

Heritage Commemoration Plan

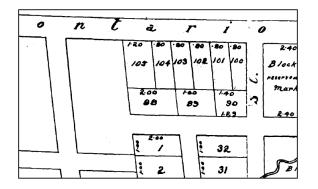
199, 203, 205, 207-209, 215-217, and 219-221 Main Street North, 34, 38, 42, and 44 Thomas Street, and 4 Market Street

Presentation to City of Brampton Heritage Board March 21, 2023



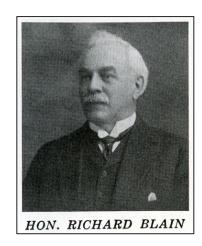
Potential Themes for Options

- Haggert Family and the Haggert Bros.
 Manufacturing Company and Foundry
- 2) Richard Blain and the Blain Family
- 3) Brampton as the Flowertown of Canada
- 4) Ontario Vernacular Architecture
- 5) Hurontario Street Development into Main Street North
- 6) Washington Block







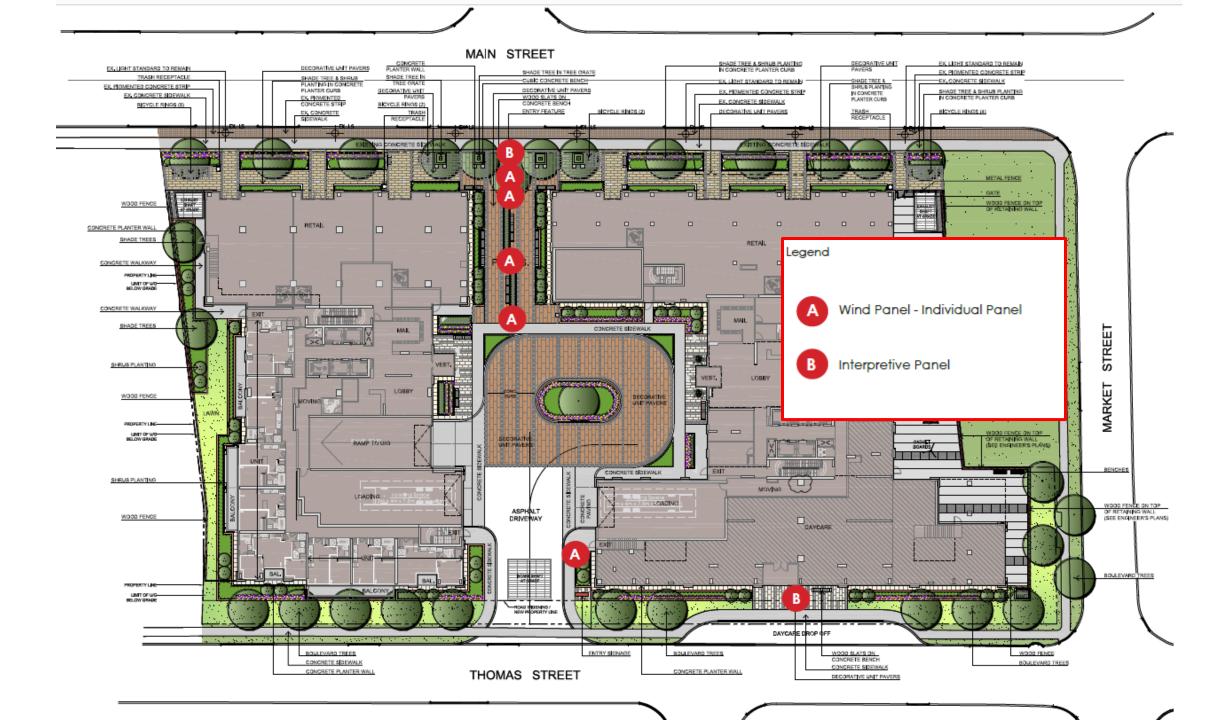


Wind Panels

Themes: Haggert Family, Blain Family, and Washington Block

- Three panels for wind mitigation to be included within the Privately-Owned Publicly Accessible Spaces. Two additional panels can be added for decorative and commemoration purposes.
- An interpretive element added to each wind panel at a visible and accessible height
- The wind panel selected is the Koyo panel from Ikonik Incorporated





Interpretive Panels

Two interpretive panels situated in relation to main entrances on Main Street North and Thomas Street

Main Street North Interpretive Panel

Theme: Hurontario Street Development into Main Street

North

Thomas Street Interpretive Panel

Theme: Washington Block and Ontario Vernacular

Architecture

Each panel would follow the City of Brampton Pedestal Plaque Specifications, 2014



Main Street North was initially surveyed as Hurontario Street. As a colonization roadway, settlements developed along Hurontario Street between Lake Huror and Lake Ontario, including the village



Hurontario Street between Market Street and David Street as Brampton developed into a town and growth pushed northwards. The development of the railway lines through Brampton in the mid to late 19th century influenced an economic boom with entrepreneurs and industry. Residences were built for a mixture of working and middle class



1870-1880s

1853-54



The Washington Block site was subdivided into lots by Chisholm Miller ander the ownership of George Wright and Robert Lowes. The first residence was constructed on the site in about 1856 at the former 207-209 Main Street North by the Haggert family.



The former 219-221 Main Street North was constructed by Richard Blain and was known as the "Blain House" Blain owned and operated Blain's Hardware on Main Street and was a local politician.



Based on early postcards of Hurontario Street, it was a well-developed neighbourhood at the turn of the century with a wide roadway, sidewalks and lines of mature and uniformly planted trees on residential front yards In the 1920s, Hurontario Street was

renamed Main Street North and paved

with asphalt.

Thomas Streetscape Development

Thomas Street was surveyed in 1853 and 1854 by Chisholm Miller. This neighbourhood west of Main Street North was known as the Washington Block. This block area includes a blend of mid-19th to mid-20th century single-detached residences on large, heavily treed lots. The east side of Thomas Street contained four single-detached residences that were constructed between the 1860s-1880s, in Ontario vernacular styles with local design influences. Ontario vernacular buildings make use of local forms and materials and may have limited architectural influences from one style or numerous styles.



The former residences at 34 and 44 Thomas Street contained Italianate design influences including bay windows, tall narrow windows, and decorative woodwork. Italianate was a popular architectural style in Ontario between 1850 and 1900, in both residential and commercial properties. It is characterized by hip roofs, cupolas, ornate brackets, segmental arch windows, and deep projecting eaves.





The former 44 Thomas Street property contained a one storey outbuilding with a unique clinker brick exterior. Clinker bricks are produced when wet clay bricks are exposed to excessive heating during the firing process. The intense heat creates hard durable bricks that can be twisted into volcanic shapes and textures.





