

## **NOTICE**

In accordance with procedure By-law 160-2004, and in the matter of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O. 18, and the matter of the lands and premises, located at 10100 The Gore Road in the City of Brampton, in the Province of Ontario:

### **NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DESIGNATE**

TAKE NOTICE that the Council of the City of Brampton intends to designate property situated at The Gore Road in the City of Brampton, in the Province of Ontario, as a property of cultural heritage value or interest under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. c. O. 18.

### **DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY**

The Doherty/Fitzpatrick Farm at 10100 The Gore Road is located on the west side of The Gore Road just north of Castlemore Road. The property contains a one-and-a-half storey Neo-classical farmhouse of brick construction with a stone foundation. The house is adjacent to the Gore Meadows Community Centre and sits within a former agricultural landscape. It is separated from the road by a lowland area and a watercourse.

### **SHORT STATEMENT OF THE REASON FOR THE DESIGNATION**

The property at 10100 The Gore Road is worthy of designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for its cultural heritage value. The property meets the criteria for designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design or physical value, historical value and contextual value.

#### **Design/Physical Value:**

The cultural heritage value of the Doherty/Fitzpatrick Farm is related to its design or physical value as an excellent example of Neo-Classical architecture featuring detailing and craftsmanship of a high order. Neo-Classical architecture was popular between 1815 and 1850. It appears in Upper Canada after the War of 1812 and remained popular for several decades after. The style is characterized by a symmetrical front façade and fenestration with a central entrance, often featuring a transom and sidelights with elegant tracery, and eave returns. Pedimental entranceways and/or front porticos are also common.

The Doherty/Fitzpatrick house is a five bay, one-and-a-half storey red brick house with a side gable roof and a one storey attic tail extension. The main section of the house is 44 feet wide and 28 feet deep. The kitchen tail extending at the rear is approximately 20 feet wide and 35 feet deep. The

building has a shed roof dormer at the front which may have been added at a later date and a gable roof dormer at the rear of the main section of the house which could be original. A wood ledger board below frieze could indicate the past presence of a porch, now gone.

The bricks used for construction of the Doherty/Fitzpatrick house were an unusual size (3"x9"x4.5" or 7.62x22.86x11.43cm), suggesting that they predated industrial-scale brick-making. Most of the house is construction "common bond" brick; however, the front façade is laid up in more decorative and time-consuming "Flemish bond" brick.

The house exhibits several fine architectural details typical of the Neo-Classical style, including a decorative frieze, eave returns, and gable trim. The farmhouse is further distinguished by six-over-six double hung windows, flared brick voussoirs, and wood sills. The centred entrance features a six panelled wooden door, as well as a transom and sidelights, the muntins of which create a diamond design.

The interior layout confirms the architectural style. The house has a centre hall plan featuring large principal rooms on each side. The second floor has a central stair hall and four bedrooms, each with a closet under the slope of the roof. The tail of the house was a summer kitchen with two large rooms and a partial attic.

When built, the farmhouse was also one of only a few brick houses in Toronto Gore Township. Today, it is one of the oldest surviving brick farmhouses in the area.

### **Historical/Associative Value:**

The historical/associative value of the house relates to its association with the Doherty and Fitzpatrick families, who were prominent early settlers and pioneers of Toronto Gore Township. In addition to its connection with these founding Gore families, the Doherty home was a popular meeting place for locals such as the Dohertys, McVeans, and Fitzpatricks to discuss politics.

According to land records, the property was first owned by the Venerable John Strachan who received the Crown Patent for all 200 acres of Lot 11, Concession 9 ND, Gore of Toronto, in 1828. William Campbell bought the lot in 1832. Patrick Doherty arrived in Chinguacousy from Ireland via Streetsville circa 1833. He and his son Michael bought, respectively, the rear half and the south half of Lot 11 from Campbell in 1835. Another of Patrick's sons, Bernard, bought the north half of Lot 12 and Lot 13, where he built his home. The 1851 Census Return notes that Patrick and Bridget Doherty and six children lived in a one and-a-half storey brick house located on Lot 11, Concession 9 ND. The 1861 Census Return notes a two storey brick house.

