

Figure 174: Plan 74, with Locust Street to the east and “Church Avenue” to the west, from Lakeshore to the south to the north side of Ontario Street to the north. St. Luke’s Anglican Church and Church Avenue are outlined in red [O.L.R.A., n.d.c].

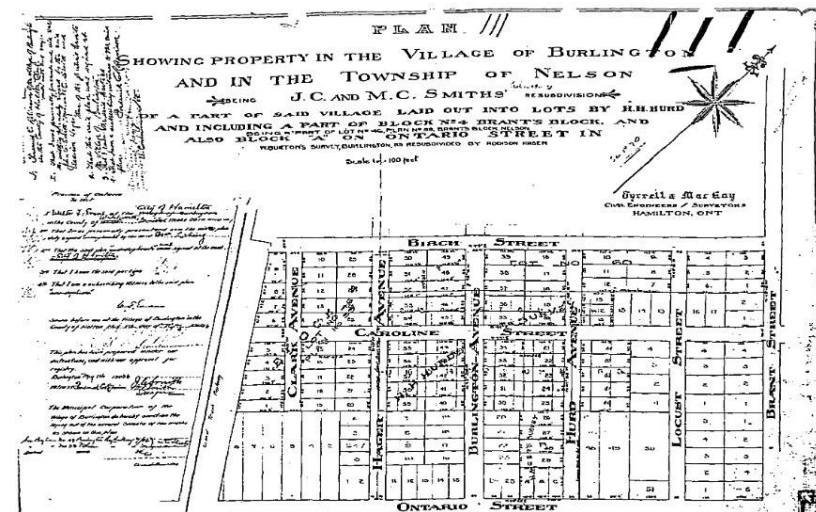


Figure 175: Plan 111 (Apple Park Survey), extending the residential neighbourhood north of Ontario Street [O.L.R.A., n.d.c].

Property and Building Evolution

St. Luke’s Anglican Church and cemetery is located at 1382 Ontario Street. The church building on the property was constructed in 1834. The church building on the property, as well as the surrounding churchyard and landscaped property, have changed and evolved over the nearly 190 years of operation on the site. While some elements of the property have been altered to meet the changing needs of the congregation, other aspects have remained stable and constant. The location of the church building and surrounding cemetery along with the tree-lined strip of land leading to the lake are long-standing. The building itself has changed through various extensions and additions, however, the central

entrance location and fenestration pattern on the south elevation have remained constant. An overview of the building's evolution and further details on the changes that have occurred within the building and property are provided below.

Timeline of Property and Building Evolution

1834

- St. Luke's Anglican Church was constructed as a one-storey wooden structure with a rectangular footprint and post-and-beam construction (Figure 176). The structure features a gable roof and a large centre steeple. The main storey and balcony level windows on the west and east elevations were rectangular. The front (south) façade featured a small, pointed-arch window above the main entrance to the church with two large, pointed-arch windows on either side of the entrance. The windows on the steeple appear to be semi-circular in shape.
- The interior of the building featured balconies that ran along either side of the nave. The seats in the upper balconies were free, whereas the box-pews on the main floor were rented (Cawker, 1983).
- The interior and exterior design of St. Luke's church was inspired by the Chapel Royal in Brantford (Cawker, 1983; Turcotte, 1989b).



Figure 176: St. Luke's Anglican Church before 1850 [Burlington Historical Society].

1840

- Rows of acacia trees were planted along Church Avenue (Turcotte, 1989b). Trees would continue to be an important feature in the landscape, as damaged or aging trees would be replaced in Church Avenue, and additional species added to the church property surrounding the church building and cemetery.

1894

- The chancel was expanded by 18 feet and a window was added to the building.
- Additional alterations included the addition of a sanctuary, an organ loft, and stained-glass windows. An octagonal stained-glass window that now sits on

the south façade, is the oldest stained-glass window in the church and was installed in 1894.

