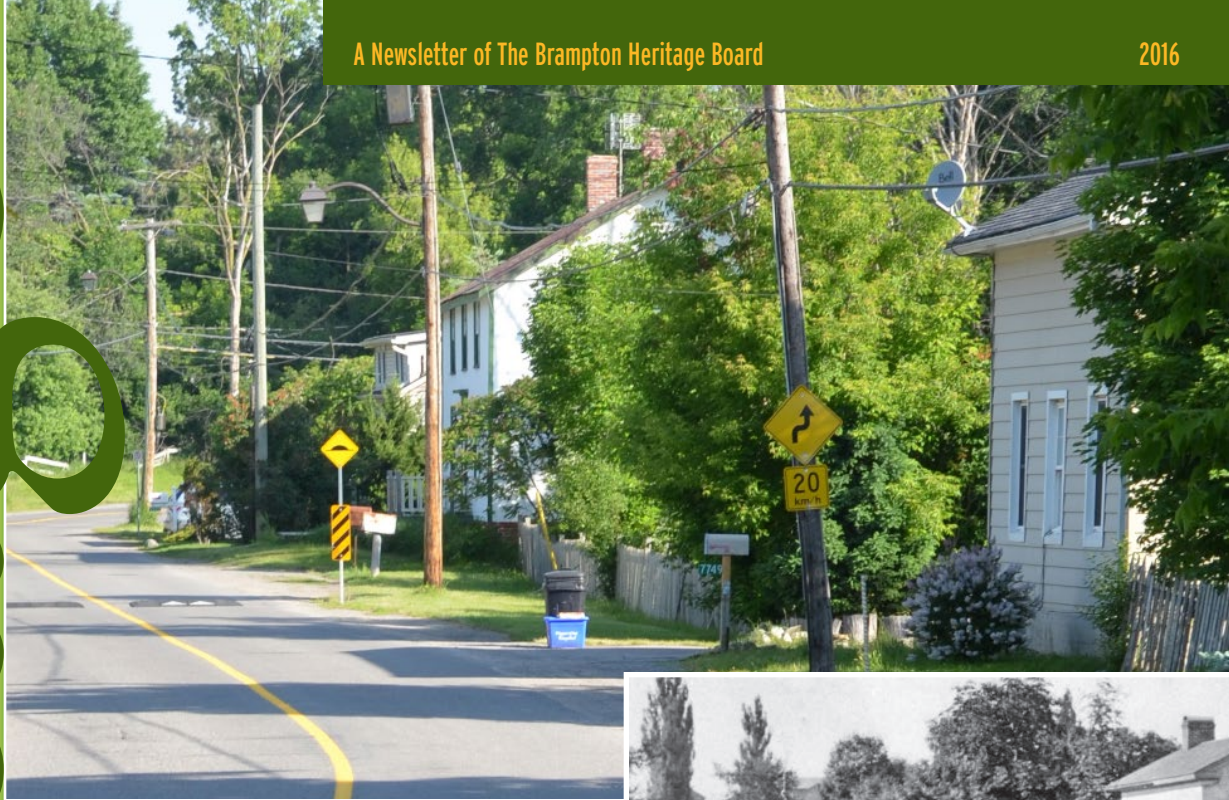


# the Brampton Heritage times



## CHURCHVILLE CELEBRATES ITS BICENTENNIAL (1815 TO 2015)

Churchville Village, located in southwest Brampton, celebrated its 200th anniversary in July 2015. Several hundred past and present residents attended the event. It was a wonderful time for people to gather, reminisce, share photos and articles of Churchville, and learn about its past. Some members of the original Churchville families, who now reside in the United States, also returned to their ancestral home to mark its anniversary.

Churchville was established in 1815 by Amaziah Church who built a mill on the Credit River that flows through the Village. His surname provided the name-sake for the Village, which was known as "Churchville"



from the 1830s onward. Amaziah was also the first person buried in the Churchville Cemetery, where his wooden grave marker still stands. Other early Churchville families include the Brills, Farrands, Beattys, Woods, and Halls.

By 1860, Churchville was a bustling community with upwards of 400 inhabitants. Commercial enterprises included a blacksmith's shop, a cooperage (barrel maker), a carriage maker, a saw mill, a general store, two hotels and several farms. The hotel buildings still exist and are now private residences. It is said that William Lyon MacKenzie stayed overnight in one of the hotels when fleeing York (Toronto). There were also three churches, one which still stands today and remains an important part of the historic fabric of Churchville.

As Brampton became the political and commercial centre for the area, businesses and families started to relocate there and Churchville's economy and population began to decline, a trend which was compounded by a fire in 1875 that destroyed part of the original village. Despite these events, Churchville survived and is home to a strong, close-knit community.





