

*Established in 1967
Celebrating our 30th year*



*Summer 1998
Volume 25, No. 2*

Dedicated to Preserving Our Built Heritage

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

by Carolyn Quinn

Walking Tours

Summer is upon us already and Heritage Ottawa is pleased to announce that our 1998 Walking Tours season is well underway. An enthralling tour of the Parliamentary Precinct by architectural historian Fern Graham launched our expanded tour series. As a consultant on the Canadian Heritage Conservation Programme team that put together the Landscape Conservation Guidelines for Parliament Hill Ms. Graham is eminently qualified and her tour was not only educational, but by sharing some of the less well known stories about the evolution of the site, was highly entertaining as well. Heritage Ottawa is privileged to have had her as a guide.

This year we are excited to be able to offer a tour of another of the Capital's most important heritage sites, namely Victoria Island and Chaudière Falls. The many treasures of the site will be unveiled as architect Mark Brandt reveals the potential for a successful re-development. Thompson Brandt Architects of Ottawa has been involved in studies of the site on and off since 1990 and it remains one of Mr. Brandt's personal favourite haunts in the Capital.

Do not miss our other splendid historic tours of some of Ottawa's most architecturally rich and charming neighbourhoods that are guided by Heritage Ottawa members who are experts in their fields.

The Union Mission

Heritage Ottawa is also very pleased and relieved to be able to announce that our initiative to assemble a joint effort to rehabilitate the Union Mission building at 53 Daly Avenue has been successful. Many individuals and organizations contributed time and expertise toward the project proposal and others supported it by committing themselves to its future development.

Thompson Brandt Architects did the preparatory work involved for the conversion proposal while architect Jacques Hamel produced the site drawings that would see the building rehabilitated to a twelve bed facility. Andrex Holdings Inc. estimated the cost of the project at \$200,000 and has offered full project management services. H.O.D.I. (Historic Ottawa Development Inc.) has offered certain expert advice free of charge and financing in the form of a loan guarantee of \$25,000 at below market rates, while the Centre for Canadian Heritage Trades and Technology of Algonquin College has thrown its support behind the project as a possible practicum for its students.

After being approached by Heritage Ottawa and provided with the relevant information on estimated costs and community support for the project, Randy McIntyre, Chair of the Strategic Planning Initiative Committee of the Ottawa-

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Historic Frescoes in New Edinburgh

by Jean Palmer

A petition is being circulated asking Ottawa city councillors to save and recognize the frescoes of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul and the adjacent monastery of St. Francis on Stanley Avenue in New Edinburgh.

The issue is a thorny one because the church, built in the fifties, is not a heritage-designated building, although listed as having architectural and historic interest.

The church was built when the Franciscan's monastery on Lady Jane Grey Drive was expropriated by the NCC and levelled along with many other buildings along Sussex Drive. The old monastery overlooking the Ottawa River can be seen in one of the frescoes, and the earlier home of the Franciscans also appears, a tiny building on Bolton Street.

Fresco paintings are very rare in Canada. The technique is Italian and very exacting, involving painting on wet plaster. Only enough wet plaster is laid for the day's painting. Once it dries it cannot be retouched. The effect is radiant and the skill lies in drawing the "cartoon" to scale on paper, tracing the outline on the wet plaster and mixing and painting the colours before the plaster dries.

The artist, Ugo Chyurlia, was already a distinguished artist and had just completed frescoes in the Mother House of the Franciscans in Rome before coming

Continued page 3

Carleton offices of Investors Group, submitted a project proposal to the Winnipeg head office. The three regional offices agreed to make the organization of a fundraising campaign for the rehabilitation project their priority proposal for 1998.

Investors Group's head office responded by committing \$45,000 to the project over a five year period as well as making a commitment to use their extensive resources to fundraise for further financing. It should be noted that the offer of support for this capital project would not apply to a new construction on the site; Investors Group was attracted by the two-fold nature of the projects's benefits: desperately needed shelter space would be increased while at the same time a late nineteenth century building that makes up part of a heritage designated district would be given renewed life.

The Union Mission itself can now invest the \$30,000 set aside to pay for the demolition of the property in a more positive way. By accepting this generous offer, the Union Mission Board of

Directors demonstrated their responsibility as owners of a heritage building and provided leadership in the coming together of the private sector and community service. These are the linkages that all charitable organizations today are struggling to make.

