

Review of Nine Gananoque Heritage Designation By-Laws for compliance with the Ontario Heritage Act

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Commissioned by the Corporation of the Town of Gananoque, December 2019

30 Church Street, Christ Church (left); 110 Kate Street, Pump House (middle); 30 King Street East, Band Shell, grounds of Gananoque Town Hall (left);



161 King Street West, Rogers House (left); 95 King Street East, Skinner House (right);



185 Mill Street, Link/Cliffe Craft Buildings;



175 Stone Street South, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church (left); 270 Stone Street South, St. John the Evangelist (middle); Water Street, Gananoque Swing Bridge (right).

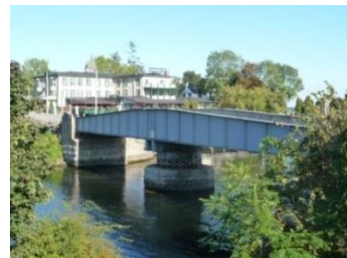


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 - A.8original 270 Stone Street South, St. John the Evangelist.

SECTION I: STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Edgar Tumak, B.A. (Hons., Cultural History), M.Sc. (Architecture), CAHP, is an Architectural Historian and Cultural Heritage Specialist. He holds a Master's Degree from the Bartlett School of Architecture and Planning, University College, University of London, England, and has pursued Canada's architectural history of the 19th - 20th centuries, since 1987. Born in Saskatoon, he has also lived in Winnipeg, Montreal, and Ottawa (where he graduated with Honours History from Carleton University). He also lived in Vienna, working with the United Nations Secretariat Information Service.

Returning to Canada from England, he was a research assistant for the foremost survey of architecture in Canada by Harold Kalman. Later, he worked for Parks Canada, promoting the value of more recent architectural heritage, as well as the City of Ottawa as a heritage planner. Much of his career has been as a consultant. Clients include various levels of government: e.g., National Historic Sites Directorate, Heritage Conservation Programme of Public Works and Government Services Canada, Valued Assets of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, and municipalities. He has also worked with authors, designers, and heritage organisations. With his spouse he moved to the small town of Deseronto, west of Kingston, Ontario (an easy commute to Ottawa, Toronto or Montreal), starting in 2002, to reside in and restore an 1878-88 former Anglican church, designed by architect Frank Darling whose firm designed many structures for the University of Toronto, the Anglican Diocese of Toronto, and the Centre Block of Parliament in Ottawa. He now lives in Gananoque.

Edgar has served on numerous professional and volunteer bodies: e.g., Executive Member of the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada (Treasurer), and the City of Ottawa Heritage Committee. His scholarly articles include 25 biographies of Canadian architects and planners for the international art history encyclopaedia, the *Allgemeines Künstlerlexikon* (Leipzig: K.G. Saur Verlag GmbH & Co.).

Edgar served for two terms as a town councillor (2006-14) for the Town of Deseronto, focusing on Economic Development, Transit—now an award-winning regional rural public transit system (chairperson of the management committee since 2007), environmental issues particularly as a board member of the Quinte Conservation Authority, and land claim issues—informed by his role with the Mohawk Anglican Parish of Tyendinaga, notably as a church warden and elder (even though not Mohawk). Edgar has backgrounds in French, German, Mohawk and Ukrainian languages.

SECTION II: STATEMENT OF CONTRACT TERMS

Edgar Tumak Heritage was retained by The Corporation of the Town of Gananoque in December 2019 to review nine heritage by-law designations to update them so that they would be in fuller accord with the provisions with the Ontario Heritage Act, notably all required Ontario Regulation 9/06 and Heritage Attribute analysis. Four required full research re-assessment as the original research report analysis was too succinct to address the Ontario Regulation 9/06 and Heritage Attribute analysis. These have been flagged with an asterisk (*). These four may require re-drafting of the reason for designation in the respective bylaws, as all four were designated for architectural and historical reasons, but not for contextual reasons. The Ontario Regulation 9/06 analyses properties for Physical/Design value; Historical/Associative value; and, Contextual value.

The nine properties are:

- 1 30 Church Street, Christ Church;
- 2 110 Kate Street, Pump House;
- 3 *30 King Street East, Band Shell, grounds of Gananoque Town Hall;
- 4 *161 King Street West, Rogers House;
- 5 95 King Street East, Skinner House;
- 6 *185 Mill Street, Link/Cliffe Craft Buildings;
- 7 175 Stone Street South, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church;
- 8 *170 Stone Street South, St. John the Evangelist;
- 9 Water Street, Gananoque Swing Bridge.

