

145 Stone Street South, The South Halves of Lots 61, 62 plan 86 E/S of Gananoque River, County of Leeds, frontage 60, depth 120

PROPOSED REVISED BY-LAW STATEMENT

145 Stone Street South dates primarily from 1884-85, when Dr. Thomas Henry Dumble purchased the property from the estate of Dr. William E. Potter who had a small building on the property for medical purposes since ca. 1830. Dumble expanded the structure into its current form. Potter's and Dumble's office forms the adapted rear of what is the current residential structure. The house and practise was subsequently acquired by Dr. James McCammon, and continued to be used as a combined residence and medical practise until 1924. As such, it is an early notable expression of almost a century of health care in Gananoque.

145 Stone Street South was built in the Eastlake style, a subset of the Queen Anne Revival style in Ontario which was popular from 1880-1910. It is the only full expression of the Eastlake style in Gananoque and a rare example in the region. It is a wood frame and clad structure, featuring tongue-and-groove panelling and elaborate machine-worked decorative wood detailing originating with the 1884-85 form. The detailing is highlighted by dichromatic coloration.

The Dumble House is located on a street dominated by similarly scaled commodious residences and numerous architecturally notable institutional buildings of the late-19th and early 20th centuries, the latter includes three churches, a former post office and the Town Clock Tower, and formerly a High School. The combination of prominent institutional and residential buildings was not only common at the time, but testified to the desirability of the location. The south side elevation of the house sits close to Spruce Alley, with the placement and alley in keeping with the network of alleys in the area known as South Ward. The distinctive Eastlake style distinguishes the Dumble House amongst the surrounding structures and contributes to a landmark status.

The property qualified for designation under its earlier designation under the Ontario Heritage Act, and qualifies for historical, architectural and contextual criteria under the current criteria.

HERITAGE DESIGNATION BY-LAW 92-41

HERITAGE ANALYSIS REPORT: REAPPRAISAL, by Edgar Tumak Heritage, 2021, Architectural Historian, MSc Architecture, CAHP



Figure 1: Front (left) and south/side (right) elevation, 145 Stone Street South, Gananoque, viewed from the southwest, with Spruce Alley on the right (E. Tumak, Nov. 2020).

FOREWORD

As part of the heritage designation by-law update for 145 Stone Street South, Gananoque, a more extensive research report has been prepared to augment the supporting historical information of the original by-law. In this manner it was possible to fully respond to the Ontario Heritage Act (Ont. Reg. 9/06) criteria required by the review, as well as the list of heritage attributes. The original supporting information correctly identified that the property was appropriate for heritage designation, however, there was limited analysis of its architectural significance (other than a recording of its existing features), and no analysis of its historical context and environmental/contextual significance,¹ which are all part of the three main categories under Ont. Reg. 9/06. These have been addressed in the augmented historical analysis which supports the Ont. Reg. 9/06 criteria required by the review, as well as the list of heritage attributes.

¹ MacLennan Associates Architects, "Architectural Description for Historic Designation Purposes: 145 Stone Street South, Gananoque, County Leeds & Grenville, Ont.," October 22, 1992.

INTRODUCTION

145 Stone Street South dates primarily from 1884-85, when Dr. Thomas Henry Dumble purchased the property from the estate of Dr. William E. Potter who had a small building on the property for medical purposes since ca. 1830. Dumble expanded the structure into its current form. Potter's and Dumble's office forms the adapted rear of what is the current residential structure. The house and practise was subsequently acquired by Dr. James McCammon, and continued to be used as a combined residence and medical practise until 1924. As such, it is a notable expression of almost a century of health care in Gananoque.

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The Dumble House is located on a street dominated by similarly scaled commodious residences and numerous architecturally notable institutional buildings of the late-19th and early 20th centuries, the latter includes three churches, a former post office and the Town Clock Tower, and formerly a High School. The combination of prominent institutional and residential buildings was not only common at the time, but testified to the desirability of the location. The south side elevation of the house sits close to Spruce Alley, with the placement and alley in keeping with the network of alleys in the area known as South Ward. The distinctive Eastlake style distinguishes the Dumble House amongst the surrounding structures and contributes to a landmark status.

HISTORY

Historical Associations

145 Stone Street South was a key factor in the location of 19th and early 20th century medical practises in Gananoque clustered around Stone, Pine and King streets. This hub originated ca. 1830 when Dr. Potter established his office at what became 145 Stone Street South, and it is the earliest dedicated built expression of health care in Gananoque.

Dr. Potter came to Gananoque in 1829 under an agreement with town founders Joel Stone and his in-law descendants the McDonalds, to provide medical services to the small settlement. The McDonalds provided the land and Dr. Potter had his office built at what is now the back part of the house at the northeast corner of Spruce Alley at Stone Street South. At the time the location was quite undeveloped with the only other structure of note nearby being the Blockhouse - a wood military fortification created after the attack and raid on Gananoque during the War of 1812 (it never saw combat and was later dismantled to re-use the heavy timbers for harbour construction activities). The practise and property was sold after Dr. Potter's death in 1882, to Dr. Thomas H. Dumble who, in 1884-85, built his residence onto the front of Dr. Potter's office facing Stone Street South, attaching the office to the house. Dr.

Dumble had earlier bought out Dr. Atkinson's practice at nearby 90 Stone Street South (at the northwest corner with Pine Street).

