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THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF

GANANOQUE
Canadian Gateway to the 1000 Islands

February 5, 2021

Provincial Heritage Registrar
 ATTN: Erin Semande
 Ontario Heritage Trust
 10 Adelaide Street East
 Toronto, Ontario
 M5C 1J3

ONTARIO HERITAGE TRUST
 MAR 11 2021
 RECEIVED

Sent via Email: Erin.Semande@heritagetrust.on.ca

Dear Erin Semande:

Re: Town of Gananoque – Notice of Intention to Amend Eight (8) Heritage Designations

As a requirement under the under *Ontario Heritage Act*, Section 30(1), Part IV of the, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter 0.8, please be advised that at a regular meeting of Council, held on Tuesday, July 17, 2018, the Council of the Town of Gananoque passed Motion #21-014, entitled “Notice of Intention to Amend Eight (8) Municipal Heritage Designations” for the following:

1	Christ Church	30 Church Street	Lot 518, 520 Pt Lot 519 Plan 86, Town of Gananoque	By-law 2009-064
2	Pumphouse	110 Kate Street	Lot C and D Plant 167, Town of Gananoque	By-law 2009-063
3	Bandshell	30 King Street East	Plan 86, Lot A, Lot 1009, east side of the Gananoque River	By-law 1992-032
4	Rogers House	161 King Street East	Lot 46, Plan 86 east of the Gananoque River	By-law 2005-064
5	Skinner House	95 King Street West	Lot 1041, Lot 1042 and Pt Lot 1043 Plan 86, Town of Gananoque	By-law 2008-024
6	St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church	175 Stone Street South	Lot 71 to 73, Plan 86, E/S Gananoque River	By-law 2015-118
7	St. John's Evangelist Roman Catholic Church	270 Stone Street South	All of Lots 637 and 638, Plan 86, east of Gananoque River	By-law 2000-023

8	Gananoque Swing Bridge	Bridge which spans the most southerly limit of Gananoque River where it flows into the St. Lawrence River	Connecting Water Street	By-law 2014-076
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Information regarding the above Municipally Designated Heritage properties are attached.

Any person wishing to object to the proposed amendment(s) may submit a written Notice of Objection to the Clerk's Department that provides a statement for the objection and all relevant facts. These submissions will be received up to and including March 12, 2021 at 12:00 PM.

Should you require further information or clarification, please do not hesitate to contact me at clerk@gananoque.ca or 613-382-2149 ext. 1120.

Sincerely,

Penny Kelly
Clerk / CEMC

Attachments

c. Kari Lambe, Manager of Community Services

30 King Street East
Gananoque, ON K7G 1E9
Phone: 613-382-2149
Fax: 613-382-8587
www.gananoque.ca

SCHEDULE B
STATEMENT OF CULTURAL VALUE OR INTEREST AND HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES
ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 175 STONE STREET SOUTH,
GANANOQUE, ONTARIO

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL VALUE OR INTEREST:

- The original worship space, built in 1851-55, is the earliest Gothic Revival style structure in Gananoque. It incorporates notable additions in the same aesthetic and materials: a) the 1871 Parish Hall/Sunday School - known as Gracey Hall; b) 1875 the elongated spire, a tapering form that rises to 129 feet, topped by a weather vane (not cross) with narrow dormers at its base; c) 1886-87 chancel and south and north wings/transepts of the sanctuary (forming a Greek-cross cruciform plan); d) 1955 middle section and gable of the Sydenham Street elevation, forming the third of a highly varied asymmetrical grouping of 3 gables or roof peaks with the most significant being one of the transepts of the sanctuary.
- St. Andrew's is distinctive for the high quality of its masonry construction of predominantly local sand stone combined with decorative granite and wood components.
- St. Andrew's has direct association with prominent residents of Gananoque including: the Hon. John McDonald who gave the land (and whose house is now Town Hall), his wife Henrietta who gave the bell in 1910, and other town worthies including Thomas Richmond, Alexander Auchinvale, William Stone MacDonald, Thomas Reid, James Cowan and Joseph Elliott. The McDonald/Macdonald clan were the heirs of the original settler Joel Stone through marriage and formed the local gentry for much of the 19th and early 20th centuries, with John a long-time elder of the church and during his life considered the patriarch of the village. The early ministers of the church also played a leading role in the community, including: Rev. Henry Gordon (under whom the original church was built, 1837-69), Rev. James Barron (1869-72, under whom the Gracey Hall was built – one of the earliest Sundays schools of a Presbyterian Church in Canada), Rev. Walter Coulthard (1873-77) who shepherded the congregation to follow a different Presbyterian organisation in Canada, and Rev. Henry Gracey under whom (1878-1915) the transepts were added – and who was accorded the second (larger) manse and one of the largest cortege in Gananoque for his funeral.
- Located on the east side of the Gananoque River, on Stone Street South, along which are the principal religious institutions of the town, the property illustrates the development of what was then the most populous area of town. The property may exhibit some archaeological potential. However, archaeology can be addressed through another process.
- St. Andrew's has numerous people of note associated with its design and construction. The original church (front portion) was designed by nationally significant architect William Coverdale, who also designed or worked on numerous iconic structures in Kingston of which several are National Historic Sites. Gracey Hall was designed and built under the direction of Rev. Barron, although it is not known if he had any architectural training. The 1886-87 expansion of the sanctuary with its side wings/transepts was effected by architect Robert Gage who designed many buildings in the Kingston area who and later became an even more successful architect-engineer of irrigation canals in California. The expansion of the church is associated with George Wilson who was a life-long parishioner, became a principal of Mitchell and Wilson

Construction – Gananoque’s pre-eminent construction firm of the 19th and 20th centuries, and whose estate paid off the mortgage of the 1925 renovations.

- The property is an integral feature in maintaining the character of the area on the east side of the Gananoque River, from the second half of the 19th century, which along Stone Street South was anchored by the highest concentration of leading Christian sects in Gananoque, along with other institutional structures of note. Further, these structures promoted and set the tone for development for the remainder of the municipality.
- The property is of high correlation to the physical, visual and historical surroundings in which it is located.
- St. Andrew’s is a long-standing, traditional, Christian church, located on the main traditional church street. It has the tallest spire in town which fulfills a prominent place in the view lines of town, and it occupies a prominent corner on a prominent north-south axis. It is a landmark.