SECTION III: ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT REGULATIONS 9/06

Heritage conservation is a matter of provincial interest. Identification and evaluation are a vital and regulated part of the conservation process; the evaluation of properties for cultural heritage value or interest is undertaken against the three criteria identified within *Ontario Heritage Act* Regulation 9/06 which are as follows:

- Physical/Design value;
- Historical/Associative value; and,
- Contextual value.

Each of these three criteria has three sub-criteria. A property only needs to meet one of these sub-criteria to be eligible for designation under Section 29, Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Further, The Corporation of the Town of Gananoque has identified in their policies the importance of cultural heritage resources, noting that significant cultural heritage resources shall be conserved, recognising the importance that cultural heritage resources have for economic development and community identity.

Based on evaluation of the criteria outlined in *Ontario Heritage Act* all nine properties meet the majority of criteria under Regulation 9/06.

The individual evaluation of each of the nine properties follow in the numeric order of their municipal civic address.

SECTION IV: ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT REGULATION 9/06 EVALUATIONS AND LIST OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES FOR EACH OF THE NINE PROPERTIES

Appendix No. 1

**Christ Church, Diocese of Ontario, 30 Church Street, Gananoque
Lots 518, 520 Pt. Lot 519 Plan 86, Town of Gananoque**

Heritage Designation By-law no. 2009-64

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
1. The property has design value or physical value because it,		
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method,	Yes	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.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or	Yes	Christ Church Gananoque is distinctive for the high quality of its masonry construction of predominantly local sand stone combined with limestone components.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	No	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.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,		
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,	Yes	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.

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or	Yes	<p>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.</p> <p>The property may exhibit some archaeological potential. However, archaeology can be addressed through another process.</p>
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	Yes	<p>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.</p>
3. The property has contextual value because it,		
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,	Yes	<p>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 19th and early-20th centuries. In the 19th century, churches promoted and set the tone for town development.</p>
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or	Yes	<p>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.</p>
iii. is a landmark.	Yes	<p>As a long-standing religious structure with a highly prominent spire, that is still a dominating feature of Gananoque, the property is a landmark.</p>

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 the 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 Ecclesiastical 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

Appendix No. 2

The municipal building known as the Pump House, 110 Kate Street, Gananoque
Lot C and D Plan 167, Town of Gananoque

Heritage Designation By-law 2009-63

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
1. The property has design value or physical value because it,		
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method,	Yes	Built in 1903-05, with an addition of 1925-26 (that is included in the designation), The Gananoque Waterworks Pump House, is a rare example of an early municipal waterworks facility in Ontario and Gananoque's first such municipal initiative, to provide clean, safe and reliable water supply. The 1925-26 addition that provided accommodation for a resident engineer is a further distinguishing feature and reflects a time when the provision of accommodation for staff was provided to ensure safety and upkeep in public and institutional facilities (e.g., post offices, banks).
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or	Yes	The Pump House displays a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit in the exterior design of the building, with its sandstone construction displayed with distinctive Renaissance revival style with Flemish influences. Most noticeably displayed with the two gable end pavilions (southeast and northeast corners) and the robust round-arched voussoirs. It is a unique example of this style in Gananoque, and a style which is of limited expression in Canada.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	No	The Pump House was designed with notable engineering requirements for its operating mechanisms to pump water for distribution throughout the municipality, however, this equipment is no longer present, although references to it exist.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,		
i. has direct associations with a	Yes	The Pump House was constructed by the

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,		municipality, to provide safe drinking water and a supply of water for fire protection. It illustrates a major development in the provision of core utility services by municipalities – services that were increasingly expected by progressive municipalities in the late-19 th and early-20 th centuries, and which reflect a fundamental change in the way municipal governments viewed their responsibilities in matters of public health, safety, and the benefits this had in promoting development such as in lowering insurance costs.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or	Yes	<p>Located to the west of the Gananoque River, in an area formerly dominated by industrial development, the property illustrates the evolution of this area of Gananoque from manufacturing to inclusion into recreational water and residential activities such as the nearby municipal Joel Stone Park.</p> <p>The property may exhibit some archaeological potential. However, archaeology can be addressed through another process.</p>
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	Yes	The Pump House was designed by Willis Chipman – an engineer of national significance, and constructed by the Gananoque firm operated by R.J. Wilson (not part of the firm of Mitchell and Wilson, also of Gananoque). The designer of the residential wing is not documented, but the consistency of the design suggests that Chipman was responsible.
3. The property has contextual value because it,		
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,	Yes	The property is an integral feature in maintaining the waterfront character of the area on the west side of the Gananoque River, and the residual industrial setting. It's current primary use for recreational boating activity supports this role.

