

*Established in 1967  
Celebrating our 27<sup>th</sup> year*



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*Dedicated to Preserving Our Built Heritage*

## President's Message

*by Louise Coates*

After a summer break and a busy fall, we've filled this issue with the latest events in town concerning heritage architecture. Why not drop by our office, open Mondays from 9:30 to 5:00, and look through our photo collection? Our summer staff, architecture student Katherine Robinson, whose position was generously provided by the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation, catalogued our entire collection as well as maintained the office and helped organize our January '95 lecture series. Ottawa's historical architecture is faithfully recorded in the hundreds of archival photos we have in the office.

- Wallis House, the former hospital, seminary and military training site at Rideau and Charlotte streets, has begun its facelift. Sandy Smallwood and his crew moved into the four-storey building in September and plaster has come off the walls and the original wood lath washed. An entire hallway started to look like new – in about a week. Smallwood is interested in ideas from the public on an end use for the building.

Wallis is a good reminder of how marketing can help or hinder a heritage project, especially by vendors such as the federal government. It gave tours to potential buyers in the dead of winter, highlighting Wallis' broken windows and leaking

pipes, and "astronomical" clean-up cost. Smallwood says in fact the cost of clean-up will be substantially less than original estimates.

The project also reminds us of the beauty that can return to a building and later, to a whole street, when prominent architecture is restored.

- The NCC's cluster of buildings at Laurier East and Waller continues to sit empty, and two large houses at 74 and 78 Laurier East are slated for demolition by the University of Ottawa. We urge readers to contact the NCC, the University, and City Hall about this area. Why not include these houses into the new Arts Centre that is planned for the University campus? Why not rent out those charming NCC houses as office space?
- Christ Church Cathedral, which submitted an article to this edition of our newsletter, demolished a 1890's farmhouse at 412 Sparks in May 1993. It is still intent on demolishing at least one other mansion along Queen Street between Bay and Bronson. Please contact the Church and help save the buildings and charm of this downtown street.
- Our Annual General Meeting, held in October this year, was combined with a City of Ottawa Mayoralty debate. Mayor

Jacqueline Holzman seemed interested in our discussion, but no doubt she still sides with new construction over heritage preservation if the choice arises. Our continuing pressure on City Hall to attend to heritage architecture is vital.

If you have a chance to see Heritage Ottawa's photo collection, you'll see how vital it is to make sure politicians help us keep what architecture we have for at least another century! ☐



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# Central Chambers Restoration

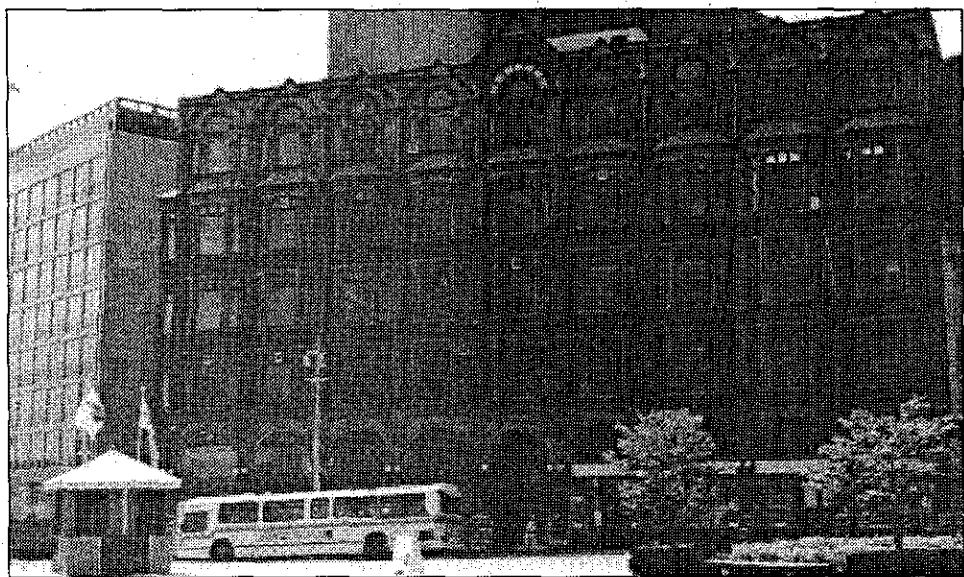
by John Kowalski

The restoration of the Central Chambers is now well under way. The 103-year-old building has become an important Ottawa landmark.

