



Heritage Ottawa NEWSLETTER

Dedicated to Preserving Our Built Heritage

Winter 2005 Volume 32, No. 1

A look back on Ottawa's Railway Heritage

By David Jeanes

One hundred and fifty years ago on Christmas Day, 1854, scheduled rail service first began on the Bytown and Prescott railway. The line linked Ottawa to Montreal and the United States via Ogdensburg and a year later to both Montreal and Toronto via Prescott. Without this railway link, Ottawa likely would not have become the capital of Canada and its lumber industry would not have developed into the largest in the world by the end of the nineteenth century.

But how much of the architectural and engineering heritage of Ottawa's railways remains from the early years? Last spring, one of the oldest pieces from that era was destroyed when an 1854 stone arch under an abutment of the old railway bridge from New Edinburgh was demolished due to concerns about the safety of the public pathway which passed beneath it. A bronze plaque commemorating both the first railway and the bridge piers which remain standing in the river will soon be erected at the site by the National Capital Commission (NCC).

Other hundred-year and older railway bridges can be found around the city. On Lebreton flats, the arch of the Canada Central Railway bridge, built in the 1870s, forms the west end of the city's aqueduct while the Grand Trunk Railway's long stone vault covers a block of the aqueduct east of Booth Street. A steel bridge, erected in 1898 by the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) serves today as a bicycle path across the Rideau River south of the Queensway and



Photo: David Jeanes

CPR 1898 railway bridge over Green's Creek

two attractive stone arch bridges of the same date cross Green's Creek near Highway 417. The O-Train still uses a hundred-year-old steel bridge, brought here from Magog, Quebec in 1914, over the Rideau River at Carleton University.

Recently, the City of Ottawa approved the purchase of the 660 metre-long Prince of Wales Railway bridge at Lemieux Island, the first inter-provincial railway bridge in Canada. When built in 1880, it was one of the longest bridges of its type in existence. The CPR's transcontinental trains used the bridge from 1886 until 1966 without interruption of service including during a period in 1927 when

Ottawa's Railway Heritage...

the steel was renewed. Finally, the Alexandra or Interprovincial bridge, a successful early example of a railway cantilever bridge, celebrated its 100th anniversary in 2001. The bridge, a national historic civil engineering site, is now owned by the NCC.

No history of the city's railways would be complete without mention of its railway stations. Union Station, currently the Government Conference Centre, opened in 1912. This Beaux-Arts landmark by the architectural firm of Ross and MacFarlane echoes in part the design of New York's former Pennsylvania Station and the thermal baths of Rome. For the convenience of passengers and to protect them from inclement weather, a tunnel linked the main waiting room to the Chateau Laurier Hotel across the street, a building also designed by Ross and MacFarlane. Both buildings are designated national historic sites, the Chateau individually and Union Station as part of the Confederation Square designation. The City of Ottawa has also designated Union Station including the interior.

But the fabric of this fine building is deteriorating. Moreover, it has no commemorative interpretation and carries no plaque. Plans for its re-use as Canada's Sports Hall of Fame or the Canada History Centre have been abandoned and the station faces an uncertain future. To raise public awareness about the building, a historical and architectural display was mounted for the Rideau Canal skateway last winter and will be repeated this year. It has also

been featured in Ottawa's annual Doors Open event where it has attracted 5000 visitors over the past three years.

The 1966 Ottawa Station in Alta Vista, though less than 40 years old, is a federally designated heritage railway station. It was designed by John B. Parkin Associates in a later version of the international style. The supporting pillars of the exposed steel trusswork have become part of the overall decorative program. The station will take part in Doors Open 2005.



Photo: David Jeanes

The federally designated 1966 Ottawa Station

The only other designated railway station in the National Capital Region is the 1877 wood frame building of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway at Masson, Quebec. This old station, largely unmodified, was already standing when the first CPR trans-continental train passed in 1886. The CPR plans to sell the building to a corporation sponsored by the City of Gatineau and Hydro Quebec for future restoration.

Despite the fact that the city's railway heritage is scattered and not well known to many Ottawans, an active group of railway historians, the Ottawa Railway History Circle, is dedicated to the research and preservation of railway history. Information compiled by the group is available at www.railways.incanada.net. ♦

David Jeanes, vice-president of Heritage Ottawa, is president of Transport 2000 Canada, a public transportation advocacy group. He is a member of the Ottawa Railway History Circle and the Bytown Railway Society.