Dumble died young at age 38 in 1893, being pre-deceased by his wife, and the property was put up for auction to settle his estate to provide for two very young orphaned daughters. Dr. James McCammon (son of Samuel McCammon of the Italian Villa style power house at 279 King Street West) purchased the house and attached medical office, along with medical equipment and texts in 1894, and moved his practice there the following year. He had previously practiced with a Dr. Merrick on King Street. McCammon worked out of the Stone Street address for many years, and collaborated in times of need with Dr. C.H. Bird, who came to Gananoque in 1896 and built an elegant combined office and residence at 136-38 Pine Street. Between them during the Spanish Flu epidemic of 1918, the two would see up to 80 patients a day. Dr. McCammon sold the property in 1924 and moved to British Columbia.

The land registry notes the next owners were Gordon Ford and Kathleen (née Pelow) Petch. Gordon was Treasurer of Ontario Steel Products, ending almost a century of doctors at this address.

Also part of the cluster of medical practices at Stone, Pine and King streets, was the practise of Dr. David H. Rogers situated in the combined office-residence structure at 161 King Street East built in 1895 (originally part of the grounds of the first Roman Catholic Church in Gananoque erected in 1846-47).² Rogers was from a prominent local family that had accumulated substantial property in the area since the mid-19th century. Samuel Rogers, David's father, was the business partner of the successful merchant James Turner, and eventually erected a fine commercial structure known as the Turner Block in Gananoque at the northeast corner of King and Stone streets (destroyed by fire), later the site of the second Post Office (demolished 1972).

Home-based practices were the norm for out-patients in the late-19th and early-20th centuries, with house visits to patients who could not visit the doctor's office. Standalone medical offices or those in professional buildings were less common and only became more prevalent in larger cities starting in the 1920s. Prior to the 1920s Hospitals were generally only for the poor, or for very specialised treatments in large urban centres. In hospitals one might encounter something worse in the non-antiseptic and non-antibiotic world of the time in the congregant environments where ward accommodation prevailed.

The first hospitals in what became Canada were charitable institutions (usually religious) which originated in the early 17th century in what became the province of Quebec, and relied on donations from benevolent organizations and prosperous citizens. The patients paid very little, if anything, and government support was erratic and undependable well into the 19th century. In 1867 the Toronto General Hospital closed for a year because of lack of funds, and it was partly because of this that the

² For further background see, Heritage Designation By-Law No. 2005-64, E. Tumak, "Rogers House, 161 King Street East, Gananoque," Heritage Analysis Report: Reappraisal, 2020;" and Heritage Designation By-Law No. 2000-23, E. Tumak, "St. John The Evangelist Roman Catholic Church, 270 Stone Street South, Gananoque, Ontario, Heritage Analysis Report: Reappraisal, 2020"

Ontario government passed an Act in the early 1870s to provide for annual grants to the hospital and to other charitable medical institutions.³

The nearest hospitals to Gananoque were eventually in Kingston and Brockville. Kingston General Hospital was established in 1833 but did not truly operate as a public hospital until 1845, as the structure was used from 1841-44 as the first Canadian Parliament after the union of Upper and Lower Canada.⁴ Hotel Dieu in Kingston also became operational in 1845, and was of great assistance when a typhus epidemic struck the city in 1847 and the facility had the added care for 100 orphaned children resulting from the epidemic.⁵ Associated with Hotel Dieu, the Sisters of Providence of St. Vincent de Paul established their ministry in Kingston in 1861, with a very significant part of their work associated with health care. Soon the Sisters of Providence were attending to people further afield such as in Gananoque.⁶ The Brockville General Hospital opened in 1889.

Between WWI and WWII, and before the advent of antibiotics or vaccination programs became widespread, infectious-disease mortality rates began to decrease, but more as a result of broader public health measures and sanitation. Out-patient treatments, as offered in the combined office-residence practices in Gananoque and across Canada, offered fewer congregant contagious problems and generally greater hygiene.

Stemming from the practicalities and benefits of the culture of home-based medical practices, the doctor office-residence cluster of Stone-Pine-King-streets appears to have been an organic response to the health needs of small town Gananoque in the late-19th to mid-20th centuries which could not support a hospital as in larger centres, or could not quickly convey patients prior to a time of rapid emergency transit. In essence the clustering served as a multi-pavilion hospital – a more formalised arrangement that had already shown success in European centres such as Vienna (one of the leading medical centres in the 19th century). In emergencies the doctor did not need to go far, had family or domestic staff to assist, and could call on nearby colleagues.

While home-based practices did not always occur in larger centres, residential congregation of doctors did in other Canadian centres such as Ottawa near the Civic Hospital, starting in the 1920s, and in the 1960s by the General and Childrens hospitals. It was for a similar reason. During an emergency, a doctor could get to the hospital quickly.

³ The general section on health care in Canada is taken from the online version of *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/hospital>, accessed February 2020.

⁴ <https://providencecare.ca/history-of-kgh-working-in-an-old-hospital-without-paying-attention/> , accessed June 2021.

⁵ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hotel_Dieu_Hospital_\(Kingston,_Ontario\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hotel_Dieu_Hospital_(Kingston,_Ontario)) , accessed June 2021.

⁶ Sister Mary Faustina, "The Christian Community of St. John the Evangelist, Gananoque, Ontario, 1846-1976," manuscript paper, Nov. 1976, Gananoque Public Library reference collection; and <https://www.providence.ca/our-story/history/missions/gananoque/>.

