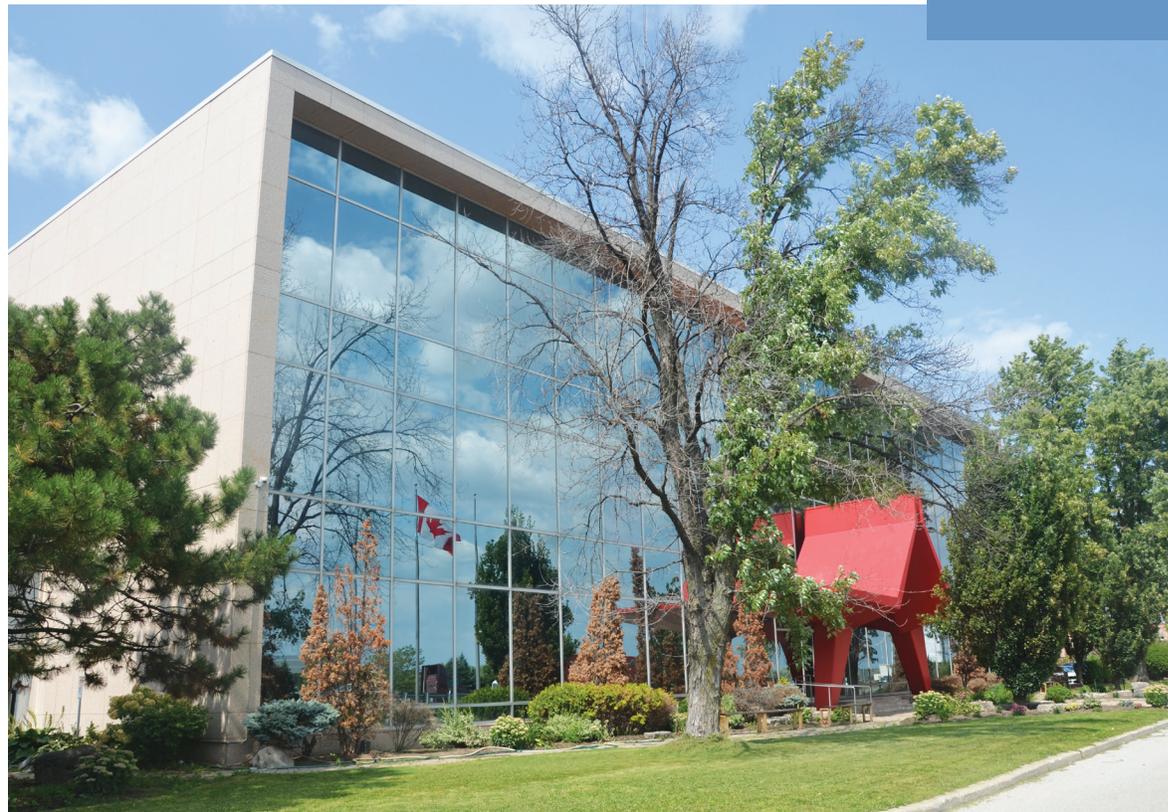




THE BRAMPTON HERITAGE *Times*

2019



MODERN HERITAGE: FORMER BACARDI PLANT

The former Bacardi Plant
and F.B.M Distillery.

WHEN TRAVELLING ALONG THE 410 HIGHWAY OR STEELES AVENUE EAST, ONE MAY RECALL SPOTTING THE FAMOUS BACARDI LOGO TOWERING ABOVE THE LANDSCAPE

of Bramalea's industrial corridor of warehouses and industrial complexes.

The distinctive tower and front façade of the complex located at 1000 Steeles Avenue East, formerly known as the Bacardi Plant and the F.B.M Distillery, became a landmark to many. In 2018, the

City of Brampton City Council recognized the property's cultural heritage significance by listing it on the Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources of Value or Interest.

