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THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE
BY-LAW 1991-164

A by-law to designate 250 Lakeshore Road East
as a structure of architectural, historical
and contextual significance

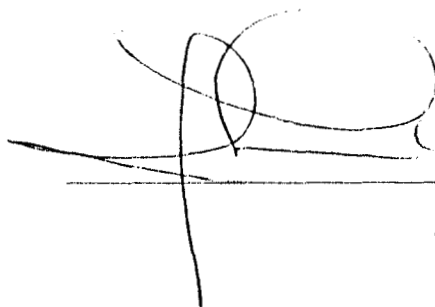
THE COUNCIL ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. The property municipally known as 250 Lakeshore Road East is hereby designated as a property of architectural, historical and contextual value and interest pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act for reasons set out in Schedule "A" to this By-law.
2. The property designated by this By-law is the property described in Schedule "B" attached to this By-law.

PASSED by the Council this 16th day of October, 1991.



MAYOR



CLERK

SCHEDULE "A" TO BY-LAW 1991-164

Knox Presbyterian Church

The presbyterian congregation at Oakville purchased the land on the southeast corner of Dunn Street and Lakeshore Road. The White Oak Hotel was on the site already, so it was cut into three sections and moved to various parts of the Town (incidentally, all three sections are still standing today at 152 Lakeshore Road, 350 King Street and 265 to 267 Lakeshore Road). The cornerstone of the Church was laid on July 1, 1887 and James McDonald Jr., (son of the builder of the first Presbyterian Church in Oakville) began construction. The building of the church cost somewhere between \$10,800.00 and \$16,000.00 with the old church building on William Street serving as partial payment. The opening services were held on May 23, 1888 and were conducted by the Reverend Dr. Cochrane.

In 1894, the Church installed a new pipe organ and on February 25, 1906, the new steeple bell rang for the first time.

There was some remodelling done in 1920. A large stained glass window depicting the Last Supper was donated by C. G. Marlatt and was erected as a tribute to all men lost in World War I.

The Knox Presbyterian Church is one of the finest and most complete examples of the "Gothic Revival" period in Oakville.

The plan closely follows the traditional "English Plan" consisting of a narthex, a central nave with galleries on either side, chancel and transept (in this case truncated).

The frontal elevation is an asymmetrical design, characteristic of the later "Gothic Revival" period, consisting of a central entry portal and corner bell tower.

The steep pitch roofs, intersecting gables, multiple spires and Lancets, "gothic" or pointed arched rose windows, lace-like tracery, and buttressed walls towers are all key elements of the building facade, characteristic of the period.

The polychromatic masonry consisting of a red brick background, buff brick arch drip detailing, and front gable banding, as well as the cut stone buttresses caps and window sills, again note the architecture to be late period "Gothic Revival".

Aside from its significance as "Period" architecture, it represents one of Oakville's finest examples of masonry and carpentry craftsmanship.

The building appears to have undergone numerous additions. The octagonal dormered and fish scale slate clad bell tower spire have been added after completion of the main church.

The latter addition, extending from the original chancel, although somewhat abrupt in its interface with the original structure, appears not to have been part of the original design.

Knox Presbyterian Church is the tallest heritage structure in Oakville. As a result, the Church is highly visible and serves as an important landmark along Lakeshore Road in Old Oakville.

SCHEDULE "B" TO BY-LAW 1991-164

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton being composed of Part of Lot A, Block 12 in Plan 1, more specifically described as Part 1 in Registered Plan 20R-10525.