The Central Chambers was built in 1890-91. It was designed by prominent Montreal architect John James Browne. The project was the joint venture of Edward Seybold and James Gibson, who were partners in the Ottawa dry goods firm of Seybold and Gibson. Located at the corner of Elgin and Queen, the building was designed as a prestigious address for professionals in the downtown core.

In 1900, it was sold to the Central Chambers Company. Between 1900 and 1964 the building was owned by various companies and in 1964 was bought by the National Capital Commission (NCC). In 1983, the building was classified as a notable example of Queen Anne Revival style of commercial architecture in Canada. It was also deemed to be an essential element of Confederation Square, which is designated as having national significance by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

The revitalization of the structure includes preservation of features that make it archi-



tecturally significant. Though too many to mention here, some of the highlights of the restoration include the refurbishing of the original facade, entrance lobby, staircase, lightwell and the main floor vestibule ceiling cornices. Existing door frames, architectural mouldings and decorative hardware that are re-usable will be conserved.

The building will be upgraded to meet current building codes. The exterior steel fire escape stairs will be removed because the interior will conform to modern fire safety

regulations. Floors will be upgraded to be earthquake and fire resistant. Other improvements will include the installation of a sprinkler system and moisture control for the walls to help preserve the building.

Congratulations to Brisbin, Brook, Beynon Architects, Commonwealth Historical Resource Management and the NCC for their restoration of the Central Chambers. ☐

## Dr. Robert Ferguson Legget, C.C.

Sep 29th 1904 - Apr. 17th 1994

The Board of Directors of Heritage Ottawa announces with great regret the passing of Dr. Robert Ferguson Legget, a long-time member of Heritage Ottawa.

A world renowned expert in geological engineering, Dr. Legget came to this country from the U.K. in 1929. He started his career as a consultant and later taught at Queen's University in Kingston and the University of Toronto. In 1947, Dr. Legget founded the Division of Building Research of the National Research Council, and was the director of that world famous institution for more than 20 years. Furthermore, he was responsible for the creation of the National Building Code.

Dr. Legget also wrote several books on various facets of geological engineering, and published numerous articles in scientific and technical journals.

While at the leading edge of progressive technology, as a humanitarian Dr. Legget understood that progress is based on the appreciation of past achievements. His 10 historical books on the construction of canals, railroads and other crucial projects in Canada are equally informative for engineers and laymen. For Ottawans, his book, **The Rideau Canal**, is of special interest. It is the first comprehensive history and technical account of Colonel By's masterpiece.

Recently, a film on Colonel John By, produced by Jo MacFadden, featured Legget as the authority on the Colonel and his canal.

Legget's achievements were acknowledged by institutions around the world which bestowed him with 12 Honorary Doctorate degrees and numerous medals and titles. His contribution to Canadian life was recognized when he became an Officer of the Order of Canada in 1967, and a Companion of the Order in 1989.

Heritage Ottawa will be forever grateful for his legacy in engineering and for the treasury of information on the history and progress of technology in Canada.

