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THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF WHITBY

BY-LAW NO. 3790-96

BEING A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE THE STRUCTURE MUNICIPALLY KNOWN AS 508
BYRON STREET SOUTH AS BEING OF HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE AND
INTEREST

WHEREAS, in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18, the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Whitby considers it desirable to designate property hereinafter described to be of historic and architectural value and interest;

AND WHEREAS, the Council of the said Corporation has caused to be served on the owners of the property municipally known as 508 Byron Street South, Whitby, Ontario, and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation, notice of its intention to designate the structure at the aforesaid address to be of historic and architectural value and interest and has caused such notice to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the Town of Whitby;

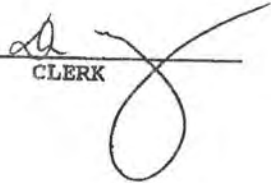
AND WHEREAS, no person has served a notice of objection to the proposed designation on the Clerk of the said Corporation;

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Whitby enacts as follows:

1. The structure known as the St. Arsenije Sremac Serbian Orthodox Church (formally known as St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church) located on the property known as 508 Byron Street South, Whitby, Ontario and more particularly described in Schedule "A", attached to and forming part of this by-law, is designated as being of historic and architectural value and interest for the reasons set out in Schedule "B", attached hereto.
2. This designation shall not preclude any changes that may be deemed necessary for the efficient use of the structure provided that any changes shall be in keeping with the original and current character of the structure and shall be carried out in consultation with the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee of the Town of Whitby.

By-law No. 3790-96

BY-LAW READ A FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD TIME AND FINALLY PASSED THIS
12TH DAY OF February, A.D., 1996.


CLERK


MAYOR

SCHEDULE "A"

To

By-law No., 3790-96

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Part Lots 27 and 28, Fifth Double Range, Plan H-50032, Town of Whitby,
Regional Municipality of Durham;

COMMENCING at the southeast angle of Lot 28;

THENCE Westerly along a line parallel to the southerly limits
of said Lots 27 and 28 a distance of 136.27 feet, more or less,
to the westerly limit of said Lot 27;

THENCE Southerly along the westerly limit of said Lot 27 a distance of
98.00 feet, more or less, to the southwest angle thereof;

THENCE Easterly along the southerly limits of said Lots 27 and 28 a
distance of 137.18 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

SCHEDULE "B"

To

By-law No. 3790-96

DESIGNATION REPORT

DESIGNATION REPORT

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

NOW KNOWN AS

ST. ASENIJE SREMAC SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

1857-59

Compiled by Brian Winter, Archivist, Whitby Historical Society

August 27, 1996

WERDEN'S PLAN--AN INTRODUCTION

The property described in this historical sketch is part of Werden's Plan, a street plan for a portion of the Town of Whitby, bounded by Dundas, Reynolds, Burns and Henry Streets. The plan was drawn by Provincial Land Surveyor John Shier for Asa Werden in May, 1854 and registered in the Ontario County Registry Office on Sept. 1, 1854.

The land in Werden's Plan consisted of 200 acres, the north half of lots 26 and 27, First Concession of Whitby Township.

The original patent for this land was made to John Scadding (1754-1824), on May 17, 1802. Born in Devonshire, Scadding was property manager for John Graves Simcoe in England. In 1792, when Simcoe was appointed Governor of Upper Canada, Scadding accompanied him to this country. He stayed with Simcoe in Upper Canada until the governor left Canada in 1796. Scadding returned to England to manage the Simcoe estate, but had been granted large tracts of land in Canada including a portion of Whitby Township where the Town of Whitby is presently located. He returned to Canada in 1817 or 1818 to manage his land here. In 1819, he established the village of Windsor at what is now Whitby harbor, naming it after his home in Devonshire, England. John Scadding brought his family to Canada in 1821, but met an untimely death when a tree fell on him in 1824.

On April 24, 1820, Scadding sold his land in lots 26 and 27, Whitby Township to Joseph G. Losie. Little is known of Losie, except that he was an early settler in the township and operated the first store in Whitby.

On July 2, 1821, Losie sold his land to Asa Werden (1779-1866). Werden was born in Connecticut, U.S.A. and settled in Athol Township, Prince Edward County, Upper Canada, before the war of 1812. He came to Canada with only the clothes on his back and some leather-maker's tools, but through enterprise and hard work amassed an estate worth \$247,000 when he died. Since crown grants were not available when Werden came to Canada, he had to buy land where it was available. He owned large tracts of land in Althol Township and in the Picton area, but he also purchased 200 acres in Whitby Township and 200 acres in Pickering Township. He never lived in Whitby or Pickering, but sold off various parcels of his Whitby land over the years since 1821, making \$50,000 on that land alone before he died.

