

Appendix A – Report IPGPL25-038

Heritage Designation Brief



St. Andrew's Church

441 Rubidge Street

Peterborough Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee

Heritage Designation Status Sheet

Street Address: 441 Rubidge Street

Roll Number: 030060127000000

Short Legal Description: PLAN 1 BLK F PT LOTS 14 AND 15 N
BROCK ST W GEORGE ST RP
45R16796 PART 3 IRREG 32722.29SF
90.21FR D

PACAC Application Review Date: June 3, 2025

Heritage Type: Built structure

Designation Type: Ontario Heritage Act – Part IV

Designation Brief Completion Date: May 2025

Designation Brief Completed by: Colin Walsh

Comments:

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

The subject property has been researched and evaluated to determine its cultural heritage significance under Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act R.S.O. 1990. A property is eligible for designation if it has physical, historical, associative or contextual value and meets **any two** of the nine criteria set out under Regulation 9/06 of the Act. Staff have determined that 441 Rubidge Street has cultural heritage value or interest and merits designation under the Ontario Heritage Act.

1. The property has design value or physical value because it:

i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method:

441 Rubidge Street is a good representative example of an ecclesiastical Victorian Gothic Revival style building, constructed by local contractors using buff brick with Credit Valley freestone embellishments. Gothic Revival was a popular style for ecclesiastical and civic buildings throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is the first instance of many stylistic elements its architect later employed in further church projects across Ontario.

ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit:

This building demonstrates a high degree of craftsmanship in its use of the Gothic Revival style, decorative brickwork, crenellation, coursing, arched windows, interior groin vault ceiling, and plasterwork. A high level of detail and artistic merit are evident in the stained-glass windows, the work of the Dominion Stained Glass Works and Robert McCausland Limited.

iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement:

St. Andrew's demonstrates technical achievement as it was the first church to be built in Peterborough with electricity.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community:

The subject property has direct associations with a number of themes, people, organizations and activities which are important to the community. These include, but are not limited to, the history of the Presbyterian and United Churches in Peterborough. Further, the church was a social hub for

the local residential community. The building has direct association with prominent local citizens and benefactors Charlotte and Robert Nicholls, and artists and architects Robert McCausland, John E. Belcher, and Henry Bauld Gordon.

ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture:

This building has the potential to yield additional information regarding the expansion of the city in this period and the role churches played as a community hub in the decades following.

iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community:

The design of 441 Rubidge Street demonstrates the work of architectural firm Gordon & Helliwell, and specifically Henry Bauld Gordon, who personally oversaw works. Gordon designed several churches, mostly Presbyterian, across the province and for Christian missions in Northeast Asia. Throughout his long career, Gordon favoured the Gothic Revival style, even as it faded in popularity. Gordon served two non-consecutive terms as president of the Ontario Association of Architects in 1896 and 1908.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area:

This building is important in defining the area as the religious centre of the city. The area has a significant collection of churches, originally representing three denominations, as well as other affiliated buildings, lending it the nickname 'Church Row.' It helps maintain the historic character of the area. It also supports the overall character of the neighbourhood through the placement of the church on a large, landscaped lot with mature trees and significant setbacks.

ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings:

This property is functionally linked to its surroundings as one of three churches and their related buildings that create an intact ecclesiastical campus. Visually, all the churches are constructed in the Gothic Revival style and St. Andrew's contributes to the visual cohesiveness of the landscape. Historically, St. Andrew's location on a rise overlooking the

city, and as a visual terminus for Brock Street, links the site to the growth of the city in the late nineteenth century.

iii. **is a landmark:** O. Reg. 9/06, s. 1 (2).

St. Andrew's is a landmark due to its imposing Gothic Revival façade and its elevated presence as a terminating vista at the head of Brock Street, making it visible from a wide range of vantage points across downtown.

