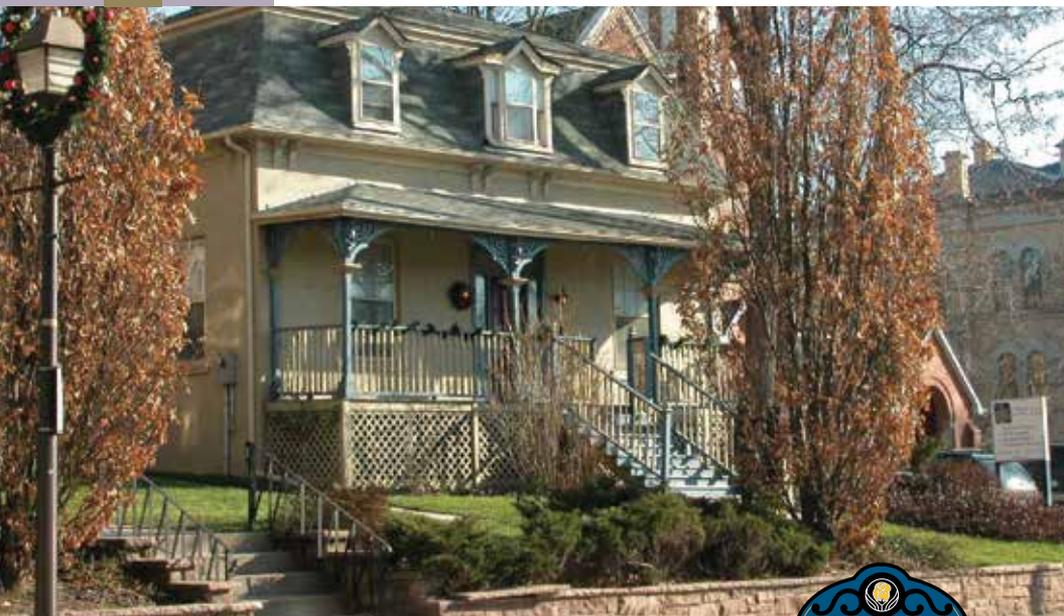
*2009 marked the 120th anniversary of St. Paul's.*

St. Paul's was the second Primitive Methodist Church in Brampton. It is a massive structure faced in rusticated Credit Valley Brownstone. William J. Gage laid the cornerstone on June 6, 1885. The church was designed by Toronto architect W.J. Mallory. The roof is comprised of multicoloured slate, and large stained glass windows in the north, south and west ends of the building display a fine decorative pattern. The church's pipe organ was manufactured by the Casavant Freres Organ Company of St. Hyacinth, Quebec, one of North America's most prominent pipe organ makers. The building became home to the Methodists when they joined the United Church of Canada in 1925.



# The Boyle House (c. 1860)

## 44 Main Street South



### Directions

Walk a short distance further along Main Street to Wellington Street. Cross Main Street and you will be at Ken Whillans Square with the Cenotaph straight ahead of you.

The Boyles were one of Brampton's long-established families and played a prominent role in the commerce of Brampton through their operation of Boyle's Drug Store on Main Street North and Boyle's Book Store on Main Street South. Members of the Boyle family were particularly active in the St. Paul's United Church congregation. Robert Boyle was the church's minister from 1885 to 1860 and again from 1867 to 1869. He presided over the opening ceremony when the adjacent St. Paul's Church opened in 1885.

The house is influenced by the Second Empire architectural styles, as can be seen in the mansard roof. Situated between two prominent landmark churches, the Boyle House contributes to one of the most impressive and discernible cultural heritage streetscapes in Brampton.



A busy afternoon by the Boyle House, c.1950



# City Hall – Ken Whillans Square, Cenotaph, Haggert Plaque and Artwork

2 Wellington Street West



## Directions

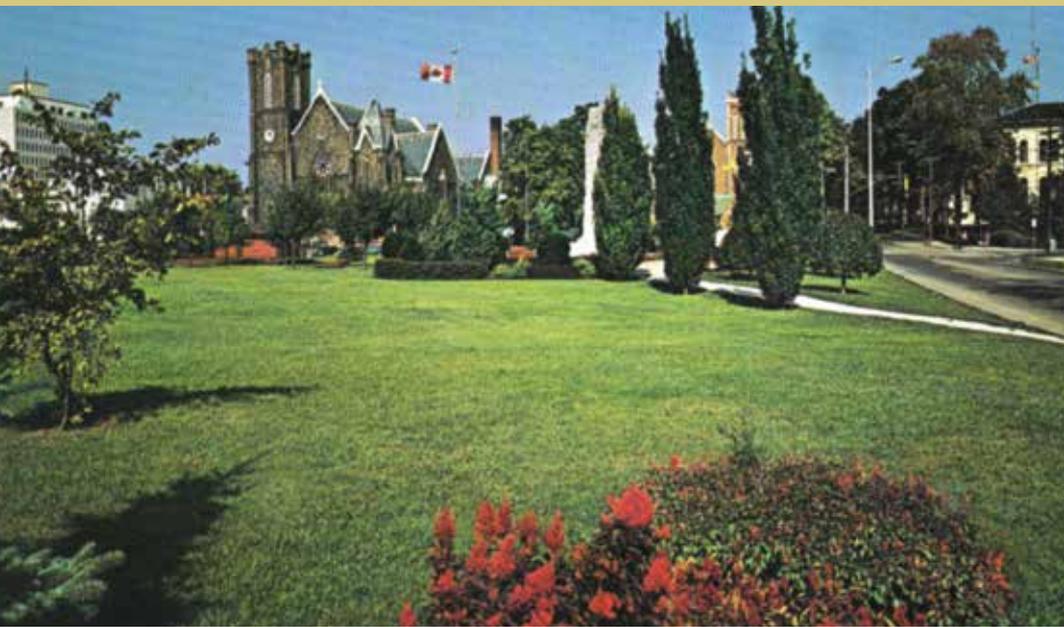
Walk back toward Wellington Street and make a right, crossing George Street at the stoplight. The Park Royal Apartments are on your right side.