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or	Yes	The property is of high correlation to the physical, visual and historical surroundings in which it is located. It was located by the shore of the St. Lawrence to provide a steady, clean supply of water to the municipality and retains the relationship, particularly as supported by the position of the municipally owned Joel Stone Park.
iii. is a landmark.	Yes	As a historic waterfront property, constructed of high-level stone craftsmanship, adjacent to a prominent park, the Pump House is an eye-catching structure. Its current use for a kayaking business provides notable public access.

Heritage Attributes

- rare example of a structure from the late-19th and early 20th century in Canada built as a municipal waterworks facility, 1903-05, with attached residential component 1925-26
- Renaissance revival style with Flemish influences, with Flemish/Dutch-like gables at southeast and northeast corners
- coursed, rough-cast sandstone exterior with rusticated quoining at the corners, pronounced voussoirs for the round-headed window and door openings (including a service access door of double width), ashlar finish at the bottom step of the gables, carved inscription stating “Pump House” of the northeast pavilion
- many original windows with wood frames and glazing bars, with all doors and windows surmounted by a fanlight transom
- rail and stile doors – the five-panel single door at the north end is different from the single and double-service doors further south which do not have trim around the panels (topped by glazing, with six panels per door for the double-service doors)
- two ventilation cupolas on the sloped roof (the roof cladding with metal with raised standing seams is in keeping with the original covering but is not original)
- attached 1925-26 wing built to accommodate a resident engineer maintains the qualities of the earlier stone work and design, and which also features:
 - o an expression of its secondary role to the pump house proper by its rear placement and less imposing form and detailing
 - o decorative wood corbels and end returns of the wood cornice
 - o ground level round-headed voussoirs of the windows are in keeping with the original section, but directly above feature smaller, unornamented rectangular windows which light the upper and interrupt the wood cornice
 - o southwest end/façade

- topped by a gable end with return eaves
 - fronted by a two-storey wood porch supported by squat Tuscan columns sitting on stone piers (the second level has more recent square timber supports)
- waterfront location amongst marina, wharf and boating facilities many of which are accommodated in older structures

Not included in the designation, but noted in the report for the by-law:

- interior of 1903-05 section
 - brick interior walls
 - 6 large circular vents cut decoratively into the wood ceiling
- interior of 1925-26
 - ground level double parlour arrangement created by a partial division formed by a symmetrical panelled knee walls that support Tuscan columns, and open stair to one side
 - upper level divided into two chambers

Non-supporting

- the 1955 addition to the southwest, clad in yellow brick, is not a heritage attribute, but makes little impact on the earlier components because of its location, low profile and roofline

Appendix No. 3

Property known municipally as the Band Shell, 30 King Street East, Gananoque, Ontario

Property description: Town of Gananoque, County of Leeds, composed of Lot A, Lot 1009 east of the Gananoque River according to Plan 86

Heritage Designation By-Law no. 92-32

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
1. The property has design value or physical value because it,		
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method,	Yes	The Band Shell constructed in 1921 is the only example of this structural type in Gananoque.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or	No	The Band Shell is not distinctive for its craftsmanship or artistic qualities and represents a rather conventional form for its structural type, and it utilises conventional local materials of wood and stone.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	No	The Band Shell does not show notable technical and scientific achievement for the area at the time of its construction.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,		
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,	Yes	The Band Shell has direct association with the early musical activities of Gananoque. Band activities were particularly active under William Rees who came to Gananoque from Cincinnati, Ohio in 1888 and shortly thereafter was a driving force with band music in the region until the mid-20 th century. W. Rees also designed the Band Shell.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or	Yes	Located on the grounds of Gananoque Town Hall, the Band Shell illustrates the transition of the former John McDonald residence (built 1831) into the Town Hall in 1911. The property may exhibit some archaeological potential. However, archaeology can be addressed through

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
		another process.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	Yes	The Band Shell was designed by William Rees (1869-1959), who was the Gananoque Band leader 1888-1919 passim, with on-going involvement. It was built by Mitchell and Wilson Construction – Gananoque’s pre-eminent construction firm of the mid 19 th and 20 th centuries.
3. The property has contextual value because it,		
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,	Yes	The Bandshell has been an integral feature of the landscape of Gananoque Town Hall, for a century. With its location closer to the street, the Band Shell illustrates the transition of the former John McDonald residence became Town Hall in 1911 with its expansive surrounding town property.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or	Yes	The property is of high correlation to the physical, visual and historical surroundings in which it is located, as it was constructed a decade after the original John McDonald House became Town Hall in 1911. It is now an integral part of the landscape and many community and private function activities occur in and around it.
iii. is a landmark.	Yes	As a long-standing attraction on the grounds of Gananoque Town Hall, and located closer to the main street (King Street) than Town Hall, the Band Shell is a focus of visitor information services at a key traffic hub of the town, which also includes the Library and memorial monuments. All this contributes to the landmark status of the structure.