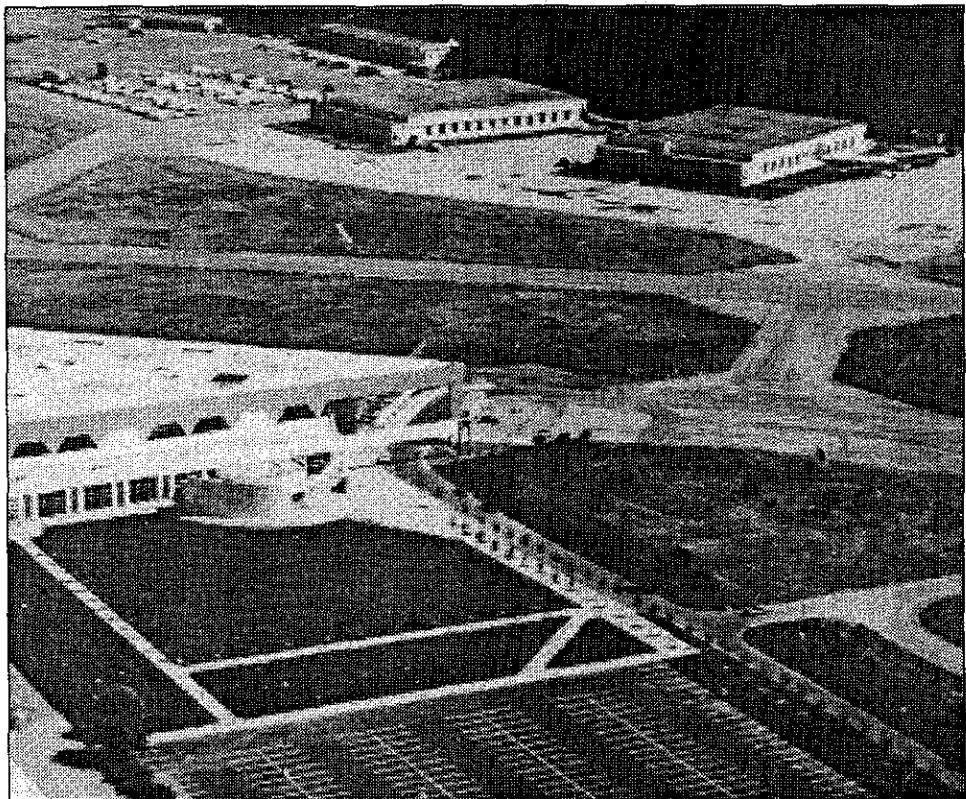
# Rockcliffe's World War Hangars

by Paul Stumes

One of Canada's major contributions to the allied victory in World War II was the Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Thousands of air aces received their initiation to flying over Canadian air fields. Next to planes, the hangars were the most important components of the air training plan. These simple, utilitarian structures eminently suited their purpose. Their wide, uninterrupted spans provided ample space for all types of planes, from the smallish Harvard Trainers to the magnificent Lancaster Bombers. The lean-to structures accommodated ground schools, workshops and offices. It can be said that without the hangars, the success of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan would have been in jeopardy.

The main feature of the hangars was the Warren-type roof trusses, fabricated from timber and straddling an expanse of 112 feet. At a time when building materials were at a premium, Canadian engineers were able to develop a structure which used hardly any steel or other militarily important materials. Though the Warren trusses were patented in 1848, their full potential could never be exploited. Generally, in timber structures, the weakest points are the traditional joints: mortise and tenon or bolts and nails. These create an enormous concentration of stresses which would make the assembly of 112 foot-long roof trusses impractical. The Canadian designers of the trusses used a fairly new type of jointing method, the so-called "timber connector split rings". With this ingenious trick they reduced both the size of timber and number of jointing steel units, thus saving material for the war effort. The overall design made it possible to manufacture and erect hundreds of these hangars within an incredibly short time, at a very low cost, anywhere in Canada, without strain on material resources and using whatever human labour was not needed in other sectors of the war.

Above all, due to the efficient use of materials and mass-production techniques, the hangars were built at an average cost of \$2.35 to \$3.00 per square foot. This is equiv-



*Due to bureaucratic bungling these historical hangars in the backyard of the National Aviation Museum were carelessly demolished.*

alent to \$20.00 to \$25.00 in current prices. Today, a decent doghouse can't be built that cheaply.

A great tribute to the designers is the fact that after 40 or 50 years of service, these hangars are still used by the Canadian aviation industry. With minor adjustments to compensate for the aging of the wood, these "temporary" buildings are expected to be in service for at least another 50 years.