Asa Werden was a Member of Parliament for Prince Edward County in 1831, a director of the Prince Edward Agricultural Society, Chair-

man of a temperance society, and owner of a large tannery, as well as several lumber and grist mills, all in Prince Edward County.

Werden was most skillful at buying land and selling it at a profit. As mentioned above, he had a town plan made for his Whitby land in 1854 and began selling lots.

On Sept. 28, 1865, Werden made his will, giving his 200 acres of Whitby land, minus what had already been sold, to his sons John Burns Werden and Sully Paoli Werden. They were made executors for this land and had the rights to sell the lots after his death, with the proceeds to be divided among Werden's six children and their children.

Asa Werden died at Athol Township, Prince Edward County, on May 28, 1866. For more than 10 years after his death, Werden's executor made profits by sale of lots in Whitby from his estate. The houses discussed in the following pages were built on land originally owned by Asa Werden and sold either before or after his death, according to the records presented in these historical summaries.

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Notes on Sources:

The material on John Scadding comes from Toronto of Old, by Henry Scadding, 1873 (reprinted, 1966.)

The material on Asa Werden comes from Athol, Stories of a Township by Philip F. Dodds, 1979.

1857-59

Warden's Plan, lots 27 and 28, 5th Double Range West of Brock Street, North-west corner of Byron and St. John Streets.

The original St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, one of the finest church buildings in Whitby, was built in the style of a Gothic cathedral. In size and architectural style it is far grander and ornate than any other church of its period in Whitby or any comparable town of 3,500 people in the Upper Canada of the 1850s. This, as will be explained, was solely due to the generosity of William Laing, a wealthy Whitby grain merchant. It is one of Whitby's finest examples of mid 19th century architecture and every method should be taken to preserve it intact as a church and not let it be converted to other uses, which would detract from its architectural integrity. Since the Presbyterian Church sold it and moved into a new building in 1968, several non-denominational churches have come and gone, and for periods of time, the building has been left vacant.

HISTORY OF THE BUILDING

In the early days of Whitby there were several sects of the Presbyterian Church in the community, which eventually united and used the St. Andrew's Church as their place of worship. Rev. Dr. Robert Thornton founded the Whitby Congregation of the Secession Church in 1833 in a log building at Dundas Street and Kendalwood Road and moved to the site of Union Cemetery in 1837. In the 1850s the Free Church worshipped from a building at Brock and Mary Streets in downtown Whitby, and in 1841 a congregation of the Church of Scotland was founded by Rev. James Lambie in Whitby. It is the Church of Scotland or "auld Kirk" sect that founded St. Andrew's Church.

After Rev. James Lambie's death in 1847, the Church of Scotland nearly phased out in Whitby, but in 1857, it was brought to life again.

On June 4, 1857 the remaining members of the Church of Scotland met at the residence of Alexander McPherson, Whitby's postmaster, to discuss the construction of a new building. Among those attending were William Laing, James Wallace, Levi Fairbanks, Alexander McPherson, Peter Taylor, Daniel Lamon, George McGill, Alexander Ogston, John Bengough Sr. and Amos W. Cron. Mr. Fairbanks acted as chairman.

There was some concern expressed that the Free Church had acquired a minister and was raising funds in the community. The Church of Scotland had no minister and the Free Church was signing up a number of its members. It was reported that \$3,750 was available from proceeds from glebe lands owned by the church in Scott Township which could be used for building a Whitby Church for the congregation, but that was not enough money to do the job. At this point, William Laing announced that he would purchase a site for the new church with his own funds and contribute \$1,300 towards construction of a building. In addition he was willing to advance a further loan of \$2,500. It is interesting to note that he was not a member of the church but his wife was, and perhaps she had some influence on him in making his offer.

William Laing (1819-1891) was born in Morayshire, Scotland in 1819 and came to Canada with his brother James in 1841. James settled in Oshawa and became a leading merchant there and agent for the Commercial Bank of the Midland District. He helped to set William up in the grain business in Whitby, but died at the early age of 40 in 1856. By this time William had branches of his grain business at Prince Albert (Port Perry) and other parts of the county and soon he purchased the south-east corner of Brock and Dundas Streets at the Four Corners of Whitby. He subdivided his land for building lots in 1866. From the 1840s to about 1865 when the grain market collapsed, William Laing made a fortune and in 1860 he built Inverlynn as his residence at Raglan and Gifford Streets. This house was designated by the Town of Whitby under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1981. In politics, Laing was the first reeve of Whitby when the town was incorporated in 1855 and served as mayor in 1863-64. He twice ran unsuccessfully for the legislature of Canada West (Ontario) against Oliver Mowat, who later became Premier of the province and Lieutenant-Governor. Tragedy entered Laing's life in 1864 when his wife died after giving birth to twins, and within a year the lucrative grain market which had supplied his fortune, collapsed. He moved out of Inverlynn and until 1874 operated a dry goods store with a number of partners. From 1874 to 1880, Laing was Treasurer of Ontario County, a position he was given because his friends felt pity for him over all the financial reverses he had suffered. In 1880 he moved to Toronto where he died on Dec. 4, 1891, in poverty and obscurity. He did not