Design and Physical Value

441 Rubidge Street, the former St. Andrew's Church, is a very good example of Victorian Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture. The style began in England in the eighteenth century and reached its peak in the Victorian era. It sought to revive the styles of medieval architecture as a reaction to the growing popularity of the Neoclassical style which proponents of Gothic Revival felt lacked the religious gravitas which true Christian architecture should possess. The style was used in the construction of churches and civic buildings such as the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa and the Houses of Parliament in Westminster, UK. St. Andrew's was built at the height of the style's popularity and is a more decorated example. Earlier and later incarnations of the style were more restrained. In contrast, the original St. Andrew's Church, known as the Scotch Church or Stone Kirk, was a square stone building with a cottage roof. It was a plain and stern building, void of any decoration on its exterior or interior, typical of Presbyterian churches of the time.



441 Rubidge Street was constructed in 1885-86 in a decorated Gothic Revival style and sits on a hill overlooking Brock Street. It was constructed in buff brick with Credit Valley cut freestone details on a rock-face ashlar limestone foundation. It features some of the key components of the Gothic Revival style which include: a

gable roof, front corner tower with octagonal turrets, crenellation, buttresses, lancet windows, rounded windows, decorative brickwork and arched entrances. A stone tablet on the tower indicates the dates of construction of the original church and the present building.

The church is built on a cruciform floorplan with transepts on the north and south façades. The sanctuary features stained glass windows, some of which date from the construction of the church and are the work of the Dominion Stained Glass Works. One window of particular note, the Nicholls Memorial Window, was donated by the church's benefactor, Charlotte Nicholls, in memory of her late husband, Robert. Located in the south transept, it is the work of the well-known Toronto based studio Robert McCausland Limited. McCausland trained in England and Europe in some of the premier studios of the day. He often employed English artisans in his Canadian studio. The stained glass of Robert McCausland Limited has been designated as a National Historic Event by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. His most notable work is the dome of the Bank of Montreal building, now the Hockey Hall of Fame, in Toronto. Many of St. Andrew's windows are dedicated to the memory of notable congregants. The Nicholls Windows is part of a grouping of four tall and thin panels capped with a Gothic arch. Above the two central panels, is a small sexfoil with the initials "RN" for Robert Nicholls.



The church was designed by the firm of Gordon & Helliwell, with work overseen locally by Henry Bauld Gordon himself. The design of Peterborough's St. Andrew's Church appears to have influenced other church construction projects in the late 1880s. Four other churches designed by the same firm, Bathurst Street Methodist Church (now the Randolph Theatre), Parkdale Presbyterian Church, the now demolished East Presbyterian Church, all in Toronto, and Orillia Presbyterian Church, all share similar features to St.

Andrew's, most notably the front corner tower with octagonal turrets. These projects were all constructed in the years after the completion of Peterborough's St. Andrew's. *The Examiner* reported on January 6, 1886, that a delegation of Presbyterians from Lindsay came to inspect Peterborough's two Presbyterian churches. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Lindsay, designed by William Duffus, was constructed a year after the delegation made their inspection with a nearly identical façade to 441 Rubidge Street.

The Sunday School wing, constructed to the north of the church in 1875 and remodelled and expanded to the west in 1923, is of the same austere Gothic Revival interpretation as the earlier church. It features the characteristic gable roof, buttresses, and stained glass windows. The 1875 Sunday School is the work of prominent local architect John E. Belcher.



The church is also significant for its early use of heating and electricity. The church was constructed with a gas furnace made by the William Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Peterborough. It was fitted with a ventilation system to carry out the cold air through Scotch glazed tile chimneys. Two electric lamps were installed during construction as well as gas jets for the later installation of gas lighting. In 1897, 27 more electric lamps were installed. St. Andrew's was the first church in Peterborough to be built with electric lighting.

Historical and Associative Value



441 Rubidge Street has historical and associative value as a longstanding church and community hub located on Peterborough's "Church Row". It has strong historical value as the longtime home of St. Andrew's Church from 1835 until 2018. It yields significant information contributing to the religious history of Peterborough, particularly in the Presbyterian and United Church traditions. It is representative of a time when Peterborough's growing population led to the building of new churches and

the expansion of existing ones. It has strong associative value through direct associations with its founding minister, the Rev. John Morrice Roger, benefactor, Charlotte Nicholls, architect, Henry Bauld Gordon, and numerous notable members of the congregation.

