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April 7, 2021

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

ONTARIO HERITAGE TRUST  
 APR 09 2021  
**RECEIVED**

**Sent via: Courier**

Dear Erin Semande:

**Re: Town of Gananoque – Notice of Amendments – Eight (8) Heritage Designation**

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, April 6, 2021, the Council of the Town of Gananoque passed amending By-laws for the following Municipally Designated Heritage Properties:

1	Band Shell	30 King Street East	Plan 86, Lot A, Lot 1009, east side of the Gananoque River	By-law No. 2021-042
2	St. John's the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church	270 Stone Street South	All of Lots 637 and 638, Plan 86, east of Gananoque River	By-law No. 2021-043
3	Rogers House	161 King Street East	Lot 46, Plan 86 east of the Gananoque River	By-law No. 2021-044
4	Skinner House	95 King Street West	Lot 1041, Lot 1042 and Pt Lot 1043 Plan 86, Town of Gananoque	By-law No. 2021-045
5	Gananoque Waterworks Pumphouse	110 Kate Street	Lot C and D Plant 167, Town of Gananoque	By-law No. 2021-046

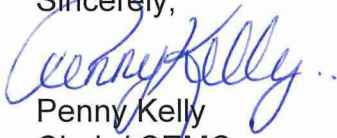
30 King Street East  
 P.O. Box 100  
 Gananoque, Ontario  
 K7G 2T6  
 Phone: 613-382-2149  
 Fax: 613-382-8587  
[www.gananoque.ca](http://www.gananoque.ca)

6	Christ Church	30 Church Street	Lot 518, 520 Pt Lot 519 Plan 86, Town of Gananoque	By-law No. 2021-047
7	Gananoque Water Street 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 No. 2021-048
8	St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church	175 Stone Street South	Lot 71 to 73, Plan 86, E/S Gananoque River	By-law No. 2021-049

Certified True Copies of each amending By-law is attached.

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

Sincerely,



Penny Kelly  
Clerk / CEMC

Attachments



THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF GANANOQUE  
BY-LAW NO. 2021-047

ONTARIO HERITAGE TRUST  
APR 09 2021  
RECEIVED

BEING A BY-LAW TO AMEND BY-LAW NO. 2009-64, CHRIST CHURCH (ANGLICAN), 30 CHURCH STREET, TO REMOVE AND REPLACE THE STATEMENT OF CULTURAL VALUE OR INTEREST AND HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES, SCHEDULE 'B', AND; ADD THE HERITAGE DESIGNATION REPORT, SCHEDULE 'C'

**WHEREAS** the *Ontario Heritage Act*, Section 29 in Part IV, as amended, provides that the Council of a municipality may by by-law designate a property within the municipality to be of cultural heritage value or interest;

**AND WHEREAS** the Christ Church (Anglican), located at 30 Church Street, was designated by By-law No. 2009-64, dated December 15, 2009, to be a property of historic and architectural value or interest;

**AND WHEREAS** the *Ontario Heritage Act*, Part IV, Section 27, subsection 1.1 requiring that a municipal heritage register include a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the property and a description of the heritage attributes of the property;

**AND WHEREAS** on February 2, 2021, the Council of the Town of Gananoque passed Motion #21-014, authorizing staff to publish a Notice of Intention to Amend the Heritage Designation of the property to include its heritage attributes;

**AND WHEREAS** on February 8, 2021, the Notice was published on the Town's website, local newspaper and social media platforms and; served on the property owner and Ontario Heritage Trust;

**AND WHEREAS** the public were provided an opportunity to object to the Notice of Intention to Amend on or before Friday, March 12, 2021, to the Town Clerk;

**AND WHEREAS** the Town Clerk has not received any objections to the proposed designation as of March 12, 2021;

**AND WHEREAS** the Council of the Town of Gananoque received Council Report CS-2021-22, and concurs with the staff recommendation to amend By-law No. 2009-64 to:

1. Remove in its entirety The Statement of Cultural Value or Interest and Heritage Attributes, Schedule 'B', and; replace with the attached amended Schedule 'B', and;
2. Add the Heritage Designation Report, marked as Schedule 'C';

**AND WHEREAS** the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Gananoque deems it appropriate to pass this amending By-law.

**NOW THEREFORE** the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Gananoque enacts as follows:

1. **SCHEDULES:**
  - 1.1 That the By-law No. 2009-64, be hereby amended to remove in its entirety The Statement of Cultural Value or Interest and Heritage Attributes, Schedule 'B', and; replace with the attached Schedules 'B'.
  - 1.2 That By-law No. 2009-64, be further amended to hereby adopt and include the Heritage Designation Report, marked as Schedule 'C', as attached hereto and forming part of this By-law.

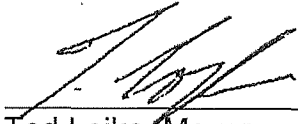
2. **REGISTER ON TITLE:**


2.1 That By-law No. 2009-64, as amended, be Registered on Title.

3. **EFFECTIVE DATE:**

3.1 This By-law shall come into full force and effect on date it is passed by Council.

Read a first, second and third time and finally passed this 6<sup>th</sup> day of April 2021.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Ted Lojko, Mayor

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Penny Kelly, Clerk

(Seal)

**Heritage Designation By-law No. 2009-64  
as amended by By-law No. 2021-047**

**Schedule 'B'**

**STATEMENT OF CULTURAL VALUE OR INTEREST AND HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES  
CHRIST CHURCH (ANGLICAN), 30 CHURCH STREET, GANANOQUE, ONTARIO**

STATEMENT OF CULTUREAL VALUE OR INTEREST:

- Built in 1857-58, with the tower and spire completed ca. 1880 to the original design, Christ Church Gananoque is an early example of the Ecclesiological (also called the Oxford or Tractarian) Movement interpretation of the Gothic Revival style in Eastern Ontario that appeared in Britain and its colonies starting in the 1840s.
- Christ Church Gananoque is distinctive for the high quality of its masonry construction of predominantly local sand stone combined with limestone components.
- Christ Church shows only modest technical or scientific achievement for the area for its time, despite the breadth of the nave, and the height of the tower and spire.
- Christ Church Gananoque has direct associations with the influence of the establishment Church of England (now Anglican) in Gananoque, in what became Canada. The parish has had notable involvement with broader prominent Anglican endeavours including the Women's Auxiliary, the Anglican Young People's Association, various on-going Scouting activities, and Camp Hyanto – a leading Anglican youth outreach facility in Eastern Ontario.
- Located to the west of the Gananoque River, in an area dominated by commodious and grand houses, the property illustrates the development of this area of Gananoque for the land-holding and manufacturing elite. The property may exhibit some archaeological potential. However, archaeology can be addressed through another process.
- Christ Church Gananoque was designed by its first rector, Rev. John Carroll. Although not known to be a trained architect or designer, it is believed that he was conversant with the design precepts of the Ecclesiological Movement. Any subsequent architectural designs by him are not known.
- The property is an integral feature in maintaining the character of the area on the west side of the Gananoque River, and the traditional setting amongst commodious and grand residences of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, churches promoted and set the tone for town development.
- The property is of high correlation to the physical, visual and historical surroundings in which it is located. It is believed to be the first structure of consequence on the site.
- As a long-standing religious structure with a highly prominent spire, that is still a dominating feature of Gananoque, the property is a landmark.

## HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

- An early example of the Gothic Revival style in Gananoque reflecting the Ecclesiological Movement of Britain and its colonies.
- Local sandstone of the walls and buttresses, with limestone accents such as a drip course protecting the top of the foundation line and buttress caps.
- Picturesque, asymmetrical composition with a dominating corner entrance tower supported by angle buttresses, capped by an attenuated cedar shingle-clad spire ventilated with louvre fronted dormers at two levels, with a stone stringcourse of decorative, small corbels between the tower and spire.
- The main entrance, through the tower, features elaborate hinged brackets that support the wood double entrance doors (two per door), it is located on the north/side of the tower under a curved-pointed double-arch setback below two relieving arches and under a triangulated decorative label drip mold topped by an ornamental boss.
- Windows that are mostly squat and triangular-topped – which are exceedingly unusual for a stone Ecclesiological Movement structure, save for the most sacred window above the altar (a more expensive treatment) which features a more traditionally proportioned Gothic Revival style curved-pointed arched window, set below a double-arch recessed opening.
- Three dormers on each side of the single-cell nave roof, with no dormers over the lower chancel.
- Squat buttresses support the nave, with an angle buttress used at the southeast corner.
- All the window glazing featuring memorial and non-memorial stained and early glass windows.
- 1910 bell.

Exclusions: parish hall, non-traditional church shingling of the nave and chancel

Heritage Designation By-law No. 2009-64  
as amended by By-law No. 2021-047

Schedule 'C'

HERITAGE DESIGNATION REPORT  
CHRIST CHURCH (ANGLICAN), 30 CHURCH STREET, GANANOQUE,  
ONTARIO

Author: Edgar Tumak, 2009, revised 2020



Figure 1: Christ Church, Gananoque, viewed from the east, with the nave on the south/left and the parish hall on the north/right (photo E. Tumak, Oct. 2009).

STATEMENT OF REASON FOR DESIGNATION

Christ Church, Gananoque (30 Church Street), constructed 1857-58, with tower and spire added in 1880 to the original design, is proposed for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act for historical, architectural and contextual criteria.

Built for, and still of, the Anglican Diocese of Ontario, the structure illustrates the rise of the Church of England (as the Anglican Church was then known) and, as a result of its location in an enclave of the local elite, Christ

Church was well integrated with leading municipal figures. The parish has also had notable involvement with prominent Anglican endeavours, such as the Women's Auxiliary, the Anglican Young People's Association, various on-going Scouting activities, and Camp Hyanto—a leading Anglican youth outreach facility in Eastern Ontario.

The design is attributed to the first rector, Rev. John Carroll, and is a leading example of the early Gothic Revival style in Gananoque. Its form reflects the liturgical design principles of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Ecclesiological movement that transformed church construction in Britain and its colonies. Constructed predominantly with local sandstone for the walls and wood for the roof structures, there have been few alterations to the church proper and tower. A distinctive feature is the near complete use of triangular-topped windows. Only the most sacred window, above the altar, features the more traditional, but more complicated, curved-pointed arch.

The soaring, shingle-clad spire is prominent from the nearby thoroughfare, King Street West, as well as other vantage points in town. Additionally, the building is in keeping with the scale and elaboration of the surrounding buildings—many constructed as mansions in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The designation covers the exterior of the church—including all windows and the 1910 bell, but does not include the recent non-traditional shingling on the nave, or the adjoining parish hall.

## HISTORY

### Trends

Constructed 1857-58, with the tower added ca. 1880 to the original designs, during the incumbency of Rev. John Carroll (1854-81), Christ Church was built to serve the needs of the growing Anglican community in Gananoque. Gananoque experienced significant growth at the time—both in population and industrial activity.



According to the 1851 census, Gananoque had a population of 768 in 1849, the settlement was incorporated as a village in 1863, and by 1871 the population was 2020.<sup>1</sup>

The mid-19<sup>th</sup> century was also a time of great growth in the Church of England throughout the British Empire and United States of America (after the American Revolution known as the Episcopal Church). This growth was manifested in massive new church construction, a rise in faithful adherents, and notable liturgical development stemming from the Ecclesiological movement (also called the Oxford and/or Tractarian movements). Christ Church reflects these global developments, and also the consolidation of this area of the town immediately west of the Gananoque River, as an enclave of the local financial elite (notably land holders and industrialists) as still demonstrated by the many extant mansions in the immediate vicinity.