An early clear visual expression of a purpose-built, combined doctor-office and house in Gananoque is that of Dr. E.L. Atkinson, at 90 Stone Street South (later Trinity House B&B), constructed in 1859.⁷ Dr. Atkinson was also the founder of the St. Lawrence Steel and Wire Company in 1885 which specialised in making corsets. Corsets were often for fashion to help form a comely torso and were used mostly by women, but many men used them as well if they wanted to look more trim. However, many people considered them healthy at the time as a means to improve posture. This could explain why Dr. Atkinson was part of a corset company.⁸ Corsets used wires and thin ribbon-like lengths of steel, to create the support required (before this, thin strips from the bones of whales were used). Padded cloth covered the steel and wire, and the corset was generally tied tightly at the back.



Figure 2: 90 Stone Street House, seen from the northeast, former Atkinson House, Gananoque (E. Tumak, July 2019).

The Atkinson House separation of the residence and the doctor office became common in Gananoque, and in many other town's and cities in the mid-1800s. Two other houses in Gananoque are almost identical in form and style: 480 Charles Street South and 295 Stone Street South (the latter is covered with stucco and the front porch is a later aesthetic). All three feature a side wing housing the office portion, with an entrance that faced the street. This arrangement was not only popular for doctors, but also lawyers and other professionals like engineers. It provided a separation between the work space and the private house areas, but was accessible between the two so that family and domestic help could easily assist. As a combined residence and professional space, the main entrance was reserved for guests and family, as was considered proper at the time. 295 Stone Street South was the second rectory of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church and such separation for private communication and household space was equally important.

⁷ Town of Gananoque, Heritage Self-Guided Walking Tour, n.d., active 2019.

⁸ *Newsletter of the Gananoque Historical Society*, "The St. Lawrence Steel & Wire Company Limited," Sept. 1990, no. 14, p. 77-78.



Figure 3: 295 Stone Street South, Gananoque, viewed from the southwest. The separate side entrance is partially visible on the left (E. Tumak, July 2019).



Figure 4: 480 Charles Street South, viewed from the east (E. Tumak, July 2019).

As mentioned above, another house-based medical practice in Gananoque was built for Dr. Charles Harold Bird in 1897 (b. Barrie, Ontario, 1872, son of Lieutenant Shearman Godfrey Bird of the Royal Engineers and Amy Laura Amoi of Chinese origin, d. 1944; m. 1898 Edith Dunn (d. 1933); m. Jean D. Bain 1934 (d. 1984)). Bird's early schooling was in Barrie and then Trinity Medical College in Toronto. He graduated in 1893 at the top of his class winning the Gold Medal in Medicine and was class valedictorian. After interning in Toronto and a brief practice in Dromore, County Grey, Charles

established his medical practice in Gananoque in 1896. An older brother was working in a bank in Gananoque – likely the Bank of Toronto at the southwest corner of King and Stone streets.⁹

Doctors played prominent roles in small towns, professionally, civically and socially, and Bird epitomised this stature, such as with the building of the Gananoque Arena on Wellington Street, and later the first curling rink in conjunction with the arena. Bird along with other investors, purchased property on the west side of town, on which summer vacation cottages were built along the waterfront with a golf course laid out towards the highway (the golf course and waterfront lots remain). Later in the 1920s, Bird promoted the health qualities of milk pasteurization through Gananoque Dairy (despite considerable opposition which was not unusual at the time) resulting in Gananoque becoming an early community to have safe milk (without scrupulous refrigeration and sanitation raw milk can be a significant cause of illness or death). Bird served on the Board of Education for many years, was President of the Chamber of Commerce, a Director of the Ontario Steel Products Company, and Medical Officer for the Steel Co. of Canada Gananoque Plant (later known as Stelco) from the time the company first had a plant physician until Bird died in 1944. Bird was also instrumental in forming the Thousand Island Motor League (later the Ontario Motor League), and served as the local District Medical Officer for the Grand Trunk Railway (later the Canadian National Railways). He also owned one of the first cars and snowmobiles in Gananoque.¹⁰



Figure 5: Wigborough, residence built for Dr. Charles Harold Bird, 136 Pine Street, ca. 1905, (Gananoque Historical Society Newsletter, no. 3, Sept. 1985, p. 22).

⁹ C.H. Bird's collection of equipment used in his medical practice is now housed at the Museum of Health Care at Kingston.

¹⁰ "C.H. Bird, MDCM'," *Gananoque Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 3, Sept. 1985, p. 21-22.



Figure 6: Wigborough, 136-38 Pine Street viewed from the southeast, with 128 Pine Street to the left – also built as a combined doctor office and residence (E. Tumak, Feb. 2020).

Next door to Dr. Bird's combined residence and medical practise, at 128 Pine Street, was a similarly combined residence and practice of Dr. John James Davis, built in 1910 (b. Toronto 1875, d. Gananoque 1948, parents Thomas George Davis and Mary Helen Duncan).¹¹



Figure 7: Residence built for Dr. John James Davis, 128 Pine Street, ca. 1911 (Gananoque Historical Society Newsletter, no. 7, Sept. 1987, p. 91).

¹¹ Helen McMillan, "Dr. J.J. Davis," *Gananoque Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 7, Sept. 1987, p. 88-93.



Figure 8: 128 Pine Street, viewed from the southwest with Grace United Church to the left and 136-38 Pine Street to the right (E. Tumak, Feb. 2020).

The clustering of doctors gave the moniker of Pill Avenue, and at one time their two digit phone numbers were conveniently 70, 80 and 90. Some years later when Dr. E.J. Bracken arrived, he too located in the same block, at the southeast corner of Pine and Stone streets at 125 Stone Street South, the same house where Dr. Davis originally began his practice in Gananoque (Figure 9).