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Heritage Ottawa is a non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of Ottawa's built heritage.

Editor: Veronica Vaillancourt

Graphic Designer: Jan Soetermans

Printing: Tina & Company

Heritage Ottawa acknowledges the financial support of the City of Ottawa and the Ontario Ministry of Culture.

From the President...



New Years Day 2005 marks the 150th birthday of the City of Ottawa. It is also the fourth anniversary of our city's amalgamation. Both events will give cause for reflection and

hopefully will help us better understand the rich and diverse heritage of one of the largest municipalities in Canada.

City council is encouraging community groups and organizations to plan events and activities throughout 2005 to mark Ottawa's 150th birthday. Heritage Ottawa's contribution will be a series of monthly lectures focusing on various aspects of our built heritage and our regular series of walking tours.

As for the first four years of the "new" city, they have not been stellar years for the preservation of our built heritage. Despite a modest record of heritage designations and the proclamation of a new Official Plan and Arts and Heritage Master Plan, the city's elected officials have not demonstrated the political will to protect Ottawa's built heritage.

The city's response to the destruction of two buildings in Sandy Hill by Groupe Lépine in November 2002 was to permit the developer to continue working on the site and to shroud the charges under the Building Code Act in legal wrangling which was not resolved until November 2004. For their disregard of the Site Plan Control Agreement, Groupe Lépine agreed to a settlement of \$250,000, hardly more than the development fees for the site which were waived by council in return for the city's dropping all charges arising out of the collapse and demolition of the two buildings.

At least council seems to have kept its word that the \$250,000 paid by the developer will be allocated to various built heritage projects. Heritage Ottawa has made its views known on how this money should be spent.

With the 2003 demolition of the Caplan building, after having been sadly neglected by its owner, the city lost one of its most historic retail buildings

(see Newsletter Vol. 27, No.2 and Vol.30, No. 1 and No. 3). A little political will on the part of council could have resulted in the survival of the building. Instead, the west end of Rideau Street will be overwhelmed by Canril Corporation's proposed 18-storey mixed-use building.

To their credit, council did follow the new Official Plan in assuring the survival of Grant House on Eglin Street before selling the property to Morguard Trust for a new development.

It is expected that amendments to the *Ontario Heritage Act*, currently undergoing third reading at Queen's Park, will provide Ontario municipalities with the power to better protect Ottawa's heritage properties. Heritage Ottawa will work hard to assure that our mayor and councillors take advantage of these amendments.

*"I encourage you to attend our monthly lecture series beginning January 19th.
...Please come and bring a friend."*

By the time you receive this, the public consultation on the draft 2005 Budget for the City of Ottawa will be nearly complete. Although we do not expect the same threat to the city's heritage programs and services as proposed in 2004, it is important that Heritage Ottawa members write to the mayor and councillors to stress the importance of protecting our city's heritage resources as part of its base budget allocation.

I encourage you to attend our monthly lecture series beginning on January 19 (see schedule on page 4). This will mark the first time since 1999 that Heritage Ottawa will hold monthly meetings with its members. Please come and bring a friend. The lectures are open to the public and I welcome the chance to meet many current and future members.

Best wishes to each of you for a Happy New Year! ♦

Heritage Ottawa Lecture Series Celebrates Ottawa's 150th Birthday

This public lecture series provides an exciting look at Ottawa's rich 150-year history with special emphasis on our built heritage. Free admission! Light refreshments!

For more information: 230-8841

Political Space in the New Ottawa by John Taylor

Ottawa and urban historian, John Taylor of Carleton University, traces the pattern of political space in Ottawa as a way of explaining the evolution of the city to the present.

Wednesday at 7:30 PM

January 19, 2005

Rockcliffe Park Recreation Centre Hall
380 Springfield Road

Designing with Heritage Values by Barry Hobin

Barry Hobin, leading Ottawa architect, brings an appreciation of heritage to adaptive use of heritage buildings and to new designs in harmony with heritage districts. He talks about the developments, market expectations and his design approach as illustrated by the mixed-use redevelopment of Crichton Street school in New Edinburgh.