One aspect of the property's cultural heritage value is relates to its design and physical value as a representative example of modernist industrial architecture, featuring attributes of the International Style. The building consists of several geometric, rectangular forms featuring a mix of materials associated with this style of architecture – namely its use of glass,

concrete and steel. The two most integral design features of the site are the concrete and glass tower upon which the Bacardi sign was once prominently displayed, and the front façade. Comprised mostly of glass, the front façade features a stylized entrance portico in a bold red, and shaped to allude to the familiar Bacardi bat emblem, which has been associated with the Bacardi brand since its inception. The bat symbol originated in the family's ancestral hometown of Sitges, Catalonia (Spain), and is seen as a sign of friendship, family and good luck.

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The design of the building reflects the family's preferred architectural style, and is part of a collection of several Bacardi complexes - all of which adhered to modernist design principles -built globally in the mid to late 20th century. Other examples of the Bacardi family's unique architectural tastes include: the Bacardi Complex in Miami, the Casa Bacardi in Catano, Puerto Rico, the Bacardi Distillery in Palo Seco, Puerto Rico, the Bacardi Administration Building and Bottling Plant in Tultitlan, Mexico, and the Bacardi International Limited Building in Hamilton, Bermuda. The Bacardi Corporation in Puerto Rico features a similarly designed bat-winged visitor's pavilion.

Left: The stylized entrance portico in a bold red, and shaped to allude to the familiar Bacardi bat emblem, is a sign of friendship, family and good luck. Bottom: The glass and concrete tower once prominently displayed the Bacardi logo.



What remains of the interior courtyard designed by

"[ITS LISTING] ON THE CITY'S MUNICIPAL REGISTER IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE CITY OF BRAMPTON'S COMMITMENT TO CONSERVING OUR MODERN HERITAGE ."

Brampton's Bacardi plant and distillery was constructed by an unknown architect sometime in the 1970s at a cost of \$1.5 million. The exterior and interior courtyard landscaping for the complex was done by Lois Lister, a celebrated Canadian landscape architect, and included varieties of tropical plants to reference the Bacardi's

Bottom Left: Former Bacardi Plant and F.B.M Distillery Laboratory. Leon Argamansilla Bacardi was the master blender at the plant. He lived in Brampton until his death in 2009 and was one of very few who knew the Bacardi rum recipe. Bottom Right: Impressive views of the city await at the top of the former Bacardi tower.



FOR THE LOVE OF A HOUSE



by celebrated Canadian landscape architect Lois Lister.

Cuban heritage. The interior courtyard remains intact to this day.

Directly associated with the industrial heritage of Brampton, the Bacardi Plant and the F.B.M Distillery was one of the main industrial centres in the area. The building is contextually linked to several other internationally significant companies that established complexes in Bramalea around the same time, which provided employment for many of Brampton's residents. The plant and distillery officially closed its doors in 2017.

The listing of the former Bacardi Plant and the F.B.M Distillery on the City's Municipal Register is an example of the City of Brampton's commitment to conserving our modern heritage. It also reflects the broader progress made in the field of historic preservation, which has begun to recognize the cultural value of recent-past resources. ❄️



Alderlea's public art unveiling.

A NEW PUBLIC ART PIECE WAS COMMISSIONED AND INSTALLED IN CELEBRATION OF ALDERLEA'S 2017 150TH ANNIVERSARY.

The sculptured bench was formally unveiled on September 29, 2018 at a ribbon cutting ceremony on the Alderlea grounds as part of the Culture Days weekend.

Originally built in the 19th century, the iconic mansion overlooking Gage Park was carefully restored for adaptive reuse as an event space. To commemorate the redevelopment of the historic building and its storied past, the City put out a national call to artists for the creation of a public art piece. Tim DesCloud crafted a bench featuring a metal replica of the original building meticulously fabricated by Milligan Iron Works. He also incorporated artistic elements that referenced the various purposes the building had over the years, including the time it was used by the Salvation Army and Royal Canadian Legion. He titled the park bench "For the Love of a House." ❄️

Right: Councillor Bowman and Councillor Whillans with artist Tim DesCloud.