The original St. Andrew's congregation was formed in 1833 when the Rev. John Morrice Roger, a Church of Scotland (Presbyterian) minister from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, came to Peterborough. Roger organized Presbyterian services in the homes of local Scottish settler families and later in a rented building at the corner of King and Aylmer Streets. On May 30, 1835, The Crown granted the congregation a parcel of land at the head of Brock Street to build a permanent church. A stone church was erected on the site. The church was named for Saint Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, but was largely known as the Scotch Church or the Stone Kirk.

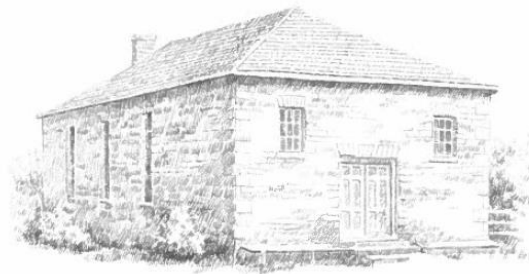
Roger was born in Kincardine O'Neil, Aberdeenshire, in 1807. He came from a long line of Presbyterian ministers and upon completing his education was sent to Canada by the Glasgow Missionary Society. He built a stone house along Jackson Creek between Monaghan Road and Park Street called Cordach. He married his cousin, Elizabeth Morrice, in 1835, and they took up residence in the newly completed house. They had 14 children. Their fourth child, Jane, married Thomas McCullough Fairbairn, sometime MPP for Peterborough West. Roger's grandson, John Morrice Roger Fairbairn, became chief engineer for the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Roger's tenth child, George



Morrice Roger, who was mayor of Peterborough from 1903–1904 and a county judge, eventually inherited the house. Roger died in 1878. Cordach was sold after George Roger's death in 1921. The house was demolished in the 1950s but the street where it stood is known today as Cordach Crescent. Roger also named nearby Bonaccord Street; a name derived from the motto of his native Aberdeen: *Bon Accord* (French for "Good" Agreement).

Besides St. Andrew's, Roger is considered the founder of three other local congregations: St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Springville Presbyterian (later United) Church, and St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Lakefield. From St. Andrew's, Presbyterian missionaries were sent to the townships of Otonabee and Dummer.

The church played an important role in the lives of Peterborough's early Scottish settlers. Dr. John Hutchison, a Scottish immigrant who was Peterborough's first doctor, was a founding member of the congregation. He was among its first elders¹ and the first superintendent of the Sunday School. When Dr. Hutchison died of typhoid fever in 1847, Roger presided over his funeral. Roger also conducted Sir Sandford Fleming's marriage to Anne Jane (Jean/Jeanie) Hall, daughter of Sheriff James Hall, on January 3, 1855. Fleming, a cousin of Dr. Hutchison, came to Peterborough to live with the Hutchison family after he arrived from Scotland in 1845.



A contemporary illustration of the Stone Kirk as it appeared in the 1870s by Frank Kodras and Carrie Matheson

A schism in Scotland in 1843 saw the Free Church of Scotland split from the established Church of Scotland. The Free Church dissidents opposed the perceived government interference in the appointment of ministers. A year later a similar split happened in Canada. Roger sided with the Free Church and split from the established Church. The Free Church congregation made use of the building until 1857 when a court ruled that the building belonged to the Church of Scotland. Roger and the Free Church congregation moved to a lot on Murray Street donated by William Hall where they built St. Paul's. The two churches were under the same denomination – the Presbyterian Church in Canada – by 1875.

The manse, a brick two storey centre hall plan house with a hip roof, was built to house the church's ministers directly beside the church in 1867–1868. The Sunday School building was constructed in 1875, replacing an earlier building erected in 1864, and was dedicated in January 1876. It was designed by prominent local architect John E. Belcher. Belcher is responsible for many well-known landmarks in Peterborough including Market Hall and Peterborough Collegiate. He was also a prolific ecclesiastical

¹ An ordained lay person who shares in the oversight and governance of a Presbyterian or Reformed church with the minister.