Figure 9: 125 and 145 Stone Street South (left and middle respectively), and St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church (right), viewed from the northwest (E. Tumak, Jan. 2020).



Figure 10: 125 and 145 Stone Street South (left and middle respectively), and St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church (right background), viewed from the northwest ca. 1900. One of Gananoque's former post offices is on the far right. It also served as a doctor's office at one point. The most notable change to 145 Stone Street South is the different main entrance access featuring the swoop, or double-curve, splayed knee walls to the door, with a balcony above protecting the entrance from the elements. Also gone are the two forward chimney stacks (Gananoque Historical Society Newsletter, Feb. 2013, no. 59, p. 1599).

Dr. Bracken graduated from Queen's University, ca. 1910-11, and married Jean Bryson in May 1911. They went to Saskatoon shortly thereafter and he practiced there for two years and then went to London, England, to pursue postgraduate work at Great Ormond Street Hospital. Following this he practiced medicine in Elgin, Ontario, before settling in Gananoque in 1919. During the Second World War he served at RMC in Kingston and after the war in the village of Cannington, north of Toronto near Lake Simcoe. He died in 1962 in the hospital in Lindsay, and is buried at Olivet Cemetery, north of Gananoque, near the village of Seeleys Bay.¹²

Person/Event

Other than coming to Gananoque in 1829, and having his office built at what was incorporated into the back part of 145 Stone Street South, little is known about Dr. Potter.

Potter lived a short distance south of his office at the corner of Stone and John streets, in a stone residence built in 1835 and demolished in 1900. It may have been at the northeast corner of these streets as a residence is shown at this location in an 1858 map of Gananoque. Currently at this corner

¹² Jean Conner, "Dr. E.J. Bracken," *Gananoque Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 10, Feb. 1989, p. 169-70.

there is a brick structure of ca. 1900, however, the east wall is of local random course stone, sometimes indicating a component of an earlier structure.

Potter is tangentially associated with helping to foil an 1838 attack on Gananoque by American General Van Rensselaer and dreaded pirate of the Thousand Islands Bill Johnston during the 1837-38 rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada. However, most of the credit goes to his tenant Elizabeth Barnett, a young teacher (born at Stone Mills, NY, in 1815, graduated in pedagogy at LaFargeville, NY). She got a teaching position in Gananoque in 1837.¹³

On 20 February 1838 on a visit back to LaFargeville she overheard a conversation about a plan to attack Gananoque that was not sanctioned by the US. Government, using munitions recently raided from the arsenal in Watertown. She immediately headed back to warn Gananoque, informed Dr. Potter, who conveyed the news to postmaster John McDonald. She was likely exhausted after a two day winter trek plus, the testimonial of a man, particularly a doctor, carried more weight at the time.

The town was alerted and couriers sent to Kingston and Brockville. Colonel Bonnycastle, the commander at Fort Henry, called out the Leeds Militia, together with the Brockville Rifle Company, a detachment of the Frontenac Cavalry under Colonel McLean, and Mohawk from Tyendinaga. Town lumbermen quickly erected a breastwork of timbers along the waterfront in the area of what is now the south end of Main Street. The advantage of surprise by the attackers was lost and those that had assembled on Hickory Island soon disbursed.

During the defense preparations Elizabeth met Warren Fairman (born 1816) and married him less than a month later. He operated a saw-mill at the mouth of the Gananoque River, which was sold to George Gillies in 1874. Gillies would later expand his operation, at the mouth of the east side of the Gananoque River with the purchase of the stone building at 185 Mill Street (designation by-law no. 2006-21).¹⁴ From this location Gillies produced carriage hardware for markets all over the Dominion, as well as steel harrows and cultivators, and the manufacture of nuts and bolts.¹⁵ He was one of the leading industrialists in Gananoque at the time.

Elizabeth and Warren had 11 children and eventually built a stone house that still stands on the north side of Hwy 2 (no. 4312) about 12 km west of Gananoque. Elizabeth died in her 92nd year, 23 August 1906. Warren died shortly thereafter at the age of 94.

¹³ Ina G. Scott, *Yesterday's News, Today's History* (Gananoque: 1000 Islands Publishers Ltd., 1982), p. 78-80.

¹⁴ For further information see, E. Tumak, 185 Mill Street, also known as The Link/Cliffe Craft Buildings, Gananoque, Heritage Analysis Report: Reappraisal, 2020."

¹⁵ *The Canadian Manufacturer*, 6 April 1883; *The Saturday Globe*, 21 July 1894; Library and Archives Canada, The Fielding Tariff Commission, 1896-97, p. 2417-25 and 4002-23; and *Mail* (Toronto), 9 February 1885, cited in Zwaan, p. 37, 38 and 43.

The foiled raid on Gananoque later recalled on an Ontario Historical Plaque, mentioned the pirate, and the rogue American general, but Barnett's part in saving Gananoque and Upper Canada was unrecognized.¹⁶

Little is also known about Dr. Dumble beyond what is mentioned above in the Historical Associations section.

