

LOCATION:

A-1

CONSTRUCTION DATE:

circa 1840

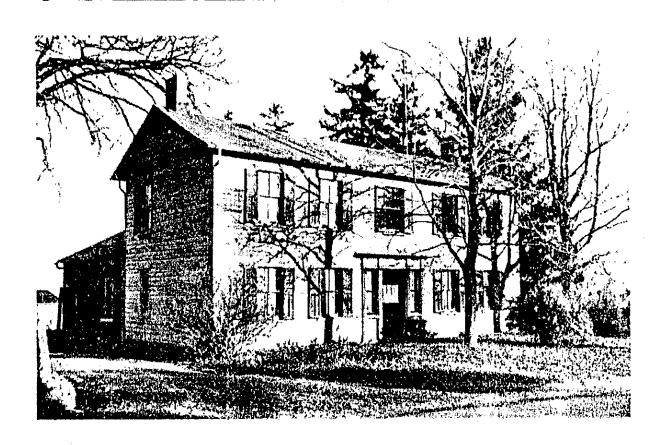
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Known as Whitehall, this two storey, five bay Classical Revival building is one of Churchville's finest properties and is presently designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. It is located at the top of the hill overlooking Churchville Road and the former mill site by the Credit River. Local historians suggest the building was once a dining hall for a former inn across the road. A large barn and outbuildings were located behind the house until the late 1960s. Whitehall has a medium pitch gable roof which was likely covered with wooden shingles. An early photograph shows two brick chimneys on either gable end. The roof has a slight overhang. The frame building is clad in tongue and groove clapboard siding with simple corner board. The double hung, four pane windows originally had louvred wooden shutters on the front elevation. The focal point of the building is the well executed front entrance. The surround includes a flat projecting cornice with plain frieze which is divided by the square tops of paired fluted pilasters which frame the 1/1 sidelights. The wooden door contains two lower raised panels, a glass midsection and two small moulded panels above. A rear brick addition was added later possibly to house a kitchen. The front foundation is composed of stone with the rear addition supported by stone piers.









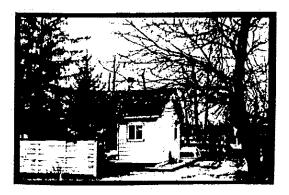
LOCATION:

A-2

CONSTRUCTION DATE: circa 1920-30s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

These two tiny frame buildings adjacent to the old Mill Road are both one storey in height. The small, older structure is reputed to have been a storage shed, while the larger was a garage for the neighbouring house. A kitchen has been added to the later building. The older building was originally sheathed in board and batten siding.





LOCATION:

A-3

CONSTRUCTION DATE: circa 1830-40

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

One of Churchville's earliest extant structures this house, situated on Lot 27 of the Savigny Survey on the west side of Churchville Road, once served as a grocery store as well as a residence. A photograph dated ca. 1900 shows the front gable residence with a wooden shingle roof, returned eaves, lath and plaster exterior walls and an open one storey front porch. In a ca. 1909 photograph, the front porch has been replaced by an open boxed stairway to the main entrance and a decorative picket fence around the front yard. Today the house has an enclosed front porch, aluminum siding, a small rear addition and a hip roof side porch with a hip roof on the north elevation. The original central brick chimney still breaks the ridge of the roof. It is believed that the barn presently sitting to the north west of the house is the same barn shown in a ca. 1900 photograph to the south of the house. It had been moved by ca. 1909.





LOCATION:

A-4

CONSTRUCTION DATE:

ca. 1930-40s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This simple frame one and a half storey frame residence is situated on the west side of Churchville Road opposite the former Mays Hotel (now Letty home). In a circa 1909 photograph, this site is a vacant lot. A shed dormer has been added to the front elevation along with a covered front porch. The residence was originally covered in clapboard.





LOCATION:

A-5

CONSTRUCTION DATE: cí ca 1850-60

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This building has been substantially altered within the last thirty years. An historical photograph circa 1909 shows a vernacular frame house clad in clapboard with a three bay front facade and a one storey open verandah across the front facade. Today, the original square headed window openings have window units with segmental heads. A central gable dormer has been added to the second floor over the main entrance. Only the original boxed return eaves on the side gable roof remains of the original exterior detailing. A garage has been added to the south side of the building.