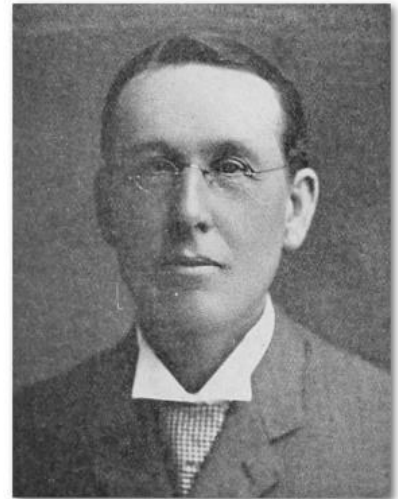
The manse church and Sunday School (13). Detail of "Bird's Eye View of Peterborough" 1875

architect, serving as diocesan architect for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Peterborough. Belcher designed alterations or additions to most nineteenth century churches in Peterborough, and he is solely responsible for the execution of Sacred Heart Church and St. Joseph's Church, Douro.

In the 1870s and 1880s, as Peterborough's population grew, churches across town were expanding. New Methodist churches were constructed on George Street and Charlotte Street, and existing churches including St. John's Anglican Church, St. Paul's Presbyterian Church and St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church all saw growing congregations that required renovations or expansions to their buildings.

By the 1880s, the Presbyterian Church was one of the largest Christian denominations in Canada and was able to support two growing congregations in Peterborough. St. Andrew's stone 'Auld Kirk' became too small for the needs of the church. A call for tenders for the construction of a new church went out in December 1884. The old church was demolished in the spring of 1885 to make way for the 'New Kirk'.

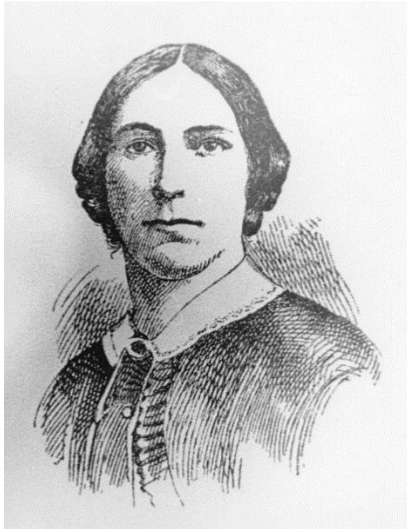
For the design of the new church, the well-established Toronto firm of Gordon & Helliwell was engaged. Locally, construction was overseen by its principal Henry Bauld Gordon himself. Gordon is most well-known for Presbyterian churches across Ontario. He also designed the Arts Building (1879; now Theological Hall) at Queen's College (now University) in Kingston, an institution at the time affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. In Peterborough, Gordon designed a residence at 457 Water Street for Dr. James Halliday (1883) and did a major redesign of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church (1885; now demolished). Later in his career, he designed churches, hospitals and schools for the Presbyterian Mission Board of Canada in Korea and China. Gordon served two non-consecutive terms as president of the Ontario Association of Architects in 1896 and 1908. Active until the late 1920s, he never strayed from the Gothic Revival style, even as it faded out of fashion.



Henry Bauld Gordon
The Contract Record, vol. 25 no. 41 (October 11, 1911)

The church's cornerstone was laid on June 29, 1885, by benefactor and congregant Charlotte Nicholls. Charlotte Jane Nicholls (née Jackson) was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1817 and later immigrated to North America, settling in New York with her brother, John F. Jackson. In 1847, she married Robert Nicholls who had established a dry goods store in Peterborough in 1832 but was living in the United States. Shortly after they were married, the couple moved to Peterborough and in 1853 they bought the

Greek Revival house built by Peregrine Grover beside the church at 415 Rubidge Street (now the Masonic Lodge) from Louis Moffatt. Robert Nicholls continued to develop his business interests, becoming the first manager of the Bank of Montreal in Peterborough in 1852, and eventually a shareholder and board member of the Bank of Ontario. The firm he established with business partner William Hall also operated a flour mill. The couple had no children and upon his death in 1883, he left his considerable fortune to his widow.