As Brampton and Mississauga urbanized, Churchville remained a desirable location and many people chose to construct custom estates in the rural landscape of the area. As more large homes were built, Village residents and the City of Brampton became

concerned for the future of Churchville and its historical integrity.

In 1987, work on establishing the Village as a Heritage Conservation District (HCD) began, and the designation by-law was adopted in 1990. Churchville was one of the first HCDs in the Province of Ontario.

Churchville's designation was utilized during the building of Highway 407 when several heritage homes in the area of Churchville and Meadowvale were threatened with demolition. Three homes, owned by once-prominent local families, were moved to open lots at the south end of the village, and their exterior façades were restored. Although it is ideal to leave heritage buildings on their original sites, these residences

have found new life within Churchville's boundaries and form an important and much loved part of the landscape today. The District acts as a haven for built and natural heritage, both of which are historically significant to the area and deeply tied to the presence of the Credit River.

Like every community, Churchville has evolved as long-time residents left and new families arrived. Churchville's 200th anniversary was a celebration of its storied history and a testament to the residents' care and devotion for their community. With the

heritage protection currently in place, Churchville will



maintain its distinctive qualities within Brampton and future generations will be able to enjoy its rural setting, natural beauty, and heritage value for years to come. ■

# Cole Farmhouse Finds a New Home



The Cole Farmhouse, built between the 1860s and 1870s, is on the move! The farmhouse was originally located at 10690 Hwy 50 in the former Toronto Gore Township, and is now being relocated 700 meters northwest to a new site along Coleraine Drive. The house is being relocated due to plans to develop the former 60 acre farm into an industrial business park.

The one-and-a-half storey brick residence with Gothic Revival architectural influence is believed to have been built for Thomas Cole and his family. Thomas was the most prominent member of the family, being associated with the prosperous expansion of the farm during which time he also served as township Councillor in 1863 and 1874. It is believed that the Village of Coleraine directly south of this property derived its name from the combination of the two early settler families of this area - the Coles and the Raines.

At its new location, the Cole Farmhouse will be separated from the industrial buildings by the Rainbow Creek corridor. The house will be rehabilitated in accordance with an approved Conservation Plan.

Stay tuned for updates in our next issue of the Heritage Times Newsletter! ■





# A Vision Comes to Life: The Credit Valley Trail

The concept of a recreational trail following the Credit River has been noted on several plans dating as far back as 1956. The trail stayed trapped on paper until recent years when Credit Valley Conservation partnered with the Credit Valley Heritage Society to form the Credit Valley Trail Consortium.

The Consortium's primary goal is the creation of a trail along the entire 113 kilometre length of the Credit River from Lake Ontario to the headwaters near Orangeville. Its other



Creditview Road Bowstring Bridge

goals are to protect the Credit River and surrounding valleylands, which are a valuable natural resource, and to promote any associated cultural heritage resources. The trail will enhance the public's connection to the river, valley, and greenbelt. Markers and signage along the trail will highlight the river's natural and cultural heritage. The effect of the river

on early settlement in Brampton will be demonstrated by the communities of Churchville and Huttonville. Aboriginal history will also be featured along the trail.

Nearly eight kilometres of new trail construction will be needed in Brampton. Some trail development may be achieved through future land development in adjacent secondary plan areas such as Bram West, Credit Valley and Heritage Heights. In order to achieve their goal, the Consortium needed the support of every municipality in the Credit River Watershed.

It was imperative that the municipalities be willing to insert the concept of the trail into their municipal plans and help secure key parcels of land through purchase, gratuitous conveyance or easements. Municipalities involved include the Regions of Peel and Halton, the Cities of Mississauga and Brampton, the Towns of Caledon, Erin, Halton Hills, Mono, Oakville and Orangeville, and the Townships of Amaranth and East Garafraxa.

In March 2015, the Credit Valley Trail Consortium approached each adjacent

municipality in the watershed to promote a trail master plan. The Credit Valley Heritage Society delegated to the Brampton Heritage Board in May 2014 and received the Board's endorsement. The next step was to supply the Consortium with letters of support so that it could obtain a grant from the Friends of the Greenbelt Foundation for the trail master plan and Brampton staff happily complied.

In September 2015, the Friends of the Greenbelt Foundation announced funding of \$100,000 for the Credit River Trail Master Plan. In collaboration with municipal partners, the trail master plan will identify the preferred route. It will also highlight natural and cultural heritage resources along the trail and assess land securement priorities. The master plan is expected to be completed in 2017. The completion of the trail will require the transfer of land along the Credit River Valley into public hands and the creation of a tourism and marketing strategy. A worthwhile and long-anticipated vision is finally well on its way to realization. ■



McMurphy Mill



Eldorado Park



# Façade and Building Improvement Programs Revitalizing Our Downtown



In December 2012, the City of Brampton launched the Façade and Building Improvement Programs under the Central Area Community Improvement Plan. The Façade program supports the aesthetic improvements to buildings/storefronts, while the Building program facilitates general upgrades to aspects such as building systems and leasable space to improve the overall appeal of commercial space in Brampton's core. These programs are intended to support the ongoing revitalization of the historic downtown, and the economic vitality and livability of the area by improving the quality of the building stock, building appearance, and tenant spaces.