Heritage Stories in the Making

In our last issue we alerted readers to the Department of Public Works proposal on behalf of the National Archives to renovate the West Memorial Building on Wellington Street; a building that has been given a "classified" heritage designation by the Federal Heritage Building Review Office (FHBRO).

As a "classified" building, any proposed alterations must be reviewed and accepted by a Federal Heritage Building Committee made up of representatives from the Department of Public Works, the Heritage Conservation Programme, and the NCC. After rejecting the initial proposed alterations back in November, the Committee has this June accepted the re-submitted and altered "Concept Phase" of the project.

Project Manager Jim Cragg is defensive about the plans arguing that the proposed renovations are sensitive to the heritage character of the building, both externally and internally. Many of the decorative elements will be preserved along the main floor corridors as will the original stainless steel windows, the elevators and the lobbies. The plans also call for the preservation of the stateroom offices on the 5th level and the corridor leading to them.

And yet, the acceptance of the "Concept Phase" brought before the Committee was not unanimous. Heritage Ottawa is interested in knowing what part of the heritage fabric that is destined to be lost is of most concern to those who voted against the plans. Stay tuned for an update...

Of more recent concern to Heritage Ottawa is the news that the NCC has abandoned its stewardship of four of the five buildings it owns on the **Nicholas/Waller Triangle** at the entrance to Sandy Hill. The NCC has signed a 15 year lease

with the University of Ottawa who has applied to demolish those four buildings, all on the City's Heritage Reference List, and adjacent to the Odell House which is designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act in order to create a surface parking lot.

Let me go back in time for a moment. In 1995, a series of meetings were held involving NCC planners, members of Action Sandy Hill, the Past-President of Heritage Ottawa, a representative of OC Transpo, and private sector developers to come up with creative solutions for the site. Three options were put forward that involved a mixed-use solution that would see the restoration of the buildings. What happened to those options?

That the exercise was futile is only too evident in the deteriorated condition the NCC has allowed the building and site to fall into.

The leasing arrangement arrived at allows the NCC to effectively slip out the University of Ottawa's back door and by so doing abandon its responsibility for the site and its heritage buildings.

In order to protect Ottawa's residential neighbourhoods, anyone wanting to demolish a residence must apply for a Demolition Control Permit which requires that a replacement building permit exist before demolition can proceed. In this instance, perhaps because of the number of years the buildings have been vacant, the University of Ottawa is challenging the City's request for a Demolition Control Application. Thus, they can bypass the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC).

Yet, local developer Sandy Smallwood of Andrex Holdings Inc., who has overseen many restoration projects in this City (Wallis House being only one example), claims the buildings are far from derelict and are in fact excellent candidates for restoration.

This reprehensible behaviour on the part of two publicly funded institutions is shameful at best.

This issue will go before City Council—if you have concerns about the attempts being made to prevent public debate contact your City Councillor today. *



Heritage Ottawa is a non-profit organisation dedicated to advocating the preservation, restoration, and adaptive re-use of the National Capital's built and natural heritage.

Membership fees: Individual \$25;
Family \$30; Student/Senior \$15;
Patron \$50; Corporation \$75

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Layout: Heather Freeman

Historic Frescoes

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to Ottawa. His work on the walls of St. Vincent and St. Francis is virtually unknown outside the congregation.

The Board of Directors of Heritage Ottawa were given a viewing in May and were astonished and delighted with the treasure in our midst, not just with the quality but with the sheer extent of the frescoes, nine of them, including a huge arched altarpiece with an enormous figure of Christ flanked by St. Vincent and St. Francis. The work is richly decorated with faux marble panels at the base, gilded carved borders and linear designs edging the arch.

Religious paintings are not to everyone's taste, although we crowd the museums of Europe to see them; but the painting facing the altar from the left is of particular interest. A life-size figure of the Virgin Mary holding the Christ Child floats over the Parliament Buildings far below. She looks faintly exasperated and lets a rose slip from her fingers to fall on Parliament Hill.

The chapel also contains some fine mosaics, another skill of church decorators trained in Italy. And this is only the main chapel. Room after room in the church/friary complex reveals frescoes on other Biblical subjects. Can any of it be saved?

The issues are complex. The building has been vacated by the Catholic Church and put on the market. Domicile Developments has made an offer and published plans for a new condominium development on the site, all depending on demolition of the church. The architect is not interested in incorporating the art work into his residential units.