even have enough money to erect a stone on his grave. His sister paid for it. However, William Laing was wealthy and prosperous when he made his offer to purchase a site for the Church of Scotland. The church eventually cost \$12,000 and took two years to build, with Mr. Laing paying half that cost.

After making his offer to purchase a site on June 4, Mr. Laing moved quickly. On June 6, 1857, he purchased lots 27 and 28, 5th Double Range West of Brock Street (1/2-acre) from Asa Werden. The purchase was made in William Laing's name and he did not sell the land to the trustees of the church until May 27, 1864.

William Laing was appointed chairman of the building committee for the church and hired as his architect Amos W. Cron. Very little is known of Mr. Cron. He was a Scotsman and a Presbyterian and lived in Whitby from about 1855 to 1860. Family records state that he died at Hamilton in 1870, but that is all that is known of him. He was an architect in Whitby and it has been suggested that the noted Toronto architect William Thomas had a hand in making the plans for St. Andrew's Church, but there is no proof of this.

On June 11, 1857 the following notice was placed in the Whitby Chronicle:

"New Scotch Kirk--Whitby. To Builders: Notice is hereby given that the plans and specifications in connection with the Kirk of Scotland on Byron Street in the Town of Whitby may be seen and further particulars obtained at my office, from the 22nd inst. until the 2nd day of July next, inclusive, between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock. All parties desirous of contracting for the execution of the works are requested to send in Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Works Scotch Church," directed to Wm. Laing Esq., Chairman of the Building Committee on or before the fourth day of July next at one o'clock p.m. Building committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender, unless otherwise satisfactory. Amos W. Cron, Architect and C.E. (Civil Engineer), Brock St., Whitby."

The Chronicle reported on Oct. 1, 1857: "The Scotch Kirk, the building of which William Laing, Esq. so munificently subscribed the sum of 500 pounds (\$2,500) is progressing fast. The basement story and foundations have been built up. About 400 pounds have been already expended on the building. This church is to be 76 feet and to have a spire 150 (feet) in height."

The St. Andrew's Church, as the new building was to be called, was the first church

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church - 4

in Whitby to have a full basement. The Methodist Church did not have a basement and St. John's Anglican Church did not install a basement until 1897. Not much is known about the contractors for the church. Thomas Deverell, who learned his trade in building St. John's Anglican Church in 1846, did the stone, brick and plastering work. Roderick Ross, whose family was prominent in the mercantile trade in Whitby, was one of the workers on the site when he arrived from Scotland. Another person who did some of the building work was Peter Edgar, about whom nothing else is known.

Construction proceeded slowly throughout the year 1858. One possible reason was likely the large size of the building, and also there was a severe economic depression in 1858 which may have affected the rate of construction. However, with the money from William Laing and others, this should not have been a problem.

On April 29, 1859, the Semi-Weekly Chronicle reported:

"The new Scotch Kirk, Whitby. This handsome edifice is now, all but completed. There only remains the wood work of the pews and galleries unfinished in the interior. The building has a remarkably neat and substantial, and at the same time elegant appearance. We are told that it is the only piece of fine Gothic architecture in the province. It certainly looks like what it was erected for--a sacred edifice, and if not the largest, it is decidedly the most perfect building of the kind we have seen in this country. The building has been erected under the superintendence of A. W. Cron, Architect. The stone and brick work, plastering, etc. have been executed by Mr. Thomas Deverell. Without and within, the design, execution and workmanship is most creditable to all parties concerned. The cost of the building will exceed some ten thousand dollars, and up to this time the whole of the funds, with the exception of a private subscription of \$200 each from Messrs A. McPherson and L. Fairbanks Sen. have been furnished by Mr. William Laing."

The 150-foot spire, contemplated when the work began, was never built. Instead, where were four thin projections, one at each corner of the tower, similar to those from the buttresses at the sides of the church. These were removed some time after the 1920s.

On May 6, 1859, the following announcement appeared in The Semi-Weekly Chronicle:

"To contractors: Tenders will be received for the Seating, Pulpit and Stairs of the Scotch Kirk, Whitby, and for the fencing of grounds around said Kirk. Plans and

specifications can be seen at the office of A. W. Cron, Esq., Architect, and the tenders will be received by Wm. Laing, Esq. until Tuesday 10th inst."