LOCATION:

A-6

CONSTRUCTION DATE:

unknown

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This one storey cottage with a medium pitch gable roof and boxed eaves faces onto Churchville Road. The building which resembles a large garage is covered in a composition shingle material. The front facade contains a slightly off centre front door with a set of paired 2/2 windows on each side. These elements are protected by a gable-like awning supported by a set of brackets. A brick chimney punctuates the ridge of the gable to the rear of the house. This building was moved to the front of the lot in January 1989.



LOCATION:

A-7

CONSTRUCTION DATE:

ca. 1840; front addition ca. 1900

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Known locally as the Golden House, this building has undergone major changes in its appearance since the early 1900s. Historical photographs ca. 1890s/early 1900s show a two storey lath and plaster structure set on grade with a side gable roof covered in wood shingles. A general store and post office were located in the north end of the building and a residence in the south end. An earlier use of the building includes a wagon-wheel shop. Although Thomas Fogarty is listed as a wagon wheel make in the 1846-47 Churchville directory, this lot was not purchased by his wife Susan Fogarty until 1859. The store was left to Thomas and Susan Fogarty's daughter, Charlotte Golden, in the early 1900s and was run by the Golden family as a community general store until the 1960s when it became a residence. The most interesting feature of the ca. 1900 front addition is the symmetrical placement of the two gable dormers on the front facade. The front porch and former store windows have now been enclosed. A small addition exists at the rear of the building and an attached garage with overhead accommodation is located on the north facade where a two storey frame blacksmith shop once stood.









Churchville Bridge

LOCATION:

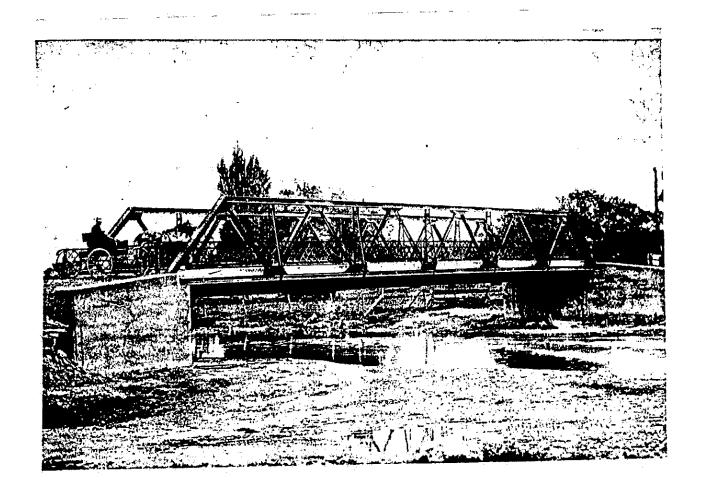
A-8

CONSTRUCTION DATE: ca. 1907

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This crossing of the Credit River has existed since the first survey of the area in 1819. During the nineteenth century several wooden bridges spanned the river in this location. The present steel pony truss bridge was built ca. 1907. The bridge serves as a gateway to the village from the south and is generally perceived as a landmark in the surrounding village landscape. The present abutments are recent replacements.





11 Church Street

LOCATION:

A-9

CONSTRUCTION DATE:

irca 1850s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The house, located at the southwest corner of Church St. and Churchville Road, was originally built as a residence circa 1850s. It was also used as a slaughter house for the Golden's Store at one time. An early 1900s historical photograph shows the one and a half storey frame house with a low pitched wooden shingle gable roof, two end chimneys and a rear one storey kitchen addition with a single chimney. A large one storey driveshed or barn stands to the east of the house. The front door and windows are framed by simply detailed wooden trim with a classical influence. Aluminum siding now covers the clapboard walling and an exterior brick chimney has been constructed on the west elevation.







45 Church Street

LOCATION:

CONSTRUCTION DATE: circa 1930s-40s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The asymmetrical front facade of this bungalow style home has a front door under a small projecting enclosed gable. The building has a hip roof with a slight overhang and three triple windows with side single hung units exist stretching across the front of the building. The exterior walls have a rendered coating.



45 Church Street

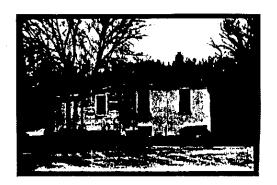
LOCATION:

A-11

CONSTRUCTION DATE: circa 1930

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This small abandoned cottage is located adjacent the park on the west side of Victoria Street. Possibly built as a summer residence, this square one storey building has an enclosed front porch. The exterior appears to have a rendered coating material.





