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January 25<sup>th</sup>, 2024

10 Adelaide Street

Toronto, Ontario

M5C 1J3

Attention: Ontario Heritage Trust

To whom it may concern,

RE: Notice of Intention to Designate 154 Main Street West under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

Please find the Notice of Intention to Designate enclosed for the property at 154 Main Street West, Grimsby, Ontario, Canada.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

Take care,



Garrett France-Wyllie  
Heritage Planner  
Planning Department  
Town of Grimsby | 905-945-9634 X.2103

Received

JAN 25 2024

Ontario Heritage Trust



## NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DESIGNATE

### 154 Main Street West

**TAKE NOTICE** that Grimsby Town Council, on January 15th, 2024, resolved to issue a Notice of Intention to Designate PT LTS 32 & 39, Corporation Plan 4; GRIMSBY and PT LT 39, Corporation Plan 4; GRIMSBY as a property of cultural heritage value or interest under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

**The Reason** for the Notice of Intention to Designate is to recognize the physical, associative, and contextual value that **154 Main Street West** contributes towards the Town of Grimsby's inclusive heritage.

#### **Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest**

##### ***St. Andrews Church & Edwardian Rectory***

The St. Andrew's Church property at 154 Main Street West features historic religious structures that were constructed in rare, unique, and representative examples of Architectural styles. The property contains an 1819 Anglo-Norman stone church, a 1906 wood shingle and brick Edwardian Manse, and a 1911 Lych Gate that fronts onto Main Street West. Main Street West is a former Indigenous People's travel route, and the road that initially connected Queenston – Dundas- York.

Construction of the Loyalist stone church was started in 1819 and completed in 1823. The architecture of St. Andrews Church is representative of the Anglo-Norman style. This Medieval revival style is derived from Roman and Romanesque architecture, which has been simplified over time in Upper Canada, and influenced the design of early English Loyalist churches.

The Roman influences at St. Andrews Anglican Church can be seen by the use of round repeating arches, double stacked arched windows, and a low-pitched roof line. The front entrance has a large semicircular stone arch, which is a trait of the Anglo-Norman style.

All of the stone arches throughout the building are made from Grimsby sandstone and feature keystones.

The Church was built as a gable front structure with a square tower and a wooden steeple. The roofline is adorned with wide eaves and dentil moldings, the building also has eave returns which is common of Loyalist era buildings.

The Church at St. Andrews was one of the first four Anglican Churches built in Ontario.

St. Andrews Church displays a high degree of artistic merit. Yvonne Williams was a stained-glass artist in Canada. She had over 400 commissions in over 150 chapels, churches, and cathedrals. Three of her windows can be seen in St. Andrews Church.

The 1906 Rectory at 154 Main Street West is representative of the Edwardian style. The Edwardian style was about simplified details, large rooms with lower ceilings, and oak woodwork.

The Edwardian Rectory structure is an intact example of this style, identifying features include; the hipped roof with gabled dormers, a half brick/ half wooden siding exterior cladding, the wraparound porch with classical columns which are all classic Edwardian elements and can be seen on various Edwardian style houses within Grimsby.

The Church and Edwardian Rectory structure at 154 Main Street West have direct associations with Andrew Pettit, the Anglican Religion, Col. Robert Nelles, and various notable United Empire Loyalist families that shaped the Church and the community around it. St. Andrews Anglican Church started out as a small gathering of United Empire Loyalist families that settled in Grimsby from New Jersey, services were held by Andrew Pettit in as early as 1787 and were held in various homes within the area. Nathaniel Pettit was a devout follower of the Church of the England. In 1794 there are records that a log church was built near the present standing church, by 1800 there were plans for a second church, a frame building on the present site. Robert Nelles gave 2 acres of land for the erection of the frame church and a graveyard in December 1800.

St. Andrew's has seen many important and influential reverends throughout its 200-year history, such as Rev. A. N. Bethune who was appointed assistant to bishop Strachan with the title Bishop of Niagara, he then later succeeded him as the second Bishop of Toronto.

The Rev. George R. F. Grout who served for 22 years and was greatly loved within the Parish, the parish itself was often referred to with great pride as "his model parish". Rev. Grout's son was a very important figure in Grimsby, he contributed to the Grout Agricultural works.