Councillor Bowman shared a few words as part of the unveiling ceremony.



Artist Tim DesCloud poses with his work entitled "For the Love of a House".





14 Fleming Street



44 David Street



233 Queen Street West



125 Elizabeth Street South



20 Peel Avenue

"THIS COLLECTION OF HOMES [...] HELP DOCUMENT THE BEGINNING OF THE MARKETING OF RESIDENTIAL HOUSING IN BRAMPTON - SPECIFICALLY TO THE EMERGING MIDDLE CLASS."

HERGAARDEN HOUSES

HARRY HERGAARDEN WAS ONE OF BRAMPTON'S MOST IMPORTANT BUILDING CONTRACTORS IN THE 20TH CENTURY.

He arrived in Canada from the Netherlands in 1927 with his wife and two children, originally settling in Toronto. He was 29 years of age and noted in the ship's manifest as a carpenter.

By 1929 he had moved to Brampton where he worked his trade, eventually starting his own construction business. Around 1930, the Hergaarden Lumber & Construction Company was established and located on Sheard Avenue.

Harry Hergaarden was noted for building the Park Royal Apartments at 8 Wellington Street West in 1939. This was the first 'purpose-built' apartment building in Brampton and even today, remains unmatched as a rare example of the streamlined Art Moderne style.

Hergaarden's single-detached residential construction projects across Brampton may go unnoticed due to their more vernacular design. However, this collection of homes is also worthy of recognition, as they help document the beginning of the marketing of residential housing in Brampton – specifically to the emerging middle class.

The homes Mr. Hergaarden built were of various styles and sizes, each made to suit his client's request. The majority of the houses are of brick construction, with many featuring elements influenced by the Arts and Crafts and Tudor Revival designs that were popular at the time. He built his own home in 1938, which still remains standing at 233 Queen Street West. It has been listed on the City's Municipal Register. His business withstood the Great Depression, and he built at least 21 homes in Brampton by March 1939.

Thanks to Brampton Heritage Board member Lynda Voegtle's archival research, we have been able to document where the houses known to be built by Harry Hergaarden are located. 🌸

The photos of the Hergaarden Houses were taken by Brampton Heritage Board Member Lynda Voegtle.

1 Craig Street



105 Mill Street South



107 Mill Street South



30 Royce Avenue



13 Frederick Street



BRAMPTON CARNEGIE LIBRARY RESTORATION

THE BRAMPTON CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING (1907) SITS PROMINENTLY AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF CHAPEL AND QUEEN STREETS. It was completed thanks to financing by philanthropist and American steel magnate Andrew Carnegie. His donation of \$12,000 laid the 1906 cornerstone of what would become an architectural showpiece of the classical Beaux Arts style in Brampton.

The heritage attributes of the original building include the mansard roof, large windows and an elaborate entranceway. The running frieze with an ornamental cornice and dentils along the roof line reinforce the building's prominence, creating a perception of a second floor or attic.



Restored cornice and frieze.

A century later these elaborate details had weathered and were in dire need of restoration. The original library by this date included an addition built on the east side in 1952, to serve the growing needs of the town inhabitants, and this section too was ready for repair. In March 2017, the City applied for a Heritage Permit to restore the library to its original splendour. This type of permit is required for work on any designated property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

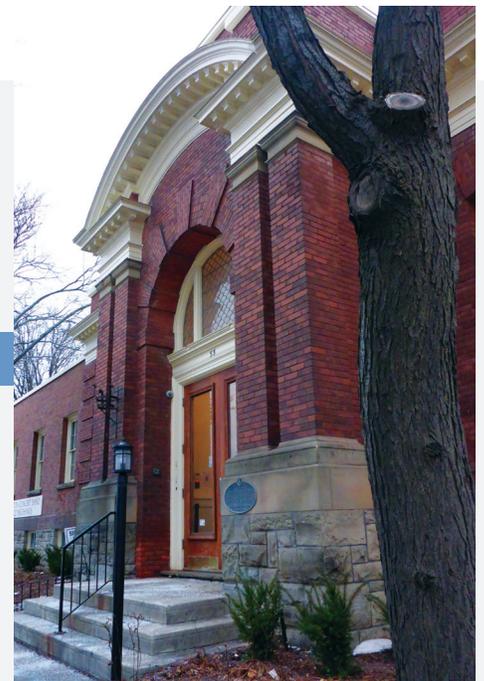
Top Right: The elaborate entranceway of the former Carnegie Library. Right: Intensive restoration work included conservation of the brick parapet with installation of new cap flashing, as well as the replacement of deteriorated wood in the cornice and dentils. Far Right: The former Carnegie Library at 55 Queen Street East.