Thursday at 7:30

February 17, 2005

Rockcliffe Park Recreation Centre Hall
380 Springfield Road

Ottawa's Architect, Werner E. Noffke (1878-1964) by Shannon Ricketts

Shannon Ricketts, senior planner at Parks Canada, co-author of *A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles*, and author of *W.E. Noffke, an Ottawa Architect*, describes 50 years of landmark residential, commercial, and institutional designs by this talented architect.

Wednesday at 7:30

March 23, 2005

Rockcliffe Park Recreation Centre Hall
380 Springfield Road

The Ottawa Farmstead by Carol Ruddy

Heritage planner at the City of Ottawa, Carol Ruddy, explores rural architecture in Ottawa with a special focus on farm buildings, barns and the Heritage Farmstead Recognition Program. This program highlights local history as well as the parallel developments in farm technology and farm architecture.

Wednesday at 7:30

April 20, 2005

Cumberland Heritage Village Museum
2940 Old Montreal Road, Cumberland

Walking Tours 2005

This year's program of 11 walking tours attracted over 250 participants. As usual, the weather co-operated, except for Michel Prévost's tour of Gatineau which continued despite showers. Luckily, there were lots of places to shelter along the route and the pauses enabled Michel to share with participants, his extensive knowledge of the history of Gatineau.

The two new tours - Linda Hoad's walk through Hintonburg and Bruce Elliott's extensive tour of Westboro - proved very popular and hopefully, will be added to our permanent roster.

This year marks the 7th year that Sussex Capital Inc. has sponsored our tours. Many thanks to them and to all our volunteer tour guides and co-ordinators, and a special thanks to David Jeanes and Ken Elder, organizers of this year's program.

Plans are already being made for the 2005 tour season to help us celebrate the 150th birthday of the City of Ottawa.



Photo: David B. Flemming

Heritage 2005: Spiritual & Sacred Places

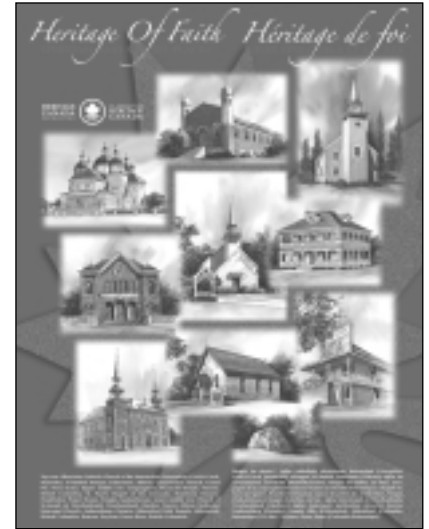
Heritage Day, February 21st, is an opportunity to celebrate the architectural heritage and historic places of Canada. The Heritage Canada Foundation promotes the third Monday in February each year as Heritage Day and has long advocated adopting this date as a national holiday. Its annual Heritage Day theme posters and teachers' kits are distributed through the various school boards across the country.

In 2005, the Heritage Canada Foundation will follow this successful and well-established practice by producing a new colour poster and teacher's guide centered on the new theme: Heritage of Faith: Spiritual and Sacred Places. The 2005 guidebook will present a set of 15 spiritual places in Canada from coast to coast. The sacred places featured will relate to one of four sections: Traditional Spiritual Sites, Missions, Sacred Places and Early Settlement, and the Architecture of Sacred Places. The intention will be to bring readers to a better understanding of the ways in which places of worship reflect the religious ideas of their founders, as well as the aspirations of their

past and current communities. By examining the forms and locations of places of worship, we can understand more about the roots of Canadian diversity and the way in which diversity expresses itself in our communities.

The teacher's guide and poster may be ordered free of charge online at: heritagecanada.org

For more information about Heritage Day 2005, please contact: Ms. Camille Crêteau, Heritage Education Coordinator, The Heritage Canada Foundation Tel: (613) 237-1066, ext. 240, ccroteau@heritagecanada.org



Grant to Parkdale Fire Station

The former Parkdale Fire Station at 424 Parkdale received a federal Commercial Heritage Property Incentive Fund (CHPIF) grant of \$62,181 to rehabilitate the building for artists' studios, galleries and other retail use. The fund is a key element in the

Government's strategy to protect and preserve the historic buildings, properties, streetscapes and landscapes of Canada.