A young lady from the United States who visited Whitby in the summer of 1859 described the new church in the following words: "The Scotch Kirk, a new gothic edifice, the walls of red brick, with splendid and elaborately cut stone entrance. This latter is said to be the purest and most chaste piece of gothic architecture in America."

The cut stone entrance is one of the finest features of St. Andrew's Church, with a bust of John Knox, the founder of Presbyterianism, over the door. The stone was painted in the late 1970s or early 1980s.

The Scotch Kirk was officially opened for worship on November 6, 1859, with Rev. McKerras conducting the morning service. There were also afternoon and evening services. Two weeks after the church opened, services had to be cancelled until a heating system was installed, as the cold weather was coming on near the end of November.

On Dec. 12, 1860 the congregation hired its first permanent minister, Rev. Kenneth MacLennan. At the time he came to Whitby there were only 30 families in the congregation but when he left in 1871, he had raised that number to 60 families.

On May 27, 1864, William Laing deeded the church property to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Connection with the Church of Scotland, Levi Fairbanks, Thomas Dow, and David Dow.

In 1861 the Free Church united with the Canada Presbyterian Church and in 1869 the Canada Presbyterians built a church at the north-west corner of Centre and Colborne Streets. In 1875 the Canada Presbyterian Church united with the Church of Scotland and St. Andrew's became the home church for this new congregation. The Canada Presbyterian Church was taken over by the Baptists in 1876, and demolished in 1977.

The congregation of St. Andrew's Church prospered during the 35 years (1879-1914) when Rev. John Abraham was minister. In 1902 under his direction, a Manse was built at the north-east corner of Centre and Gilbert Streets.

In 1925 a vote was taken to unite the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist Churches of Canada and each local church had a poll within the congregation. - There was a strong division in the congregation of St. Andrew's in Whitby, with about half the

members in favor of union and half not. Those in favor of Union, including the minister Rev. Edward Turkington, joined the congregation of what is now St. Mark's United Church, while the continuing Presbyterians, as they were called, remained at St. Andrew's Church.

The following are the ministers of St. Andrew's Church while it was occupied by the Presbyterians:

Rev. Kenneth MacLennan	1860-1871	Rev. Samuel McCormack	1915-1918
Rev. Joshua Fraser	1871-1875	Rev. Edward Turkington	1918-1925
Rev. Walter Ross	1875	Rev. John Lindsay	1925-1931
Rev. Robert Chambers	1876-1879	Rev. Harvey Carmichael	1932-1939
Rev. John Abraham	1879-1914	Rev. David Marshall	1939-1961
Rev. A. P. Menzies	1914-1915	Rev. W.J.S. McClure	1961-1968

A number of repairs were made to the church over the years. The brick work on the front had to be repaired in 1901. New pews were added in 1942 and in 1944 the church interior was redecorated and new lights installed. The kitchen was modernized and the steps rebuilt and roof resingled in the 1940s. A new pulpit and choir loft were installed in 1945. A pipe organ was installed some time after 1885.

For many years the land north of the church was occupied by the carriage sheds for the congregation but these became obsolete with the coming of the automobile. In 1957, a new manse was erected on this land and still remains the Presbyterian manse today.

In 1965 the church began looking for a new location as the post-war boom had made St. Andrew's too small for its growing congregation. In 1968 a new St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church was opened on Cochrane Street, north of Fairview Lodge. After 109 years of use, St. Andrew's original church was no longer needed by the Presbyterians.

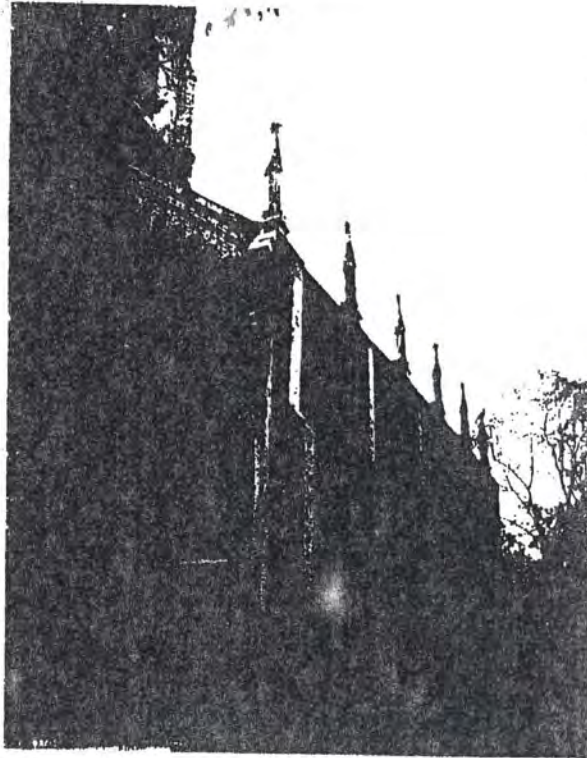
On Feb. 28, 1968, the trustees of St. Andrew's Church sold the church and the land on which it stands to the Trustees of the Bible Church, a non denominational congregation. This was the first of a number of small congregations which used the church after the Presbyterians left. A number of these groups were based in Toronto and did not last very long in Whitby. On Nov. 8, 1974, the Bible Church trustees sold the church to Rev. Alfred R. and Ruth McNalley, who named the church Grace Cathedral. Congregations were later carried on under the names of Church of the Way and Trinity Christian Church. The church