Although the Church of England was often considered the establishment church in many communities, it was not always the first to be present either as a parish or as a structure, or to have the greatest number of adherents. This was the case in Gananoque where the Methodists, Roman Catholics and Presbyterians all preceded the Church of England, in terms of establishment of a congregation, construction of a dedicated place of worship, and numbers of members: as late as 1890 there were 1058 Methodists, 904 Catholics, 797 Presbyterians, and 691 Church of England.<sup>2</sup>

The Methodists (later United Church), Catholics and Presbyterians eventually all congregated on Stone Street. The Methodists built their first church in 1836, and the current structure dates from 1871 and 1896, with much restoration work after a 1979 fire. Originally it was Wesleyan Methodist and after Church Union in 1925 became Grace United Church. The Roman Catholic parish and first place of worship on King Street East dates from 1846-47, and the current St. John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church dates from 1889-91. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church also on Stone Street is the oldest of the stone churches in Gananoque built in 1854-55 (spire added 1875, enlarged 1886-87 and 1955).<sup>3</sup>

Gananoque did not have a resident Church of England priest until 1854 (Rev. Carroll, 1854-81—his only parish). Prior to Christ Church services were held in the Oddfellows Building, Stone Street, and later in what is described as “an old dilapidated building used for a school house and for all public purposes;” on King Street East.<sup>4</sup> Of the leading early, mainstream churches in Gananoque, Christ Church was the only church built on the west side of the Gananoque River.

### Events

No specific events of note are yet known to be associated with Christ Church, Gananoque.

<sup>1</sup> History of Christ Church, n.p., n.d., in the Town of Gananoque heritage research file; Donald H. Akenson, *The Irish in Ontario: a Study in Rural History*, chapter 6, “Gananoque 1849-71,” (McGill-Queen's University Press, 1984 and 1999), p. 284; and *Historical Atlas of the Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario: Illustrated from actual surveys under the direction of H.F. Walling* (originally published by Putnam and Walling Publishers, Kingston, 1861-62; reprint Mika Publishing, Belleville, 1973), p. 23. The latter reference shows a drawing of Christ Church with the tower in keeping with its current appearance. There are references to the tower being completed in 1870, but the majority give 1880.

<sup>2</sup> Gananoque Historical Society Newsletter, Special Ed., 1990, p. 8.

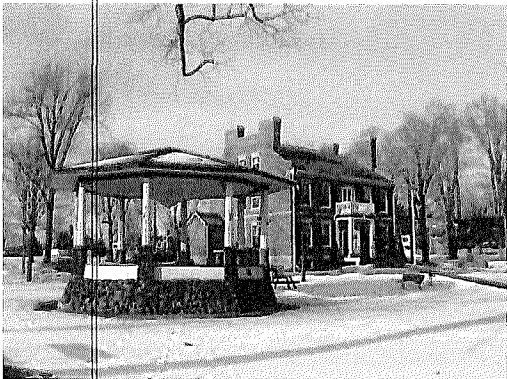
<sup>3</sup> Akenson, *The Irish in Ontario*, p. 287, 299-304; and Freeman Britton, *Souvenir of Gananoque and Thousand Islands: with a short sketch of first owners, early settlement and other historical notes of the town* (published by the *The Gananoque Reporter*, n.d.), n.p.

<sup>4</sup> Christ Church minute book, 1857 in History of Christ Church, n.p., n.d., in the Town of Gananoque heritage research file; and H. Wm. Hawke, *Historic Gananoque* (Belleville: Mika Publishing, 1974), p. 50.

## Persons/Institutions

Notable early parishioners of Christ Church included much of the McDonald,<sup>5</sup> Britton and Beaumont families, and Frederick J. Skinner.<sup>6</sup> All these families (and other families) are honoured in memorial windows.

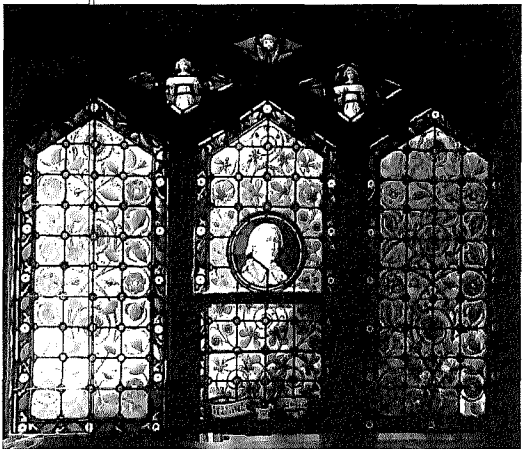
—Figures 2–3: below left – John McDonald residence (constructed 1831), since 1911 Gananoque Town Hall, 30 King St. E., viewed from the northwest. The Band Stand in the foreground of 1921, was designed by then Gananoque Band member William Rees, and built by the Mitchell and Wilson Company, Gananoque (photo E. Tumak, Jan. 2008; and below right – 279 King St. W., Gananoque, viewed from the northwest (photo E. Tumak, Jan., 2008). This was originally the residence of Samuel McCammon. constructed 1872.



The McDonald clan were the heirs of Joel Stone through marriage, Joel being a Loyalist and first settler in the area. The McDonalds were the local gentry for much of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and built examples of this ‘gentry’ status include Gananoque Town Hall—

constructed as the John McDonald residence in 1831 and given to the Town in 1911 (Figure 2), and the ostentatious 1872 residence of Samuel McCammon—who married a McDonald (Figure 3, at 279 Kings St. W., now the Victoria Rose).

The clan is honoured in Christ Church by the Joel Stone window—considered the oldest memorial window, even though Stone later became a Methodist in recognition of his second wife’s strongly held faith (Figure 4), and the McDonald’s proper by another memorial window in the nave.



The Brittons had a long association with the parish and held various prominent positions in Gananoque: Port of Gananoque customs collectors; owner/editors of *The Gananoque Reporter*, merchants and industrialists for lumber, steel, and metal components, athletes, and World War participants. Family memorial windows consist of two in the nave and one in the tower of ca. 1912-13, 1919, and 1960. The 1919 window was created by the McCausland Co.—Canada’s best known stained glass firm (Figure 5). The Beaumont family gave the land on which Christ Church sits and also have a memorial window created by the McCausland Co. (Figure 6).

Figure 4: Joel Stone window, manufacturer F.X. Zettler, Munich, n.d. (Christ Church, Gananoque, power point file, n.d.).

<sup>5</sup> Later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century some of the family starting spelling their name Macdonald.