The Parkdale Fire Station is the only property

in Ottawa to have applied for and to have received a federal grant under this new program, a component of the federal Historic Places Initiative. To be eligible to receive a CHPIF grant, a corporation must own or hold a long-term lease on the historic property being considered for rehabilitation and the property must be listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places.

Through CHPIF, the Government of Canada is working with taxable Canadian corporations to reverse a trend that has resulted in 20 per cent of the country's historic properties and archaeological resources being lost over the past 30 years.

For further details on the fund and information on other components of the Historic Places Initiative see the Parks Canada Web site, www.pc.gc.ca



Photo: Stuart Lazear

A New Home for Heritage?

By Gordon Cullingham

Dr. Ruth Bell, widow of the Hon. Dick Bell, has turned over their former home, Fairfields, to the City of Ottawa and the Community Foundation of Ottawa to be operated in the public interest as a giant artefact of mid-nineteenth century Carleton County.

The estate, located on Richmond road between Pinecrest and Lakeshore, was for many generations a vast farm, but now occupies less than a hectare. Once deeply within Nepean Township, the property today is part of the City of Ottawa, although still at a considerable distance from the city core.

The oldest part of the large stone house was built before 1830, but mainly the building with later additions is a product of mid-Victorian taste. Outbuildings on the estate include a garage and a gazebo.

The conditions of the bequest ideally suit Fairfields for heritage purposes, both for interpretation and institutional offices. As a result, consideration is being given to making it the home of the Council

of Heritage Organizations in Ottawa (CHOO/COPO) and perhaps even Heritage Ottawa. Under the terms of the

governing agreement, the City of Ottawa is responsible for maintenance and programs and the Community Foundation for administering the endowment and dispensing the interest from it.

Heritage Ottawa has been invited to examine the possibility of a move to Fairfields and will look into this matter in the coming months.

Gordon Cullingham, former CBC producer and the previous editor of this newsletter, is a member of Heritage Ottawa's Board of Directors.



Fairfields on Richmond Road, as seen from the west, west of Pinecrest.

Photos: David B. Flemming

Coalition Receives Prestigious Award

An informal coalition of museums and heritage groups led by Heritage Ottawa's President David Flemming and Michel Prevost, Chief Archivist of the University of Ottawa, received the 2004 Award of Merit for Advocacy from the Ontario Museum Association (OMA).



The Coalition, known as the Strong Voice for Heritage, was formed under the auspices of the Council for Heritage

Organizations in Ottawa (CHOO/COPO) in response to a proposed cut in heritage program funding by the City of Ottawa in its effort to meet a municipal operating budget shortfall of 120 million. The heritage funding cuts would have led to the immediate closure of four city-owned museums and severe operating challenges for six community-owned

museums. In addition, grants to heritage groups and for heritage events would have been abolished.

A core of up to 15 heritage professionals, activists and volunteers used the internet, the media, public consultations and a rally to encourage residents and people across Canada to participate in the budget process and speak up in defense of local heritage. Encouraged by the public response, city council reversed the staff recommendation to make deep cuts to heritage programs with the result that council voted unanimously to maintain the city's level of investment in local heritage.

The OMA noted that the Coalition operated in a context of situational leadership without a formal structure, a budget or infrastructure, yet succeeded brilliantly in encouraging and mobilizing the community to action. The OMA presented the Award of Merit to the Coalition in recognition of its significant contribution to the community by assuring the survival of heritage programming in Ottawa.

Heritage News From City Hall

City Gives Go Ahead to Two New Heritage District Studies

City council recently approved the commencement of studies for two heritage areas in Ottawa: Central Park East and Lorne Avenue. Community members in each of the areas initiated the projects and recruited volunteers to research the properties. The study area in the Glebe is located in Central Park, east of Bank Street and consists of approximately 50 properties surrounding the Park. The Lorne Avenue Heritage Conservation District, a residential enclave of approximately 20 buildings, is situated south of Lebreton Flats close by “Nanny Goat Hill.”

Sally Coutts is the City’s project leader for the Central Park study. She can be reached for details at 580-2424 ext. 13855. The Lorne Avenue project leader at the City is Carol Ruddy who can be contacted at 580-2424 ext. 28457.