Heritage Attributes

- octagonal structure
- rough-cast, battered, random-coursed granite base cladding, from which rise 8 tapered column piers of the same material and masonry treatment, above which are set octagonal tapered wood columns supporting the low-profile shingled roof and tongue-and-groove sounding board ceiling with a central drop pendant

- concrete floor set 4 feet above grade
- low kneel walls and coping rail
- northwest granite access stair

Appendix No. 4

Former Skinner House, 95 King Street West, Gananoque

Lot 1041, Lot 1042 and Pt. Lot 1043 Plan 86, Town of Gananoque

Heritage Designation By-law 2008-24

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
1. The property has design value or physical value because it,		
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method,	Yes	Built in 1905, the Skinner House at 95 King Street West is a high-style interpretation of the Queen Anne Revival style favouring the classical components of this aesthetic.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or	Yes	95 King Street West is distinctive for the variety and richness of its exterior and interior materials, including the use of decorative metal panels on the exterior of a residential building.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	No	The property does not show any distinctive technical or scientific achievement.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,		
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,	Yes	95 King Street West has direct associations with F.J. Skinner, for whom the residence was built. He was an important person locally, regionally and provincially, as the successful scion of an established Gananoque farm-product and vehicle manufacturing enterprise which merged with Oshawa car-building enterprises. The building illustrates the domestic architecture of a wealthy industrialist at a highpoint in the industrial mechanisation and growth of the municipality. Skinner also served two terms as an MLA.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or	Yes	As the residence of a leading industrialist in Gananoque, 95 King Street West illustrates the transition of the economic, political and social hierarchy of the municipality from the earlier land-based and mercantile elite, which

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
		<p>resulted in the moniker of the Little Birmingham on the St. Lawrence.</p> <p>The property may exhibit some archaeological potential. However, archaeology can be addressed through another process.</p>
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	Yes	<p>95 King Street West was designed by Frank T. Lent and built by Mitchell and Wilson, two of Gananoque's most significant built heritage firms. In addition to his designs, Lent dedicated much of his professional life to Gananoque and the Thousand Islands, and wrote several texts about designing and supervising the construction of residences, as well as providing mail order plans. The construction company of Mitchell and Wilson emerged to prominence in Gananoque in the mid-19th century and maintained this status into the late-20th century. Both firms were responsible for the design and/or construction of numerous iconic buildings and structures in Gananoque.</p>
3. The property has contextual value because it,		
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,	Yes	<p>95 King Street West was designed by Frank T. Lent and built by Mitchell and Wilson, two of Gananoque's most significant built heritage firms. In addition to his designs, Lent dedicated much of his professional life to Gananoque and the Thousand Islands, and wrote several texts about designing and supervising the construction of residences, as well as providing mail order plans. The construction company of Mitchell and Wilson emerged to prominence in Gananoque in the mid-19th century and maintained this status into the late-20th century. Both firms were responsible for the design and/or construction of numerous iconic buildings and structures in Gananoque.</p>
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or	Yes	<p>The property is of high correlation to the physical, visual and historical surroundings in which it is located.</p>

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
iii. is a landmark.	Yes	As a prominent B&B establishment, clustered among other B&Bs on the Town's high street, the property is a landmark based not only by its current use but also by its distinctive form, corner lot location, brilliant polychromatic exterior, and past functions as an elite residence, early tourist accommodation and nursing home.

Heritage Attributes

- Queen Anne Revival style with a classical emphasis as expressed by columns, pilasters, low-relief garlands, decorative panels, urn-topped rail posts and window shapes
- highly animated asymmetrical composition that takes advantage of its corner lot
- corner tower with a conical top surmounted by a finial
- numerous gables also topped by finials
- wood clapboard cladding with decorative pressed metal panels for the fascia and wall panels – painted with a brilliant, polychromatic palette based on archival and paint analysis
- great variety of original window expressions:
 - o shapes
 - sash
 - bow
 - bay
 - oriel
 - round and oval l'oeil de boeuf with decorative keystone-shapes in the surrounds of windows (the oval illuminating the mid-stair landing is the most elaborate stained glass window in the building)
 - o glazing bars
 - o glazing – coloured, transparent and bevelled (excluding exterior aluminum storms)
- porches and verandahs supported with Tuscan columns and enclosed by inverted basket-handle rails
- principal interior rooms:
 - o entrance hall and stair this includes
 - the vestibule with its exterior and interior oak and glass double doors
 - direct access to the double parlour to the right
 - access to the dining room to the rear
 - a well-appointed cloakroom incorporated into the stair structure located half a flight down towards the basement (lit by a stained glass window)
 - built-in furniture
 - o double parlour
 - divided by a partial screen formed by paired Ionic columns and Ionic pilasters set on a low wall