<sup>6</sup> History of Christ Church, n.p., n.d., in the Town of Gananoque heritage research file; Akenson, *The Irish in Ontario*, p. 284 and 286; Edgar Tumak, Heritage Designation Report, 95 King Street West, Gananoque; and Christ Church, Gananoque, Stained Glass Windows, power point file, n.d. in the Town of Gananoque heritage research file.



Figures 5 – 6, Christ Church memorial windows: left – Russel Hubert Britton window, honouring Lt. Col. Russel Britton who fell in action at Vimy Ridge, 1919, by McCausland Ltd., 1919; right – Beaumont window by McCausland Ltd., 1947 (Christ Church, Gananoque, power point file, n.d.).

Figures 7 – 8: below left – 95 King Street West, Gananoque, front (north/King St. elevation), viewed from the northwest, constructed 1905 for F.J. Skinner, architect F.T. Lent, builder Mitchell and Wilson (photo: Sleepy Hollow Bed & Breakfast website, 2008); below right – Skinner window, Christ Church, manufacturer, McCausland Co., 1936 (Christ Church, Gananoque, power point file, n.d.).



Later, on the roster of notable parish families was Frederick J. Skinner. He became one of Gananoque's most prominent industrialists, a provincial politician and resided in a nearby mansion.

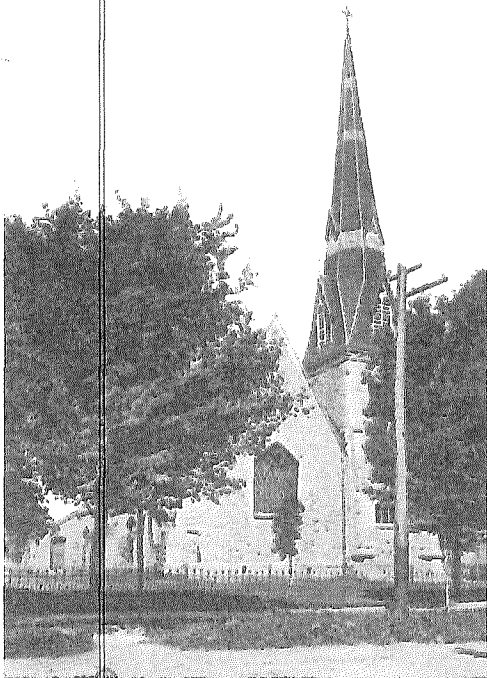
His residence illustrates the domestic architecture of a wealthy industrialist at a highpoint in the industrial mechanisation and growth of the municipality (Figure 7), and reflects a consolidation of the social position of a new industrial and manufacturing elite in Gananoque, vis-à-vis the declining influence of the traditional landed elite that dominated Gananoque for much of the 19<sup>th</sup> century—most notably the McDonald clan.<sup>7</sup> The Skinner memorial window is also by McCausland (Figure 8).

Institutions that have had a notable involvement with community endeavours through Christ Church, include the Women's Auxiliary (1913 – on-going under different names), the Anglican Young People's Association (1915, since disbanded), and various Scouts and Cubs groups since 1912. Members of Christ Church have also played a prominent role with the Camp Hyanto, Lyndhurst, Ontario, a leading Anglican outreach and youth centre in Eastern Ontario. Established in 1947, the first doctor, nurse and spiritual director were parishioners, the first cabin was constructed in honour of a parishioner, and the maintenance of the nurse's cabin continued to be the responsibility of Christ Church for many years.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Tumak, 95 King Street West, Gananoque; and Christ Church, Gananoque, Stained Glass Windows, power point file.

<sup>8</sup> History of Christ Church, Town of Gananoque heritage research file.

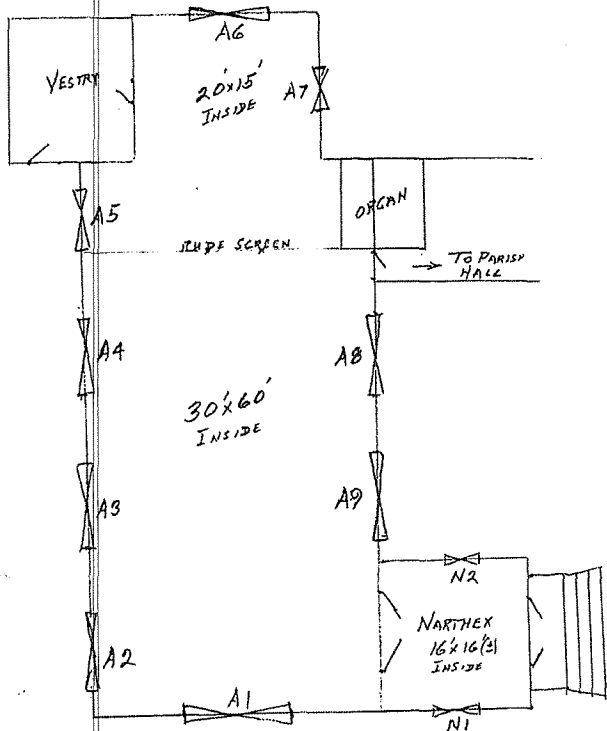
ARCHITECTURE



Design

Christ Church is an animated, picturesque composition with an asymmetrical corner entrance tower capped by a tall, slender spire. The spire is clad with traditional cedar shingles and ornamented with dormers. Between the tower and the spire is a stringcourse surmounted by decorative, small corbels at the base of the spire.

Figures 9 – 10: left – Christ Church viewed from the southeast (postcard, ca. 1910, from Newsletter of the Gananoque Historical Society, issue no. 48, Sept. 2007, cover page; right – tower and main entrance viewed from the northeast (photo E. Tumak Oct. 2009).