The New Edinburgh Community association circulated a questionnaire to the community asking whether they wished to retain the buildings for institutional use or demolish them to allow residential use. Few replies were received but, surprisingly, the response indicated substantial approval for demolition and replacement by residential units.

Studies are underway to designate New Edinburgh as Ottawa's next Heritage District, a designation which would pro-

tect the church as a component regardless of its individual classification. Heritage District designation is more than a year away, however, and decisions on the new development will be made this summer.

It is generally agreed that it is the frescoes that are important, not the building; but the art work in this case is part of the building.

Heritage Ottawa, to date, has not taken a stand, feeling that its mandate is the built heritage, not art.

LACAC, the city's advisory committee on heritage, has not taken a position, beyond approving an application for rezoning. Its mandate too is the built heritage, although it has recommended heritage designation of two-interiors recently, that of Maple Lawn and Rideau Street Library, both of which are in heritage-designated buildings.

There is support from the Arts community. Lucia de Marinis, a teacher at the Ottawa School of Art and a former pupil of Ugo Chyurlia is circulating a petition asking City Council to save the art. She is part of a committee endeavouring to raise awareness of the issue.

Ottawa City Councillor Richard Cannings, a former President of Heritage Ottawa, is co-ordinating groups attempt-

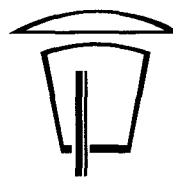
ing to save the art and he has elicited the support of Charles Hill, Curator of Canadian Art at the National Gallery of Canada. Mr. Hill notes that the loss of the church and its art represents the loss of a "rich artistic heritage... [that] formed an essential part of the life of numerous Ottawa citizens from the city's founding and bears witness to our rich cultural heritage."

Although the National Gallery has shown no interest in acquiring the frescoes, there is a precedent in the Rideau Chapel now installed in the Gallery which was saved piece by piece by heritage supporters when the Grey Nuns Convent on Rideau Street was demolished. There is also the Crosscup Room in the National Gallery, an interior from Nova Scotia where an itinerant painter had drawn views of London and St. Petersburg with local touches. It is none too skillfully painted but as an historic example of Nova Scotia folk art it is a national treasure.

Is the Virgin Mary floating above the parliament buildings a national treasure? Can the art works be removed from the fabric of the building? Technically, yes—but at whose expense?

Does Heritage Ottawa have a role to play? Stay tuned. *

NEWS FLASH!!



SUSSEX

Sussex Capital Inc., Sixty-Two John Street, Ottawa (613) 741-7970
The official sponsor of the 1998 Heritage Ottawa Walking Tour Season.

Heritage Ottawa president Carolyn Quinn is very pleased to announce Mr. Michael Potter's company Sussex Capital Inc.'s sponsorship of our 1998 Walking Tours season. It is fitting that the company's offices are located in one of New Edinburgh's finest heritage buildings and the departure point of our Walking Tour of that historic neighbourhood. Mr. Potter's support of our local heritage community organization is greatly welcomed and Heritage Ottawa looks forward to a long and happy relationship!

VICTORIA & CHAUDIÈRE ISLANDS—JUNE '98 UPDATE

by Mark Brandt, Thompson Brandt Architects

After months of study, Ottawa's Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC) came out strongly in support of preserving the historic fabric of this significant heritage landscape. In April, LACAC recommended to City Council to recognize this significance by having City Staff initiate a stakeholder's working group to decide on a course of action for protection of the site and table a report by October.

Council agreed, so, as of June 5, 1998, the clock is ticking to see what they come up with to preserve what many historians call the most important heritage site in the Region. Citizens may want to keep tabs on the progress by calling their Councillor's office or that of the Commissioner of Planning and Public Works as LACAC has expressed concern that they may be altering and/or weakening the mandate of the report.

Meanwhile, there are several other developments:

- The National Capital Commission (NCC) has unveiled its "A Plan for Canada's Capital/Vision for the Core Area". They envision mixed-used redevelopment for the Islands—ideas that they have courted for years. In 1990 they commissioned a long-term master plan from Thompson Brandt Architects (TBA) et al which laid out a detailed concept plan for heritage-sensitive redevelopment along the lines of Granville Island in Vancouver, an industrial site turned mixed-use "people place". The TBA plan called for a public-private partnership for heritage preservation of the significant heritage sites and structures and adaptive reuse/infill development which would open up public access to the site's history and natural splendour while transforming it into a public urban oasis, including a "Walk of Waters" and fabulous views to Parliament, downtown and the historic Ottawa River & Chaudière Falls. For a copy of the NCC plans, call them at (613) 239-5555. Getting a consensus on moving forward is the next step. Interestingly, the Federal Government has invested substantially in waterfront

redevelopment schemes across the country over the last two decades...stay tuned...