For historic downtowns and urban pedestrian-oriented areas, the quality of façades and buildings is an important component in the attractiveness of the community. In heritage areas, it underscores the unique characteristics and rootedness in history that the older building stock provides. High-quality façades contribute to the vitality of an area and help make it a place where people want to visit, conduct business, as well as live, work and play.

Both incentive programs operate as

matching grants to offset costs related to façade and building improvements undertaken by landowners and businesses. Buildings with one street address or storefront are eligible for \$20,000 per program. For buildings with multiple storefronts located on a street corner, the maximum grant is \$30,000 per program. Buildings designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* can receive the highest grant amount of \$50,000 per program. Both programs have a minimum amount for eligible works to ensure that a certain level of impact is achieved. Applicants must also comply with the program guidelines and work with City staff to achieve the program objectives.

Since the inception Façade and Building Improvement Programs, 37 applications have been approved representing almost \$3 million of construction value on the part of the applicants, with \$881 thousand invested by the City. For every \$1 spent by the City, approximately \$3.4 is spent by private investment in the downtown.

A variety of heritage resources are benefiting from these programs, with projects ranging from new storefronts, masonry restoration, front porch rehabilitation, removal of unsympathetic cladding, and reinstatement of architectural features.

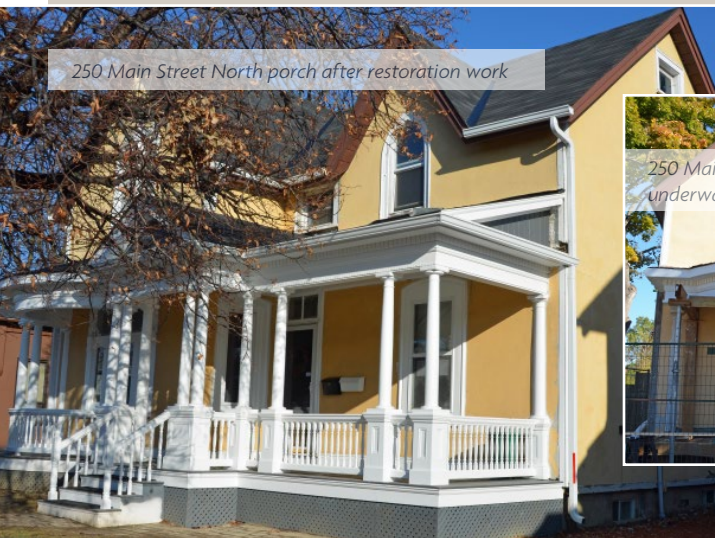


23-27 Queen Street East during façade improvement

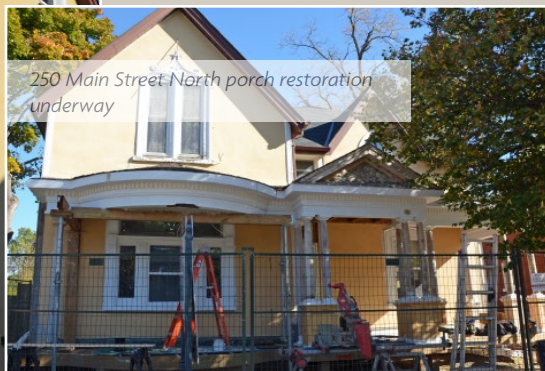


45 Main Street North proposed façade improvement

250 Main Street North porch after restoration work



250 Main Street North porch restoration underway



Through strategic investment of public and private resources, the Façade and Building programs are enhancing the appearance of Downtown Brampton and attracting further investment into the community, all while contributing to the long-term conservation of Brampton's heritage resources and streetscapes. ■





Boundary for the Façade Improvement and Building Improvement Programs

# Doors Open Brampton Returns!

After a brief hiatus, Doors Open Brampton returned on September 26, 2015. For its relaunch, Brampton showcased nine locations, many of them heritage resources, that are not normally open to the public. The wonderful thing about the program was that admission to all of the sites was absolutely free!

The Doors Open concept is a simple one: buildings of architectural, historical or cultural significance, many of which are normally closed to the public, open their doors to visitors for a day or a weekend. Originally launched by the Ontario Heritage Trust in 2002, Doors Open events are now being held across Ontario from April to October. This event involves a variety of sites such as commercial buildings, civic institutions, theatres, museums, places of worship, natural heritage sites, and more!