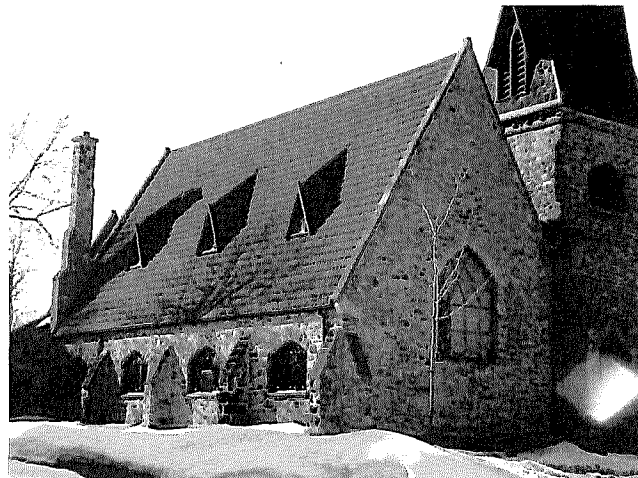
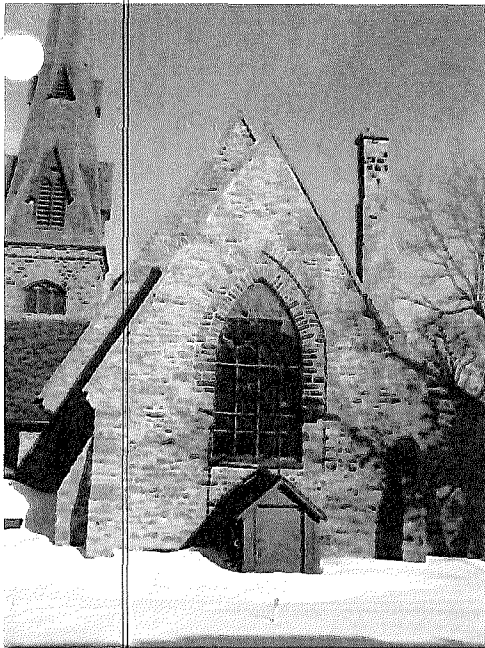
Figures 11 – 12: left – Christ Church, sketch plan, Registry of Stained Glass Windows in Canada, n.d.; right – buttress and foundation line viewed from the southeast (photo E. Tumak, July 2009).

The original shingle pattern had three bands of lighter-coloured shingles laid in a diamond pattern, as demonstrated in an 1861 line drawing and postcard of 1910 (Figure 9). The louvre faces of the spire dormers were the same light colour as the bands.<sup>9</sup>

The main entrance is through the tower, facing the side/north, not Church Street (Figure 10). In plan Christ

<sup>9</sup> Historical Atlas of the Counties of Leeds and Grenville, p. 23; Britton, Souvenir of Gananoque and the Thousand Islands, n.d., n.p.

Church is a single-cell nave, with a narrower and lower chancel (Figure 11), and is constructed primarily of sandstone with a soft honey-colour, however, there is a limestone course at the top of the foundation line (Figure 12). The roof structure is wood but the reddish shingles, designed to look like tile, is a relatively recent modification (Figure 13), originally these were cedar shingle.



Figures 13 – 14: left, altar window on the west elevation; right view of the nave from the southeast (photos E. Tumak, July 2009).

The building is distinguished by a near complete use of triangular-topped windows (one is even a complete triangle;

Figure 14), whereas a traditional curved, pointed arch was reserved only for the altar window – the most sacred window (Figure 15).

Triangular openings are very unusual for institutional buildings in the Gothic Revival style. They are more associated with vernacular interpretations of Gothic Revival architecture in domestic architecture, as demonstrated by the original rectory (Figure 16). The distinctiveness of these triangulated tops was incorporated in the later additions of the 1880 tower, and 1901 parish hall (Figures 1, 10 and 17).

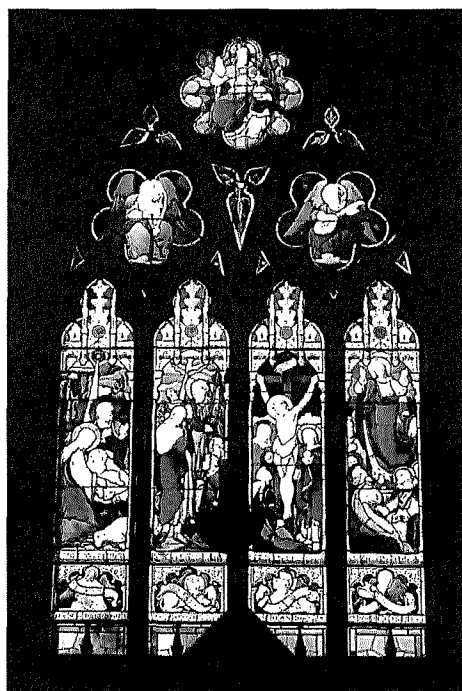
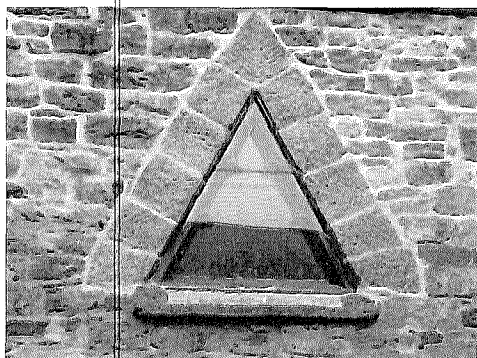
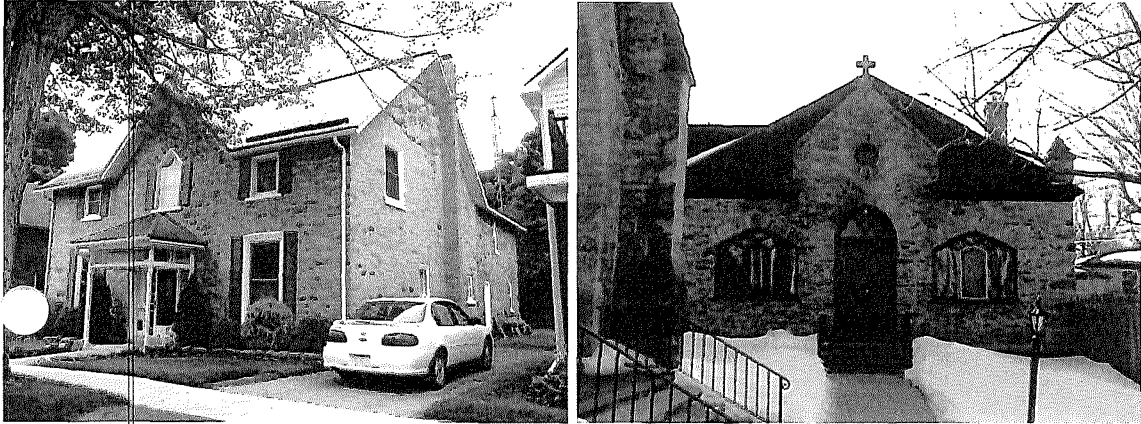


Figure 15: above left, triangular window on the west elevation of the tower (photo E. Tumak, July 2009); right – altar window (Christ Church, Gananoque, power point file, n.d.).