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church - 7

has been vacant since 1985 and the McNallys put it up for sale early this year. The church has been sold and the deal is supposed to be closed on August 29, 1986. The names of the new owners are not known at this time.

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ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF
ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
now known as
St. Arsenije Sernac Serbian Orthodox Church
508 BYRON STREET SOUTH
WHITBY
BUILT 1857-59



Prepared for
the Planning Department of the Town of Whitby
575 Rossland Road East
Whitby, Ontario L1N 2M8
by
Edwin Rowse Architect Inc.

September 1995

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

now known as St. Arsenije Sremac Serbian Orthodox Church
508 BYRON STREET SOUTH
BUILT 1857-59

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, now known as St. Arsenije Sremac Serbian Orthodox Church, is a red and white brick Gothic Revival church built between 1857 and 1859 and designed by a local architect, Amos W. Cron. Not much is known of Cron's architectural practice but in the local press of the time¹ the building was described as the "only piece of fine Gothic architecture in the province", and a visitor to the church in 1859 explained "the Scotch Kirk, a new gothic edifice, the walls of red brick, with splendid and elaborate cut stone entrance. This latter is said to be the purest and most chaste piece of gothic architecture in America". The enthusiasm of these statements may seem to be an exaggeration - St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto (1848), St. James Cathedral, Toronto (1854), St. Andrew's, Hamilton (1854), had all recently been built in the province and are all splendidly articulate examples of Gothic Revival architecture. Whitby's St. Andrew's Church is however a fine example of the style, and the high quality of both the work and the design in the entry porch is particularly noteworthy.

It has been mentioned elsewhere "that the noted Toronto architect William Thomas had a hand in making the plans for St. Andrew's Church, but there is no proof of this²". The most likely involvement of William Thomas, who was the chief proponent and designer of Gothic Revival in the province, is the cut stone entry porch, which could possibly be of his design³.

The revival of Gothic architecture had had a fairly romantic and picturesque development until the 1840's when Augustus Pugin began to argue that Gothic was not just a style but was the only true Christian architecture. What had previously been a matter of taste became a matter of conviction, and throughout the 1840s and 1850s a revival of scrupulously correct Gothic, either Early English, Decorated, or Perpendicular, was

¹ Winter's designation report p. 4

² Ibid p. 3

³ A simple comparison of St. Andrew's entry porch can be made to work by William Thomas - for example see Hallowed Walls, 1975, p. 149 for a figurehead, and p. 151 for a crocketed, pedimented arch. There is no information how Thomas's name was been linked to St. Andrew's, but the comparison of the architectural design of the entry porch with Thomas's work does draw strong similarities and likenesses.

mandatory for most Protestant churches⁴. William Thomas, who had recently come from England, was heavily involved in the Gothic movement for churches and he was well-known for his accurate rendering of Gothic mouldings and motifs, such as figureheads like the one of John Knox at St. Andrew's.

St. Andrew's is an excellent example of the influence of this late Gothic Revival architecture. With St. Andrew's the Gothic Revival features are applied to the simple form of the church, and the church, like much of nineteenth century Canadian architecture, reflects a blending of the latest architectural fashion with local, vernacular, building traditions. A high quality of workmanship is evident in both the architectural and vernacular components of the building.

The church consists of a stone foundation with full basement and brick walls above. The quality of the stonework is noticeable in the tooled edges of the stones on the corners of the buttresses and at the window openings and in the close jointing of the ashlar courses.

The brickwork is both red and white and this use of two colours of brickwork is a reference to the patterning of Gothic masonry. The white brick is used in the buttresses, a water-table (a band of brickwork set above the foundations), the hood moulds (the arched drip mould over the windows on the main façade), an arcade under the eaves, at the entrances and in the upper level of the tower⁵. Much of the original mortars appear intact and in good condition.