## Hangars' use after WW II

After victory in 1945, the Commonwealth Air Training Plan ceased, but most Hangars continued to be used during the Korean War and the "Cold War". Later, many were abandoned or sold to private businesses. However, three hangars at the Rockcliffe Airport in Ottawa stayed in Government hands and in 1964 they became the temporary homes for the National Aeronautical Collection. In 1982, the Collection was officially renamed the **National Aviation**

**Museum.** Notwithstanding their merits, these hangars weren't secure enough to house Canadian vintage planes. Nevertheless, out of necessity they sheltered the collection until 1988.

In 1988, the new, up-to-date, museum building was completed and the planes found a secure home in dignified surroundings.

After the collection was moved, various plans were prepared for the further use of the hangars at Rockcliffe. The most viable proposal came from an informal group of people from Heritage Ottawa, the National War Museum, Veterans of RCAF and Heritage Canada. They proposed to establish a Museum for the Commonwealth Air Training Plan by removing from storage some of the original WW II vintage training equipment and reinstalling them in the period hangars. With appropriate preservative treatment and fire prevention measures, the longevity of the structures and the exhibits could be ensured.

However, before the interested parties could act, some faceless bureaucrats in the federal Government's machinery ordered the demolition of the hangars. Today, in the backyard of the National Aviation Museum, only pieces of rubble commemorate the place

where an important Canadian Historic Monument and interesting Museum Exhibit could have stood.

Another great opportunity was missed because the vigilance of the conservation community subsided for just one second. ☐

(The author wishes to express his appreciation to Mr. Glen P. Convey, M.R.A.I.C. whose unpublished report provided some of the background data for this article.)

## Programs to Promote, Recognize and Assist Heritage Properties and their Owners in the City of Ottawa

The City of Ottawa promotes heritage building in a number of ways. The following article describes some of the programs run by the city.

by Stuart Lazear, Senior Heritage Planner, City of Ottawa

*"When we build, let us build forever. Let it not be for present delight nor for present use alone; let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think as we lay stone upon stone that a time is to come when these stones will be held sacred."*

*(John Ruskin, notable English architectural critic of the 19th century)*

Heritage buildings are invaluable characters in the streetscape; they provide a link with our past, a visual reminder of times gone by. In Ottawa, several programmes are in place to promote and assist these important heritage properties.

### 1. Marketing/Promotion

Marketing of individual heritage properties occurs in a variety of ways. Information on heritage properties is often provided in articles in local newspapers and magazines. Community cable companies have recently been active in producing programs on heritage properties. There are several bus and walking tour companies in Ottawa which feature heritage properties on their itineraries. Many of these endeavours are assisted in some way by the City of Ottawa through the provision of research, and information.

Tours are also conducted by community organizations within specific neighbourhoods such as Sandy Hill, and Centretown, and throughout the city by organizations such as Heritage Ottawa. Specialty house and garden tours have also been very popular as fundraisers for community organizations.

The Council of Heritage Organizations of Ottawa (CHO) has initiated a series of walking tour pamphlets of areas such as

the By Ward Market and Major's Hill Park, and the Heritage Programmes Unit of the City's Department of Recreation and Culture frequently gives historic walking tours of the City.

The marketing of commercial historic areas is done, in large part, as part of promotion by local business associations (Business Improvement Areas), local/regional tourist associations and federal agencies involved in tourist promotion (such as the National Capital Commission). The City is involved in marketing the By Ward Market Area, a designated heritage conservation district, through an on-site Market Office which is part of the Department of Economic Development. The Sparks Street Mall, Rideau Street, Westboro Village, Somerset Village, and Bank Street are other commercial areas in Ottawa with large concentrations of heritage buildings that are sometimes featured in promotional efforts.

Local real estate agencies often market properties on the basis of their heritage value with signs reading "Heritage Commercial Property", or featuring the name of the original architect.

### 2. Recognition

Heritage projects receive recognition from the City in the categories of restoration, re-

use and infill during the annual Ottawa Architectural Conservation Awards presentation, which takes place at City Hall on Heritage Day in February. A display profiling award recipients is prepared each year and exhibited throughout the City. The winning projects also receive a bronze plaque and/or framed certificate which is placed on the building.