- the front half has an angled visual pull towards the corner tower
 - the rear half is dominated by the wide ellipse of the bow window
 - smaller Ionic columns flank the elaborate mantels in each section of the parlour
 - painted woodwork in keeping with early-20th century decorative tastes
- dining room
 - octagonal shape with three of the equally proportioned walls filled by windows and contributing to form a two-storey bay on the east elevation
 - high wainscot with plate rail of dark finished oak
- principal interior room finishes
 - wood floors
 - oak woodwork (wainscot and paneling, doors, window and door surrounds, built-in furniture, stair)
 - plasterwork
 - tin ceilings
 - fireplace mantels
 - door and window hardware

Appendix No. 5

Former Rogers House, 161 King Street East, Gananoque
Lot 46, Plan 86 East of the Gananoque River, Town of Gananoque

Heritage Designation By-law no. 2005-64

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
1. The property has design value or physical value because it,		
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method,	Yes	Built in 1895, 161 King Street East is a high-style interpretation of the Queen Anne Revival style favouring the classical components of this aesthetic.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or	Yes	161 King Street East was constructed as the combined residence and medical practice of a well-to-do professional. It shows a high degree of craftsmanship and worth as was often expected at the time as an expression of achievement and ability of the professional classes.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	No	The property does not show any distinctive technical or scientific achievement.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,		
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,	Yes	161 King Street East has direct associations with Dr. David H. Rogers, for whom the residence was built. He was an important person locally, and scion of successful business person Samuel Rogers.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or	Yes	<p>The Rogers House illustrates the evolution of what is now the core traditional retail area of central Gananoque, as it is a rare example of earlier single-family residential architecture in the area. Additionally, it is part of the early hub of medical practice in the immediate built vicinity. It is located on part of the grounds of the original Roman Catholic church constructed in Gananoque in 1846-47.</p> <p>The property may exhibit some</p>

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
		archaeological potential. However, archaeology can be addressed through another process.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	Yes	A designer, architect or builder of the Rogers House is not known.
3. The property has contextual value because it,		
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,	Yes	The Rogers House is a key feature in defining the evolutionary quality of the central area of the high street of Gananoque, i.e., in showing that residential structures were once part of the streetscape. Only two other structures in the vicinity illustrate this.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or	Yes	Although not the first structure to be associated with the site, the Rogers House is of the longest duration.
iii. is a landmark.	Yes	As a non-conforming, but distinguished structure on the traditional main retail street, the Rogers House is an eye-catching landmark.

HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

- Queen Anne Revival style with an asymmetrical composition consisting primarily of high quality red brick with fine mortar pointing
- primarily a two-storey structure with a complex roof profile that extends to 2.5 storeys at the attic level at the east façade upper gable
- limestone used for window sills, lintels and foundations capping
- sandstone foundation
- wood for the painted porch, windows, eaves, and roof detailing and underlying construction
- sash windows
- coloured glass transoms for the transoms of the front ground level entrance and windows
- east front of the façade is dominated by a two-storey bay window filled with rectilinear windows, which are vertically divided by decorative terra cotta panels, capped and lit at the attic level by a Palladian style window under a tall gable – the base of the gable being slightly flared
- the central, single-aperture, entrance bay is covered by a small gable

- the second-level windows of the central and west bays are united by heavy, round-headed voussoirs, keystones, stringcourses (the previous three features all composed of brick) at the arch spring and apex levels, and decorative terra cotta panels of the same palette as the brick directly below the eaves
- heavy dentils support the eaves of the roof
- terra cotta shingles laid in a lozenge pattern cover the front gables
- the front porch is fronted by a classical pediment and supported by a clustered trio of Doric colonnettes (which at least until ca. 1993 was part of a larger verandah that also wrapped around to cover the east side entrance)
- the double height bay windows on the front (west side), as well as the west and east side elevations

Appendix No. 6

185 Mill Street, also known as the Link/Cliffe Craft Building, Gananoque
Lots 1017 to 1021, Plan 86 West, Town of Gananoque