1897-99

- St. Luke's Church underwent major alterations that changed the appearance of the building and reflect the building's current appearance (Figure 177 and Figure 178).
- The upper-level balconies from the interior of the church were removed and the gable roof was reconstructed with a steeper pitch and return eaves.
- The steeple was removed from the roof and a small enclosure replaced it to hold the church bell.
- The rectangular windows on the east and west elevations were replaced with Gothic Revival style lancet windows.
- The fenestration pattern of the front façade was maintained, though a single-storey addition was added to the front façade for a new main entrance to the church. This narthex structure sits in the centre of the front façade and mimics the high gable roof of the main church building. A small pointed stained-glass window is located above the doorway.
- Images of St. Luke's from the early-twentieth century show a brick chimney on the west side of the gable roof. The chimney was likely removed in the mid twentieth century.
- The west and east transepts were likely added to the church around this time, transforming the footprint of the church from rectangular to a slight cruciform footprint (Cawker, 1983; City of Burlington, n.d.-c; Gazette Print, 1920).

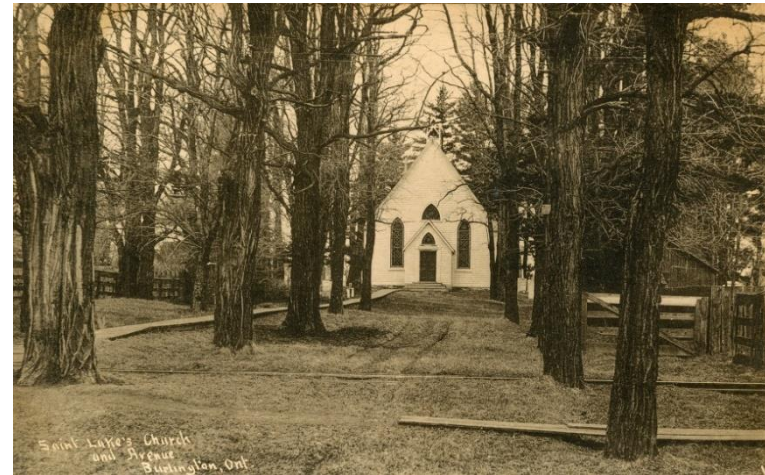


Figure 177: St. Luke's Anglican Church after the renovations to the building, circa 1900, with the allée of trees leading to the church [Burlington Historical Society].



Figure 178: Interior of St. Luke's Anglican Church, looking north towards the chancel, no date [Burlington Public Library].

1910

- The 1910 Plan of Burlington shows St. Luke's Anglican Church and the surrounding churchyard (Figure 180; also see Figure 179 to Figure 184).
- The church is depicted as having a slight cruciform footprint with a single storey structure (the entranceway addition) on the south elevation. The church's height is 12 feet (approximately 3.7 metres) to the eaves.



Figure 179: St. Luke's Anglican Church and the allée of trees, 1909 [Ebay].

