



THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BRAMPTON

BY-LAW

Number 310-89

To designate "St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church" as a property of historical and architectural value and interest

WHEREAS section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, (R.S.O. 1980, c. 337, as amended) authorizes the council of a municipality to pass by-laws designating properties within the municipality to be of historic or architectural value or interest;

AND WHEREAS the Council of The Corporation of the City of Brampton has given notice of its intention to so designate the property known as "St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church" being composed of part of Lot 6, Concession 1, East of Hurontario Street in Brampton, in accordance with the requirements of section 29(3) of the said Act;

AND WHEREAS no notice of objection has been served upon the Clerk of The Corporation of the City of Brampton within the time limited for so doing, as set out in section 29(5) of the said Act;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of The Corporation of the City of Brampton hereby ENACTS as follows:

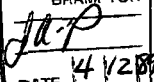
1. The property known as "St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church" and described in Schedule A to this by-law is hereby designated to be a property of historic and architectural value and interest.
2. The reasons for designation are set out in Schedule B to this by-law.

READ a FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD TIME and PASSED in OPEN COUNCIL,

THIS 11th DAY OF December, 1989.


KENNETH G. WHILLANS - MAYOR


LEONARD J. MIKULICH - CLERK

APPROVED
AS TO FORM
LAW DEPT
BRAMPTON

DATE 14/2/89

SCHEDULE A to BY-LAW 310-89

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Brampton, in the County of Peel containing by admeasurement one acre more or less being composed of part of Lot number six in the First concession East of Hurontario Street in the Township of Chinguacousy, now in the said Town of Brampton, being part of Lots number one hundred and one and one hundred and two as laid out on a plan of part of said Lot number Six by John Stoughton Dennis, Provincial Land Surveyor bearing date July, 1850 and filed in the Registry Office of the said County of Peel known as Plan BR-2 for the said former Town of Brampton and which said parcel may be more particularly described as follows:

COMMENCING at the intersection of the northerly limit of Church Street with the easterly limit of Main Street,

THENCE north forty-five degrees and eleven minutes west along the easterly side of Main Street three chains and twenty links more or less to the north westerly angle of the said Lot number one hundred and two,

THENCE north forty-four degrees and forty-nine minutes east three chains and twenty links more or less to the lands heretofore conveyed to J. P. Cummins,

THENCE south forty-five degrees and eleven minutes east along said lands three chains and twenty links more or less to Church Street,

THENCE south forty-five degrees and forty-nine minutes West along the north side of Church Street three chains and twenty links more or less to the place of beginning.

SCHEDULE B to BY-LAW 310-89

REASONS FOR PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

As early as 1823 Presbyterians were worshipping with one another in their homes in the areas surrounding Brampton. In 1848, these worshippers called the Reverend James Pringle to minister to their parish. Services were first held in their brick church on Church Street (land given by John Scott) on the first Sunday in October, 1849. In 1855, Knox Presbyterian Church was established on John Street. Two years after the formation of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the two Brampton congregations amalgamated. Beginning in 1877, services were held at First Presbyterian Church, Church Street.

At the Annual Meeting of 1879, it was decided to erect a new, larger, church. A site at the corner of Church and Union Streets was purchased from Alexander and Rebecca Patullo. The cornerstone was laid July 1, 1880. The new church was to be known as The Presbyterian Church, Brampton. Dedication services were held in the completed building on October 9, 1881, the first Sunday in October.

The Building was designated by the Toronto architectural firm of Gordon and Helliwell, well known for their church commissions [1879 West Presbyterian Church, now St. Stanislaus Roman Catholic Church, Dennison Avenue; 1880-second premium Parliament Buildings, Queen's Park; 1887-Bathurst Street United Church, now also Bathurst Theatre, Bathurst and Lennox Streets; 1890-Church of Messiah, Avenue Road at Dupont; 1890-YWCA Elmwood Club, Elm Street; 1898-Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, now Hare Krishna, Avenue Road at Roxborough Street.]

Records of the Building and Finance committees of that period are lost but it is known that the cost of the church and land was \$25,000.00 undertaken by a congregation of 236 members who had subscribed over \$14,000.00 for the purpose of building the church. The subscription list includes many recognizable names of Brampton's founding families.

It is reported (unsubstantiated) that when the Assistant Minister E. D. McLaren was called to St. Andrew's Church, Vancouver in 1889 he took with him the plans of the Brampton Church and that these plans served in the construction of his church in Vancouver-a duplicate of the Brampton Church, built in wood.

The Credit Valley Stone used to build the Church was transported from the Kenneth Chisholm quarry in Caledon via the Credit Valley Railway to the church site where it was dressed by local mason Jesse Perry. Perry was also the plasterer for the project. Carpentry, seating and roofing were the work of W. A. McCulla. John Ballentyne did the painting and glazing while James Nelson was contractor for upholstery and carpeting. Combination Gas Machine of Detroit provided gasaliers and lighting. Another Brampton Company, Peaker and Runians, provided tinning and eavestroughing.

On the opening page of a baptismal register beginning 1910, the name St. Andrew's was inserted and then stroked out. The confusion regarding the name of the congregation was finally settled when the congregation, at the Annual Meeting of 1963, requested the Session to petition the Presbytery that the congregation be henceforth known as St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Brampton. The Presbytery granted the petition at it's meeting on Tuesday, February 12, 1963.

The designation of this building will recognize:

1. The talents of its architects for designing a sanctuary and auditorium that, for more than 100 years, have provided a useful and beautiful facility.
2. The skills of Brampton tradesman who built this edifice.
3. Long standing contribution of Presbyterianism in the Brampton area.
4. A Brampton landmark whose spire is visible from afar.

ARCHITECTURE:

The Gothic style sanctuary and auditorium are built of rusticated bi-chrome Credit Valley Stone. The exterior walls are supported by buttresses. The bi-chrome slate roof has 8 small dormers. A distinctive weathervane surmounts the tallest finial of the massive square steeple on the southwest corner of the building. The gothic trefoil motif of the tall narrow side windows and the two massive front doors is repeated in the lightning rods on the peaks of the two main roof lines. The large south facing windows, centred between the front doors is the work of McCausland and Sons and is an original feature of the building (restored 1987). The trefoil motif is also evident here.

The interior of the sanctuary is based on the Akron plan, i.e. semi-circular pew arrangement with a gallery of the same shape. The gallery is supported by massive cast iron pillars with ornamental plaster capitals and iron brackets. The intricate cast iron fence around the gallery is capped by a wooden handrail.

The ceiling has numerous groined panels with decorative plaster ornaments and cusps. During an 1898 redecoration, the large panels were frescoed.

The curved wooden pews with decorative cast iron ends are cushioned and sit on a floor sloping from the entry down to the communion table.