The next owner of the house, Dr. James McCammon, was the son of Samuel McCammon (who married into the McDonald clan), and at one point owned the spectacular Italian Villa style structure at 279 King Street West. In 1875 James started medical studies at Queen's University and graduated in 1879. After graduating he located in North Augusta for 3 years, then to Spencerville where he was appointed surgeon to the construction force of the CPR, spending a year on the north shore of Lake Superior. He returned to Gananoque in 1885 to practice as a doctor. He had military training with four years as an officer in the Gananoque Field Battery, and in Spencerville was connected with the 56th Regiment and advanced to position of Lieut.-Col., with which he remained connected holding the office of surgeon. He served on Town Council for several years starting in 1904 (his father Samuel also served earlier on then village council). He closed his Gananoque practise and moved to British Columbia in 1924.

The next owners were Gordon Ford and Kathleen (née Pelow) Petch. Gordon held a notable position as Treasurer of Ontario Steel Products. He died in 1943 and shortly thereafter his son Douglas Hartley (1922-43) while co-piloting a bomber mission near the industrial city of Ludwigshafen (in the Rheinland opposite Mannheim), Germany. In missions like this the Allied efforts decimated the industrial production of the city by the end of 1944 thereby doing much to end the war. His name is honoured on the Town Park War Memorial. Douglas was also a respected local paddler and skier.¹⁷ Kathleen continued to own the property until ca. 1978.

ARCHITECTURE

Design

145 Stone Street South is a two-storey and 1.5 storey frame building that is merger of early and late 19th century components. The tongue-and-groove exterior wood cladding and decorative machine milled woodwork is from the 1884-85 incarnation. The earlier 1.5 storey component can still be seen with the gabled face on Spruce Alley facing south. The later, 2-storey larger front of the building faces Stone Street, and is capped by a tall attic. The footprint of the building is essentially the two components at a right angle joined by a narrower connecting link. However, the basic form is enlivened and made more irregular by numerous projecting window bays and modest extensions.

The earlier component closest to Spruce Alley, originally Dr. Potter's office, has a low-pitched roof and return eaves. The wood cladding includes corner boarding, and a water table board and drip to protect

¹⁶ Ina G. Scott, *Yesterday's News, Today's History* (Gananoque: 1000 Islands Publishers Ltd., 1982), p. 78-80.

¹⁷ *Gananoque Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 19, Feb. 1993, p. 375 and 377.

the masonry foundation. There are upper level sash windows on both the south and west elevations, and bay and broader expanses of windows (each three units wide) on the ground level, with multi-divided upper glazing units.

The front of the 1884-85 structure is dominated by twin, slightly projecting, almost tower-like two-storey bays. The north element projects 3' and houses the entrance, fronted by a later semi-circular portico. The south bay, projects only half as much, but generally matches the north bay in detail albeit with paired windows at the first and second storeys versus the entrance of the north bay. Both projections are surmounted by matching steep gables covered by truncated or hipped rooflets.

The main entrance consists of a 6-paneled door flanked by diamond-shaped leaded sidelight panes surmounted by a fanlight transom. This entrance composition is framed by grooved (fluted) pilasters. Above the front entrance porch is a pair of doors with glazed panels. The current hemispherical porch replaced a rectangular balcony that is documented in a 1987 survey¹⁸ and archival photos (Figures 10 and 20).

The composition of the building is notable for the complexity and variation of the window sizes and shapes, groupings, and extending bay windows. All window surrounds (including lintels and jambs) and other building details are well ornamented with machine-detailed work featuring groove lines, striations and circular dotting. This ornamentation was a product of industrial machined work, employing power driven routers, jigs, coping and band saws, square corner mortice cutters, drill presses and the like. Particularly notable is the two-storey bay on the south elevation facing the alley, featuring different treatments on each level, with the composition crowned by large-scaled coved eave soffits above each window. The hipped roof bay window on the ground level of the south face was added to the original building – now the back extension. On the north elevation a window pierces the eave line and is set out by heavy full-cheek brackets which are articulated by cope sawing and applied and incised decoration. A gable complete with return eaves surmounts this element. Return eaves are also present on the upper level window of the west/street facing wall of the rear wing.

¹⁸ Ronald H. Smith Ltd., Ontario Land Surveyors, Canada Lands Surveyors: Part of Lots 61 & 62 [145 Stone Street South], Plan 86 (East) Gananoque, County of Leeds, 1987.



Figure 11: 145 Stone Street South, Gananoque, viewed from the southwest, showing the portion forming Dr. Potter's physician office on the right/east after 1884-85 modifications, with spruce Alley and the front lawn of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in the foreground (E. Tumak, Nov. 2020).



Figure 12: 145 Stone Street South, Gananoque, viewed from the south with Spruce Alley and the front lawn of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in the foreground), showing the portion forming Dr. Potter's physician office on the right/east after 1884-85 modifications (E. Tumak, Nov. 2020).



Figure 13: Front elevation, 145 Stone Street South, Gananoque, viewed from the west (E. Tumak, Nov. 2020).



Figure 14: 145 Stone Street South, Gananoque, detail of the two-storey window bay on the south elevation (facing Spruce Alley) showing the 1884-85 portion of the building (E. Tumak, Nov. 2020).



Figure 15: 145 Stone Street South, Gananoque, rear/original portion of ca. 1830 with 1884-85 bay window addition, viewed from the southwest facing Spruce Alley (E. Tumak, Nov. 2020).



Figure 16: 145 Stone Street South, Gananoque, garage at east/rear end of property fronting onto Spruce Alley (E. Tumak, Nov. 2020).

Style

145 Stone Street South was built in the Eastlake style, an offshoot of the Queen Anne Revival style in Ontario which was popular from 1880-1910, and the American Stick style. Built in 1884-85, it was an early expression of this style in Canada, which was limited in its utilisation both in Canada and the U.S.