Figures 16 – 17: left – 1<sup>st</sup> Christ Church rectory, 40 Princess St., viewed from the northeast, built after the first phase of the church, enlarged at rear, late 1910s (photo E. Tumak, July 2009); right – Christ Church Parish Hall, east/Church St. elevation (photo E. Tumak, Jan., 2008).

This distinctive fenestration does not diminish the coherence of Christ Church with the Ecclesiological movement, but rather adds to its significance because of the otherwise strict adherence to the Ecclesiological movement precepts. Further, the altar window with its traditional curved arch, serves as a notable variation, because the surround for the window is recessed from the depth of the rest of the wall (Figure 18).

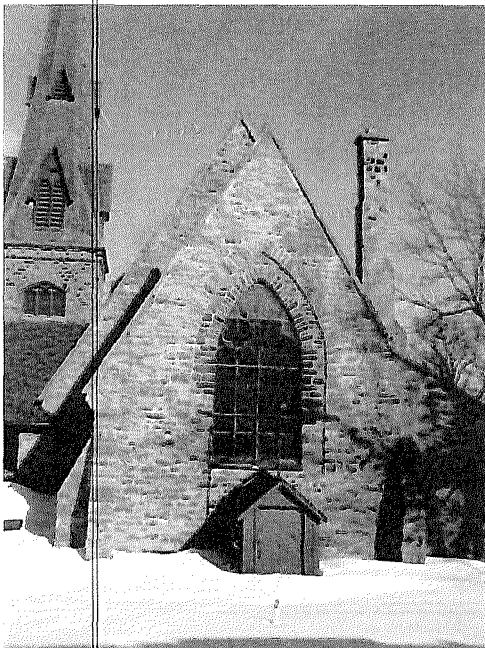


Figure 18: left – Christ Church viewed from the west (photo E. Tumak, Jan., 2008).

The shallow play of planes seen in the altar window is often associated with earlier prevailing architecture styles in Britain such as Palladian and subsequent Neo-classical architecture (particularly that of John Soane) of the 18<sup>th</sup> and early-19<sup>th</sup> centuries. A similar device is used for the curved, pointed arch of the main entrance—albeit deeper with a splay, which is surmounted by a triangular relieving arch. While offering visual delight with the play of planes, such recesses also used less stone—a concept that was a cornerstone of the original Gothic style where wall mass and economy could be achieved by pointed arches and buttresses.

#### Style

Christ Church Gananoque can be considered an excellent and early example of Ecclesiological design precepts in Canada, even though the triangular-topped windows were a more parochial interpretation of the exacting design precepts of the Ecclesiological movement that started to infuse Gothic Revival design in Britain around 1840.

The Ecclesiological movement combined an interest in the Gothic architecture of the Middle Ages with a revival of medieval liturgical practices within the Church of England to replace some of the simplified practices that had been in effect since the Reformation. The movement emerged in the Cambridge University community, initially called the Cambridge Camden Society, and which then spread to Oxford University. It resulted in strong pressures on church-builders to model their designs closely on Early Gothic parish churches. This ‘parish church revival,’ had a profound influence on the design of churches and, ultimately, on all kinds of Gothic Revival buildings in Canada, other British colonies and the United States. One development that had considerable impact on religious architecture was the placement of the service within a chancel that was physically separated from the nave and often hidden from view by a choir screen.<sup>10</sup> This can be seen in Christ Church Gananoque with its deep chancel and altar screen.

<sup>10</sup> Harold Kalman, *A History of Canadian Architecture*, vol. I (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1994), 279.

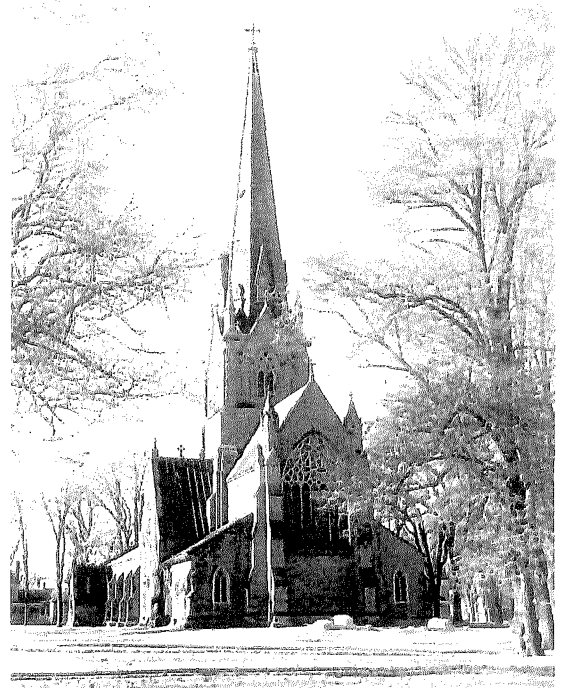
In 1847 the Society began publication of a periodical called *The Ecclesiologist*. The editors stated their interests in the first issue:

Church Building at home and in the Colonies: Church Restoration in England and abroad: the theory and practice of Ecclesiastical Architecture: the investigation of Church Antiquities: the connection of Architecture and Ritual: the science of Symbolism: the principles of Church Arrangements: Church Musick and all the Decorative Arts which can be made subservient to Religion: the exposing and denouncing of glaring cases of Church Desecration: Criticisms upon Designs for and upon New Churches.<sup>11</sup>

Due to the close association of architectural concepts with liturgical practise, the revival of Gothic Revival design principles that were considered appropriate and archaeologically correct were of tantamount importance for clerics. Accordingly, many clerics became very familiar with architectural design and construction—even becoming the principal or co-designers.