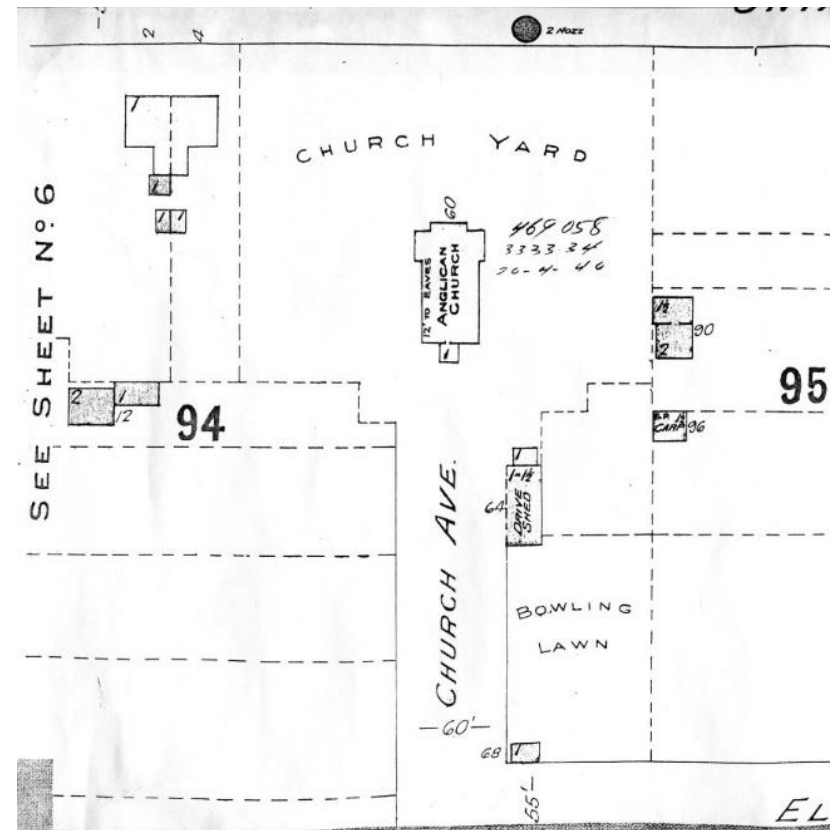


Figure 180: Detail of the 1910 Plan of Burlington showing St. Luke's Anglican Church and a portion of Church Avenue [Burlington Historical Society].

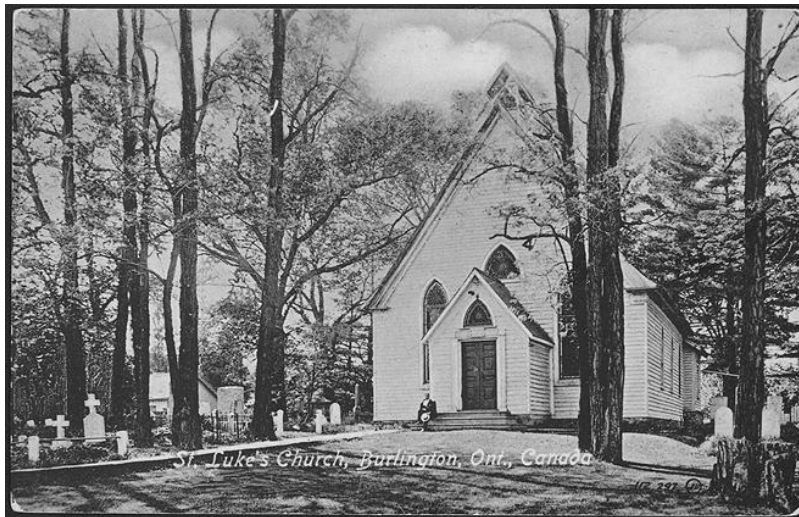


Figure 181: St. Luke's Anglican Church, 1910 [Toronto Public Library].



Figure 182: The treed allée along Church Avenue, 1910 [Burlington Historical Society].



Figure 183: A person standing along a walkway on Church Avenue with the treed allée on either side, 1910 [Burlington Historical Society].