Heritage Designation By-law no. 2006-21

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
1. The property has design value or physical value because it,		
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method,	Yes	Built as industrial structures, the Stone Building dates from 1871, and the Brick Building originates from 1872 but, after a fire the upper two levels of the superstructure are attributed to ca. 1895. The two-storey brick wing on the west side is of ca. 189-1900. The complex at 185 Mill Street is a very good example of the late 19 th century industrial heritage of Gananoque, and expresses the variability that is common with industrial architecture.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or	Yes	185 Mill Street West shows a high degree of craftsmanship for industrial buildings, particularly the Stone Building.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	No	The property does not show any distinctive technical or scientific achievement.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,		
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,	Yes	185 Mill Street West has direct associations with foundry, woollen and carriage works – for which they were constructed – that were core industries of the last quarter of the 19 th century in Gananoque. In 1899, the McLaughlin Carriage Company, which later became a key component of General Motors took a brief occupancy of the site when their Oshawa factory burnt. In 1937 the facility started producing the Link Trainer. Innovator/designer/business person Edwin Link, supplied ca. 5000 flight simulators for the entire WWII British Commonwealth Air Training Plan (and other countries). The BCATP as a whole

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
		<p>involved more than 250,000 service and staff people, and internationally gave Canada the name the 'aerodrome of democracy.' This site is of incredible significance for this association making it likely the only structure with national level significance in Gananoque. The BCATP has been accorded national historic significance by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.</p> <p>In 1960 the complex was acquired by Charlie Cliffe for the production of what became highly revered Cliffe Craft small, wood recreational water boats for complex fresh water areas including police surveillance. The company also restored traditional wood vessels. The iconic firm was the longest, and perhaps best remembered occupant of this site.</p>
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or	Yes	<p>Located to the west of the Gananoque River at the confluence of the St. Lawrence River, the property illustrates the development of this area as Gananoque's manufacturing core.</p> <p>The property was the subject of Phase I and II Archaeological Studies.</p>
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	Yes	It is not known who designed or built the structures at 185 Mill Street.
3. The property has contextual value because it,		
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,	Yes	The property is an important feature in maintaining the character of the Town's 19 th century waterfront infrastructure and industrial development origins near the confluence of the Gananoque and St. Lawrence rivers.

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or	Yes	The property is of high correlation to the physical, visual and historical surroundings of the former industrial environment, as the buildings are the most prominent documented on the site to date.
iii. is a landmark.	Yes	Prominently placed near the confluence of the Gananoque and St. Lawrence rivers, since the 19 th century, the structures on the property has been visually well documented as a waterfront environment landmark, in published engravings postcards, photos, and aerial recordings from its origin to the present. Many people worked in these structures and they or their family remember the contributions these factories have made to the community.

Heritage Attributes

Stone Building

- 2.5 level structure, ca. 1871, with a high basement on the east/water side
- roughly coursed local sandstone
- shallow gable roof
- quoined corners
- raised parapets on the short (north and south) elevations, extended by stone corbeled ends
- relatively regular placement of fenestration, originally consisting of paired nine-over-nine sash windows set under shallow arches, with irregular placement of access openings
- paired nine-over-nine sash windows
- chimney rising from the centre of south parapet wall (a companion was formerly present at the north end)
- below grade mill race

Brick Building

- 2.5 level main structure with a high basement, particularly on the east/water side
- uncoursed local sandstone foundation, ca. 1872
- red brick superstructure ca. 1895
- shallow gable roof
- parapets on the short (west and east) elevations, extended by stone corbeled ends
- regular placement of windows on the north and south elevations, originally consisting of paired nine-over-nine sash windows, set under shallow arches formed of rowlock brick voussoirs

- shallow brick arches, including those topping the windows of the stone foundation
- 2-storey wing on the west ca. 1895-1900, with shorter fenestration than the factory building and originally a single-slope roof (south to north slope)

Appendix No. 7

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, 175 Stone Street South, Gananoque
Plan 86, Lot 71 to 73 E/S Gan River, property roll number 0814 000 020 41600 0000

Heritage Designation By-law 2015-118

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
1. The property has design value or physical value because it,		
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method,	Yes	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.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or	Yes	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.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	Yes	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.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,		
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,	Yes	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,

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
		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 19 th and early 20 th 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.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or	Yes	<p>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.</p> <p>The property may exhibit some archaeological potential. However, archaeology can be addressed through another process.</p>
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	Yes	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,