Over 2000 people participated in Doors Open Brampton, which had six venues that were listed or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, including the Peel Art Gallery, Museum + Archives (PAMA), Alderlea, Memorial Arena, The Lorne Scots Museum and Armoury, Bovaird House and St. Paul's United Church. The Brampton downtown core was filled with activities and the featured sites offered guided tours, demonstrations



23-27 Queen Street East before façade improvement



45 Main Street North current front façade

## DOORS OPEN BRAMPTON

and curator talks.

It was not surprising that Alderlea attracted the most visitors that day. For many, this was their first opportunity to venture within the walls of this architectural marvel that was built circa 1867. More than 700 guests marveled at the restoration and adaptive reuse of the beautiful Italianate building, which is now a special events centre. They gazed at the ornate ceiling medallions, expansive rooms and the new addition, all the while commenting on the wonderful rehabilitation of heritage details.

With a multitude of heritage and other unique sites to visit in this city, and with many volunteers giving their time to guide visitors, we are certain that the Doors Open event will thrive in the future as another impressive municipal event in Brampton. ■

For more information regarding the Façade and Building Improvement Programs visit the City's website or contact the Office of the Central Area at 905.874.2864.

# The Pendergast Log House

## What Could be More Canadian?

In the minds of thousands of newcomers to our country what images spring to mind as quintessentially Canadian? Of course the picture of immaculately uniform Mounties resplendent in their scarlet tunics and wide-brimmed felt hats must come to mind. Sweet, Quebec maple syrup drizzled over pancakes-how could simple sap extracted from a tree taste so good? It also must be a source of amazement to many immigrants from distant lands to watch very young Canadian children lacing up ice skates to spend hour after hour playing on a sheet of frozen water. Many of them have seemingly learned to lace up their ice skates even before learning to tie up their shoes!

Surely another typically Canadian vision that comes to mind is the log house. These humble, rustic homes dotted the virgin forests of Peel in the 1800s, and gave testimony of the settlers' back-breaking labours. We may regard those early pioneers as the very first 'new' Canadians.

Massive trees several hundred

years old had to be felled with axes and cross-cut saws, trimmed, cut into lengths ranging from 16 feet (4.9 meters) to 60 feet (18.3 meters) and even longer, carefully notched and hoisted up to be stacked row upon row. No easy task. Sadly, in Peel only a few remain today, most of them having been long abandoned and left to rot away to be eventually reclaimed by the soil from which they originated. Because of its rarity, the preservation and restoration of the Pendergast log house in Brampton is particularly significant.

Early log houses are often depicted in sketches, history books and movies, however, having a 165-year-old wooden building for a young student to be able to walk up to and actually touch is important. As many readers are now well aware, Historic Bovaird House at 563 Bovaird Drive East was recently the beneficiary of such a log building. Hayford Holdings Inc. (Royal Pine Homes), having no use for the log house that sat squarely in the middle of what is to be their new 'Valcs of Humber' residential community,



made the City a gift of the log house. Although erected circa 1850, the bricks that clad the building since the early 1920s actually protected and conserved the logs, most of which were determined as being elm. With virtually all of the logs in an excellent, well-preserved condition, the relocated house has become a perfect addition to the Historic Bovaird House site.

The restoration is nearing completion. The log walls have been chinked both inside and out, the board and batten kitchen addition is complete, and the foundation for the long-lost centrally positioned Rumford fireplace is in place. The staircase to both the cellar and second floor has been located back to the corner where it was originally situated at the time the log house was built. The installation of the windows and doors is just around the corner. Springtime will

see the grading of the property and the replacement of heritage apple trees that unfortunately had to be removed in order to allow for the optimal positioning of the building on the site.

We would be remiss if Hayford Holding Inc. (Royal Pine Homes) were not acknowledged for generously donating the historic building and funding its restoration. This endeavor demonstrates, once again, that with planning and co-operation the development community is quite willing to step up and become valued and welcomed partners in our ongoing task of conserving Brampton's heritage. ■



## City Mourns Passing of John Hutton

In Fall 2015, flags at City of Brampton facilities were lowered to half-mast in memory of former City Councillor and Alderman John Hutton who passed away on October 11, 2015.

Mr. Hutton was first elected to Council as an Alderman in 1985 and remained there until 2014, serving Wards 2 and 6 as a City Councillor. As a Councillor, Mr. Hutton was a representative for several

community groups and organizations, including the Credit Valley Conservation, Brampton Northwest Connects, and the Flower City Strategy Committee. Mr. Hutton, a Niagara Parks Commission School of Horticulture graduate, also established and was the owner/operator of Hutton Nurseries for 25 years.