Further information is available on the link below:
<http://ottawa.ca/calendar/ottawa/citycouncil/occ/2004/12-08/pec/reportindex2>

Brighter Days Ahead for the Collins House

The once threatened Collins House in the former municipality of Nepean, has a new owner, developer Ted Phillips. The property, designated in 1988, had been empty for many years and a permit to demolish had been submitted to the City of Nepean prior to amalgamation by the South Nepean Development Corporation.

The building, originally a one-storey stone structure, was constructed in 1830 for Captain Stephen Collins, a Loyalist who had settled in the Saint Lawrence Valley. A second storey was added in the 1880s.

During its vacant period, the community raised questions about its future and asked whether adequate efforts were being made to find a buyer.

Eventually Ottawa Valley Autistic Homes purchased the building but failed to find funds to adapt it for use as a group home. It remained vacant again until purchased by Mr. Phillips who has plans to rehabilitate it for his own residence.

OACA Awards for 2004/05

City Council announced the names of the recipients of the Ottawa Architectural Conservation Awards (OACA) for 2004/05 on December 8, 2004.

Two projects received AWARDS OF EXCELLENCE:

The Stables at Rideau Hall. (Adaptive Use)

This project involved the careful restoration of the building exterior to the 1867 period and the renovation of the interior to accommodate two storeys of office space and a new basement level. The new interior configuration respects the original building axis and views through the building and incorporates some of the original finishes.

The Loyal Orange Lodge, 160 Flamborough Way, Kanata (Adaptive Use)

This stone building was renovated to accommodate the offices of architect Ralph Vandenberg. An interior shell, separate from the masonry structure, was built to house services for the building and a new entrance was added in a design sympathetic to the original.

Nine projects received CERTIFICATES OF MERIT:

180 Avon Lane and 253 MacKay Street (Adaptive Use)

This building was used for a variety of purposes, including as a “Cosmic Ray Lab” for the National Research Council. In 2000, it was converted into two separate residences. New architectural elements, while clearly contemporary, are compatible with the original building fabric.



Supreme Court of Canada, 301 Wellington Street
(Adaptive Use)

This adaptive use project involved the subdivision of large, richly panelled offices into several smaller offices. Particular care was taken to ensure that the alterations could be reversed in the future. The wood grain of the new partitions was matched to the grain of the existing panelling and new hardware was installed to match the original.

Plant Recreation Centre, 138 Preston Street
(Adaptive Use)

The construction of the Plant Bath Recreation Centre involved the adaptive use of the historic Plant Bath building, constructed in 1924. The interior volume of the original building was maintained and converted into the Main Hall, offices and rooms intended for a variety of community uses. The brick walls of the historic building were left intact, and a concourse connecting the original building and the spacious new recreation complex, which accommodates two swimming pools, a fitness room and support spaces, was constructed.

105 St. Andrew Street (Infill)

This infill residence incorporates many architectural details typical of buildings in Lowertown. The use of red brick, a substantial building cornice with brackets, two-over-two windows and a classically-detailed porch are distinguishing elements of this building.

20 - 24 York Street, 33 George Street (Infill)

This mixed-use infill project consists of a seven-storey apartment/retail building on York Street connected to a five-storey building on George Street.

The new buildings incorporate design elements common to the By Ward Market area, such as the extensive use of brick, pilasters, plinths and large display windows. A courtyard enlivens the area along the west side of the project, and continues the network of courtyards parallel to Sussex.

The Sullivan House, 346 Somerset Street East (Infill)

The Sullivan House, built in 1913, was designed by Francis Conroy Sullivan for his family. Sullivan was a prominent Ottawa architect in the early 20th century who was associated with the noted American architect and founder of the Prairie School, Frank Lloyd Wright. This addition to the rear of the residence compliments the distinctive character of the original building.

The Drawing Room at the Chateau Laurier, 1 Rideau Street (Restoration)

Repeated flooding throughout its 75-year history damaged the elaborate ceiling of the Drawing Room prompting an extensive restoration project. The ornamental frieze in the northwest corner that had sustained the most damage was rebuilt based on templates and casts taken from intact areas of the ceiling. The remainder of the plasterwork, and the five ceiling medallions were treated with an acrylic resin to bind the existing plaster and extend its life.