Detailed work plans were submitted and approved by City staff, the Brampton Heritage Board and City Council. In the ensuing months, the rehabilitation commenced. Repointing of brick and cleaning and repairing of masonry were completed. The more intensive restorative tasks included selective brick replacement, conservation of the brick parapet, and cleaning, priming and painting of the original metalwork. New cap flashing was installed, and deteriorated wood in the cornice and frieze was replaced.

In the final stages, the windows required repair and restoration. The aluminum storms were removed, re-exposing the original wood frames and glass. The glazing of the panes, wood repair and painting concluded the work. The rejuvenation, with masonry cured, was completed on schedule by the fall of 2017. While the inside of the structure has not served as a library since 1974, the adaptive reuse of the building includes City offices and rehearsal space for

the Brampton Concert Band. They are very fortunate to be housed in such a prominent architectural monument!

It is fitting that the Carnegie library restoration occurred 160 years after the establishment of the town's Mechanics Institute (1858), which was a little library that served the town's population of 50 citizens. The subsequent growth of Brampton, establishment of public education in Ontario by Edgerton Ryerson, increased literacy, and the vision and generosity of Andrew Carnegie then ushered in the design and construction of the 1907 Brampton Carnegie library. Its historic significance to the city is definitely deserving of some repair and a coat of paint! We are delighted to have a City Council that supports heritage conservation in the acknowledgement that the seven digitally-active branches of the Brampton Library had their beginnings in this newly-restored and charming Beaux Arts building at Chapel and Queen. ❄️





Pendergast Log House on its official opening day, July 1, 2018.

OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE PENDERGAST LOG HOUSE

THE END OF THE LONG ROAD THAT HAS BEEN THE RELOCATION AND RESTORATION OF THE PENDERGAST LOG HOUSE IS IN SIGHT!

On July 1, 2018 the Pendergast Log House celebrated its official opening in Brampton.

Originally constructed near McVean Drive and Countryside on the Pendergast Farm circa 1845, the log house was approved for relocation in 2012 by City Council as part of the property's redevelopment.



Michael Avis, Chair of the Friends of Historic Bovaird gave an overview of the journey relocating and restoring the Pendergast Log House.

Newly positioned adjacent to the Historic Bovaird House, a circa 1852 farmhouse, the Pendergast Log House sits comfortably within its new site. As one of the last surviving log houses in the Brampton area, the relocated and restored property demonstrates the lifestyle of early settlers, for whom log houses usually served as temporary structures. The Pendergast Log House is a welcomed addition to the Historic Bovaird House site programming, which will ensure its long-term use and conservation, and enjoyment by the public.

The phased relocation and restoration project was undertaken in conformity with the *'Eight Guiding Principles for the Conservation of Built Heritage Properties'* and adheres to the *'Standards Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places'*.

Over the decades, many of the windows of the log house had deteriorated to a point where restoration, typically the preferred option, was not possible. While most of the window frames in the restored property are new, the glazing throughout the entire house is made from salvaged, period-appropriate glass. Because the building was being completely reconstructed, several concessions had to be made for the heritage structure to meet modern building code. Having said that, every detail along the way was carefully considered; authenticity and respect for the building's original construction was always top consideration.