LOCATION:

A-12

CONSTRUCTION DATE: circa 1920-30

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This vernacular styled, one-and-a-half storey frame cottage has an asymetrical plan. The side gable roof has paired windows on either end and one central shed dormer. The first floor is well lit by two sets of triple windows on the front facade and a set of corner units on the south facade. The building was originally clad in 1"x4" clapboard siding and possessed a wooden shingle roof. A basement exists under the building.



LOCATION:

A-13

CONSTRUCTION DATE: circa 1920-1930

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Unlike its neighbour, A-12, this vernacular cottage is one storey high and sits on a high concrete foundation clad with fieldstone. The main section of the house is built of brick. The front facade is dominated by a large chimney and also contains a window and door. A small addition has been built on the south facade which contains the main entrance to the home. The side gable roof has a wide overhang supported by wooden rafter ends which have been decoratively finished. This property also contains a number of older buildings.





LOCATION:

A-14

CONSTRUCTION DATE:

circa 1900

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Local accounts claim that this house was relocated to its present site. Situated well back from the north end of Victoria Street, this one and a half storey vernacular frame building is clad in wooden siding and has a gable roof and a central shed dormer. Each side elevation has a single window unit in the gable peak and the ground floor front elevation has a full length porch with a band of twelve light windows to illuminate the area. The area below the windows is covered with wooden shingles.





LOCATION:

A-15

CONSTRUCTION DATE:

date unknown

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Originally a smaller structure this vernacular building has an irregular appearance due to numerous alterations and additions. It is one and a half storeys high with a rendered exterior cladding.





LOCATION:

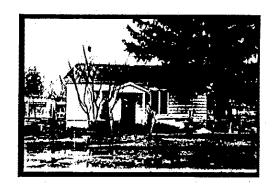
A-16

CONSTRUCTION DATE: circa 1930-40s?

ARCHITECTURAL

DESCRIPTION:

This twentieth century one storey frame building is prominently situated at the corner of Churchville Road and Church Street. A blacksmith shop is believed to have been located on this site in the nineteenth century. A pre-World War I photograph of the village shows the corner as vacant land. An addition is now being constructed adjacent the north side of the house.





LOCATION:

A-17

CONSTRUCTION DATE:

circa 1850s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This one and a half storey frame house is set on a stone foundation with a side gable roof. The front elevation which originally consisted of three bays with a central entranceway now has three windows. The door was converted to a window soon after World War II and the classical revival hood mouldings which once decorated the front two windows and the doorway were removed during the 1970s. Another classical revival detail is the returned eaves on the gable ends. Historical photographs from the early 1900s show that an open boxed stairway once led up to the front doorway but was later removed. The exterior which is now covered with aluminum siding once had a white lath and plaster cladding and the upper window sash on the south elevation had 6/6 lights. Two large brick end chimneys balanced the front facade and the roof was covered with wood shingles. The rear one-and-a-half storey wing with a gable roof is also shown as part of the ca. 1900 house.







LOCATION:

 $\Lambda - 1.8$

CONSTRUCTION DATE: circa 1830-1840

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Formerly the May Hotel, the Letty House is one of Churchville's oldest structures and one of its best preserved nineteenth century buildings. Influenced by the Classical Revival period, this two storey salt box style home reflects the building techniques of the early to mid 1800s. The medium pitched side gable roof has a wide roof overhang and although sheathed with a metal roof today was originally covered in wood shingles. Of the two original end chimneys, the south one is still in place. The front facade is now symmetrical and composed of three bays, however, historical photographs show that an entry door was once located in the south corner of the front facade. The main entrance door is nicely accented with a classical door surround consisting of a moulded cornice supported on plain pilasters. Above the wooden front door is a rectangular shaped vertically divided transom. A number of windows still have their original 6/6 lights. The building sits on a small raised foundation of rubble stone with a rendered exterior wall covering. A large barn which stood to the rear of the property was destroyed recently by fire.