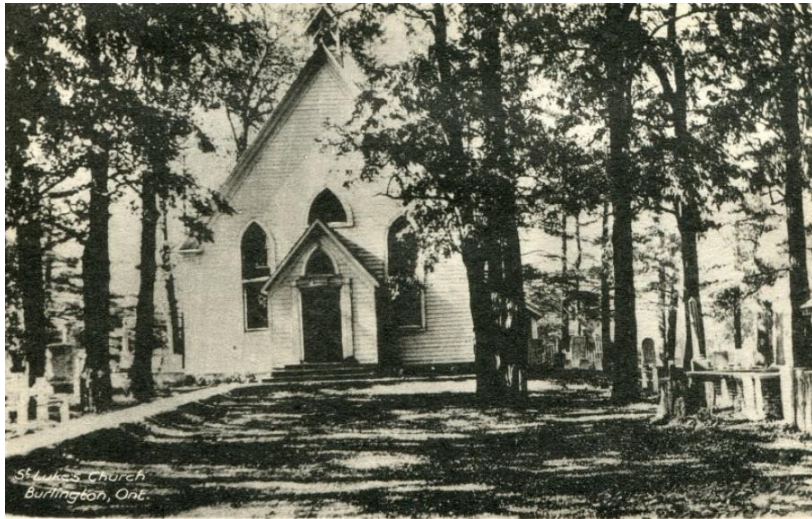


Figure 184: St. Luke's Anglican Church, 1912 [Burlington Public Library].

1922

- The church was granted the property directly to the east of the church in 1920 to construct the Parish Hall (now known as Memorial Hall), which was completed in 1922 (Gazette Print, 1920; Turcotte, 1992). While part of the church property for several decades, the property containing the Memorial Hall has since been severed from the St. Luke's Church property.

1924

- The 1924 fire insurance plan adds that St. Luke's Anglican Church is a wooden structure, and depicts a single-storey structure on the south elevation (the church's entrance) not shown in 1910 (Figure 185).
- Church Avenue is shown running uninterrupted to Water Street (now Lakeshore Road).

- The church's property line now extends east along Ontario Street to include Memorial Hall and mature trees are located within the churchyard (Figure 186).

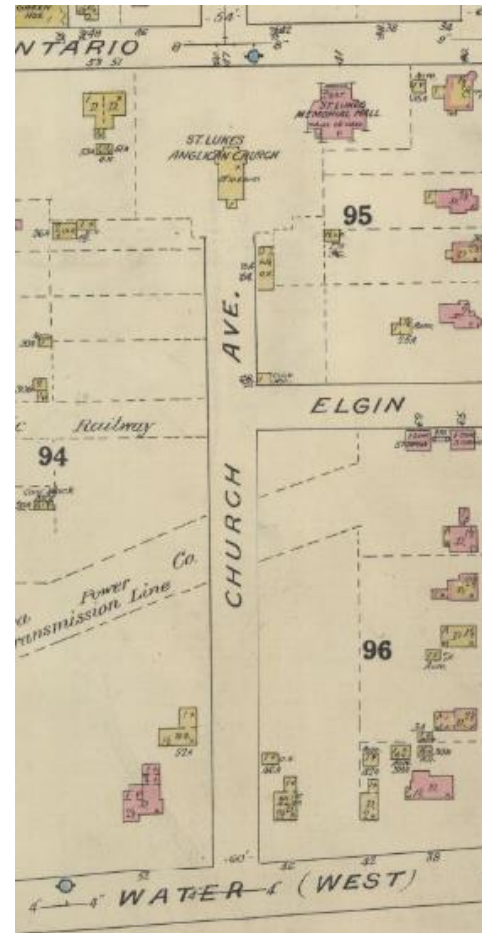


Figure 185: Detail of the 1924 fire insurance plan showing St. Luke's, Memorial Hall, and Church Avenue extending south to Water Street [Underwriter's Survey Bureau Ltd, 1924].

