



An agency of the Government of Ontario



Un organisme du gouvernement de l'Ontario

This document was retrieved from the Ontario Heritage Act e-Register, which is accessible through the website of the Ontario Heritage Trust at **www.heritagetrust.on.ca**.

Ce document est tiré du registre électronique, tenu aux fins de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario*, accessible à partir du site Web de la Fiducie du patrimoine ontarien sur **www.heritagetrust.on.ca**.

**Public Notice of Intention to
Amend Town of Napanee
Heritage Designation By-law
No. 1986-640 - 83 Bridge St.
West**



TAKE NOTICE that the Council of the Town of Greater Napanee intends to amend By-law No. 1986-640, passed by the Town of Napanee on May 5, 1986, being a by-law to designate certain buildings as having historical significance under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, for the purpose of providing more detail to the heritage designation and to include pictures.

The following information is proposed to be added to By-law No. 517-84:

The Canadian Museum of Fraternal Lodges (formerly St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church and Masonic Lodge) building at 83 Bridge Street West was designated by the Town of Napanee Council through By-law No. 1986-640 adopted on May 5, 1986, as being a building of historical significance.

Description

Legal Description: 83 Bridge Street West, Napanee,
Plan 82, Part Lots 22 – 24, being Part 1 on Registered Plan
29R-9732
Property Roll No.: 1121 020 010 11800

The Canadian Museum of Fraternal Lodges (formerly St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church and Masonic Lodge, now the Canadian Museum of Fraternal Lodges is situated on the north west corner of Bridge Street and Belleville Road. It is a landmark located on the edge of the residential section of Napanee known as "Piety Hill" due to the number of early churches established here in the third quarter of the 19th century.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

Significant historical interest begins with the purchase of the property from Richard Cartwright in 1864 by the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church congregation. Although members of the faith had been meeting at other locations since the arrival of The Reverend Mr. McDowell in 1800, this was the first church built in Napanee for this denomination. The lower portion of the building was ready for use and a dedication service for the new St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church was held on Sunday, March 12, 1865. Work continued on the fine Gothic Revival building until it was officially opened for worship in 1869. The Reverend John Scott, who had arrived two years earlier, was the first Minister serving the congregation of the new church. The consolidation of Protestant denominations after the formation of the United Church of Canada in 1925 put pressure on the congregation, which finally closed in 1941.

Historical importance is also linked to the Kingston-based architect, John Power, who designed the building. His original drawings are located in the National Archives in Ottawa. He was working on other Napanee projects at this time including Lennox & Addington County Court House and Gaol (1864) and the West Ward School (1864). The church that resulted is a rare and important example of his ecclesiastical work in an asymmetrical plan with a large stone tower at the east front corner. A tall frame spire originally planned for the top of the tower was never completed. The property was sold to the Masonic Lodge #9, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons for use as their temple beginning in 1941. It is historically significant that this is one of Ontario's oldest fraternal lodges, celebrating the 200th anniversary in 2012.

Associated contextual importance for the property extends to the use of the building for numerous community events for the past half century. These include: receptions, regular seniors' activities and frequent use as an election polling station.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that embody the heritage value of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church/Masonic Temple and identify it as an excellent example of John Power's Gothic Revival style include:

- An asymmetrical design with a large limestone tower in the southeast corner utilizing a gothic style portal and windows.
- Bold stepped buttresses that define the front façade and the tower are used for practical and decorative purposes.
- Large segmented gothic-style windows with delicate tracery and stained glass are seen in the front façade and the side walls.
- Matched gothic revival portals on the front façade with arched transoms above add a sense of stability.
- A raised basement of cut stone within the side hill provides a level entrance from the east side.
- Small circular windows and a curved triangle window are used to decorate the exterior walls.
- A centrally placed stone chimney at the peak of the front gable end.
- The use of lighter limestone for decorative detailing on the buttresses, around the windows and the front steps.
- Decorative carved spheres provide interest on both sides of the window in the front façade.
- The original gothic revival one-storey vestry attached to the north side remains intact.

This property remains today as a valuable asset included on the Napanee Municipal Register.