Mr. Hutton also sat on the Brampton Heritage Board for two terms. He was an integral member of the Board, an outspoken supporter of heritage, and a valuable source of information on local history. His knowledge and experience will be greatly missed and his contributions will never be forgotten. ■



# The Reid House Unveiled

Work on the Reid House is complete and the beautiful heritage home is a prospective buyers' dream. The residence, which was originally located at 9521 Mississauga Road, is now part of a new subdivision at 118 Royal West Drive. When the Reid House's previous location was threatened by commercial development, the City of Brampton staff worked hard alongside the Brampton Heritage Board to save this architectural gem. All of their work has now reached fruition and it was well worth it!

The house, constructed circa 1894 by local architect W.B. McCulloch, is one of Brampton's most cherished heritage buildings. It is an outstanding and finely-crafted example of Queen Anne architecture. In 2011, Heritage staff worked in collaboration with Senator Homes and North American Development Group to relocate and preserve the home, which was designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Once the move was complete, the restoration process began in earnest.

The restoration of the home became a labour of love and this manifested itself in the quality of work undertaken. Thanks to all of those involved, the unique elements of the house, including its decorative brickwork, second storey bay window, slate roof and verandahs embellished by fretwork, were retained, restored or replicated where appropriate.

The interior of the house is also updated for modern use with a custom



kitchen, numerous washrooms, and an extensive attic. The house's original character shines through in the size of the rooms, and an original seven-panelled pocket door on the first floor. Hand-scraped plank flooring can be found throughout the house and is accented by wide white baseboards, door frames, interior fretwork, as well as an attractive staircase with turned wooden railings. The interior is the perfect balance of historic charm and modern amenities.

The dwelling has been integrated into a newly developed residential area, while the fine architectural details all contribute to the home's distinctive personality and exhibit a level of craftsmanship available nowhere else in the community. The success of the Reid House relocation and restoration demonstrates that heritage resources can be retained for their original purpose so long as there is the resolve to do so. ■

## LET'S CONNECT OFFICIAL PLAN REVIEW

# Cultural Heritage Policy Review

The City of Brampton is currently undertaking a Cultural Heritage Policy Review as part of its broader review of the Official Plan.

A consultant team has been retained by the City of Brampton to undertake a review of the City's current policies and practices, and to develop policies that will strengthen the City's ability to conserve and manage Brampton's cultural heritage resources as the municipality continues to grow.

The Cultural Heritage Policy Review will recommend policies that will:

- Align with the Ontario Heritage Act, Provincial Policy Statement, Planning Act, and other relevant policy, legislation, and regulations;
- Reflect current best practices in the field of cultural heritage conservation; and,
- Promote the successful conservation of cultural heritage resources in the context of a rapidly growing city.

Stay informed on the study process and upcoming events by following @CityBrampton on Twitter (look for #BramptonHeritage) or checking the City's website, [www.brampton.ca](http://www.brampton.ca). ■

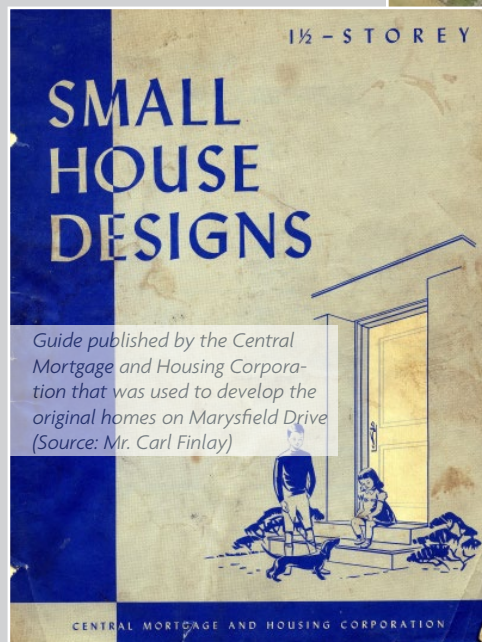
# Wildfield and the First Housing Cooperative in Ontario



Wildfield, a small hamlet at the intersection of Mayfield Road and The Gore Road, has a rich history of immigration, agriculture, and the growth of Catholicism in Ontario. The community was established in the former Toronto-Gore Township. The area opened for settlement around 1818 when there were already many Catholic settlers in the south end of Albion and the north end of Toronto-Gore. In 1830, Father Edward Gordon first cleared the land that would become Wildfield to make room for a cemetery and small log church, which he named St. Patrick's.

The land was deeded to Bishop Alexander Macdonell, Rev. Angus Macdonell, and Hon. James Bay in 1834, in support of creating a parish. St. Patrick's became the first Roman Catholic Parish in the Region of Peel. The area had several names throughout the years including Grantville, Gooseville, and Gribbon. The final name change, Wildfield, occurred in 1891, after a petition by Squire Ellis to Sir John A. MacDonald, was granted.

