



THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BRAMPTON

BY-LAW

Number 132-85

To designate St. Paul's United 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;

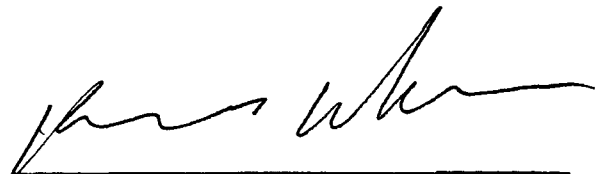
AND WHEREAS the Council of The Corporation of the City of Brampton has given notice of its intention to so designate the property known as St. Paul's United Church, 30 Main Street South in Brampton, in accordance with the requirements of section 29(3) of the said Act;

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. Paul's United 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 and Passed in OPEN COUNCIL this 6th day of MAY , 1985.


KENNETH G. WHILLANS MAYOR


LEONARD J. MIKULICH CLERK

APPROVED
AS TO FORM
LAW DEPT
BRAMPTON


6/5/85

SCHEDULE A TO BY-LAW 132-85

The land situated in the City of Brampton, in the Regional Municipality of Peel (formerly in the Town of Brampton, in the County of Peel), and being composed of the whole of LOT 1, and part of LOT 59, according to a plan of subdivision registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Peel (No. 43), and referred to as Plan BR-2, and part of the West Half of LOT 5, CONCESSION 1, East of Hurontario Street, in the said City of Brampton, the boundaries of which said parcel may be described as follows:

PREMISING that the northwesterly limit of the said Lots 1 and 59, being also the southeasterly limit of John Street, has a bearing of North 38 degrees 23 minutes 10 seconds East, and relating all bearings herein thereto, and,

COMMENCING at a standard iron bar planted, marking the most westerly angle of the said Lot 1;

THENCE North 38 degrees 23 minutes 10 seconds East, along the said northwesterly limit of Lots 1 and 59, 172.74 feet, more or less, to a standard iron bar planted, which said point is distant 40.00 feet measured northeasterly therealong from the most westerly angle of the said Lot 59;

THENCE South 44 degrees 36 minutes 50 seconds East, along a line drawn parallel to the southwesterly limit of the said Lot 59, 174.24 feet, more or less, to an iron bar planted at its intersection with the northwesterly limit of lands described in Instrument 1923 (Chinguacousy), registered in the said Registry Office;

THENCE South 40 degrees 52 minutes 20 seconds West, along the last said limit 172.00 feet, more or less, to an iron bar planted marking the most westerly angle of the said lands described in Instrument 1923 (Chinguacousy);

THENCE North 44 degrees 36 minutes 50 seconds West, along the southwesterly limit of the said Lot 1, being also along the northeasterly limit of Hurontario Street, 166.61 feet, more or less, to the point of commencement.

Reasons for the Designation of St. Paul's United Church

The Brampton congregation of the Primitive Methodist church was one of the first founded in the world outside the British Isles, and St. Paul's Church was its final home. With church union in 1884 and 1925, the building became the property of the United Church of Canada, but its origins and historical significance cannot be ignored.

The Primitive Methodist congregation in Brampton was established in 1834 by William Lawson and John Elliott. The group held its meetings in Elliott's home, but in the 1840's their first church was built at Chapel Street and Queen Street East in Brampton.

While the Primitive Methodist movement lost support in the rest of the country, it continued to grow in Brampton to the extent that the congregation had outgrown its first church. On September 3, 1884, the Christian Guardian announced that a new church would be built; St. Paul's Church. The church would have a seating capacity of 1,000 and would cost \$20,000 to build.

The trustees chose the plan submitted by W. H. Mallory & Son, Architects, of Toronto for their new church. When it was officially opened on February 6, 1886, the church was hailed as one of the most complete and beautiful churches in the Dominion by the Christian Guardian.

Architecture:

The building which Mallory designed for the congregation is a massive structure in heavily rusticated Credit Valley Brown stone. It is cruciform in plan with two towers on the west arm and a rectangular Sunday-school and church office building on the East side. The structure is supported by weighty angle buttresses but its massiveness is relieved by white stone facings which have been delicately tooled.

The roof line is marked by pronounced corbelling in white stone. The wall rises above the roof where it is capped with a white-painted roll moulding. The eaves are further emphasized by a diamond-shaped nailhead moulding which has been executed in wood. The roof itself is covered in grey slate shingles contrasted with a lighter slate in a hexagonal, fish-scale pattern.

The interior is lit by three large, stained-glass, Gothic windows in the north, south and west ends as well as smaller lancet windows set in the angles between the main body of the church and the transepts. The detailing on these windows is interesting in that the tracery has a Moorish form to it. This, combined with the intricate mandala patterns in the glass, gives the windows a distinct Eastern character.

The church is entered through either of two doors in the bases of the towers. The interior is surrounded on three sides by a large sloping gallery which is supported on cast-iron columns. The gallery occupants are protected by a delicate cast-iron railing which has been admirably preserved.

The ceiling of the church is a structural delight, being supported entirely at the exterior bearing walls. The main body of the church is spanned by a semi-elliptical arch terminating in handsome plaster pendants. From this point the load is carried to the outer walls on half arches which abut on similar plaster pendants. The centre of the ceiling contains a large plaster boss from which hangs the central chandelier.

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Since its original construction, the sanctuary has been completely refurbished with oak pews throughout.

The pulpit, designed in walnut panelling, is centred and fronts the console of the 1750-pipe Casavant organ. The pulpit chairs, in matching walnut, have velvet upholstery.

The arched choir loft is enclosed with a beautifully carved walnut railing with a gothic theme.

A three-step dais fronts both pulpit and choir loft and on which rests matching walnut chairs, communion table and baptismal font.

As well, over the years, many imposing and magnificent stained glass windows have been added to the sanctuary.

As the spiritual home of many of Brampton's first residents, it is fitting that St. Paul's Church is one of the most stately buildings in downtown Brampton. It forms a most important link in the unique streetscape of Main Street South and its disappearance would destroy a vista for which Brampton has become widely known and acclaimed.

PASSED May 6th 1985



BY-LAW

No. 132-85

To designate St. Paul's United Church
as a property of historical and
architectural value and interest.

Law Department
City of Brampton
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Brampton, Ontario
L6T 2T9

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