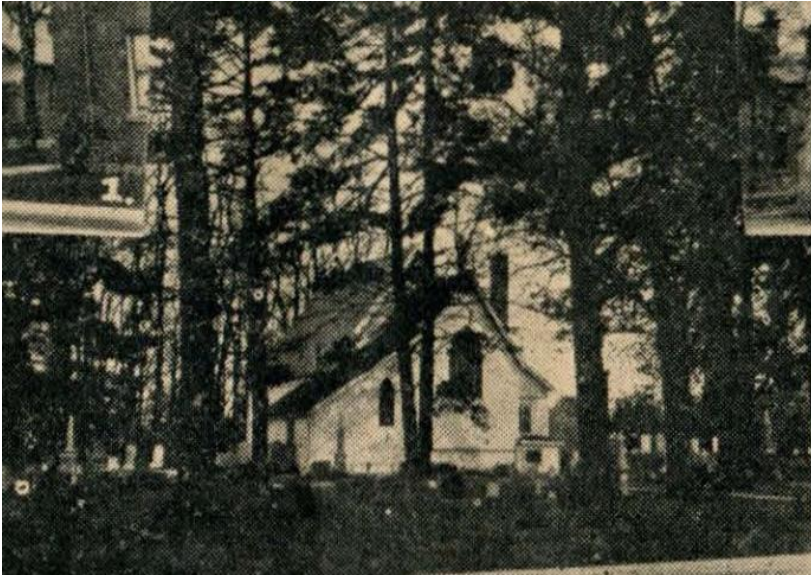


Figure 186: Rear (north) elevation of St. Luke's Anglican Church, circa 1920 [Souvenir Booklet of Burlington].

1939

- The box-pews were removed and replaced with new pews, creating the extant large centre aisle (Figure 187).



Figure 187: Interior of St. Luke's Anglican Church, circa 1930 [St. Luke's Anglican Church website].

1952

- The nave of the church was enlarged by 30 feet to support the growing congregation.
- The chancel was enlarged by nine feet.
- Figure 188 and Figure 191 show the changes to the structure between 1940 and 1960. Of note is the expansion of the entrance vestibule to a narthex, resulting in the removal of a small triangular window originally located above the vestibule in place of an octagonal window with tracery located higher on the façade to account for the enlarged entrance space.



Figure 188: Rear (north) elevation of St. Luke's Anglican Church, 1940 [Burlington Public Library].



Figure 190: St. Luke's Church, circa 1950 [Hamilton Public Library].



Figure 189: Interior of St. Luke's Church, circa 1940s [Hamilton Public Library].

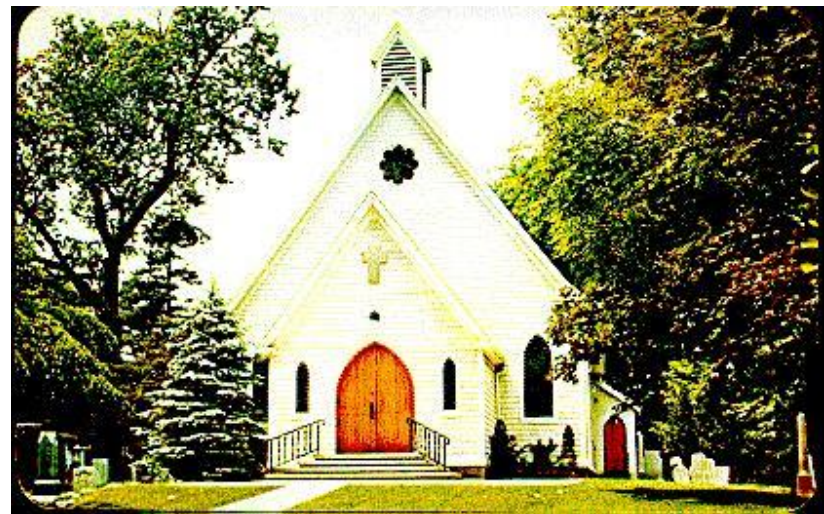


Figure 191: St. Luke's Church, circa 1960 [Burlington Historical Society].

1971

- The 1971 fire insurance plan shows the church building is much the same as previous decades (Figure 192).
- Elgin Street now cuts across Church Avenue. Several large apartment buildings have been constructed on either side of Church Avenue.

1973

- Exterior wood cladding was covered with white aluminum siding (Figure 193 to Figure 196).

