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City of Sudbury
Ville De Sudbury

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
BUREAU DU GREFFIER MUNICIPAL

P.O. BOX 1000 (C.P.) 200 RUE BRADY STREET, SUDBURY, ONTARIO. P3E 4S5 (705) 674-3141

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DESIGNATE

TO: Ontario Heritage Foundation,
77 Bloor Street West,
Toronto, Ontario.
M7A 2R9

TAKE NOTICE that the Council of the Corporation of the City of Sudbury intends to designate the property, including lands and buildings, known municipally as 40 Beech Street East, Sudbury, Ontario, as properties of architectural and/or historic value or interest under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, 1974, R.S.O. Chapter 122:

40 Beech Street East, Sudbury, Ontario.

(a) Ste. Anne's Presbytery

The Presbytery, just west of the present day Ste. Anne's Church, was built in the fall of 1883. Initially, it was a two-storey log building. Within ten years the Presbytery was bricked, making it one of the first brick buildings in Sudbury. In 1884 it first served as a school and until 1889 as a temporary chapel.

Historically, the present Ste. Anne's Presbytery is quite important. The building served as the first chapel in Sudbury. It was the residence of Father Nolin, who, as parish priest, was important in the early development of Sudbury. It served as an educational centre as early as 1884. Finally, the Presbytery is believed to be the oldest building in Sudbury.

As well as its historic value within the Sudbury content, the Presbytery has several architectural qualities evident in the French Renaissance style (A.D. 15th - 19th century) especially the classical period (1) (A.D. 1589 - 1715).

The most obvious features are the mansard roof and dormer windows, the effect of which has been dulled by recent additions to the building. Another important feature is the emphasis on symmetry in the original buildings, which was meant to be viewed from a distance down Durham Street as well as close up. This view has been blocked by the front addition.

(1) Fletcher, Sir Banister, A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method, New York: Scribners, 1958, p. 683-718.

(b) Ste. Anne's Church

Ste. Anne's Church was built in 1894 after a fire had destroyed the original church. It was built on the site of Sudbury's first church.

The Church was 100' x 43' with walls of solid brick. The brick and mason work was undertaken by R. Sheehey of Peterborough. A. Rioux of Sudbury was responsible for the carpentry work while C. Labelle of Sudbury was the painter. The parish priest at the time of construction was Reverend P.T. Lussier.

The Church is the oldest church in the community and was the original Roman Catholic parish for Sudbury.

Ste. Anne's has been identified with a number of prominent Sudburians. For many it is a landmark within the community. It is associated closely with the foundation and development of the community.

The Church is of more mixed ancestry than the Presbytery. The overall form is gothic, including the tower, tall windows and buttresses. The tower in detail is reminiscent of northern Italian Gothic (2) with its slightly corbelled cantilevered top, and pointed dome above.

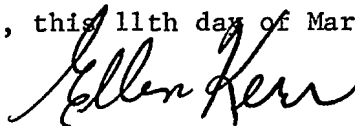
The openings in detail, however, have no trace of gothic pointedness about them. All have rounded tops, suggesting Italian Renaissance (3) ancestry. The stained glass, however, adds a gothic feeling to the windows.

The interior is suggestive of gothic namely because of the emphasis on the tall windows, and slightly grained ceiling.

Again, the Church is very much a mixture of styles, and difficult to analyze, compared with the Presbytery.

Notice of objection to the proposed designation, together with a statement of the reasons for the objection may be serviced on the Clerk of the Corporation of the City of Sudbury before the 9th day of April, 1981.

Dated at the City of Sudbury, this 11th day of March, 1981.



Ellen Kerr,
City Clerk.

(2) Fletcher, p. 541-575

(3) Fletcher, p. 607-682