- Ottawa 2000, the Millennium Project Committee, requested and received a proposal from Thompson Brandt Architects. The project is called, "Rendez-vous Victoria/Chaudière: The Future of Our Past". Now approved by the Heritage and Legacy Committee, the project is being reviewed by the Board, a group of "blue-chip" local leaders chaired by Shirley Westeinde. Former Regional Chair Andy Haydon has been appointed as a special emissary/champion to liaise with stakeholders and develop the "sense of the possible".

This millennium proposal has three main components:

1. A "Walk of Waters" (consolidated version), which would provide pathway access and interpretive & leisure programs;
2. Enhancement of public awareness of the historic significance and potential of the site through a photography exhibit, promotional video and public education kits;
3. Designation, recording and initial preservation work for the historic fabric of the district's heritage sites, structures and artifacts.

All of this within a context of an organizational structure and common vision for the long-term overall redevelopment plan...stay tuned...

- The Ottawa Citizen has recently picked up on the site's history and potential, and created broader public

interest with a series of articles over a two-month period.

- Thompson Brandt Architects are presenting this month, an introduction to the heritage and preservation/reuse possibilities of the Islands to the Heritage Conservation Programme of Public Works and Government Services Canada who provide services jointly to Canadian Heritage and Environment Canada.
- Heritage Ottawa's final walking tour of the season will take in the Islands site and its history. Refer to the announcement in this issue.

Waterfront revitalization projects are now "mainstream" across the country and around the world. They make a higher and better use of land that is evolving or becoming derelict. They create business opportunities, provide employment, contribute greatly to the life of their communities, clean up valuable shorelines, and become popular attractions for locals and tourists alike. The main difference between the Victoria/Chaudière Islands site and many other similar Canadian examples that have enjoyed public/private partnership redevelopments is that Victoria/Chaudière is vastly superior both historically and physically. It's quite amazing that heritage-sensitive redevelopment of Victoria/Chaudière hasn't already happened...Ottawa's past is a key to its future...stay tuned... *

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mark Brandt is Past Chair of Ottawa LACAC, a Past Vice-President of Heritage Ottawa and a Partner in Thompson Brandt Architects, an architecture, urban design and conservation practice whose website is: www.cyberus.ca/~tba-arch

Biography Of An Ottawa Architect: Joseph Charles Gustave Brault

by Edgar Tumak

Joseph Charles Gustave Brault (15 March 1886—7 May 1954) was an important contributor to the built environment of Ottawa and Canada through his nearly 40-year career with the Chief Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works, which culminated as Chief Architect (the highest architectural position in the national bureaucracy) from 1947-52.

Born in Montreal, he was the son of Gustave and Adele (nee Glackmeyer) Brault. He studied at Mount Saint Louis Collegiate in Montreal between 1900-1906, and at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, between 1910-1912. He received practical experience with the highly respected Montreal architectural firms of Edward and W.S. Maxwell; Ross and MacDonald; and Barott, Blackader and Webster (Canadian representatives of McKim, Mead and White of New York). While working in architectural practice he completed the architectural course of the International Schools of Correspondence and followed night classes in design and drawing at the Polytechnic School of Laval University, and at McGill University.

Although he worked for a few years as a junior employee with leading Canadian firms, and briefly in partnership, Brault's architectural importance rests with his career, starting in 1914, with the Department of Public Works. (Public Works was responsible for the design, construction, repair, and maintenance of the majority of buildings used by the federal government). During Brault's career, the design contributions

of employees within the organization ceased to be individually distinguishable—including those of the Chief Architect who authorized works. Instead a branch style arose which, although adhering to the traditionalism that predominated in Canada until the 1950s, was characterized by a reserve stemming from a preference for well-tested, in-house design solutions, standardization, and an inward-looking approach. Building design was also affected by the need to appear cautious in the expenditure of public money, as much of the period was also affected by the austerity stemming from war and economic hard times. Design stodginess resulted, leading to the Chief Architect's Branch and the Department of Public Works as a whole being increasingly considered outmoded and openly criticized by the Canadian architectural community.