LOCATION:

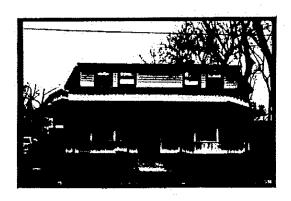
A-19

CONSTRUCTION DATE:

circa 1840

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This one-and-a-half storey frame structure is thought to have been the livery stable for the adjacent May Hotel at one time. The street facade once had three bays with two windows flanking a centrally located doorway. It has now been considerably altered with the addition of two bay windows. From photographs, it would appear that the earliest exterior wall covering was lath and plaster. From the early 1900s up until the 1970s it had clapboard siding. It now consists of modern aluminum siding. The medium pitched side gable roof has been altered with the addition of a large shed dormer on the front facade. A one storey open verandah with the same roof slope as the house once ran across the full width of the main facade circa the late 1800s, early 1900s. It was replaced early in the 1900s by a gable portico over the front entrance. The portico had decorative fretwork and posts. The one storey addition to the rear of the house was once covered with vertical board siding. The general shape of the original structure can still be seen in the present building but little else remains of the earlier appearance of the building.





1505 Steeles Ave W.

LOCATION:

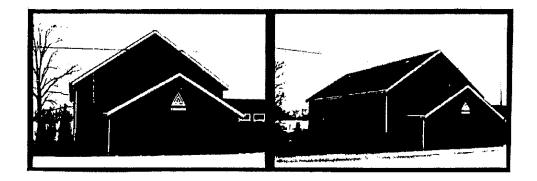
B-1

CONSTRUCTION DATE:

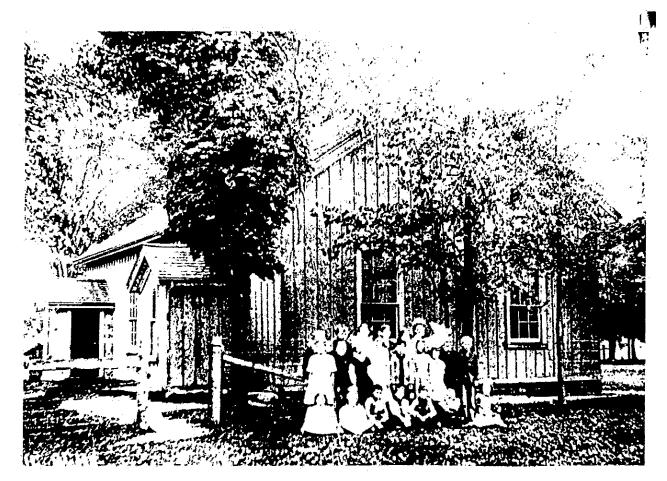
rirca 1870

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County shows a school located in the top north east of Lot 15, Con. 4 of Toronto Township. Believed to have been built in the early 1870s this was the second school building serving the Churchville area. Early photographs show a board and batten frame building with a wood shingle gable roof, segmentally arched double hung windows and two entrance door vestibules on the east side. Originally a one-room school house, it was expanded to two rooms in 1927. Closed in 1963 due to declining enrolment, the site was sold by the Mississauga Board of Education to the Ontario Boy Scouts of Canada in 1968. Presently used as the Brampton Boy Scouts Headquarters, the building has been considerably altered with new windows, an addition and new siding.







LOCATION:

D-1

CONSTRUCTION DATE: mid 19th century -

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Situated well back on the west side of Creditview Road as it follows the west bank of the Credit River below Steeles Avenue is the former John Murray farm. Murray was living on Lot 15 Con. 4 in 1837 and it is generally believed that he had a house on this property as early as 1840. It is not known whether the present building Certainly by 1877, a house and is the same one. surrounding orchard owned by George Murray was shown on Lot 15, Con. 4 in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County. The low hip roof with its wide overhang and boxed eaves tends to support the earlier construction date as does the Flemish bond brickwork pattern. The east facing front facade is three bays wide with a central door and 6/6 double hung window sash on both floors. A porch which once surrounded the house has been removed. The small central window over the door was perhaps a full-size window or a door to the front porch at one time. A single brick chimney exists on the south elevation. This building of undetermined age shows some influence of late vernacular classical styling. According to local accounts the exterior brickwork was refaced in 1983 and a walkway to a three car garage was built in the past few years.



LOCATION:

D-2

CONSTRUCTION DATE:

1922-1924

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This vernacular style bungalow built by Mr. Rollings is one and one half storeys in height. It originally had a central front entrance but the door has been bricked over and the window enlarged on the main elevation. The main entrance was moved to the former side entrance. Shed dormers were added at a later date. This building was constructed on the site of the original farmhouse and at one time had a barn and several outbuildings associated with it.