Michael Doherty married Elizabeth Fitzgerald and after his father's death in 1869, Michael Doherty inherited the property and lived there with his family and his mother. Elizabeth was the daughter of early Toronto Gore settlers Peter Fitzgerald and Sarah Peach. Perkins Bull records that Michael Doherty was considered to be "one of the grand old men of the parish" by the time he passed away and he was prominent in the affairs of Peel County. He served as Chairman of the Toronto Gore Board of Health in the late 1880s and was a Liberal supporter. He also served as a Township

Councillor in 1877-78, 1879 and 1880, Reeve of Toronto Gore in 1885, 1886 and 1887, and as a Member of the Peel County Council.

After Michael passed away, his son Charles P. Doherty and others inherited Lot 11 and the house in 1914. It was in 1949 that a relative, Wilfrid Fitzpatrick, bought the lot from Charles, although Charles continued to live there until his death in 1963. Members of the Fitzpatrick family continued to live on the property into the 1980s. Altogether, the Doherty and Fitzpatrick families owned the property for over one hundred years.

### **Contextual Value:**

The property also has contextual value as one of the last surviving vestiges of the historic hamlet of Castlemore and as a landmark at the intersection of Castlemore Road and The Gore Road. The Castlemore community emerged in 1834 after the building of an inn along The Gore Road. Several small dwellings appeared north of the inn in the years after, followed by a general store in 1842. By 1949, the hamlet contained a blacksmith shop, wagon shop, several frame homes, and a lumber mill. It was named "Castlemore" by a local Irishman after his hometown.

### **DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES**

The heritage attributes comprise all façades, architectural detailing, construction materials and associated building techniques, as well as significant landscape elements and important vistas. The detailed heritage attributes/character defining elements include, but are not limited to:

#### **Design/Physical Value:**

- Neo-Classical architecture
- Centre hall plan
- Cut stone foundation
- Side gable roof
- Symmetrical side-gable chimneys
- Decorative dentil wood frieze
- Eave returns on all gables and gable trim
- Flemish bond on front façade, three wythes thick, and common bond construction with 6<sup>th</sup> course headers on the remaining façades
- Well-maintained masonry construction
- 6-over-6 double hung wood windows
- Flared brick voussoirs
- Wood window sills
- Central entranceway with sidelights and transom with elegant tracery
- Centred 7-panelled wooden door
- Extant interior detail and trim and woodwork
- Elegant stair with carved handrail with a winding newel
- Baluster with alternating square and turned wood pickets
- Fireplaces and their respective mantels

- Large masonry arches in the basement
- Associated with early Toronto Gore settler Michael Doherty
- Surviving vestige of the Castlemore hamlet
- Visible landmark on intersection of Castlemore Road and The Gore Road
- Farmhouse and mature vegetation reflects the former agricultural character of former Toronto Gore Township

**Historical/Associative Value:**

- Built in the early 1850s
- Built by Patrick Doherty
- Associated with the Doherty family
- Associated with the Fitzpatrick family

**Contextual Value:**

- Contributes to the rural character of the area
- Directly associated with the agricultural history of Brampton
- One of the last surviving vestiges of the historic hamlet of Castlemore

The short statement of reason for the designation, including a description of the heritage attributes along with all other components of the detailed Heritage Report: Statement of Reason for Heritage Designation, constitute the "reason for heritage designation" required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Please contact Tristan Costa, Assistant Heritage Planner at 905-874-3825 to view this document, and for further information. Any objections to this proposed designation must be filed with the City Clerk no later than 4:30 p.m. on August 27<sup>th</sup>, 2017 (within 30 days of the publication of this notice).

Date: July 27<sup>th</sup>, 2017

Peter Fay, City Clerk  
2 Wellington St. W., Brampton, ON L6Y 4R2  
905-874-2106 (voice), 905-874-2119 (fax) 905-874-2130 (TTY)  
[cityclerksoffice@brampton.ca](mailto:cityclerksoffice@brampton.ca)