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
		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 19 th and 20 th centuries, and whose estate paid off the mortgage of the 1925 renovations.
3. The property has contextual value because it,		
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,	Yes	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 19 th 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.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or	Yes	The property is of high correlation to the physical, visual and historical surroundings in which it is located.
iii. is a landmark.	Yes	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:
 - 1871 Parish Hall/Sunday School – known as Gracey Hall
 - 1875 spire – an elongated, tapering form that rises to 129 feet, topped by a weather vane (not cross) with narrow dormers at its base
 - 1886-87 chancel and south and north wings/transepts of the sanctuary (forming a Greek-cross cruciform plan)
 - 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
 - chancel
 - memorial windows
 - 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

Appendix No. 8

St. John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church, 270 Stone Street South, Gananoque, Ontario

Heritage Designation By-law No. 2000-23

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
1. The property has design value or physical value because it,		
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method,	Yes	The church and rectory, built 1890-91, is the only example of a full expression the Romanesque Revival style in Gananoque. There are two others of much lesser stylistic significance. Further, not only are the church and rectory some of the best examples this style in Eastern Ontario under the religious and residential categories of this style, but they are unprecedented as a linked combination of the oeuvre by a distinguished architect constructed as part of the same building programme.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or	Yes	St. John's shows remarkable craftsmanship. Constructed of limestone from nearby Howe Island, this has been used both for rough, ashlar and finely finished effect.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	No	St. John's does not show a high degree of technical or scientific achievement for the time of its construction.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,		
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,	Yes	St. John's has direct associations with the first Archbishop of Kingston, James Vincent Cleary who zealously Irish-Catholic faith and hence the construction of the Gananoque church; the Roman Catholic School System in Eastern Ontario, the presence of the Sisters of Providence for medical, educational, and musical benefice; Eva Delaney – local theatre business person, politician (particularly prominent in health care outreach) and a major St. John's church supporter in music, Catholic Women's League, and educational activities; and Gananoque's Chapter of the Knights of Columbus.

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or	Yes	<p>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.</p> <p>The property may exhibit some archaeological potential. However, archaeology can be addressed through another process.</p>
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	Yes	<p>St. John's was designed by nationally significant architect Joseph Connolly, who also designed on numerous iconic religious structures in the Archdiocese of Kingston, Toronto and region. George Wilson was responsible for the construction of St. John's. At the time his firm, Mitchell and Wilson, was the most prestigious general construction firm in Gananoque and would remain so for the next century.</p>
3. The property has contextual value because it,		
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,	Yes	<p>The property is an integral feature in maintaining the character of the area on the east side of the Gananoque River, which from the last quarter of the 19th century, along Stone Street South, has been anchored by institutional structures particularly religious. Further, these structures promoted and set the tone development in the immediate vicinity and the remainder of the municipality.</p>
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or	Yes	<p>St. John's was built in 1889-91 for one of Gananoque's leading Christian sects and has continued to serve and enrich the lives of the Roman Catholic community, not only spiritually, but with a multitude of outreach services. Other than minor changes associated with access, the site is relatively unchanged since the church and connected rectory were constructed.</p>
iii. is a landmark.	Yes	<p>With a monumental physical presence on Stone Street South, and an extremely</p>

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
		significant presence overlooking the east bank of the Gananoque River – as many post cards and other images from the late 19 th century onwards attest, the property is an undeniable landmark.

Heritage Attributes

- exterior constructed of Howe Island limestone
- rock-faced composition laid in a broken pattern for the majority of the exterior and defined with ashlar detailing for arches, window surrounds, colonnettes, gables, niches, parapets
- basilica plan with lower side aisles above which rises the nave lit by small circular clerestory windows
- symmetrical nave front
 - o capped by a gable roof flanked by single level side aisles covered by leanto roofs
 - o front façade is supported by shallow setback buttresses, with the two taller buttresses at the terminal ends of the nave section capped by gabled niches supported by colonnettes
 - o the central main entrance is under a semi-circular arch of ashlar dressed stone supported by jamb shafts/colonnettes and flanked by narrow semi-circular arched windows, above the entrance lintel, the tympanum is rough-faced in anticipation of bas-relief carving.
 - o two rondelles above the front entrance of ashlar dressed stone enclose rough-faced stone, also intended for bas-relief carving
 - o a great circular rose window over the entrance dominates façade – it is in the wheel manner with stout foils or tracery arranged like the spokes of a wheel
 - o niche under the upper/main gable containing a recent statue of St. John (1990)
 - o the façade gable is surmounted by a Celtic cross
- rounded apsidal west end, flanked by rounded pavilions
- cylindrical baptistery capped by a conical roof (now serving as the universal access entry), at the northeast corner
- squat square bell tower with a diminutive open wood belfry at the northwest corner
- side-gable vestibule entrance at the southwest corner
 - o semi-circular arch over the main entrance
 - o small circular windows lighting the side walls
- attached rectory setback at the southwest corner of the church
 - o 2.5 storeys
 - o asymmetrical composition dominated at the front by a two-storey hemi-circular bay capped by a half cone roof