The Eastlake Movement was an architectural and household design reform movement started by British architect and writer Charles Eastlake (1836–1906). The movement is generally considered part of the late Victorian period in terms of furniture and broader aesthetic designations.¹⁹

Eastlake's book *Hints on Household Taste in Furniture, Upholstery, and Other Details* (London ed. 1868, and more popular U.S. ed. 1872) posited that furniture and decor in people's homes should be made by hand or machine workers who took personal pride in their work. Eastlake decried the heavy bloated mid-century furniture, and provided designs of lighter pieces fashioned of straight wood members, with scroll-sawn decoration. Manufacturers in the United States used the drawings and ideas in the book to create mass-produced Eastlake Style or Cottage furniture. The geometric ornaments, spindles, low relief carvings, and incised lines were intended to be affordable and easy to clean; nevertheless, many of the resultant designs are artistically complex and of high maintenance.

Despite the initial intent of Eastlake, the general manifestation of the style's architectural expression generally proved to be expensive to build, expensive to maintain, and idiosyncratic (often considered spooky by current standards). In the Dumble House the elaborate Eastlake ornamentation can be seen in the wood work of the bays, gables, window shape variation and varied window pane patterns. The complexity of the design, as favoured by the style, is also expressed by the varied coloration – here dichromatic but historically often more diverse.

Slightly removed from Gananoque is a remarkable Canadian example of the Eastlake style located in Brockville. It has a near full panoply of decorative effect of the style as expressed in the porch, gables and dormers, buttons, brackets, pierced wood, and layering and varied directions of wood cladding members. Also present are the highly varied windows, and numerous exterior materials and multiplicity of colours that extend to the elaborate roof form clad with slate and further ornamented with iron creating. Further elaboration is added with the highly patterned chimneys, with one not only forming a significant component of the corner lot street elevations, but featuring the conceit of a window in the middle of the lower level of the stack.

¹⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastlake_Movement, accessed 17 May 2021. Leland M. Roth, *A Concise History of American Architecture* (New York, Hagerstown, San Francisco, London: Harper & Row, 1979), p. 137-38. See also Vincent J. Scully, Jr., *The Shingle Style and the Stick Style* (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1971).



Figure 17: 375 King Street West, Brockville, viewed from the northwest (E. Tumak, July 2021).

The only other example of the Eastlake style in Gananoque is located at 167 Brock Street, of which the sole expression is conveyed by the rectilinear corner bay and the diagonally set wood panelling flanking the window. If there was greater expression of the style on the Brock Street residence this was lost with later asbestos shingle recladding.



Figure 18: 167 Brock Street viewed from the northwest (E. Tumak, Jan. 2021).

Architect / Designer / Builder

Although no designer, architect or builder is known for the Dumble Residence, even if it is a vernacular interpretation of the Eastlake style, it is a design of accomplishment.

ENVIRONMENT

Compatibility with Heritage Environs

The Dumble House is located on a street dominated by similarly scaled commodious residences of the late-19th and early 20th centuries and numerous institutional buildings. The combination of prominent institutional and residential buildings was not only common at the time, but testified to the desirability of the location of the Dumble House when it was essentially formed in 1884-85. The Dumble House is located between St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church to the immediate south (architect William Coverdale 1851-55 and 1871-87 additions including architect Robert Gage 1886-87), and Grace United Church one house to the north (1871, 1896, and extensive restoration after a 1979 fire). Directly across the street is the former second Gananoque Post Office (1889, Federal Public Works Chief Architect Branch), the town Clock Tower (1903, architect F.T. Lent), and a little further south is St. John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church (1889-91, architect Joseph Connolly).