Above Left: Interior of the Pendergast Log House with traditional colour scheme and limewash finish on the walls and ceiling. Above Right: The log house's original structure was concealed for years by a brick veneer applied sometime in the 1920s. The brick cladding helped protect it for almost a century.

The interior of the house has been painted as it would have been originally – using a limewash finish. Given that sunlight was a rare commodity inside many log homes, we chose to brighten the ceilings with a lime whitewash. Upon carefully scraping down the original window frames, we determined that their first colour was a deep brown red, which we were able to reproduce. We found no such clues while working with the interior walls and floors, so we relied on our knowledge of traditional colours used in the era. 🌸

2018 HERITAGE DESIGNATIONS AND LISTINGS



Top Left: 55 Beech Street constructed c. 1933 was listed on the Municipal Register.
Top Right: 59 Beech Street constructed c. 1934 was listed on the Municipal Register.

IN 2018, BRAMPTON'S CITY COUNCIL ADDED MORE PROPERTIES TO THE CITY'S GROWING LIST OF CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES.

Five properties were listed on the City's Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources.

3 Denison Avenue constructed c. 1880 was listed on the Municipal Register.

One property was individually designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act and many more are in the process of finalizing designation. Properties designated under the Ontario Heritage Act are eligible for the City's Designated Heritage Incentive Grant Program, which can assist with the cost of conservation and restoration of designated properties. For more information on what it means to be a designated or listed property, or on how to formally designate your property, visit the City's website or contact the City's Heritage staff. 🌿



Above Right: 19 John Street (the Former St. Mary's Catholic Church) constructed in 1909, was designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. Bottom Right: 1000 Steeles Avenue East (the former Bacardi Plant and the F.B.M Distillery) constructed c. 1970s was listed on the Municipal Register.



Above Centre: 10398 The Gore Road (former Dougherty home) constructed mid-19th century was listed on the Municipal Register.



CITY OF BRAMPTON HOSTS: ANNUAL PEEL JOINT HERITAGE COMMITTEE NETWORK MEETING

This year's Peel Joint Heritage Committees Network Meeting was held at the Central Public School, here in Brampton.



THE PEEL JOINT HERITAGE COMMITTEES NETWORK MEETING WAS HELD ON THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 2018 AT CENTRAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, located at 24 Alexander Street, Brampton. Participants included Municipal Heritage Committee members and staff from the City of Mississauga, City of Brampton, Town of Caledon and the Region of Peel Archives.

The day began at the Central Public School with registration and breakfast. This was followed by introductions, around the table. It was so nice to meet old acquaintances and new ones from these different groups. Next up was a presentation by Brampton staff on the history of Central Public School, which is now used for recreational purposes. Opportunities to walk around and explore the finer details of the historic school building were available during lunch.

For the next hour and a half, a representative from each municipality and the archives presented their accomplishments since our last network meeting. Many discussed recent property designations and listings, interesting public outreach initiatives, large policy and project initiatives, as well as success stories of adaptive re-use and rehabilitation projects. As a participant, it was both enjoyable and very enlightening to find out what other groups had accomplished over that time. I came away with several ideas to assist our Brampton Heritage Board.

Heritage Caledon highlighted some of their recent property designations, which interestingly included heritage trees. Bur Oak trees and a Black Willow tree were designated in 2016 under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Updates on the Village of Bolton Heritage Conservation District were given, and an impressive rehabilitation of two historic commercial building façades were recognized.

The City of Mississauga heritage planning staff presented the Mississauga Heritage Advisory Committee achievements and City updates, including the retirement of Mark Warrack, Manager of Culture and Heritage Planning at the City and the introduction of Joe Muller, the new Supervisor of Heritage Planning. We also learned about the Cultural Heritage Landscape Project, which had been initiated as a phased study to evaluate the City's existing Cultural Heritage Landscape. The project will examine Mississauga's heritage inventory, and assess if additional landscapes could be added or removed to ensure effective implementation of conservation strategies.

» CONTINUED ON PAGE 11

Brampton heritage planning staff organized a tour of the recently opened Pendergast Log House and Historic Bovaird House.