An important legacy of Wildfield that is unknown to many is the establishment of one of the first housing cooperatives in Ontario. It was following the Second World War when little money or housing was available that 14 families came together to form the Family Home Builder Cooperative Ltd. The group originally included 40 families,



however, when it came time to contribute the necessary funds, only 14 families remained. Each family had to provide \$1000, half of which went to acquiring the land. The land was purchased from the Catholic Archdiocese, and was the site of the first Catholic mission parish in Ontario. The church

also loaned money at no interest with the requirement that it be paid back within five years. The inspiration for this venture stemmed from the Institute for Social Action of St. Patrick's College in Ottawa, who promoted a cooperative housing program and published "A Guide to Co-Operative Housing".

Members met and reviewed studies and other documents about cooperatives. As a cooperative, they were able to make bulk

purchases of materials, which helped reduce costs. The participants included an electrician and bricklayer, as well as a tool and die maker, store manager, book keeper, embalmer, air traffic controller, and clerks.

Construction started in the fall of 1954. The co-op members would work on building the houses after work, on weekends and during the holidays, and the houses were constructed simultaneously. The lots ranged from one to two acres, and those involved in the construction had to dig their own wells. The group created a system of drawing



straws to determine which home they would live in, and this was done to ensure that people put equal amounts of work and effort into each home. Families occupied the houses in order of need, and those with many children took the first available dwellings. By the fall

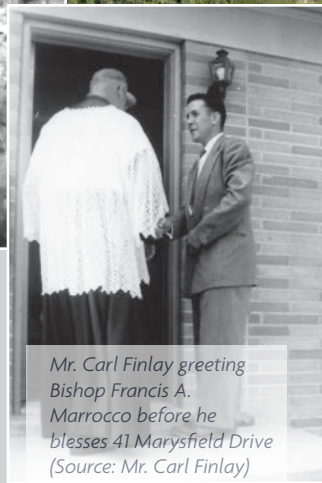




Birds eye view of Wildfield, including Marysfield Drive to the right (Source: Bing Maps)



Construction underway on Marysfield Drive, 1954 (Source: Mr. Carl Finlay)



Mr. Carl Finlay greeting Bishop Francis A. Marrocco before he blesses 41 Marysfield Drive (Source: Mr. Carl Finlay)

of 1955 most of the construction was complete, and the shape of this new community was modelled after a rosary as testament to their faith.

Members took turns holding the cooperative meetings in their homes. They also continued using the cooperative



Members of the original families of Marysfield Drive at the 30th anniversary celebration in 1985 (Source: Mr. Carl Finlay)

status to make purchases in bulk. Some of the original residents of Marysfield Drive went to other areas of Ontario to help establish additional housing cooperatives.

At the time that construction was underway, the local school was set to be closed

because of low enrollment.

However, once the cooperative was built there were approximately 40 new children in the community and the school was able to remain open. The majority of the residents were

Catholic and St. Patrick's Church and school were fundamental to this community. Each home was also blessed by Bishop Francis A. Marrocco.

Some of the original families who lived in the community include the Stuarts, Kearneys, McCools, Finlays, Grants, Leblancs, Varleys, Quinlans, Dopps, McCarrons, Giblins, McAneneys, Markeys and Wilsons. Over time, members took over their own mortgages, and the cooperative dissolved. While much has changed over the forty years since Marysfield Drive was first established, some of the original houses remain including the dwelling at 41 Marysfield Drive, which has only seen a small addition to the rear. The story of Marysfield Drive remains an important piece of the Wildfield legacy and the evolution of housing in Ontario. ■

## A short piece on the community of Wildfield from one of its former residents, Chris Ryan.

"Among us were leaders like Mr. Wilfred Fitzpatrick and Mr. John Pollard as well as an ensemble of residents who constructed their own homes in the first Housing Co-Operative in the Province of Ontario.

Veterans of both Great Wars came to our hamlet and built their homes and raised their families. Alongside of some were their war brides, who themselves held very significant roles, in service of His Majesty King George VI.

While at first blush it was recorded the hamlet was populated by settlers of Irish and Scottish descent, there was greater diversity of culture and a sophisticated socioeconomic cross-section of professions and talents.

People came from near, far and wide: Newfoundland; New Brunswick; Prince Edward Island; Manitoba; Saskatchewan; French Canadian villages of Ontario; Acadian villages - as well as Parishes in Malton and Toronto. They identified with Polish, Scottish, German, Dutch, Irish, French, British, and Maltese.

Leaders took inspiration from the Clergy of the Archdiocese of Toronto. Where homes could be built, a local credit union mutually funded would provide financial support. And most important, families could flourish.

Of all the attractions the Hamlet offered, there is one which created a bond and provided the impetus for the migration to a life of commitment to building a home for one's family and a way of life. Each came seeking Catholic Worship alongside Catholic education for themselves and their family.

On this humble desire is the foundation of a Hamlet for which we all can give thanks." ■

Special thanks to Mr. Carl Finlay, original and current owner of 41 Marysfield Drive, for providing information and photographs.