Other organizations in the City also provide awards to projects in specific categories such as home renovation. Heritage Ottawa honours individuals who have made contributions to heritage preservation research, awareness, and so on, in the community.

### 3. Municipal Heritage Grants

The City of Ottawa provides matching grants to owners of designated heritage properties to assist with restoration. Technical advice is also provided as part of the administration of this grant programme. A newsletter is distributed periodically to the owners of heritage properties, contractors and anyone enquiring about heritage grants. It contains helpful information relating to issues such as window or porch restoration.

The Historic Ottawa Development Corporation (HODC) is a local non-profit organization which has received seed money from the City and Province to provide small low-interest loans to owners of designated heritage properties. It operates at arms-length from the City.

For more information on these programmes please contact Stuart Lazear, Department of Planning and Development, City of Ottawa at (613) 564-2617. ☐

# The Loss of the Raceway Tavern

by Louise Coates

The former hotel and later Raceway Tavern on Clarence Street burnt to the ground, November 27. According to historian Margaret Carter, the brick building, which once had stables in the rear, was constructed before 1868 and was probably a house before being converted to a hotel. Hotels were popular as resting spots for farmers who brought their agricultural produce to sell at the By Ward Market. Carter says the building was unique because it stayed a hotel long after others in the area switched to different uses. "It didn't change much, while the neighborhood around it was undergoing all sort of changes," said Carter. Councillor Richard Cannings called the loss "enormous".

The disappearance of this building could have been prevented if it had had tenants; a

key element to making heritage restoration attractive is to have an end user ready and waiting to move in. In this case, previous owners Fallis and Friedman, and current owner, the Properties Group, did not find a tenant for the Raceway. Thus it sat empty for almost six years, exposed to seasonal damage and squatters' antics and finally, the devastating fire of that Sunday morning.

A second crucial piece to the puzzle of restoration is to have the City's Planning Department make life easier for owners of heritage buildings — to give them a break. "If you own a heritage building, you should get VIP treatment at City Hall, not long delays on development approvals," says a veteran of the process, heritage developer Sandy Smallwood. After all, these beautiful buildings, once restored, are a delight to the street, its neighbourhood and to the city as a

capital and tourist destination. If we stand to gain so much from them, why not make their restoration a real option to their owners?

Finally, governments, including municipal governments, should be setting an example and moving into heritage buildings. If they did — it's easy to imagine the department of Housing lodged in a spacious three-storey mansion on a tree-lined street — then others would follow. It's been done in the U.S., because that policy is in place; we need a like policy here in Canada, from federal down to local levels.

Finally, tax measures that would encourage buyers to restore their heritage properties are long overdue. And this is an area Heritage Ottawa's Marc Denhez can explain to us — but that will be in one of our 1995 editions. ☐

## Lost in the Shuffle

by Joyce Henry

Just shy of the century mark, the house at 215 Pleasant Park Road is a typical example of this area's turn-of-the-century farmhouse. It's one of the few of its kind remaining in the Alta Vista area. But, it probably won't be around to usher in the next century — by then it will be merely rubble in a landfill.

When its wooden frame was erected in 1900-1901 — five years after the land was bought by H. Moore — its closest neighbour was probably 161 Billings. Both by vicinity and socially, the house in its younger years was intimately connected with some of Ottawa's most prominent turn-of-the-century families.

The house sits on part of what was the original 200 acres of land granted to Braddish Billings by King William IV in the 1800's. In 1892 Billings' grandson Hugh subdivided the land. Alexander Mutchmore, Hugh Billings' father-in-law, handled the development. In 1980 Sabra Billings mentions the house at 215 Pleasant Park in her will.

Now 215 Pleasant Park is threatened.

The house sits on a large lot in Alta Vista. Its owners, who bought the house less than a year ago, want to tear it down, cut the 106

by 215 foot lot in two and build separate residences on the land.

The community is against the severance. Not much because they want to see the old house saved, but rather because they are against in-fill housing. In-fill housing, which is advocated in the City of Ottawa's official plan, means that abnormally large lots in the city's older neighbourhoods like Alta Vista can be severed and more housing added. Most of the lots in Alta Vista are 66 by 215 feet.