Throughout her life, Charlotte Nicholls was heavily involved in philanthropic causes, including regular support for the Young Men's Christian Association and the Peterborough Protestant Home. In 1883, Nicholls purchased Moira Hall to be used as Peterborough's first hospital. In 1889, she funded the construction of a larger purpose-built hospital on Argyle Street, known as the Nicholls Hospital. Her endowment financed the hospital until the 1930s when it was turned over to the City, becoming Peterborough Civic Hospital, the precursor to the Peterborough Regional Health Centre. Upon her death in 1890, her will stipulated her vast fortune was to be dispersed to a variety of churches and other charitable causes. She left \$15,000 to St. Andrew's, \$5000 to St. Paul's, \$500 to every Protestant Sunday School in Peterborough, and \$40,000 to the Presbyterian Church

as a whole. Her will also set up the Nicholls Park Trust which led to the development of Jackson Park, Inverlea Park and Nicholls Oval. When Nicholls died, her obituary in *The Daily Review* on May 16, 1890, noted that "she was a lady though who did not take selfish enjoyment out of her vast riches, but with a hand of benevolence and charity scattered her kindnesses here and there, and many a poor family will miss the loss of a kindly sympathetic heart and liberal hand, and will ever cherish the memory of their benefactor." She was buried in Little Lake Cemetery.

The tender to build the church was awarded to local contractors J. Douglass and J. Robson. John Robson died in the summer of 1885 and Andrew Douglas was employed to continue the work. The seating and joinery work was done by J. D. Baptie; stone masonry by James Bogue; brick work by Joseph Phillips; galvanized iron work by Adam Hall; and plumbing and gas fitting by McAndrew & Noble. The cost of construction was estimated at \$20,000.



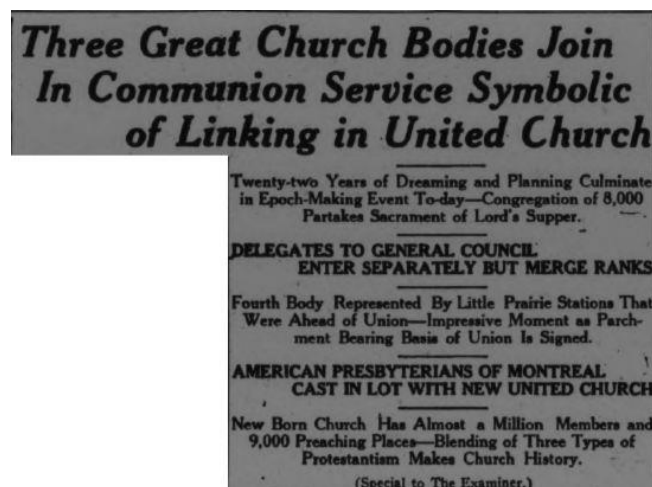
The new church was dedicated on Sunday, May 2, 1886, by the Rev. Dr. William Cochrane. Cochrane was a leading figure in Canadian Presbyterianism, serving as moderator of the Church's 8th General Assembly

in 1882 and he often represented the Church at pan-Presbyterian conferences in Scotland and Ireland. Upon its completion, the church was hailed by *The Examiner* as “a fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture.”

In the years after its completion, the church continued to grow. In 1901, just under 22% of Peterborough’s population identified as Presbyterian, on par with the provincial average.

During World War I, the church’s minister, the Rev. James Rollins, served as a chaplain in the 21st Battalion (Eastern Ontario), the 57th Regiment Peterborough Rangers, and was an honorary captain in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. After the war, the Great War Veterans’ Association, a precursor to the Royal Canadian Legion, held memorial services in the church and a bronze memorial tablet bearing the names of the 12 members of the congregation who died in the war was unveiled.

An article in *The Examiner* on October 27, 1923, noted that Rollins had married sixteen couples that year, more than any other clergyperson in the city. That same year, the Sunday School wing was expanded at a cost of \$42,000.