FORMER CENTRAL PUBLIC SCHOOL



THE FORMER CENTRAL PUBLIC SCHOOL WAS THE VENUE FOR THIS YEAR'S PEEL JOINT HERITAGE COMMITTEE NETWORK MEETING. Sitting at 24 Alexander Street, the building remains integral to the community after 127 years of continuous use for educational purposes.

As the second-oldest surviving public school in downtown Brampton and an excellent example of the successful adaptive reuse of a heritage building, it was a fitting location for architecture and history buffs to gather and learn of each other's ongoing heritage-related projects, as well as their successes and challenges.

The two-storey red brick structure seen today opened in 1916, to replace earlier ones used for the public school on the site. The building underwent additions in 1922 and

1964. In 1983, the Peel Board of Education closed the school's doors following the opening of new schools in Brampton, and the re-zoning of the surrounding residential neighbourhoods into commercial uses.

"THE BUILDING HAS SEEN LITTLE CHANGES OVER TIME, AND ITS NEW USE IS COMPATIBLE WITH ITS ORIGINAL STRUCTURE..."

In 1984, the City of Brampton took up ownership and stewardship of the building. Since then, it has been managed by the Parks and Recreation Department. Today, it serves as a community centre, and houses rooms for meetings, night classes and studios. Its 1964 auditorium and stage are a popular venue for events related to art and culture.

The building has seen little changes over time, and its new use is compatible with its original structure and layout. Indicative of early 20th century vernacular school architecture, the rectangular building features a classical composition with symmetrical three-bay façade. The building with its limited ornamentation draws immediate attention to the former central entrance and its decorative stone door surround carved with classical motifs. A stone lintel inscribed with '1916' crowns the central entrance doorway and marks its opening date. Just over 100 years later, the Peel Joint Heritage Committee Network Meeting attendees filled the building's classroom, many of them accompanied by a notebook and pencil, eager for each group's show-and-tell style presentation that told of their ongoing efforts in heritage conservation. ❄️

Central Public School classroom.



REVISITING ST. JOHN'S ANGLICAN CEMETERY



TUCKED WITHIN A STAND OF TREES, THEIR FACES HIDDEN FROM VIEW, LIES A SMALL COLLECTION OF GRAVESTONES. They represent the life stories of a few pioneer families that lived in Brampton during its infancy. This place, known as St. John's Edmonton Anglican Cemetery, or simply St. John's Anglican Cemetery, is unassuming and unknown to most who pass by.

St. John's cemetery was established in the early 19th century in a hamlet called Edmonton after a place near London, England. As was often the case during Canada's early growth, confusion occurred in the mail system with Edmonton, Alberta and so the little hamlet had to receive a new name. The postmaster arrived at the name Snelgrove as there were several Snell families in the area.

In 1845, an Anglican church was built nearby. The land for the church and cemetery was given by Duncan and Ann Gilchrist. The cemetery was not heavily or frequently populated and is the final resting place of perhaps eight people. The earliest

burials in the Anglican records are from 1855. By the 1930s, the site was described in the research of William Perkins Bull as a long-disused burial ground. Its marble gravestones, which would have stood solemnly over the graves, lay flat on the ground. Perkins Bull hypothesized that they may have served as the resting place for local churchmen from the 1840s. By this time, the gravestones were in rough condition, with their inscriptions wearing into illegibility.

The cemetery, now under the care of the City of Brampton, is sandwiched between pieces of private property, and is physically accessible by City staff by an easement. Its few memorials are fragmented – some into many pieces – and no longer accurately mark the graves of those they commemorate. The number of individuals in the cemetery is a matter of conjecture; there could be more people buried in the cemetery than those represented on the fragmentary memorials.

Ken Wilde, a member of the Brampton Heritage Board, visited the site on a winter's day in 2010 after speaking with genealogist Brian Gilchrist and uncovered an old gravestone covered in dirt. That stone commemorated the lives of Joseph



St. John's Edmonton Anglican Cemetery is unassuming and unknown to most who pass by, tucked away between two private properties.