- corbels at the upper corners of the windows and entrance with further support from blind relieving arches above at the ground and attic levels
- semi-circular arches on the second level
- front gable surmounted by a Celtic cross
- rear corner dominated by wood balconies which, from the high, dramatic riverine prospect from the southwest/rear, offer an almost Bavarian quality
- on the side, north and south elevations, shallow buttresses support the lengths of the elevations and single architecturally expressed confessionals extend outwards – each lit by a small circular window, with the roof gable topped by a Celtic cross
- dichromatic patterned green and black slate roof, laid in a combination of rectangular, fishscale and clipped edge shapes creating triangular, chevron and cross forms at the nave, apse, aisle and tower levels, restored in 2000.

Appendix No. 9

Water Street Swing Bridge, spanning the most southerly limit of the Gananoque River, where it flows into the St. Lawrence River, connecting Water Street

Heritage Designation By-law no. 2014-076

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
1. The property has design value or physical value because it,		
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method,	Yes	Built in 1893, The Gananoque Swing Bridge is a rare example of an early central pivoting bridge in Canada. The site encompasses the area of both approaches to the bridge notably the retaining walls, abutments of the east and west shores, and the pier below the bridge as well as the associated river bed of these supports and access.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or	Yes	The Swing Bridge required exceptional precision tooling to construct and install the riveted steel structure, pivoting mechanism for a massive cantilevered form, and structural supports.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	Yes	The bridge shows exceptional technical and scientific achievement with the engineering requirements to create a rotating horizontal structure of great cantilevered length.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,		
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,	Yes	She Swing Bridge was constructed with municipal financial support, by the Thousand Islands Railway, to give direct rail access to industry on the east side of the Gananoque River, in particular the Gananoque Carriage Company - at the time one of the largest manufacturers of carriages in the Dominion.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or	Yes	Located where the mouth of the Gananoque River meets the St. Lawrence River, the structure illustrates the development of this area of Gananoque notable for its waterfront presence, amongst marina, wharf and boating facilities – many of which still are accommodated in older structures, and which are in keeping with original scale, function and environs of the bridge.

O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria (Y/N)	Summary
		The property may exhibit some archaeological potential. However, archaeology can be addressed through another process.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	Yes	The Swing Bridge was designed and constructed by the Leeds Bridge and Iron Works Ltd., of Gananoque. An individual engineer is not known.
3. The property has contextual value because it,		
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,	Yes	The Swing Bridge is an important feature in maintaining the riverine and marina character of the Town's south end, particularly where the mouth of the Gananoque River meets the St. Lawrence River.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or	Yes	The property is of high correlation to the physical, visual and historical surroundings in which it is located. It was designed to better link the east and west sides of mouth of the Gananoque River, particularly to provide improved access to the Gananoque Carriage Company, which still exists in part since 1896 as the Gananoque Inn.
iii. is a landmark.	Yes	As a bridge, the structure is very prominent in the community. Further the prominence of the Swing Bridge is heightened by its age, the integrity of the distinctive materials associated with the time of its construction, and the rarity in Canada of its rotating mechanism.

Heritage Attributes

- horizontally rotating bridge mechanism on a circular pivot point/pier (also known as a vertical locating point) set on a limestone masonry foundation, located at the centre of gravity of the bridge
- designed to allow clear passage for tall water craft between the St. Lawrence and Gananoque rivers.
- provides vehicular (originally also including rail) and pedestrian traffic – the steel grate/grill road bed with the pivot point consists of two transverse beams that rest on a circular drum that in turn sit on a circular track of wheels, the decking of the sidewalk (south side) consists of cut

steel checker plate laid directly on top of the steel grate decking), hinged steel cover plates at each end of the bridge span the gap between the bridge and land-based access.

- waterfront presence, amongst marina, wharf and boating facilities – many still accommodated in older structures, which are in keeping with original scale, function and environs of the bridge
- clear approaches to the bridge set on limestone abutments, with the abutments protected on the south/St. Lawrence River side by stepped concrete walls on the east and piled rocks on the west
- notable for its engineering significance in the town and nationally
- low-profile, riveted steel-sided superstructure that gently slopes up from the abutment ends to a horizontal centre, with the sides, reinforced with vertical stiffening plates on the interior of the steel side walls (somewhat resembling small buttresses) also providing structural support for the bridge deck and which form an enclosure for the single-lane road bed