The Garden of the Provinces, Wellington at Bay Street (Restoration - Landscape)

The Garden of the Provinces was completed in 1962 and marks the west entrance to Wellington Street as anticipated in the 1950 Gréber Plan for Ottawa. Work on the garden included the restoration of the signature metal fountain, repair and upgrading of the water supply system, extensive repair of stonework, the design and construction of new access ramps and updates to the Provincial and Territorial Coat of Arms.

63 Rochester Street (Restoration)

The restoration of this two-storey porch involved the custom milling of new balusters based on the original design and the fabrication of new columns. The pediment features the design of a train wheel that honours the railway engineer who originally owned the house.

Recent Designations

On August 25, 2004, the City of Ottawa designated the following properties to be of cultural heritage value or interest:

Gamman House, 306 Cyr Avenue



This house, owned originally by Nathaniel Gamman, is an example of working man's housing built in the mid-1870s. It is a one-and-a-half storey, "L"-shaped, wood frame, mansard-roofed structure.

Gabled dormers with finials puncture the roofline.

School Section #1, 400 Goldridge Drive



Constructed in 1886, this stone schoolhouse replaced an earlier log building nearby. It is a one-storey, rectangular stone building with a front gable roof and three evenly spaced,

segmental arched windows on the north and south facades. Its design is similar to small one-room schoolhouses built of stone, brick or wood found throughout Ontario in the 19th century. It served as the public school for the surrounding community until 1963.

The Powell House, 85 Glebe Avenue



The Powell House is an excellent example of the work of Ottawa architect W.E. Noffke in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, one of a wide range of

architectural idioms he worked in during his long career. It was completed in 1912 for William Powell, the developer of the Clemow Estate. It is a large white, two-storey cement stucco structure with a red tile roof and overhanging eaves supported by large brackets and exposed rafters. The Powell House is a well-known landmark in the Glebe that has contributed to the neighbourhood's character since its completion.

Former March House Restaurant, 806 March Road



As a long-time local landmark the building illustrates the early history of March Township and the type of dwelling built by more prosperous settlers. It was constructed in the 1850s as

a private house at a time when most settlers were building crude log structures. Its original owner is unknown but the McMurtry family, a prominent March Township family, occupied the house from the 1850s until the 1890s. It was purchased by the City of Ottawa to accommodate the widening of March Road in 2003. The building, extremely plain in character, is a rectangular, one-and-a-half storey, gable roofed structure constructed of rough-cut stone laid in irregular courses.

5 Blackburn Avenue



Constructed in 1905 in the Queen Anne Revival style, 5 Blackburn Avenue is an example of the type of house built in Sandy Hill as it developed into an upper-class residential

area. Over the years, this building has been the home of First World War aviator Billy Bishop, the offices of the Italian Embassy and the national headquarters of the Victorian Order of Nurses. The Heritage Canada Foundation has occupied the house since 2001. The building has a steep, cross-gambrel roof, decorative brickwork, classically inspired porches, and it incorporates a variety of materials including slate, stone and brick. Further noteworthy details include the leaded glass double doors, bull's eye windows and corbelled chimneys. Interior elements included in the designation are the plaster decoration in the main floor living room, the eight fireplaces with mantles, the panelling on the walls and ceiling throughout the main floor and the panelling, balustrade and newel posts of the main staircase. Notable attributes of the Queen Anne Revival-inspired carriage house are the decorative brickwork, masonry decoration, corner towers with hipped roofs, coupled windows and paneled wood doors.

Pinhey Cottage, 5029 Dunrobin Road



Located at Crown Point in Torbolton, Pinhey Cottage provides an early example of pioneer life in the Ottawa Valley.

Captain James Grierson of the Royal Navy, came to the area in 1824 upon

receiving a land grant as compensation for having served the British in the War of 1812. He built his log cabin in Torbolton in the 1820s. It is a one-and-a-half storey rectangular structure with a gable roof, built of hand-hewn logs with notched corners.

Pinhey Cottage also gained importance in the late 1930s as the site of Camp Woolsey, the Girl Guide Local Association camp which continues to operate to this day. The building was renewed in the 1930s and 1970s but its heritage character remains.