According to Sally Coutts, a heritage planner at the City of Ottawa, the old house was being considered for heritage designation at the urging of then city councillor Peter Hume. But, Hume withdrew the request after the city's Committee of Adjustment decided in September to allow the severance and simply limit the size of the new houses.

The owners of 215 Pleasant Park have appealed the decision to the Ontario Municipal Board. A hearing date has not been set, according to Andrew Press at City councillor Allan Higdon's office.

Higdon has taken over the Alta Vista ward now that Hume has moved to the realm of regional politics. According to Press,

Higdon currently has no plans to bring the house's designation before City council. Getting the house designated will only be a priority if there is no other way to stop two big houses from going up on what will be two small lots.

Heritage Ottawa board member Marc Denhez says the problem lies with the city's planning rules. The city must take steps to protect its built heritage from the outset. As it currently stands, even if the house is given heritage designation, it will only be protected for nine short months.

If the present path is followed, it looks like the fate of the house at 215 Pleasant Park Road is sealed. If the owners win their OMB hearing, they will sever the lot and build two huge new houses. If they lose, they will probably sever the lot anyway and build the biggest houses the city's committee of Adjustment will allow.

Either way, the quaint farmhouse that's been around for almost a century will get lost in the shuffle. It's a situation many cities face; it's up to our municipalities to make it worthwhile to preserve historic houses that sit on large properties.

## • Centretown and Lowertown West Heritage District Studies •

by Paul Stumes

A Heritage Study of the core area of Centretown will be carried out over the next year. The consultation team will include Julian Smith, Architect, Margaret Carter of Heritage Research Associates, Joanne Latremouille and Mary Faught, Landscape Architects, and Jane Ironside of Oliver, Mangione McCalla and Associates Consulting Planning. This team has already worked together in the production of two heritage conservation district studies for the City of Ottawa. Their study of the By Ward Market resulted in a heritage conservation district designation for that area, and their more recent study of Sandy Hill West was recently approved by Ottawa City Council.

This study will be the largest survey of potential heritage resources in Centretown since 1974. Then a survey was carried out

by the community as part of work leading up to the Centretown Development Plan. This led to the identification of concentrations of heritage buildings which were given heritage zoning classifications.

Heritage zoning in the City of Ottawa was first proposed on the Centretown area 20 years ago, and its use has helped stabilize the heritage residential character of the neighbourhood.

The study now underway will concentrate on the area between Kent, Elgin, Gloucester and the Queensway. It is hoped that the results of the study will help identify, evaluate and manage heritage buildings in the area.

Public meetings will be held throughout the year and will be advertised in the local community paper, "Centretown News". If

you would like further information on the Centretown Heritage Study, please contact Stuart Lazear, Senior Heritage Planner, City of Ottawa, at 564-2617.

If you are aware of any sources of historical information that might not be normally accessible to the researchers, such as unpublished articles, private photo collections, etc., please contact Amelia H. You, of Julian Smith Architects at 257-4555.

Meanwhile, the Lowertown West Heritage District Study, an area bounded by King Edward, Rideau, Sussex and Bolton streets, continues to progress towards finalization. However, two houses at 167 and 171 Bolton, and one at 124 Boteler, risk exclusion from the district. ☐

## Networking Conference held in Ottawa

by Louise Coates

The National Historic Sites and Monument Board of Canada (NHSMB) held a symposium Nov. 27 and 28 to celebrate its 75th anniversary. Since 1919, the Board has recommended over 1,100 people, places and events be recognized for their national significance, which has led to the creation of our national historic sites. The symposium's goal was to expand upon existing heritage networks in the country, and to facilitate an ongoing exchange of information.

The symposium's goal seems to have been accomplished, with over 300 in attendance, including architects, planners, activists and philosophers from across Canada. We exchanged views and brainstormed on what Director General Christina Cameron called the "future of Canadian history" as told through our landmarks, parks and architecture.

Ted Rowe of the Newfoundland Historic Parks Association suggested that with government funding on the decrease, volunteer groups, the heart and soul of cultural preservation, must operate increasingly like small businesses, hiring staff not necessarily for their passion, but for their practical business and communications skills.