The first cleric that incorporated the precepts of the Ecclesiological movement in what became Canada was The Right Reverend John Medley (1804-92), first Bishop of New Brunswick, 1845. A product of the Ecclesiological movement, Medley had served for some time as rector of St. Thomas, Exeter. He studied architecture at Oxford, and founded the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, a provincial organization that corresponded with the Cambridge Camden Society. In 1841 Medley published *Elementary Remarks on Church Architecture*, which *The Ecclesiologist* was able to ‘safely recommend’ to its readers. He had a fine library of architectural books, many of which remain in the Diocesan Archives in Fredericton.<sup>12</sup>

In his new seat in Fredericton, Medley sought to create a ‘correct type of a church’ with Christ Church Cathedral and the smaller St. Anne’s Chapel. The architect for the two structures was Frank Wills (1822-57) who accompanied Medley from Exeter. St. Anne’s Chapel (1846-47; Figure 19) is considered the first religious building in the British provinces erected to Ecclesiological standards, followed by the cathedral in Fredericton (Figure 20; 1845-53, with a commanding wood spire of 178 feet).<sup>13</sup>



Figures 19 – 20: left – St. Anne’s Chapel, Fredericton (photo: mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, P5-54); and right – Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton (photo: National Film Board, 82-2490/IX)

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., 280.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

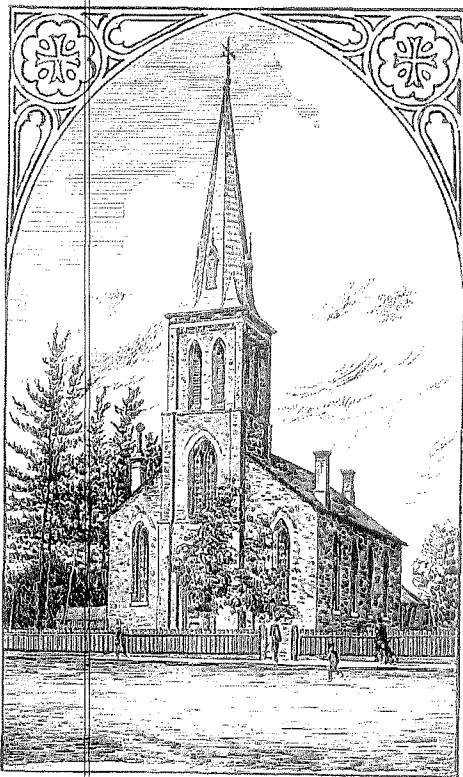
<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

36554). Both images from, H. Kalman, *A History of Canadian Architecture*, vol. I (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1994), p. 281 and 284.

Other Church of England cathedrals at Toronto and St. John's (Newfoundland) were also substantially underway by 1850, under the direction of English- or Scottish-born bishops, and architects.<sup>14</sup> Constructed only a decade after these iconic structures of Canadian architectural history, Christ Church, Gananoque, stands as a significant, early example of the Ecclesiological movement in Canada.<sup>15</sup>

All the features seen in buildings of the early Gothic Revival—bustresses, pointed-arched windows with elaborate tracery, gables—are present in Christ Church, Gananoque, but they no longer appear to be incongruous, pasted-on ornament: in accord with the Ecclesiological movement they are integrated into the form and massing of the building, inseparable components of the larger whole. The result has nothing to do with a box-and-tower Georgian church in decorative Gothic garb; rather, it is an integrated revival of Gothic form and feeling that the Ecclesiological movement espoused.

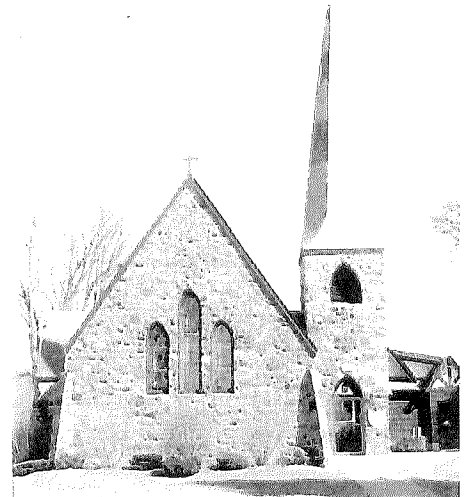
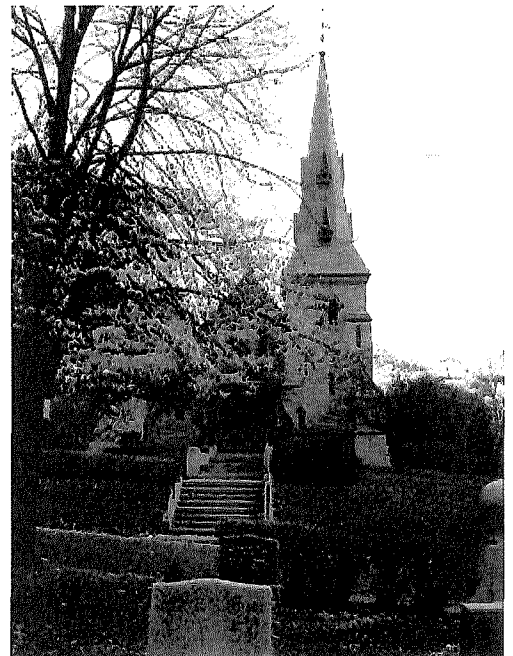
Figures 21 – 22: below left – St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Gananoque, original form viewed from the southwest (Historical Atlas of the Counties of Leeds and Grenville, (reprint Mika Publishing, Belleville, 1973), p. 23; below right – St. James-the-Less, Toronto, viewed from the west (Diocese of Toronto, Anglican Church of Canada, <http://www.stjamescathedral.on.ca/Cemetery/History/tabid/101/Default.aspx>).