Bureaucratic stagnation also occurred in the Chief Architect's office during the first half of the 20th century, because of limited change in organizational structure and staff. As a result, the Department was unprepared to meet the building design and construction requirements of the rapidly growing federal bureaucracy during Brault's tenure following the Second World War. To compensate there was expanded use of private architectural firms, and other federal departments relied more heavily on their own architectural and engineering sections.

Concern was expressed prior to the appointment of Brault as Chief Architect, that a more dynamic candidate with a greater architectural reputation should be found, but the tradition of promoting the incumbent Assistant Chief Architect (which Brault had held since 1937) was

maintained. To his credit Brault oversaw the design and construction of approximately 200 new works across the country. This equalled the unprecedented level of federal building under the Public Works Construction Act which sought to stimulate the economy during the 1930s. Many of these projects, particularly the more prestigious commissions, were designed by private architectural firms in the Ottawa area; this included:

- the National Printing Bureau in Hull (1949-57; Ernest Cormier architect)
- the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Tunney's Pasture (1950-53; Ross Patterson, Townshend and Heughan architects)
- the Institute for Research in Construction at the National Research Council's Montreal Road Campus (1951-53; J.C. Meadowcroft architect).

Despite his diligence, however, the Chief Architect's Branch was clearly overwhelmed by an archaic bureaucratic structure. This weakness was manifested in stylistic terms by the absence of a dominant branch aesthetic for the first time in the organization's history. Instead, federal architecture in the late-1940s and early-1950s varied considerably, spanning a range of designs—some still tied to historical traditions, to those that explored the materials and structural language of Modernism. An infusion of fresh ideas and energy did not occur until a year after Brault's retirement, with the appointment of a new Minister and Deputy Minister who had the power and drive to overhaul the Department of Public Works.

Brault's professional credentials included his standing as a fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, an

associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects (recognition by this organization was almost essential for high ranking architects in Canada in the early 20th century), and a member of the Ontario Association of Architects. *

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Edgar Tumak is an architectural historian in Ottawa who, for the past several years, has composed biographies of notable Canadian architects and planners for the German art history encyclopaedia, the *Allgemeines Künstlerlexikon*. Mr. Tumak has reworked some of these biographies of Ottawa architects for the *Heritage Ottawa Newsletter*, to make this history better known locally. Subsequent issues will present additional biographies in alphabetical order. Mr. Tumak would like to acknowledge the assistance of fellow Ottawa architectural historian Hagit Hadaya who provided research for this biography.

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Join us for the Heritage Ottawa 30th Anniversary Trolley Tour



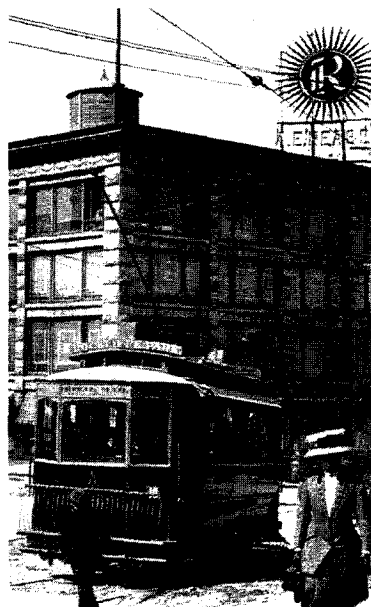
Heritage Ottawa will be concluding its 1998 Summer Walking Tour Season with a special Bus Tour in celebration of 30 Years of heritage preservation activity in Ottawa.

Come and join Heritage Ottawa's two expert guides as they cruise the historic streets of Centretown, Lowertown and Sandy Hill; and revisit many City landmarks from the East Block of Parliament to the Wallis House, the Aberdeen Pavilion and on to the Billings Estate.

Enjoy some of Ottawa's Architectural and urban history while the stories of preservation successes and failure unfold.

The tour departs and ends at the Lisgar Street entrance to the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton building at Cartier Street on Sunday, October 4th at 2pm. Due to limited seating, reservations are preferred.

Ticket prices are \$10 for adults and \$5 for children under 12. For reservations, please call Marian Heringer, at 565-6184.



Update on the Central Experimental Farm

by Jean Palmer

Last February's announcement by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) that the Central Experimental Farm had been designated a National Historic Site was a triumph for the Ottawa heritage community who had worked to promote that designation.