LOCATION:

D-3

CONSTRUCTION DATE: ci

circa 1860

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Opposite the United Church on the west side of Creditview Road, this vernacular one and a half storey brick house once served as the residence for the minister of the congregation. It is three bays wide with a central main entrance door and flanking 1/1 double hung windows. The gable roof with returned eaves originally had two end chimneys. However, only the north one remains. The small portico over the front entrance is a modern addition as is the existing front door. Apparently the original front door had nine panels with lower decoration. An historical photograph circa 1920s shows that the original south elevation window sashes were 6/6 lights and that there was a one storey brick addition on the south side of the house. Several outbuildings also appear in the photograph.





7711 Creditview Road (Methodist Chapel)

LOCATION:

D-4

CONSTRUCTION DATE:

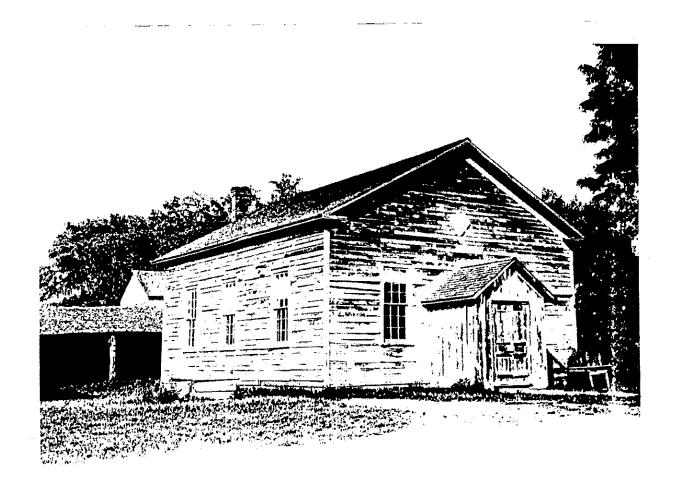
3 .. 64

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Lot 5 of the Savigny Survey was purchased in 1856 by the Wesleyan Methodists who proceeded to build a brick church on the site. In 1864 the existing frame church which was constructed by the Methodist Episcopal Congregation was erected on the west side of Creditview Road across from the brick church. Following the unification of the branches of the Methodist church in 1884 the former brick church was used as a sanctuary and the frame church building as a Sunday School. Shown in its original location on the west side of Creditview road in an historical photograph circa the late 1890s the frame church building was moved to the east side of the road immediately to the south of the brick church around 1910. The two Methodist church buildings were transferred to the United Church of Canada in 1925. The brick church was demolished in 1952 and the present frame church building was enlarged with a rear addition and a new front vestibule in order to accommodate services. In 1974 a stone cairn was placed on the site of the former brick church building commemorating all who had contributed to the Churchville church since its beginnings. Now vacant, the frame church building has tongue and groove clapboard siding, large double hung multi-paned windows and a front gable with a returned eaves detail.







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1528 Hallstone Road

LOCATION:

D-5

CONSTRUCTION DATE:

circa 1860

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This house is composed of two sections. The rear portion is believed to have been an apple storage house and was moved to its present site in the late 1850s or early 1860s. The one and a half storey front section was apparently added during the 1860s. It originally had board and batten siding and a three bay facade with a central doorway. A large picture window has now been inserted in the west corner of the front facade eliminating the west window. A second addition was erected to the rear of the building during the 1950s. The entire structure has been reclad with clapboard siding.





LOCATION:

D-6

CONSTRUCTION DATE:

circa 1850s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Shown on the 1869 Savigny Plan of the village of Churchville as part of Lot 47, this small three bay, one and a half storey frame building is situated on top of a hill on the west side of Creditview. Designed in a vernacular manner, the house has a simple rectangular plan, a side gable roof with a small overhang, few exterior architectural details, a central front entrance and wooden shiplap siding. A portion of the front elevation of the house shown in an historical photograph circa 1890s indicates that it originally had a wooden shingle roof. An enclosed front porch and shed dormer have been added to the front elevation. A rear addition extends from the back of the house.