# Turn On Your Radio!

## A Short Story on the Long History of Brampton's Radio Stations

The staircase creaked and croaked underfoot, while the dust and dirt hid in the lonely corners flanking the threadbare runner that lead to the second floor. It smelled old. Upstairs, the aesthetic didn't improve much. It was the polar opposite of my experience of working in the slick and shiny corporate radio environment of downtown Toronto.

Being my first ever trip to Brampton, I traveled in that turquoise three speed 1972 AMC Javelin as directed; the 401 westbound and in those pre-410 days, to Hurontario Street and then north until I spotted the (Dale) chimney. At 300 feet, it was hard to miss. At this point in time, 1976, the Dale Estate was just a few years from shutting down completely with the property on the north-west corner of Main Street North and Vodden Street surrounded by a tall, unsightly plywood fence. I was headed for the house directly across the street at 340 Main Street North, the home of CFNY. But, let's back up a little.

The station's origin dates to 1953 when a gentleman by the name Fenn Job figured Brampton needed its own radio station. Hence, CFJB was born. "FJ" after his initials, "B" for Brampton. After Job was killed in a car crash three years later, CFJB became CHIC and in 1961 the new owners, in addition to having acquired CHIC-AM, launched CHIC-FM at 102.1. Then, on September 21, 1962, two brothers, Leslie and Harry Allen Jr., agreed to purchase all shares of CHIC Radio Ltd. with Leslie serving as Chairman and President, and Harry assuming the role as Manager. CHIC-FM was originally situated just north of the downtown core at 2 Ellen Street, and broadcast to the then Town of Brampton at a community-serving 857 watts. Moving to 7 George Street South in August 1969, it was this location that proved

to be the genesis of CFNY and became affectionately known as "the little yellow house." In August of 1977 after having been denied requests to increase power, the CRTC granted approval of a 100,000-watt transmitter, thus allowing the station to broadcast far beyond Brampton's borders and establish itself as a legendary, trendsetting 'alternative.' More on that later.

Meanwhile, CHIC-AM has an equally fascinating story, one that continues today. Given Brampton's close proximity to Toronto, the station dedicated half of its programming to local issues while also serving the needs of different ethnicities in the GTA, namely Greek and Italian. As many AM radio stations did back then, it provided religious programming as well. Herbert W. Armstrong and The World Tomorrow, anyone?

In 1966, the station adapted an innovative programming strategy in hiring and staffing female announcers. Just female announcers. Given that broadcasting then was largely dominated by men, it was a bold move and one that tied in nicely with the call letters. The positioning statement: "CHIC – Where The Girls Are." Over the years, and through numerous format changes, the station

employed talent who today are recognized household names; Dale Goldhawk, Ken Shaw, Dini Petty, Larry Solway, Vicki Gabereau and Ted Woloshyn among them. At the height of the late-70's disco craze, CHIC billed itself as "7-9-0 Disco." In 1980, ownership changes saw the station change its call letters to CKMW, "MW" standing for Metro West and along with CFNY moved to 83 Kennedy Road South at Clarence Street. The two broadcast properties were at last under one roof.



**CHIC** radio 790am • **CFNY** 102.1fm



As in any business, corporate shuffles, ownership changes and lawsuits ensued. I'll spare you the yawn-inducing details. In the interim, CFNY was well on its way to establishing itself as a major market force to be reckoned with, aiming its sights on CHUM-FM and the recently launched Q107. While Dave Pritchard, as the station's first program director, laid the groundwork by playing a mix of jazz and progressive rock, it was his successor David Marsden, himself a former CHUM-FM announcer, who really set the wheels in motion in offering alternative programming that would find an audience that had yet to be serviced. Hello heavy metal, punk and new wave.

By 1979, the station was billing itself as



"The Spirit of Radio." Canadian rock band Rush, inductees into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame (2013), paid homage to the radio station with the 1980 release of "The Spirit of Radio." This tune was among five Rush songs later inducted into the Canadian Songwriters Hall of Fame in March, 2010.

"We wanted to present something that wasn't being offered in the market at the time,"



suggested Marsden in a recent chat. And to have that music presented by now legendary hosts, it was that more compelling – Pete and Geets, Reiner Schwartz, Alan Cross, Ivar Hamilton, Don Berns.

While there are thousands of stories, Marsden tells one of the ‘glam rock’ band Japan stopping by the George Street South address for an interview on one occasion. Arriving at the radio station hungry, Marsden marched lead singer David Sylvian et al in full make-up and costume to the Loblaw’s around the corner on Nelson Street, much to the confusion and bewilderment of mid-day shoppers. Lifelong Bramptonian Fred Patterson enjoyed a lengthy tenure at CFNY, a rarity in the radio business, moving over from CHIC-AM where he had been doing news and sports. Ultimately teaming up with Howard Glassman (Humble Howard), Humble and Fred anchored the morning show from 1989 to 2001. In 2011, the duo left terrestrial radio altogether and now host a popular daily podcast on the internet.

