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The Corporation of the City of Cambridge Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee P.O. Box 669, Cambridge, Ontario N1R 5W8 Telephone: (519) 623-1340

April 2, 1987 FILE: AC-65

Ontario Heritage Foundation Ministry of Citizenship and Culture 2nd Floor 77 Bloor Street West Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9

Attention: Louise Chipper

Dear Ms. Chipper,

The City of Cambridge has recently enacted by-laws for the following properties under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act R.S.O. 1980.

	Property	By-law #
1.	126 Blair Road	84-87
2.	200 Main Street East	83-87
3.	Central Presbyterian Church (Queen's Square)	106-87

A copy of each by-law is enclosed. If you have any further questions please call me at 623-1340 ext. 369.

Yours truly,

Gary Sosnoski LACAC Co-Ordinator

GS:lr

#### BY-LAW NO. 106 - 87

OF THE

#### CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Being a by-law of the City of Cambridge to designate the interior and exterior OF CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, QUEEN'S SQUARE, Cambridge, as a property of architectural and historical significance.

WHEREAS the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O., 1980, c. 337 authorizes the Council of a municipality to enact by-laws to designate real property including all buildings and structures thereon, to be of historic or architectural value or interest;

AND WHEREAS Notice of Intention to so designate CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, QUEEN'S SQUARE, Cambridge, Ontario have been duly published and served;

AND WHEREAS it is considered desirable to designate the properties known as CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - QUEENS'S SQUARE, Cambridge, Ontario;

NOW THEREFORE, THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE ENACTS AS FOLLOWS :-

- THAT there is designated as being of historical and architectural 1. significance the interior and exterior of the original structure and all attached buildings located on the real property, more particularly described in Schedule "A" attached hereto, known as CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - QUEEN'S SQUARE, Cambridge, Ontario. The reasons for designation are as set out in Schedule "B" attached hereto.
- THAT the City of Cambridge is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this 2. by-law to be served upon the owner of the said properties and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation and to cause notice of this by-law to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the City of Cambridge.

READ A FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD TIME, ENACTED AND PASSED, THIS 23RD DAY OF MARCH, A.D., 1987.

<u>Gumes Cengles</u>

#### SCHEDULE "A"

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Cambridge, Region of Waterloo (formerly in the City of Galt) and Province of Ontario and being composed of lots 2, 3 and 4 and part lot 5, plan 456 the latter being more particularly described as follows:

COMMENCING in the Easterly limit of Melville Street at the point where it is intersected by the Northerly limit of said Lot four; thence Northerly along said Easterly Street limit, ten feet; thence Easterly parallel to the Northerly limit of said Lot Four to the Easterly limit of said Lot Five; thence Southerly along said Easterly lot limit ten feet to the Northerly limit of said lot four; and thence Westerly along said last mentioned limit to the place of beginning.

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# SCHEDULE "B"

# HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

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The first Church in the hamlet, later to be named Galt, was erected in 1828; this congregation eventually become First United Church. The first Scottish settlers arrived from New York State and a little later from Dumfrieshire, Scotland. The Rev. William Stewart, a missionary sent out by the Church of Scotland, established St. Andrew's Church (in the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland) in 1831-32. The first services were held in Absalom Shade's Red Store. This congregation's first church was completed in 1835, the year in which the Rev. John Bayne arrived. Bayne has been called "the father of the Free Church in Canada", referring to his role in separating the Canadian Presbyterian Church from that of the Established Church in Scotland, in 1844. In that year the St. Andrew's congregation split, a part of it forming the Free Church in Galt, now called Knox's Presbyterian, under Rev. Bayne. In May, 1880 the remainder of St. Andrew's congregation joined with the Union Church, Galt, to form Central Presbyterian Church. The Union Church was created from the Melville Church and the Bayne Church, the latter comprised of former members of Knox's Church, Galt, who felt that the Westminster Standards were not properly followed. The Union Church dates from 1870. These three congregations comprise the present Central Presbyterian Church: St. Andrew's (in part), Melville Church and Bayne's Church. This new church gave much assistance to other churches, helping to form the Presbyterians in Preston, and gave early assistance to the Salvation Army, among others.

# ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The foundation stone of this outstanding church building was laid July 26, 1880.

Architects: Hall and Mallory Contractors: G. Stevens and Son, George Pike and Son (mason work) Inspector of Mason Work: Thomas Dagleish Building Committee Chairman: Alexander Barrie Secretary: James Young

The architectural style is based mainly on Romanesque ("Greek cross" plan) and Gothic, this latter style clearly predominating, and marked by such features as fleche (actually a roof-top ventilator), spire (octagonal in shape), pinnacles, buttresses, and pointed arch apertures. The building is 77 feet wide across the transepts, and 108 feet in length. The peak of the roof is 64 feet above ground and the spire is 184 feet in height, while the east side tower is 60 feet in height. The building was completed in 1882. The Wadsworth organ was later replaced by a Warren organ at a cost of \$3,200.

The 1880 construction and alterations of 1889, addition of bells and replacement of organ probably cost close to \$20,000. The walls are constructed largely of gray-coloured granite and most feature work is done in limestone. After the appearance of railroads in Galt, many things were imported to the community and local influence is lessened. In this church, the use of the softer and more easily carved sandstone is noted in the pinnacles atop the buttresses; this is not local stone.

Central Church is an exceptional example of the richly ornamented late Victorian Gothic Style, or Victorian High Gothic, as it is called at times. Its commanding position on the riverbank retaining wall and graceful presence on Queen's Square are exceptional in Ontario. The competent handling of decorative forms and the general massing of the building and adjacent schoolroom are frequently noted by authorities on Canadian architecture. The three large windows of the Church are outstanding examples of stained glass work, most particularly that window facing south, which are erected as a memorial to John Goldie. A more detailed description of the architectural features of this building can be found in the L.A.C.A.C. Building Description dated January 13, 1987.

# REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

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- It is a good, representative example of the work of an outstanding architect or firm (Hall and Mallory) and local mason (Thomas Dagleish).
- It is a well preserved example and illustration of the City's social and cultural history.
- 3. It is an outstanding and well preserved example of architectural design.
- 4. It is generally recognized as an important city landmark.
- 5. It is a well preserved example of outstanding interior design.
- 6. It makes an important contribution to the urban composition and streetscape of which if forms a part.