Each of the buttresses is topped with a large stone pinnacle, without crockets, but with a decorative finial. Similar pinnacles, which sat at the corners of the tower, are visible

⁴ The three periods of English Gothic architecture each have fairly distinctive characteristics. Each of the periods however are only really fully demonstrated in major medieval buildings. The Early English is the simplest of the Gothic styles following after the decline of Norman architecture, the Decorated is, obviously more elaborate, and the Perpendicular, the last of the three periods, is noted for a return to simplicity in ornamentation, but with an increased emphasis in verticality, both in window openings and in the fan vaulted interiors of its churches. Revivalists from the eighteenth and early nineteenth century frequently employed any of the features from these periods in a relaxed and fairly inconsistent manner to give a picturesque, medieval appearance to their buildings, but with Pugin a greater interest developed in academic correctness, and appropriate use of the stylistic elements based on both functional and liturgical considerations.

⁵ It can be seen that the lighter brick, which traditionally was called white brick but now commonly called yellow, was the softer of the two bricks, and it has started to fall on the building. Parged or patched areas include the upper levels of several of the buttresses, the water-table on the south side beside the entrance, and above the entry porch. Extensive spalling of brick is visible in the upper portion of the tower.

in a 1914 photograph of the church⁶. From the archival material available it is clear that a full 150 foot spire for the tower had been planned, but the square, pinnacled tower was equally appropriate. A similar, if somewhat more elaborate pinnacled tower had been designed by William Thomas for St. Paul's Cathedral, London Ontario (1845).

The windows are simple lancet windows with a single mullion division. The main window of the tower is further subdivided to provide additional tracery, and within the first bay on the north and south sides of the building are windows designed to accommodate three trefoils. The coloured glass used in the windows is all leaded geometric patterns with some floral motifs. The age of the glass is unknown but it is all matching in design and appropriate to the character of the building. The masonry surrounds for the windows, including the arches, are executed in red brick. The sills are made of stone.

The entry porch is cut stone and its design includes a range of Gothic details from the Decorated Style⁷, including a moulded, pointed arch under a crocketed⁸ pediment. The recessed entry surround is decorated with four-petal flower motif and the engaged column capitals and the floral bosses at the base of the pediment are ornamented with heraldic motifs - particularly the Scottish thistle which identifies the original Scottish Presbyterian background of the church. This background is further emphasized by the bust of John Knox, founder of Presbyterianism, set in a quatre-foil in the apex of the pediment.⁹

Few alterations have occurred on the exterior. A basement entrance has been discreetly added to the front façade and small shed entrances have been made at the rear of the building.

⁶ Whitby Historical Society photograph. The photograph also shows the decorative top of the chimney, now removed, and a full balustrade on the front steps.

⁷ The rest of the church however shows some influence of the Perpendicular style, - particularly the main window in the tower, and oddly, in the shallow arch of the ceiling in the nave. (It is odd because, of course, the original ecclesiastical Gothic architecture had masonry roofs which required complex vaulting - and the type of vaulting is one of the key indicators of period classification. This ceiling demonstrates a vernacular interpretation of a Gothic feature, suiting local building traditions.)

⁸ The crockets are the small bumps on the top of the pediment, which were derived from a floral motif, and are typical of the Decorated period.

⁹ The entry porch is currently painted. While it is a preference for reasons of maintenance not to paint exterior stonework, this particular painting is interesting because it emphasizes the design distinctions between the main body of the church and the entry porch.

The interior of the building has been substantially altered. The entry area, or narthex or vestibule, has a single stair to the south of the centre door, beside the door on the south façade, the door which presumably is used most frequently. It would appear that a second stair may also have existed in the vestibule, but has been removed. A new ceiling in that area intersects and covers the lancet window. The upper floor above the vestibule has been enclosed below the tower, and it is likely that an organ loft or choir were located here. There is no organ in the building at the present time. An upper floor, recently added in this area, bisects the central window of the tower.