Heritage Attributes

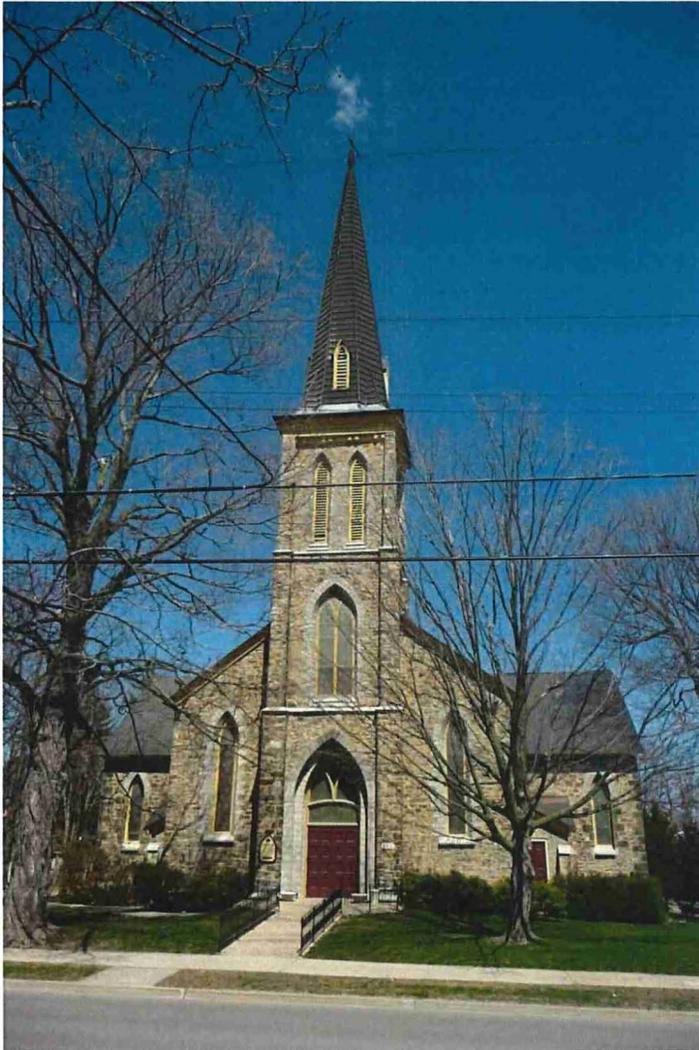
- the earliest example of the Gothic Revival style in Gananoque reflecting the traditional box-and- tower form of the 1851-55 symmetrical front section with its expression of the pre- Ecclesiological movement of Britain and its colonies
- three-storey tower
- the compatible aesthetics and materials of the later additions:
 - o 1871 Parish Hall/Sunday School – known as Gracey Hall
 - o 1875 spire – an elongated, tapering form that rises to 129 feet, topped by a weather vane (not cross) with narrow dormers at its base
 - o 1886-87 chancel and south and north wings/transepts of the sanctuary (forming a Greek-cross cruciform plan)
 - o 1955 middle section and gable of the south/Sydenham Street elevation, forming a varied asymmetrical grouping of 3 gables of which the two towards the east are of more modest size and address the scale of the immediate residential buildings
- the current cruciform plan of the sanctuary footprint
- 1897 tower bell (by McNeely Co., West Troy, NY)
- all the 19th and early 20th century church windows
 - o chancel
 - o memorial windows
 - o 1887 non-memorial coloured windows – including those of which only portions remain
- local honey-coloured sandstone of the walls and buttresses, with granite detailing around entrances and windows, sills, and stringcourses marking the different levels of the tower
- wood cornice between the tower and spire with decorative, naïve, reference to a classical vocabulary of dentils supporting an upper band of floral motifs (vernacular interpretations of classical patera/rosettes)
- woodwork restricted to frames/mullions and eaves, with the latter featuring an concave curve on the principal elevations
- wood roof and spire
- front doors and transom below the window arch of ca. 1925
- Not included in the designation, but mentioned in the designation report as

warranting special consideration:

- sanctuary interior
 - amphitheatre plan and seating
 - rear gallery also with raked floors
- parish hall
 - pressed metal decorative ceiling
 - windows

SCHEDULE C
HERITAGE DESIGNATION REPORT
ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 175 STONE STREET SOUTH,
GANANOQUE, ONTARIO

Author: Edgar Tumak, 2015, revised 2020



STATEMENT OF REASON FOR DESIGNATION

Figure 1: St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Gananoque, showing the west/front elevation, and (photo E. Tumak, May, 2015).

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Gananoque, 175 Stone Street South, is proposed for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act for historical, architectural and contextual criteria. The central section of the church and tower were built between the years 1851-55 to a design attributed to nationally significant Kingston-based architect William Coverdale, but the existing form dates largely from 1871-87 with the addition of the initial part of the Parish Hall/Sunday School in 1871 (now called Gracey Hall), the spire in 1875, and the chancel and south and north wings/transepts of the sanctuary in 1886-87 designed by architect Robert Gage, Kingston. The middle section of the Sydenham Street elevation, capped by the central of three gables, was built in 1955 in highly integrated style and materials.

Built and continuing to serve as a Presbyterian Church, the structure illustrates the leading presence of the faith in the community, and established Stone Street South as an enclave of religious structures in the community.

Constructed with local sandstone and granite detailing, with a wood roof structure, the soaring spire is the tallest in Gananoque and prominent from vantage points in town. Additionally, the building is in keeping with the scale and elaboration of the surrounding buildings—mostly other churches or single-family homes from the 19th century.

The designation covers all the exterior (although the mid-20th century brick additions on the north side of Gracey Hall are not character defining elements). The designation also covers the 1897 tower bell, all the 19th and early 20th century church windows (including 1887 non-