Journalist Robert Scully, who represented the Charles F. Bronfman Centre in Montreal, explained the idea behind the television "Heritage Minutes" he helped produce. And Yale professor Dolores Hayden spoke of the "power of place to nurture social memory" — in as unlikely a place as Los Angeles.

A transcript of the conference will soon be made available. Those interested can call the NHSMB at (819) 997-4059. ☐

The Vernacular Architectural Forum will hold its first conference outside of the U.S.A. in Ottawa, May 17-21, 1995. The conference theme is "Capital Vernacular: People, Power, Wood and Water." Two days of field tours will include Lowertown Ottawa, the Chaudière Falls industrial area, Hull working-class housing and a day on the Rideau Waterway between Manotick and Jones Falls. A full day of papers by Canadian and American vernacular architecture scholars will take place. For information, call Alex Cross, (613) 723-6833 or fax (613) 723-8041.

# Installation of Finial Crosses Completes Restoration of Cathedral Roof

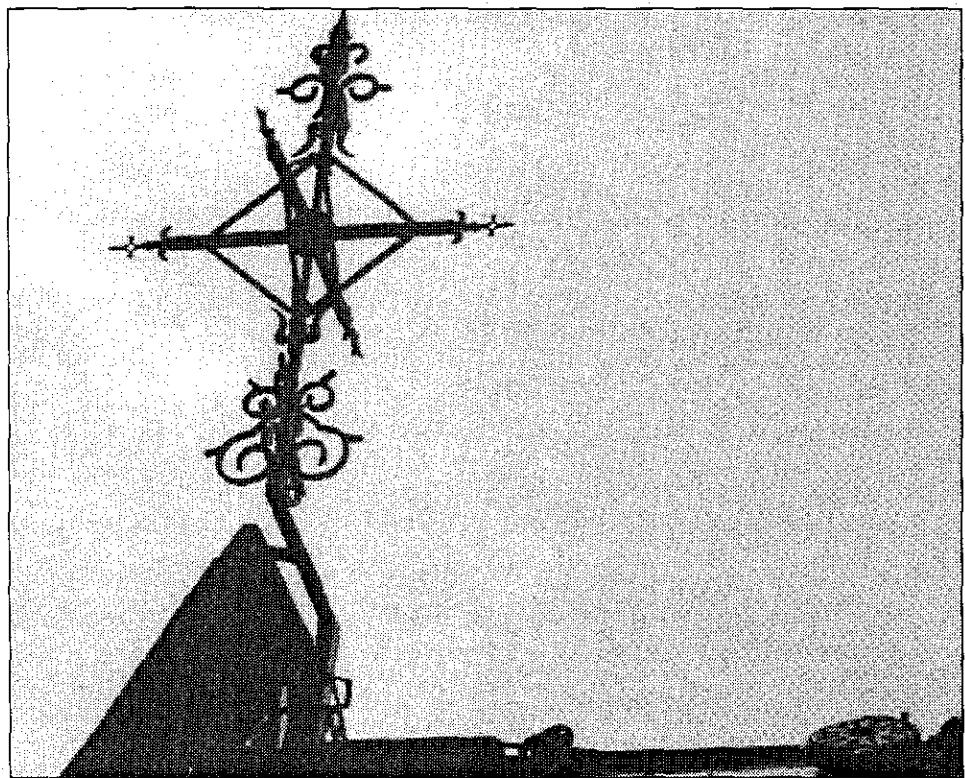
by Blair Seaborn, Christ Church Cathedral Restoration Committee

On Wednesday, September 7, three steel and wrought iron crosses were installed on the roof peaks of Christ Church Cathedral (Anglican) on Sparks Street. Placing these finial crosses marked the culmination of the roof restoration which has been in progress all summer.

The crosses, which are over six feet high and weigh several hundred pounds each, were made by Carleton Iron Works to replace the original crosses; they had to be removed for safety reasons more than 60 years ago. The new crosses are coated with black epoxy paint for greater protection from pollution. They were donated by a generous parishioner, Mrs Jeanne Fuller, in memory of her late husband, Captain Thomas G. Fuller.