The Peterborough Examiner, June 10, 1925

St. Andrew’s Presbyterian Church became St. Andrew’s United Church on June 10, 1925, when the United Church of Canada was inaugurated. The new denomination was formed by the union of the Methodist Church, Congregationalist Church and two-thirds of the Presbyterian Church. The three denominations shared similar theology and often shared clergy and resources, especially in vast rural areas. In Peterborough, St. Andrew’s and neighbouring Trinity Methodist Church would often hold joint services in the summer months. While the Methodists

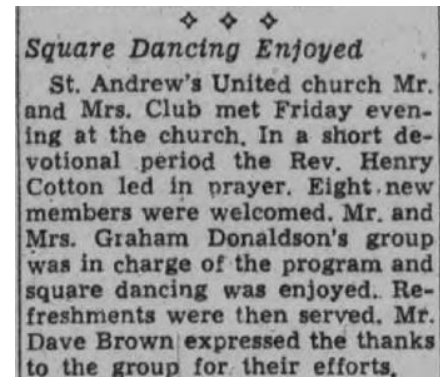
and Congregationalists were eager to unite, there was a divide in the Presbyterian Church, particularly in Ontario. Their hesitancy threatened the entire union, so each individual Presbyterian congregation was given the right to vote on the matter. St. Andrew’s voted on January 26, 1925 – 211 voted for the union while 191 voted against. Peterborough’s four Methodist churches all automatically became United and of the city’s three Presbyterian churches, St. Andrew’s and Knox joined the union while St. Paul’s remained Presbyterian.

The church’s location on the cusp of the working-class residential neighbourhood to the west of downtown and the wealthier Old West End residential neighbourhood drew congregants from an array of backgrounds. George A. Gillespie, sometime MPP for Peterborough West and manager of Silverwood’s Dairy, resided at 477 Homewood Avenue and was a longtime member of the church, marrying his second wife in the

church in 1939. Much of the surrounding community was made up of labourers, salespeople, and employees of Canadian General Electric.

In the baby boom era following World War II, mainline churches across the country flourished. Since its formation, the United Church of Canada has been the largest Protestant Christian denomination in Canada. In 1951, 20.5% of the population of Canada identified as an adherent and at its peak in 1964, there were 1.1 million members. For around 80 years, downtown Peterborough was able to support three United Church congregations in close proximity to one another, and new churches were built in growing suburbs.

There were many ways for the congregation to get involved in church life. The United Church Women (UCW), formed in 1962 as an amalgamation of the Woman's Association (WA) and the Woman's Missionary Society (WMS), engaged women and provided outreach to the community. Children were engaged in the life of the church through the Sunday School, which was renovated in 1960 and 1964. Young people were further engaged through teams in the Peterborough Community Church Hockey League and Peterborough Community Church Softball League, a Canadian Girls in Training (CGIT) program, and Scouts and Guides troops.



A social gathering at the church detailed in *The Examiner*, February 13, 1954

St. Andrew's played an important role in the larger United Church. From 1927 until 2012, as the oldest local congregation, the church was home to the offices of the Peterborough Presbytery, a regional court of governance responsible for all United Church congregations in a geographical area. The United Church has a long history of taking a progressive stance on social justice issues and from 2012, St. Andrew's housed the local offices of Affirm United, an organization supporting 2SLGBTQIA+ people in the United Church.

In the late 1960s, church attendance began to decline. Affiliation with the United Church declined by 8% between the 1991 and 2001 censuses. The demographics of the surrounding neighbourhood evolved throughout the latter half of the twentieth century, with fewer churchgoing families. Faced with dwindling congregations, St. Andrew's and nearby George Street United Church merged to form Emmanuel United Church on July 1, 2016. The United Church deconsecrated the building, and it was sold in 2018.

Contextual Value

441 Rubidge Street, the former St. Andrew's Church, is an integral aspect of the wider cultural landscape of the western edge of downtown. It is located at the north end of "Church Row", a line of churches and other affiliated buildings along Rubidge Street: the former Trinity United Church, the Knights of Columbus Hall, the Cathedral of St. Peter-in-Chains, and finally, the former St. Andrew's Church. The former Knox United Church and All Saints' Anglican Church are just a short distance further south Rubidge Street.