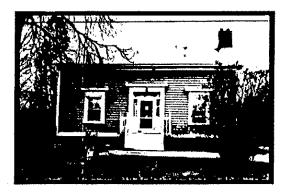
LOCATION:

D-7

CONSTRUCTION DATE: circa 1840s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Included in the 1869 Savigny Plan of the Village of Churchville as Lot 48 this property was owned by the town doctor in the early 1900s. The house is a oneand-a-half storey frame building with original clapboard siding, a three bay wide front facade with a central entranceway and a side gable roof. The heavy window hoods, the door entablature, fluted side pilasters and rectangular multi-paned transom and half sidelights of the main doorway are distinctive traits of the classically inspired Greek Revival style of Architecture. The house originally had a chimney on each gable end to balance the facade. A modern exterior chimney is presently located on the north elevation.







LOCATION:

D-8

CONSTRUCTION DATE:

circa 1840s (front section)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This house is believed to have been built in three different periods. The front section facing the road is two storeys high with a centre front gable and side gable. Decorative vergeboard has been removed from the eaves with only a vestige remaining in the peak of the front gable. Decorative brackets which once accentuated a former open front verandah are still visible on eigher side of the present enclosed porch. The plank on plank construction has been covered with stucco. The middle one storey section is believed to have been built around 1890 and the one storey rear section was probably added during the early 1900s. Local accounts claim that beams from the former Anglican Church (demolished in the early 1900s), were used to build this addition.





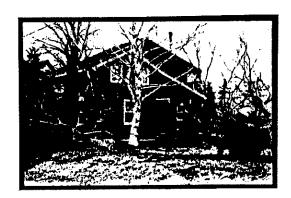
LOCATION:

CONSTRUCTION DATE: circa 1840s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This small vernacular one and a half storey frame house originally had lath and plaster exterior cladding and a salt box roof configuration. The exterior of the building has been substantially altered over time with the application of an imitation brick wall cladding on the front elevation, aluminum siding on the other elevations and the construction of a large two storey addition to the rear of the building. The only visible evidence of its earlier construction date are the two wooden pediments over the two front windows, the moulded and earred front door trim and its salt box configuration. The original construction method featured plank on plank walls.





LOCATION:

D-10

CONSTRUCTION DATE: circa early 1900s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Designed in the manner of a vernacular four square house, a style popular at the turn of this century, this two storey red brick house has a stone foundation, square plan, medium pitch hip roof and two bay front facade. Stone window sills and lintels have been used to relieve the plain wall treatment. At one time, a one storey verandah spanned the width of the front facade but it was removed during the 1950s. Both the north and south facades have a one storey bay window.







LOCATION:

F-1

CONSTRUCTION DATE: circa 1890s

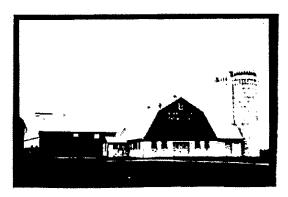
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The present two storey brick farmhouse was built in 1898 by local Brampton builder W.B. McCullough for George Wilson. In 1877 the Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County shows that John Wilson owned Lots 12 and 13, Con. 3 on the east side of Creditview Road. Both lots are shown as having houses with orchards. The present house has not been substantially changed except for the roofing material which was originally wooden shingles and the enclosure of a side porch. The property also consists of a one storey clapboard shed to the south east of the house and five farm buildings including the original board and batten sided barn.









LOCATION:

F-2

CONSTRUCTION DATE: circa 1850s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Set back on the west side of Creditview Road on Lot 13, Con. 4, this simple one and a half storey brick house is now part of Pengilley Farms. According to the 1859 Tremaine Map of Peel County this property was owned by Thomas McClure Sr. The 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County shows a house and orchard in the approximate location of the present building as belonging to the estate of James McClure, son of Thomas McClure. The house is three bays wide with a low sloped gable roof. The return eaves and central doorway with a rectangular transom and sidelights are typical details from vernacular classical revival architecture of the midnineteenth century. At one time a one storey verandah ran across the front facade of the house but it has now been replaced with a flat roof porch with wooden columns and hand rail at the main entrance. Double hung, 6/6 light window sashes are found on the front facade.





Churchville Cemetery

LOCATION:

E-1

CONSTRUCTION DATE: circa 1830

ARCHITECTURAL

DESCRIPTION:

Established around 1830, the Churchville Cemetery is located at the top of Churchville Road below Steeles Avenue West. It is the burial place of Amaziah Church as well as many other prominent local families. The cemetery is an important landscape feature and contains individual monuments of significant historical merit and is an important landscape feature. It is presently designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.