Today, CFNY, owned by Corus Entertainment, broadcasts from Corus Quay on Toronto’s waterfront. It remains licensed in the City of Brampton. So too does what is now known as AM530 CIAO. Interestingly, the station that had catered to various ethnic groups 50



years ago, continues to do so, targeting South Asian members of the community in offering programs in Punjabi and Hindi among others. The more things change, the more they stay the same. Don't believe me? Just turn on your radio. ■

- Jeff Chalmers, Brampton resident, member of the Brampton Heritage Board and veteran radio announcer currently freelancing at Toronto's boom 97.3

## Another Successful Year for the Designated Heritage Property Incentive Grant Program

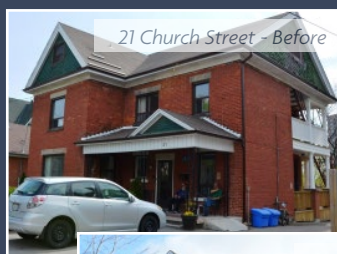
The City of Brampton’s Designated Heritage Property Incentive Grant Program continues to be a catalyst for investment in heritage properties and their ongoing conservation. In 2015, five grant applications were approved by City Council. Four residences and a place of worship benefited from the grant program, with work ranging from masonry restoration, new cedar shingles, reinstatement of wood shutters, and porch restoration.

### What is the Purpose of the Grant?

The Heritage Incentive Grant is designed to encourage and help property owners with preserving, restoring and maintaining residential or commercial properties. Projects must focus on the rehabilitation of existing heritage attributes or restoration that contributes to the cultural heritage significance of the property. Economic incentives such as this Grant program foster the conservation of our historic assets and encourage private sector investment in these properties.

### What Funds Are Available?

The grant offers funds to cover half of the cost of eligible conservation work up to a maximum of \$5000, on the condition that the grant is matched by the property owner. The City has currently allocated \$25,000 toward this program annually.



### Who Is Eligible?

To be eligible, a property must be designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* and located within the City of Brampton.

### What are Examples of Eligible Conservation Work?

Eligible projects include any conservation work that directly and appropriately preserves, restores or enhances the heritage attributes of the property. This also includes the accurate reproduction of significant features that no longer exist but have clear documentation. Examples of eligible conservation work include, but are not limited to, masonry repointing using appropriate mortar, repair of existing, original windows and doors, and restoration of woodwork like porch columns and railings.

### Is There a Fee to Apply?

No. The application process is free of charge and applicants can receive assistance from City staff throughout the process.

### Is There a Due Date for Applications?

No. Applications are accepted on an on-going basis and assessed on a first-come, first-serve basis until available funds in a given year are exhausted. ■



For more information regarding the Designated Heritage Property Incentive Grant Program, visit the City website or contact Heritage staff at 905.874.8325 or 905.874.3744.





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.

## Brampton Heritage Board

### Members

Paul Willoughby (Co-chair)  
Peter Dymond (Co-chair)  
Councillor Doug Whillans  
Michael Avis  
Chris Bejnar  
Stephen Collie  
Herman Custodio  
Kathryn Fowlston  
Douglas McLeod  
Anthony Simone  
David Whyte  
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Stavroula Kassaris  
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## Bike the Creek June 18, 2016



Come explore the heritage of our natural and built environment...

**Etobicoke Creek Trail ride through Brampton**  
[bikebrampton.ca](http://bikebrampton.ca)

Free fun family & friend event with 4 circuit route lengths, featuring prize draws, free lunch, and Bike Rodeo for kids. Details & Register: [BikeBrampton.ca/events](http://BikeBrampton.ca/events)

#### Partners:



#### Title Sponsor:



## Brampton's Heritage Register Continues to Grow

The City of Brampton's Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources continues to grow. The following properties were added in 2015:

### Designated in 2015:

204 Main Street North  
280 Main Street North  
45 Railroad Street  
(Copeland-Chatterson/  
Dominion Skate Building)  
Cheyne Family Cemetery  
44 Mill Street North  
Mount Olivet Cemetery

10300 The Gore Road  
(Castlemore Schoolhouse)  
Lundy Family Cemetery

### Designation Process Commenced in 2015:

3448 Castlemore Road  
(Squire Thomas Burrell Grist  
Mill Site)  
51 Chapel Street

### Listed in 2015:

102 Main Street South  
30 Nelson Street West  
5 Alexander Street  
246 Main Street North



The Brampton Heritage Times is a publication of the Corporation of the City of Brampton. For more information please contact a Heritage Coordinator at 905.874.3825 or 905.874.3744.

The Brampton Heritage Board (BHB) is the Municipal Heritage Committee established

under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The BHB was created 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.