In the 1830s, When granting land to the largest Christian denominations, the Crown had a vision for three churches – Anglican, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian – at the head of three major downtown streets. The Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches accepted but the Anglican Church was content on top of the hill on Hunter Street. Trinity Methodist (later United) Church this vision with its completion completed at the head of Simcoe Street in 1915.

Other religious buildings in the area include St. Peter's Rectory, the Bishop's Palace and the former St. Peter's School. There are also a number of late nineteenth and early twentieth century residences in the surrounding area. These including the Masonic Lodge next door in the Grover-Nicholls House, which at the time of the church's construction was home to the church's benefactor, Charlotte Nicholls. Taken alongside these buildings, the church assists in defining this area as the religious centre of the city.

The church and its associated buildings, the church hall, Sunday School and former manse take up the entire block of Rubidge, Brock, Reid and Kirk Streets, the latter street named for its association with the Scottish church. Within this context, the church is a significant landmark as the historic Presbyterian and later United church for the local neighbourhood. The church's position on a hill as a terminating vista at the head of Brock Street render it a visible architectural feature and a defining attribute of the downtown landscape.



Detail of Sir Sandford Fleming's 1846 map

"The short statement of reason for designation, including a description of the heritage attributes along with all other components of the Heritage Designation Brief constitute the "Reasons for the Designation" required under the Ontario Heritage Act. The Heritage Designation Brief is available for viewing in the City Clerk's office during regular business hours."

SHORT STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

The former St. Andrew's Church at 441 Rubidge Street has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of Victorian Gothic Revival style ecclesiastical architecture. Constructed in 1885-86, it is an example of the work of Henry Bauld Gordon which influenced later church designs in the province. It stands as part of philanthropist Charlotte Nicholls' enduring legacy in Peterborough. The building is also closely associated to the history of religion in Peterborough, standing on the site of the first Presbyterian congregation in the city. It was the first church to be constructed in Peterborough with electric lights. It is a significant landmark set on top of a hill at the head of Brock Street with a vista down the street and visibility from a wide range of vantage points across downtown. It is a defining building in the wider Rubidge Street 'Church Row' landscape with important associations for the local community as a community hub in the religious centre of the city.

SUMMARY OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES TO BE DESIGNATED

The Reasons for Designation include the following heritage attributes and apply to all elevations and the roof including all façades, entrances, windows, chimneys, and trim, together with construction materials of wood, brick, stone, plaster parging, metal and glazing, their related building techniques and landscape features:

- Buff brick construction
- Rock-face ashlar limestone foundation
- Front corner tower with octagonal turrets
- Cruciform floorplan
- Gable roof
- Crenellation
- Buttresses
- Chimneys
- Fenestration including:
 - Lancet windows
 - Rounded windows
 - Memorial stained glass by Robert McCausland Limited, of Toronto
 - Arched entrances
 - Doors
- Coursing
- Decorative brickwork
- Viewshed to and from the church

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"Contract Cleared." June 19, 1885.

"The Corner Stone." June 20, 1885.

"St. Andrew's Church – Mrs. Nicholl's Lays the Corner Stone." June 30, 1885.

"St. Andrew's Church." July 17, 1885.

"Rubidge Street." October 21, 1885.

"St. Andrew's Church." November 20, 1885.

"A Wise Expedient." January 9, 1886.

"St. Andrew's Church." January 23, 1886.

"The New St. Andrew's." April 27, 1886.

"Dedicatory Service." May 3, 1886.

"New Sunday School for St. Andrew's." June 26, 1919.

"Services in St. Andrew's Church." October 4, 1919.

"A Memorial Service was Held Yesterday in St. Andrew's Church." October 6,
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"New Building St. Andrew's." January 27, 1923

"Extensive Alternations to St. Andrew's School." April 26, 1923

"Church Union Meeting Here." January 7, 1925.

"Second Church to Enter Union in Peterboro." January 27, 1925.

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