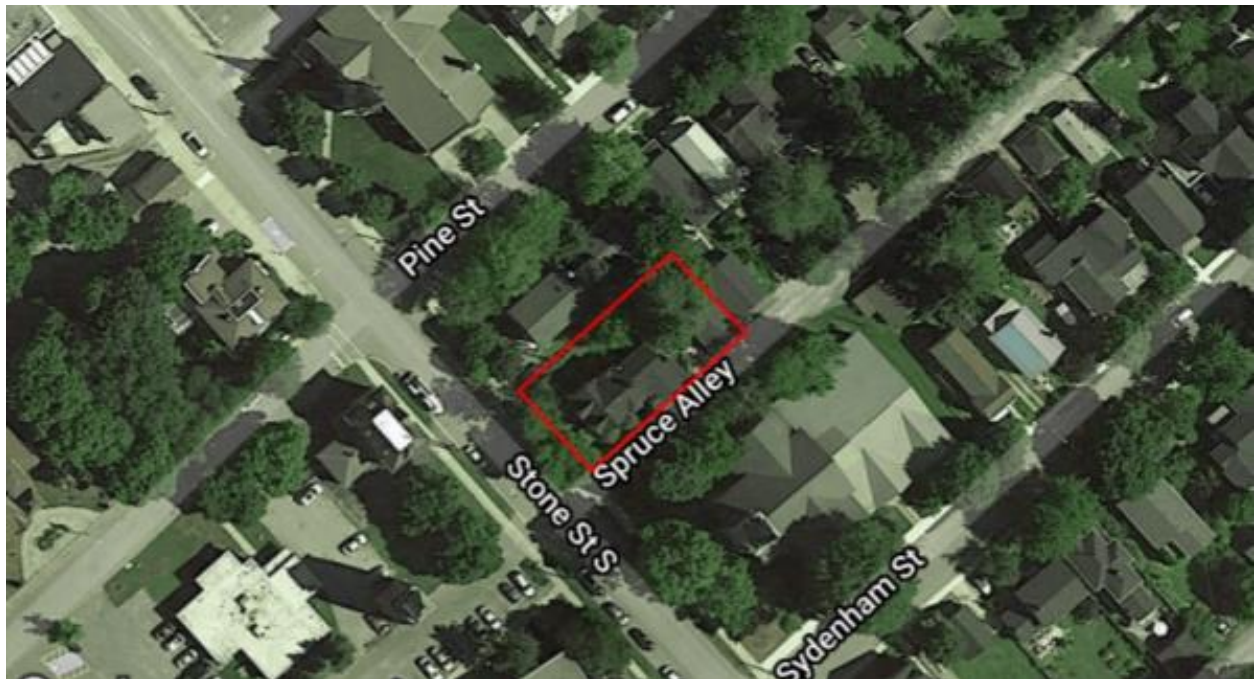


Figure 19: Aerial view of the 145 Stone Street South property highlighted in red (Google, 2021).

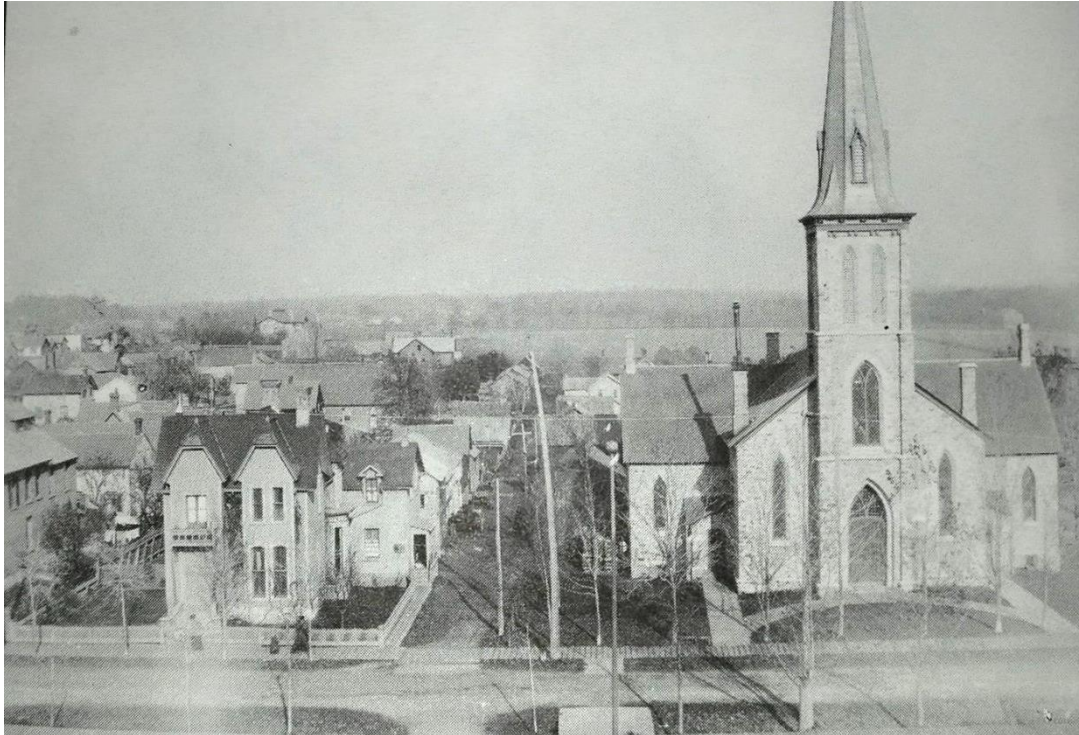


Figure 20: 145 Stone Street South (left) and St. Andrew's (right/south) viewed from the former Gananoque Public High School on the opposite side of Stone Street South (demolished 1974), n.d. The photo shows the main entrance access featuring the original swoop, or double-curve, splayed knee walls to the door (see also Figure 12), with a balcony above protecting the entrance from the elements (photo n.s., n.d.: A History of Gananoque: The Story of the Town with Photographs, presented by the Museum Board, Gananoque, 1986).



Figure 21: St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Gananoque, viewed from the southwest, with the sanctuary on the west/left and the Gracey Hall on the east/right. The Dumble House is partially visible on the far left/north of the church (E. Tumak, May. 2015).



Figure 22: Grace United Church (former Methodist Church), viewed from the southwest (E. Tumak, May 2015).



Figure 23: View to west side of Stone Street South, opposite the Dumble House and St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, showing the Clock Tower on the left and the former Post Office on the right (E. Tumak, May 2015).



Figure 24: St. John's, viewed from the northeast with the former baptistry on the right foreground and the bell 'tower' and belfry on the right background (E. Tumak, July 2019).

The Clock Tower and Post Office formed part of the former Market Square. Gone from this campus are the Fire Hall (demolished 1974), water tower (demolished 1979), and Gananoque High School (built 1898, demolished 1974). The three-storey brick Riverview Apartments of 1975 (architect M. Paul Wiegand, Belleville), on the grounds of the former Market Square, is the only non-conforming structure of note in what is essentially a heritage precinct. However, with large trees along the street and its narrow end facing Stone Street South, it is not dissimilar in its streetscape effect vis-à-vis the presence of the former High School with two storeys and an attic which formerly was a little to the south.²⁰

²⁰ Underwriter's Survey Bureau, Insurance Plan of Gananoque, plan dated 1947, plate 8.