City Hall was opened on June 15, 1991. Designed by local architect Bob Posliff and built by Inzola Construction, the landscaping and water elements in the square commemorate the Etobicoke River, which originally meandered through this site and along Main Street in front of the court house.



The granite Cenotaph honours those who served and died in the First and Second World Wars, as well the Korean War. Mackenzie Waters, a Toronto architect, designed the monument in the late 1920s. In 1931, Waters was an associate architect for the design of Maple Leaf Gardens in Toronto. The Cenotaph was unveiled on July 4, 1928 by Lord Willingdon, Governor General of Canada.





Prior to City Hall



"Two Visions" by Ernest Herzig



"Reflections" by Mary Ellen Farrow



"Young Canada" by Manfred

The Haggert plaque, located in the rose garden wall fronting Ken Whillans Square, acknowledges the role of the Haggert Foundry in the development of Brampton. The Haggert Factory was located at the corner of Nelson Street and Main Street North.

The remainder of the site contains artwork entitled Two Visions, Young Canada, and Reflections.



# Park Royal Apartments (1939)

## 8 Wellington Street West



**T**he Park Royal Apartments was the first apartment building erected in Brampton. It was built in 1939 for Dr. Robert James Hiscox, owner and publisher of the Peel Gazette.

The Park Royal is a rare example of the streamlined Art Moderne style, a major architectural movement stemming from the Art Deco style popular in the 1920s and 1930s. In terms of style and form, it is essentially one of a kind in Brampton. The architect, Robert W. Hall, made every effort to ensure this building was “in vogue” and thoroughly modern.



*You have now completed the tour...  
we hope that you stay in our great City  
and discover more of what it has to offer.*



# Style Guide

## Georgian

This architectural style is distinguished mainly by its proportion and balance. The style relies on simple mathematical ratios, symmetry and adherence to classical rules.



## Gothic Revival

The Gothic Revival style was popular from 1830 to 1890. The Gothic style is predominant in Ontario. Some would argue that the Gothic style was the most important artistic movement to come out of England. Gothic Revival led to the architectural movements of the Queen Anne Style and the Arts and Crafts Movement.



## Italianate

The Italianate style was predominant from the 1860s to the 1890s, and became a popular choice for domestic architecture in Ontario during the 1860s. Major identifiers do not define the Italianate style, nor is it regulated by rigid proportion. Rather, it is known for its design elements, the most notable of which is the highly decorated eave brackets.



## Second Empire

This architectural style was popular during the Victorian era, 1865 to 1880. The Second Empire style usually combines a rectangular tower with a mansard roof. The roof is the most noteworthy testament to the style's French roots.



## Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style is distinguished by a variety of details: intricate woodwork, palladian windows, eclectic wall surfaces and windows containing coloured glass. The Queen Anne style draws on elements from a variety of styles and periods.



## Edwardian

An Edwardian home is usually cube shaped in order to make the most of limited space, and it is also easy to build. It is an attractive style because its appeal depends on shape and proportions, not decoration. This style is usually a two-storey structure with a large front porch, off-centre doorway and a dormer window.



## Tudor Revival

The Tudor Revival Style was popular from the 1900s to the 1940s, and, like the Queen Anne style, there is no single source related to its origin. It is often referred to as “Jacobethan” and is characterized by an eclectic style. The distinguishing characteristics of a Tudor Revival home are the false half-timbered wall surfaces, tall and small-paned windows, a recessed entry, a small porch projection and wrought iron ornamentation.



## Art Moderne

The Art Moderne style was popular from the 1920s to the 1950s. Art Moderne originates from the United States and was influenced by machine aesthetic, streamlining and industrial design. It emphasizes horizontality – flat roofs, horizontal window bands, rounded corners – and asymmetry.



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## LEGEND

-  Tour Destinations
-  Public Buildings
-  Large Buildings

## DESTINATIONS

- 1 Alderlea
- 2 The Dominion Bell
- 3 Veterans Monument
- 4 Gage Park
- 5 The Stork Residence
- 6 Remains of the Etobicoke Creek Retaining Wall
- 7 Saint Mary's Church
- 8 First Baptist Church
- 9 Peel County Courthouse
- 10 Peel County Registry Office
- 11 Peel County Jail
- 12 Brampton Armoury
- 13 Old Fire Hall
- 14 Carnegie Library
- 15 The Mill
- 16 The Farmhouse
- 17 Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church
- 18 Central Public School
- 19 The Octagon House
- 20 Grace United Church
- 21 The Wright Castle
- 22 The CNR Station
- 23 The Hewetson Shoe Factory
- 24 Dominion Skate
- 25 The Prairie House
- 26 44 Nelson St. W.
- 27 John Howard Society
- 28 Christ Church
- 29 Haggertlea
- 30 Blain's Block
- 31 The Four Corners
- 32 The Dominion Building
- 33 Heggie Block
- 34 Harmsworth
- 35 Saint Paul's United Church
- 36 The Boyle House
- 37 Cenotaph
- 38 Artwork: Two Visions
- 39 Artwork: Young Canada
- 40 Artwork: Reflections
- 41 Park Royal Apartments