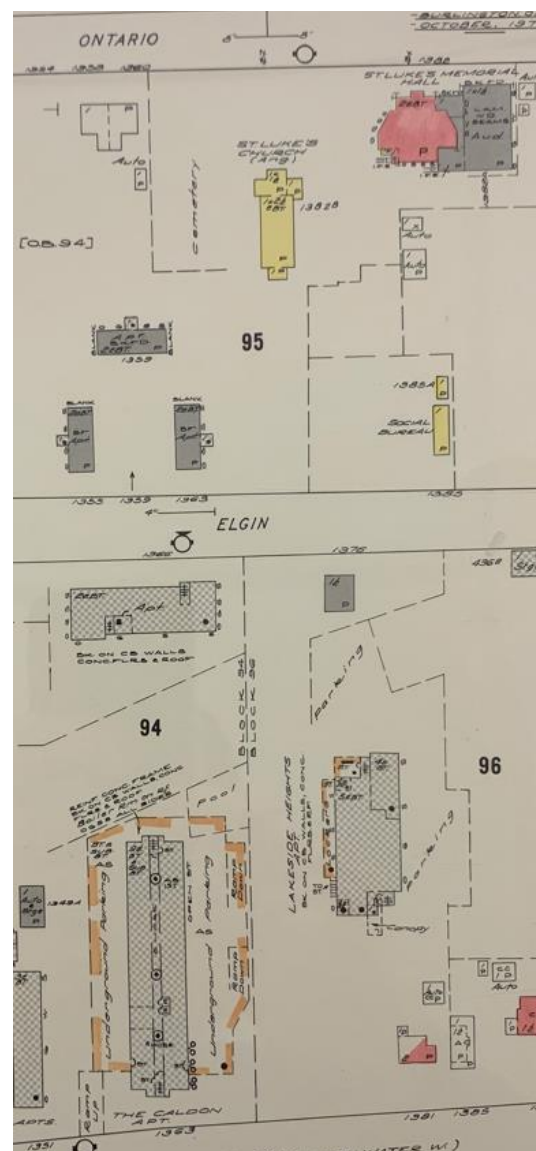


Figure 192: Detail of the 1971 fire insurance plan [Burlington Public Library].



Figure 193: St. Luke's Church in 1973 before the wood siding was covered with aluminum siding. The worker can be spotted in front of the church [Burlington Historical Society].



Figure 194: The front (south) façade of St. Luke's showing the state of the wood siding before it was covered with aluminum siding [Burlington Historical Society].



Figure 195: St. Luke's Church in 1974 after the exterior renovations [Burlington Historical Society].

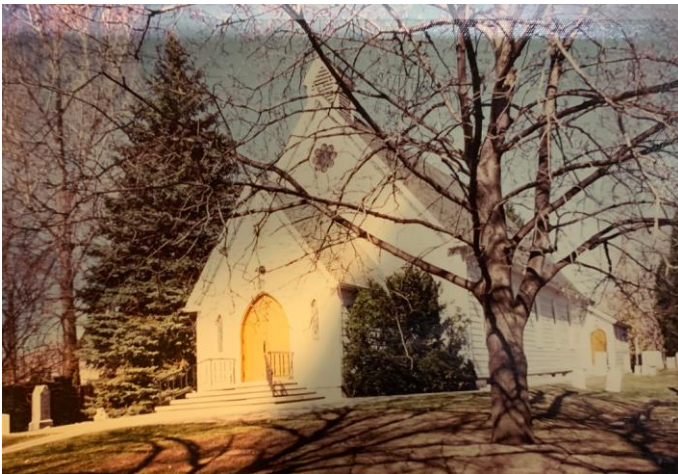


Figure 196: St. Luke's Church, circa 1977 [*Burlington: Historic Buildings, 1976-1977*].

1982-83

- An accessible ramp and new stairs were added to the front of the church.
- The narthex was doubled in size.
- Three new stained-glass windows were installed on the east wall of the narthex known as the Sesquicentennial Memorial windows.

1989

- A steeple was installed and replaced the small bell house to reflect the historical steeple of the church removed in the late nineteenth century.
- The majority of the stained-glass windows date from 1939 to 1966. At some point in the late twentieth century, protective panels were added to the exterior of the windows (Cawker, 1983).

2015

- A new insulated roof was installed.