Figure 25: St. John's School (former Gananoque Public High School), ca. 1968 (<https://www.providence.ca/our-story/history/missions/gananoque/>).



Figure 26: Oblique aerial view of Market Square, 1919 showing St. John's from the southeast, the former High School is to the immediate right/north, then the low fire hall, then the clock/hose drying tower to its right/northeast and the cylindrical former water tower to the firehall's northwest (Gananoque Historical Society Newsletter, no. 38, Sept. 2002, p. 951).

The site around the Dumble House is in keeping with its late-19th century origins as demonstrated by existing structures and lot divisions. The property measures approximately 18.4 m wide by 35.6 m deep, and retains its original lot division configuration bounded by Stone Street South on the front/west, Spruce Alley (former Pine Alley) on the south (serving as a back/side lane for houses fronting on principal streets), and the property line shared with the residence to the north – formerly occupied by a sequence of home-based doctor practices as outlined above and in keeping with the history of the Dumble House. The front/west and side/south of the building are clearly visible as originally intended, and the primary ground cover is a lawn and clipped corner deciduous hedge, with a mature maple tree at the street. The garage is set at the west end of the property, fronting onto Spruce Alley, in keeping with most garages that front onto alleys in the area known as South Ward in Gananoque, and many other areas in Gananoque with alleys.

Community Context / Landmark Status

As a rare example of the idiosyncratic but distinctive Eastlake style, and the only full expression of this style in Gananoque, the Dumble House is readily apparent even amongst other larger residences which feature less exuberant designs, as well as prominent institutional buildings. The landmark quality of its design is augmented by dichromatic coloration and reinforces the Eastlake style, as does the retention of the wood cladding and exuberant ornamental woodwork, of the 1884-85 incarnation.

Heritage Attributes

- rare example of the Eastlake style in Gananoque
- tongue-and-groove wood siding and heavily ornamented machine-detailed woodwork in the bays, gables, variation of window shapes and window pane patterns, and window and door surrounds featuring:
 - o groove lines
 - o striations
 - o circular dotting
 - o two-storey bay on the south elevation, with different treatments on each level, with the composition crowned by large-scaled coved eave soffits above each of these windows
 - o hipped roof bay window on the ground level of the south face
 - o north elevation window that pierces the eave and is bracketed by heavy full-cheek ornamented brackets and gable return
 - o return eaves on the upper level window of the west/street facing wall of the rear wing
- dichromatic coloration (historically for the Eastlake style this could be more diverse)
- tower-like, rectangular two-storey front bays topped by tall hipped/truncated gables
- irregular composition with a side hall plan
- placement close to the main street (Stone Street South) with the west side elevation set close to the alley (Spruce Alley)

ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT, ONTARIO REGULATION 9/06, CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

1. (1) The criteria set out in subsection (2) are prescribed for the purposes of clause 29 (1) (a) of the Act. O. Reg. 9/06, s. 1 (1).

(2) A property may be designated under section 29 of the Act if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest:

Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Summary Analysis and Conclusion	Meets Criteria (Yes/No)
<i>1. The property has design value or physical value because it,</i>		
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,	145 Stone Street South is a unique example of the Eastlake style in Gananoque, and a rare example of the style in Eastern Ontario.	Yes
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or	The Eastlake style was intended to display a high degree of craftsmanship made by skilled machinists, and as such 145 Stone Street South meets this criteria. As a design it also shows notable artistic merit.	Yes
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	145 Stone Street South does not display and technical or scientific achievements in its construction or form.	No
<i>2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,</i>		
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,	145 Stone Street South is directly associated with the start of professional medical practise in Gananoque, and its on-going development post-1830 into the 1920s. It was the nucleus of a cluster of doctor home-based practises in the immediate vicinity that dominated medical treatment in Gananoque for approximately a century.	Yes
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or	Located to the east of the Gananoque River, in an area dominated by institutional buildings – notably a former blockhouse fortification, leading churches, and a good number of commodious houses, the property illustrates the development of this area of Gananoque as a core	Yes

	<p>focus of development in the town.</p> <p>The property may exhibit some archaeological potential. However, archaeology can be addressed through another process.</p>	
<p>iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.</p>	<p>The designer of 145 Stone Street South is unknown, and may be a vernacular interpretation of the Eastlake style, but it is nonetheless an accomplished design.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><i>3. The property has contextual value because it,</i></p>		
<p>i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,</p>	<p>The property is located on a street dominated by similarly scaled commodious residences of the late-19th and early 20th centuries and numerous institutional buildings – present and past. The combination of prominent institutional and single-family residential buildings was not only common at the time, but testified to the desirability of the location of the Dumble House when it was essentially formed in 1884-85.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or</p>	<p>The current structure at 145 Stone Street South has a rear portion dating from ca. 1830 that is still readily visible and forms a notable part of the property’s history, which predates almost all extant development in Gananoque. The larger front portion is in keeping with the predominant development in the area from the last quarter of the 19th century.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>iii. is a landmark.</p>	<p>The property is a rare example of the idiosyncratic Eastlake style, and the Town’s only full expression of this style. As a consequence it is readily apparent even amongst other larger residences of less exuberant design. The dichromatic coloration adds further prominence to the building. Notable too, to the average person is the retention of the wood cladding, original to the 1884-85 incarnation of the structure.</p>	<p>Yes</p>