The Rev. J. Allan Ballard who was much loved and brought a lot of change with him; in 1905 three choir rooms were built in the basement, in 1906 the stone wall in front of the church was replaced with an iron fence, the old rectory was sold, and the new one built next to the church with the old stone from the wall as the foundation.

The Anglo-Norma Church and Edwardian Rectory at 154 Main Street West contribute to the understanding of the community surrounding the Anglican Church and provides a greater understanding of the early development of Grimsby, and how religion played an important role in the community's development.

Andrew Pettit, Col. Robert Nelles and the other UEL settlers, brought with them the Anglican faith, the 200-year-old church provides insight to the Anglican community, and the parishioners that have worshipped there since its construction starting in 1818. The Church still maintains its historic use and is a tangible representation of the Loyalist's contributions to the development of Grimsby and the early days of the Anglican church within Grimsby.

James Gibbs was a Scottish architect who trained in Rome and built structures mainly in England. Plate #25 from his book titled "Book of Architecture" published in 1728 was used as the base design for St. Andrews church. The style is not seen elsewhere in Grimsby.

Linus Woolverton built and donated the Lych gate in 1911, Linus was a deeply religious man who converted from Baptist to Anglican. Linus became heavily involved with St. Andrews Church. He acted as a lay leader, Sunday school superintendent, and a vestry clerk during his time there. The Lych gate is extremely rare within North America, only a few remain.

The Rectory at 154 Main Street West is important in maintaining and representing the evolution of the church's needs over its 200-year existence. When the needs of the community changed and evolved, the church and grounds expanded to accommodate them. The Rectory has played an important role in supporting the Church of England, and the Grimsby community.

The Anglo-Norman Church and Edwardian Rectory at 154 Main Street West are historically, functionally, and physically linked to their surroundings. The church was built on land that Col. Robert Nelles donated. Col. Robert Nelles constructed many of the foundational buildings within this portion of Main Street during the height of the United Empire Loyalist settlement. Many important pioneers of Grimsby including Robert Nelles are buried within the cemetery at St. Andrew's.

The Church structure at 154 Main Street West is a landmark. The structure has played an important role in Grimsby's history for the last two centuries. The Church is located along one of Grimsby's most historically significant corridors.

### **HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES TO BE DESIGNATED**

The Heritage Attributes to be designated at 154 Main Street West include:

#### *The Church:*

- Gable front structure with tower
- Grimsby sandstone construction
- Wooden framed octagonal steeple with semicircular louvered venting
- Copper spire
- Wide eaves
- Dentil moldings
- Eaves returns
- Semicircular windows
- Stained glass windows
- Double door front entrance with a transom
- Semicircular stone arches made from Grimsby sandstone
- Keystones
- Surrounding cemetery and burial site, situated in a wooded area
- Setback from Main Street West
- Iron Fence

#### *Lych Gate:*

- Gable roof
- Gothic timber frame construction
- Fieldstone foundation
- Wooden Lych gates
- Wooden benches

- Setback from Main Street West

*1906 Rectory:*

- Hipped roof
- Gabled dormers
- Brick chimneys
- Wide eaves
- Cornice brackets
- Half brick/ half wooden siding exterior cladding
- Bay window
- Paired windows
- Wraparound porch
- Classical columns
- Centrally located entrance
- Sidelites
- Transom
- Historic foundation
- Historic wooden railings with “pinwheel” designs
- Setback from Main Street West

**OBJECTIONS**

Any objection to this designation must be filed no later than 30 days after the date of publication of the notice of intention in a newspaper. Objections should be directed to Bonnie Nistico-Dunk, Town Clerk, Town Clerk, 160 Livingston Avenue, Grimsby ON, L3M 0J53.

**MORE INFORMATION**

Any inquiries may be directed to Bianca Verrecchia, Heritage Planner at 905-945-9634 ext. 2122 or by email [bverrecchia@grimsby.ca](mailto:bverrecchia@grimsby.ca)

**Last date to file Notice of Objection: February 24<sup>th</sup>, 2024**

**Received**

JAN 25 2024

**Ontario Heritage Trust**