The main roof of the chancel and nave of the Cathedral has been covered with pressed metal shingles of lead-coated copper. They are of the same design as the turn-of-the-century shingles on the Cathedral, but are expected to be even more durable. When a specialist American firm was unable to supply satisfactory samples for the new shingles, the Toronto roofing firm of Heather and Little indicated that it would like to undertake their manufacture, and the Cathedral readily agreed. The installation was done by Residential Roofing of Renfrew under the direction of Julian Smith and Associates, restoration architects, who have overall responsibility for the restoration of the Cathedral.

The installation of the metal shingles and finial crosses completes the second stage in the restoration of historic Christ Church Cathedral, of which the main building dates from 1872. The plans for the original, in Early English Gothic style, were drawn by King Arnoldi, who had worked with Thomas Fuller II, Dominion Architect and grandfather of Captain Thomas G. Fuller, on the design of the Parliament Buildings.



Finial Cross, Christ Church Cathedral

The multi-year restoration project is expected to cost in total some \$3.5 million. Close to \$600,000 has been raised to date, in very large measure from the parishioners of the Cathedral. The next stage will be the repair and restoration of the clerestory windows and the upper masonry, scheduled for 1995 or 1996. ☐

*Editor's Note: This article was submitted by Christ Church cathedral to Heritage Ottawa.*

*Last May, the Anglican Diocese demolished the Cathedral's neighbour, a charming, turn-of-the-century farmhouse on Sparks Street. This was despite Heritage Ottawa and Sandy Smallwood's well-organized plan for the house's relocation to the corner of Bronson and Laurier.*

*So, while the Cathedral is being restored, the surrounding buildings bounded by Bay, Sparks, Bronson and Queen may easily be demolished. Demolition of the brick double at*

*41-43 Queen Street got the City's permission in early 1993, and the three houses along the north side of Queen may follow suit.*

*Blair Seaborn, who has discussed the issue openly and amiably with Heritage Ottawa, says the houses are now costing the Diocese money — rents are low and repairs are needed. He thinks demolition would save money and clear the land for new and profit-making buildings! The Cathedral wants to retain control of the land so it won't be surrounded by massive highrises such as the ones on the south side of Queen.*

*What are your suggestions? How can we save Cathedral Hill from demolition? How can we convince the Anglican Diocese to preserve these buildings? Please call with your ideas, either to our office at 230-8841, or to the Diocese's Blair Seaborn or Michael Iveson at 232-7124. Together we can come up with a solution!*

Dear Heritage Ottawa members,

We met only briefly a couple of times while we lived in Ottawa in 1993; I am the Swedish architect who joined Heritage Ottawa. I'm still thrilled to have been a part of the enthusiastic group of people that "saved" the Aberdeen Pavilion from being lost.

Since October 1993 we are back in our native Sweden. I still want to know what's going on in Ottawa and I certainly cheer all your efforts to save your heritage buildings downtown. I think you can make a wonderful mixture from all the time eras of living buildings from the By Ward Market to the area next to Ottawa University. It's one of the few genuine market areas in North America that still has a human scale, where you can walk, where it smells of traditions and where the houses talk to you and tell about the different periods/renovations, both good and bad. I hope you don't try to make it a "museum area" but keep it balanced between commercial interests and heritage knowledge. This may be a hard act to follow, but people will like it.

It would give me great pleasure to collect stories about the successful rescue of a building in your country (a country I learned to love dearly during my years over there).

Hope to hear from you!

Ulrika Stenberg

Note: Louise will send Ulrika an article on the successful "rescue" of Wallis House.

## Heritage Ottawa Newsletter

Contributors: Louise Coates  
John Kowalski  
Stuart Lazear  
Blair Seaborn  
Paul Stumes

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Editing: Louise Coates  
MfL Graphic Productions  
Katherine Robinson

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Fax: (613) 564-4428

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I would like to volunteer. Please contact me. .....

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*Heritage Ottawa newsletters will be sent to your home address, unless otherwise indicated.*