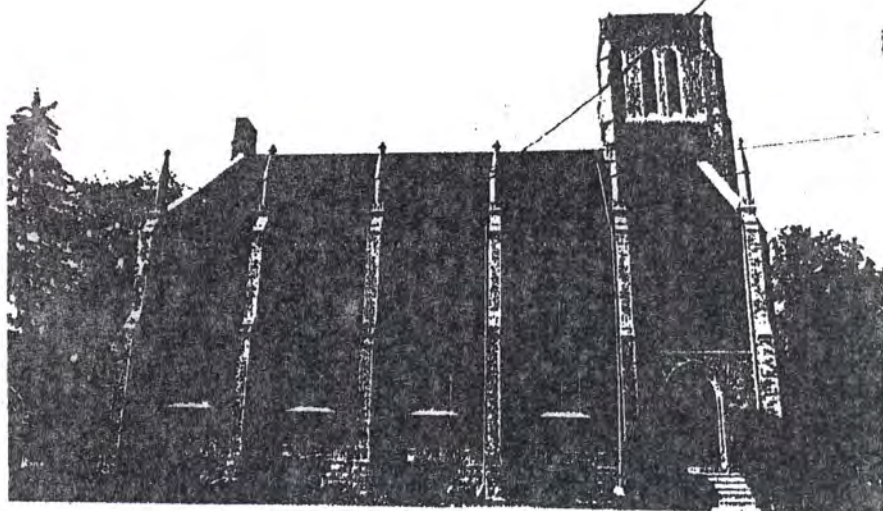
The nave of the church is a simple well-lit space with Gothic arched panels on both the east and west walls. The walls are wainscotted, but little of the original interior finishes are left. The pews have been removed and the altar and sanctuary have been remodelled for Orthodox service. At this time the Orthodox screen in front of the altar does not have its icons in place.

A unique feature of the interior is the ceiling, which is built as a shallow arch with stencilled ceiling panel sections and widely spaced ribbing. The ribbing sits on decorative corbels. The ceiling panels are simple large painted fields with ornamental borders in geometrically abstract patterns. This type of stencilling pattern was typical of mid-nineteenth century design, and St. Andrew's ceiling is an excellent, intact example. The ridge of the ceiling separates circular ventilators which originally were designed to allow air movement, although now it is not clear, on the exterior of the building, how the air would be able to escape from the attic space. The basement is in good condition and has been fully renovated as a day care.

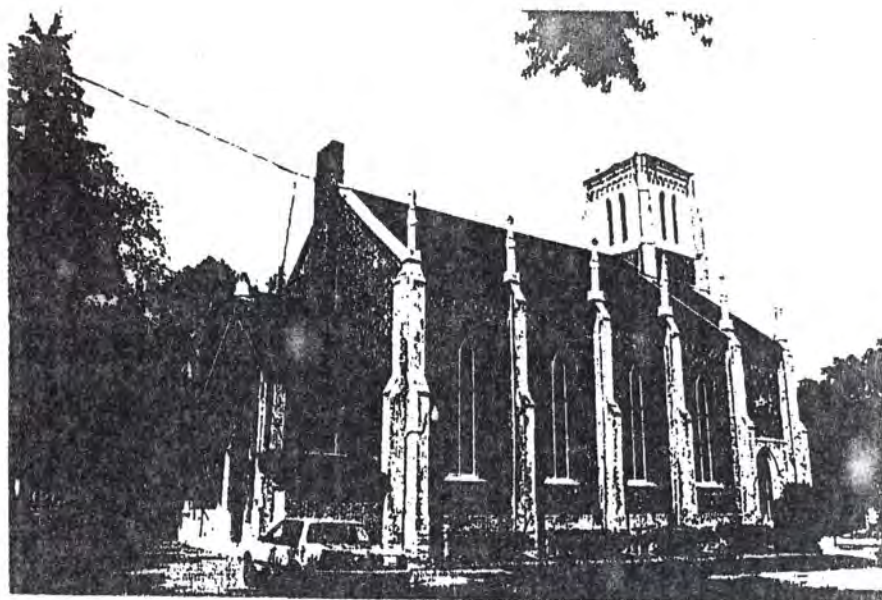
St. Andrew's Church, now known as St. Arsenije Sremac Serbian Orthodox, is located on a corner property and it relates well to the street and neighbouring buildings, in its scale, materials, massing and architectural style. It is a locally important, well-designed landmark. It is significant as an example of a mid-nineteenth century ecclesiastical design, demonstrating the influence of Gothic Revival architecture on vernacular building traditions. The church is virtually intact with the exception of modifications to the interior. The massing of the church is pleasing. The pinnacled buttresses and the narrow lancet windows set in red brick create a strong rhythm which is accented by the solidity of the square tower. The church is of architectural value and interest and continues to serve a vital role in the community.