By contrast, in Gananoque the original portion of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, conforms to the older style of box-and-tower Georgian church (Figure 21), the Methodist/now Grace United church represents a later direction in the Gothic Revival style, and St. John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church is Romanesque Revival.

Additional design comparisons for Christ Church—both for age and design--include the Chapel of St. James-the-Less, Toronto (1857-61; Figure 22), designed by the firm of Cumberland and Storm, in the park-like St. James cemetery laid out in 1842 by John Howard, and

St. James Episcopal Church (1866-67), Lake George in the Adirondacks of New York State which, like Christ Church, Gananoque, is attributed to a non-professional, New York City raised and educated Reverend Robert Fulton Cray.



<sup>14</sup> Ibid, p. 290.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

Figure 23: above – *St. James Episcopal Church, Lake George, Warren County, New York State, 1866-67* (photo: Jane Mackintosh, 2006, in Sally E. Svenson, *Adirondack Churches: A History of Design and Building* (Keeseville, New York: Adirondack Architectural Heritage, 2006), p. 70).

### Architect/Designer, Builder

#### *Designer*

The design of Christ Church, Gananoque, is attributed to the first rector, Rev. John Carroll, as partially described above. The builder is not known.<sup>16</sup>

A native of Ireland and a graduate of Trinity College, Toronto, Rev. Carroll was licensed as a cleric, 8 October 1854, and appointed missionary for Leeds County with headquarters at Gananoque. He served as far east as Ballycanoe and west to Kingston Mills and north to the township boundary. He was the father of Dr. Jack Carroll of Brockville, and another son became a magistrate in Gananoque.

There is no knowledge about his design background, and Christ Church Gananoque is his only confirmed design, although the design and construction supervision of the first rectory for Christ Church, at 40 Princess Street, may also be his.

### ENVIRONMENT

#### Compatibility with Heritage Environs

Christ Church, Gananoque, sits proudly among commanding residences along King St. W. and Church St., such as the former McCammon residence at 279 King St. W. (current Victoria Rose; Figure 3), 75 King St. W. (current Beaver Hall Bed and Breakfast), and no. 181 King St. W., and a commanding towered Italianate Style residence directly north of Church Church, and past rectories at 16 and 40 Princess Street (Figures 16 and 24 – 27).



Figures 24 – 25: left – *Beaver Hall Bed and Breakfast, 75 King St. W., Gananoque* (photo E. Tumak, Jan. 2008); right – *181 King St. W., Gananoque—the wing at the right/west is a later addition* (photo E. Tumak, July 2009). Note both are constructed of sandstone.

<sup>16</sup> History of Christ Church, Town of Gananoque heritage research file; and Hawke, *Historic Gananoque*, p. 50.





Figures 26 – 27: left 16 Princess St., Gananoque, second rectory of Christ Church; right Church St. mansion, immediately north of Christ Church, Gananoque (photos E. Tumak, Jan., 2008).



Figures 28-29: left, 33 King St. E.; and right – 21 King St. E. (photos E. Tumak, July 2009)

The sandstone exterior of Christ Church is well-represented in above-noted buildings along King St. W., when Christ Church was constructed, as well as numerous commercial

buildings on King St. E. such as no. 33 (former Beaver Hall Antiques and no. 21 King St. E.; Figures 28-29). Sandstone was a readily available, local material when Christ Church was built.

The site around Christ Church is in keeping with its mid-19<sup>th</sup> century origins as demonstrated by existing structures and lot divisions. The front/west and side elevations are as visible as originally intended, and the primary ground cover is a lawn.

Alterations of note to the site of Christ Church are the 1901 parish hall, the third rectory at 35 Princess Street located to the rear/west. Further, the previously noted references in the 1861-2, *Historical Atlas of the Counties of Leeds and Grenville* show a wood fence around the property, while the ca. 1900 photograph shows a low metal fence.

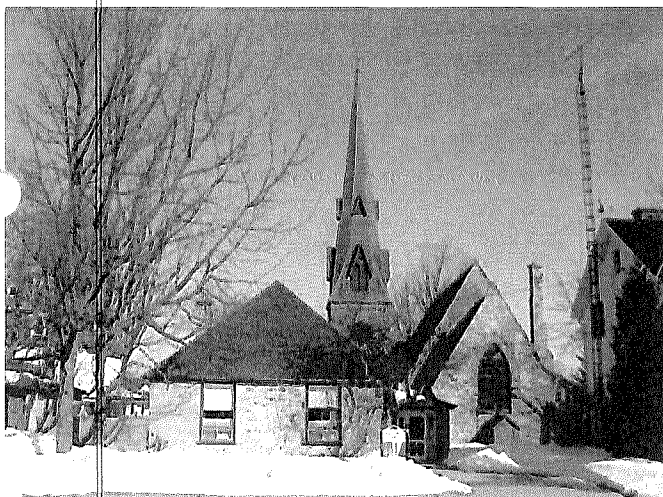


Figure 30: Christ Church, viewed from the west from Princess Street, with the most recent addition to Parish Hall in the foreground, and the third rectory to the right/south (photo E. Tumak, Jan. 2008).

However, none of these site modifications are inappropriate to church function or intrusive on the main prospects of Christ Church. The parish hall is significantly set back from Church Street and joined to the church only at the northwest corner (Figure 30). It makes no more impact to the streetscape of Princess Street, than any residence. The third/former rectory sits



similarly along Princess Street: it does not notably detract from the view of the west end of Christ Church, and maintains a consistent setback with the streetscape.

#### Community Context / Landmark Status

The building is prominent by virtue of its physical form and institutional status. The soaring, shingle-clad spire is prominent from the nearby thoroughfare of King Street West, as well as other vantage points in town. The building is in keeping with the scale and elaboration of the surrounding structures—many constructed as mansions in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. However, Christ Church is immediately identifiable as a traditional, Christian place of religious worship—which elevates it in terms of structural hierarchy within the surrounding environs. Continuity of function as an Anglican church also adds to its landmark status.