In its ruling the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada described the Farm as a "cultural landscape of national historic and architectural significance", and requested that a Statement of Heritage Values be prepared for the Farm to provide for "knowledge-based decision-making" when changes to the Farm were being considered.

Before heritage designation, plans were in place to demolish nearly forty buildings on the Farm, as being surplus to their needs. Fallow farm lands were described as "vacant" and the general plan was to sell off surplus land to developers. Funds were cut to the Fletcher Wildlife Garden, to the Arboretum, and to development of the Explorer Roses.

Suddenly, with the Farm's designation as a National Historic Site, the picture totally changed. The strategy was no longer to down-size and sell off surplus holdings, but to focus on preserving and maintaining a valued historical legacy. Another turnabout came with the announcement of a consultation process with the Ottawa community. Two days in April of public discussion and another in July provided valuable community input into plans for the Farm's future, an acknowledgement that the Central Experimental Farm had not only a government role and a national role but a local role as well, a point Heritage Ottawa had made

repeatedly in the dark days before designation.

These consultations have not produced decisions on land use nor on the buildings but they will lead to the formulation of how decisions made.

A thirty-page document is in final preparation: The Commemorative Integrity Statement for the Central Experimental Farm. It tells why the Farm is of national historic significance and lists its historic resources and ensures that those resources are not under threat. It undertakes to ensure that the reasons for the site's national significance are communicated to the public, and ensures that the site's heritage values are respected in all decision making.

The integrity statement will acknowledge "local heritage designation", a reference to the heritage designation given to the Booth Barn by the City of Ottawa in 1996. AAFC objected to the designation and referred the matter to a Conservation Review Board hearing. Significantly, the Review Board's ruling upheld the designation and asked for the Farm's directors to consult more with the community. No representatives from AAFC showed up at the hearing.

With National Historic Site designation there has been an astonishing reversal in attitude and the change has opened up new possibilities. Problem vacant

buildings are finding new tenants. The local 4H Club has moved into the old Bee Building. The Dominion Observatory will be home to the Heritage Canada Foundation; A national heritage advocacy group in that wonderful domed heritage building is a stunning inspiration in re-use.

A FHBRO (Federal Heritage Building Review Office) spokesman pointed out that a National Historic Site designation is merely a plaque. But would a mere plaque cause AAFC to wait eight months before announcing a designation made the preceding June, and then totally change its strategy in managing the Farm? We don't think so.

Ottawa's heritage community feels a new wave of openness and consultation coming from AAFC. The Integrity Statement should provide guidelines that will protect the Central Experimental Farm for centuries to come. And for the next few years at least there are two members of Ottawa's heritage community on the Farm's Advisory Council, Gordon Cullingham and Jean Palmer, both Heritage Ottawa Board members. They will be participating in all decision-making for the Central Experimental Farm's future as a National Historic Site.

*Never back in 1996 could we have predicted such a fortunate turn of events, nor such a protective vision for the Farm. **

**HERITAGE
OTTAWA**

Walking Tours

TOUR	DATE	DEPARTURE POINT
Parliament Hill/ Wellington Street	June 7	Centennial Flame, Parliament Hill
Sandy Hill	June 21	335 Laurier Ave. at Chapel
Centretown	July 5	RMOC Bldg. 111 Lisgar St. at Cartier St.
The Glebe	July 19	Aberdeen Pavilion, Lansdowne Park
Lowertown	Aug. 16	35 Georges St, the Market
Rockcliffe Park	Aug. 30	Junction of Lisgar Rd. and Rockcliffe Park Driveway
New Edinburgh	Sept. 13	62 John St., at Sussex Dr.
Victoria Island/ Chaudiere Falls	Sept. 27	The Navy Club, 150 Middle Street, east off Booth St., on Victoria Island

All Tours Begin at 2:00

Call 230-8841 for more information.



President Carolyn Quinn presenting a Certificate of Merit to Bruce White, Manager of the Bytowne Cinema, during Heritage Day celebrations at McKay United Church this past February, in recognition of his efforts to promote public awareness of heritage issues. Mr. White offered H.O. the cinema's lobby for our heritage display during the week following Heritage Day 1997 as well as making a generous donation to the cause.



PLEASE, forward with payment to:

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2 Daly Avenue, Ottawa, ON
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230-8841, fax 564-4228

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