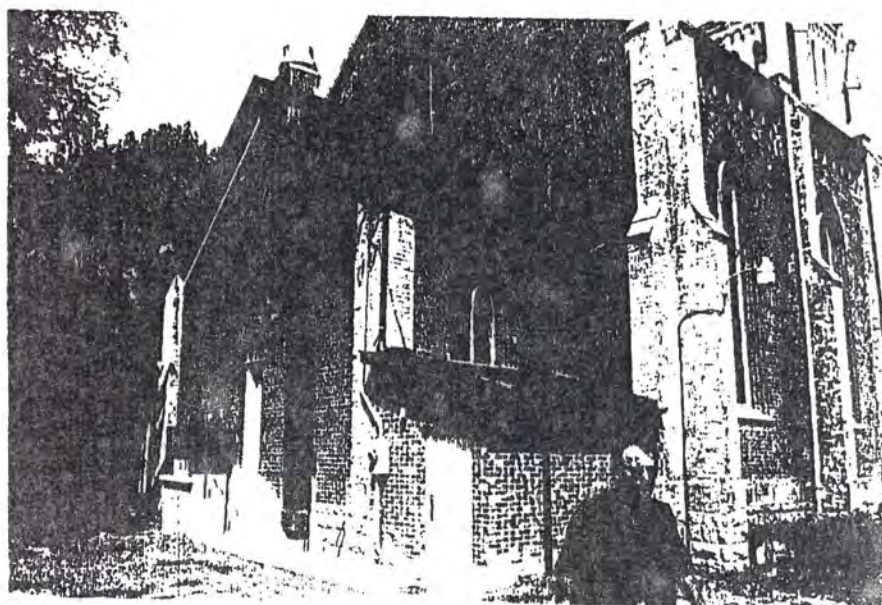
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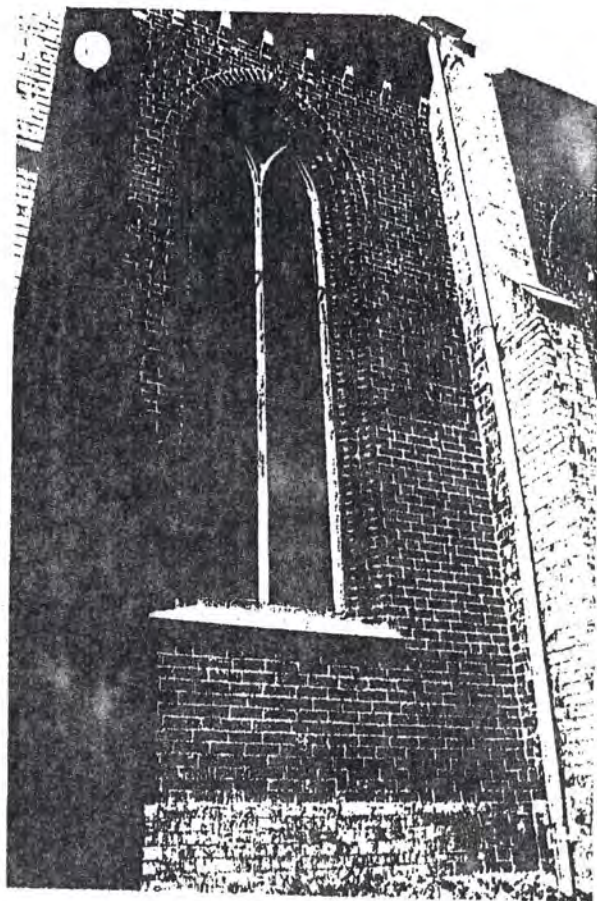
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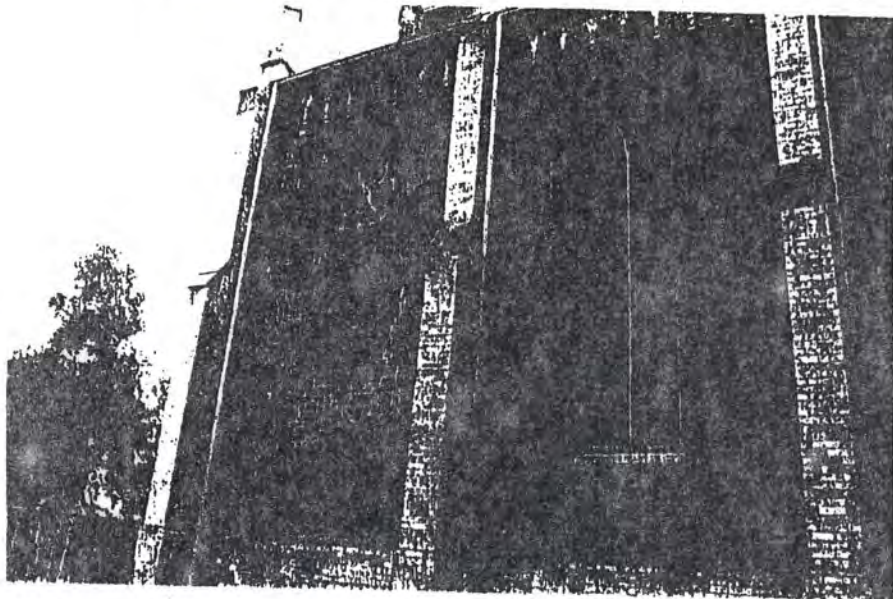
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6.