A gravestone commemorating the lives of Joseph and Sarah Crawford is one of the few memorials still visible in the cemetery.

and Sarah Crawford, a married couple who passed away almost exactly a year apart in the early 1870s. Joseph's name, as seen in the picture below, was shortened to Jos'H. The carving of each letter cost money and so wherever possible, the words were abbreviated. Gravestones, especially in the mid-19th century, were popular but not cheap, and so multiple family members — even generations of families — could be represented on one stone. In many cases, no gravestone was provided at all.

Researchers do visit this cemetery from time to time. With each passing decade, the evidence of its presence becomes less visible, and is marked only by a conspicuous stand of trees. The inscriptions are fading, the memorials crumbling — the fate of many gravestones which commemorate Brampton's 19th century inhabitants. While some cemeteries are marked by rows of elaborate stones, many now exist only as quiet, liminal spaces protected by canopies of mature trees or resting in fields, waiting for long lost descendants to find them. 🌿

The carving of every letter on a gravestone cost money and so where they could be, words were abbreviated. Here Joseph's name was shortened to Jos'H.

"RESEARCHERS DO VISIT THIS CEMETERY FROM TIME TO TIME. WITH EACH PASSING DECADE, THE EVIDENCE OF ITS PRESENCE BECOMES LESS VISIBLE, AND IS MARKED ONLY BY A CONSPICUOUS STAND OF TREES."



PAMA staff shared interesting historical images found in their collections, and elaborated on some new initiatives. In support of a new Collection Management Software, archival staff conducted a thorough inventory of the archives' collections, rediscovering all sorts of neat resources that researchers can access. Staff explained that the public will be able to search the website and explore certain documents and photos online. PAMA is also a proud owner of a Kaiser digitization station, which will help further their digitization initiatives.

The City of Brampton heritage planning staff introduced new members, including a new Director of Policy Planning, Heritage Planner and Assistant Heritage Planner. They highlighted properties recently designated and listed, including the former Bacardi Plant building on Steeles Avenue East, which is a unique recognition of modern heritage in Brampton. Events such as the City's plaque program and Awards of Merit reception, as well as two public art unveilings were presented as successful outreach initiatives.

The final half hour was reserved for comments and questions. Participants also exchanged information on different challenges, experiences, and possible solutions.

An excellent lunch was available between 12:00 and 12:45. At this time, some toured the school while others enjoyed networking. Between 12:45 and 1:00, we boarded the bus to take us to Historic Bovaird House at 563 Bovaird Drive East, to tour the c.1852 farmhouse and the c.1845 Pendergast Log House, which officially opened in the summer of 2018. Many had not seen the log house and were quite impressed with it.

We left Historic Bovaird House at 3:00 and returned to Central Public School. There, we said our goodbyes and headed home, in eager anticipation of our next meeting in 2019. 🌿



BRAMPTON
Flower City



The Brampton Heritage Times is a publication of the Corporation of the City of Brampton. For more information please contact a Heritage Planner at 905.874.2618 or 905.874.3825.

The Brampton Heritage Board (BHB) is the Municipal Heritage Committee established under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The BHB was established in 1976 to advise City Council on all cultural heritage matters. Its mission is to work together with various levels of government and citizens to preserve, protect and promote the cultural heritage of the City of Brampton.



ARE YOU A HERITAGE PROPERTY OWNER INTERESTED IN RECEIVING A FREE PLAQUE?

The City is looking for owners of listed and designated properties interested in receiving a wall-mounted plaque identifying their building as a cultural heritage resource. Please contact City Heritage staff for more information.

NEWSLETTER CONTRIBUTORS

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- Cassandra Jasinski
- Erin Smith
- David Whyte
- Paul Willoughby
- Ken Wilde

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Bike the Creek June 22, 2019

6th annual cycling event through Peel Region's urban roads and trails

trca.ca/bike-the-creek

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reservations required

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