Former St. Augustine's Church, 100 Huxley Street



The former St. Augustine's Anglican Church, designed by John W.H. Watts, A.R.C.A., was constructed between 1901 and 1902. It is

a plain one storey, red brick structure with two projecting bays on the southwest façade. It is an example of the Gothic Revival style, a style popular for ecclesiastical architecture in Canada in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

273 Wilbrod Street



Built in 1892-93 for A.G.D. Taylor, this house was constructed during a building boom in Sandy Hill when senior public servants, merchants, politicians and other members of the upper middle class built or purchased substantial houses there.

It is a restrained example of the Queen Anne Revival style as expressed in Sandy Hill in the 1880s and 1890s. The building's attributes that associate it with the style and that contribute to its cultural heritage value are its construction in red brick with a foundation of rusticated stone, its irregular roofline and plan, and its bay windows with stained glass. Other distinguishing features of the building include elaborate decorative brickwork on the chimney, brick corbels and voussoirs, stone window sills, and decorative bargeboard in the eaves.

Osgoode Township Hall



Designed by Ottawa architect James Mather and built in 1891, the former Osgoode Township Hall is an

example of a brick, classically-inspired, public building of the time. This type of hall had many purposes in 19th century rural Ontario communities, serving the municipality for township meetings and housing municipal records. When not in use for municipal purposes, halls were used by a wide variety of local organizations as meeting and recreational space. The attributes that reflect the cultural heritage value of the former Osgoode Township Hall include the brick cladding, classically-inspired pediment over the entry bay, bell tower and round-arched transom window with voussoirs over the double front doors. The decorative wood ceiling is included in the designation.

For more detailed histories and descriptions of these designated properties, please refer to: www.ottawa.ca

Courses

Caring for your Historic House 1860 to 1960 Repair, Rehabilitation & Restoration for the Homeowner

The Ottawa Valley Outaouais Chapter of the Association for Preservation Technology International (APTI) will be presenting a series of eight seminars on repair, rehabilitation, restoration and alterations to historic houses. The Chapter is presenting this series in collaboration with Algonquin College as part of the college's Continuing Education program. The series is designed for owners of historic houses to provide them with design and technical information and guidance on the issues, options and implications of repairing, maintaining, rehabilitating and adding to their homes in ways that respect and protect their heritage character.

A hand-picked team of knowledgeable and experienced professional, technical, trades and crafts specialists who are accustomed to working on historic houses in a conservation context will present the seminar. There will be ample time for participants' questions and discussion.

The series is oriented to the do-it-yourself homeowner, also to those who will hire contractors to do the work and small contractors who want to improve their ability to work on historic houses. It will be presented in the context of basic principles of heritage conservation practice, Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada and the Ontario Heritage Act.



The seminars will cover:

- Getting to Know your Historic House - 1860 to 1960
- Investigation, research, Ontario Heritage Act, city grant program
- Porches, verandahs and other exterior woodwork
- Paint and other finishes for exterior applications
- Controlling heat, air and moisture
- Windows and doors
- Masonry - repairing and cleaning brick, stone and plaster
- Landscaping for the historic house
- Foundations, structures, shedding water and altering structural performance
- Roofing and flashings
- Interior finishes - plaster, wallpaper, pressed metal, paint, faux finishes and others
- Planning, designing additions and major alterations
- Choosing a contractor

The course begins at 7:00 pm, February 8, 2005 at the Woodroffe Road Campus of Algonquin College. The price of the 8-week program is \$159.00. Please register in advance by using the form in the Algonquin College Continuing Education catalogue or on-line at www.algonquincollege.com and follow the prompts. Registrants are limited to 30. For additional information on the content of the seminars go the APTI Ottawa Valley/ Outaouais web site at www.APTI.org/chapters/ottout/ottout.htm and click on the <notice>

Book Review

A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles,

second edition, by Shannon Ricketts,
Leslie Maitland and Jacqueline Hucker
(Broadview Press; \$34.95).

Good guidebooks about the buildings of Canada are not very numerous. This makes the newly revised edition of *A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles* by Shannon Ricketts, Leslie Maitland and Jacqueline Hucker especially welcoming. First published in 1992, the book covers over three hundred years of architectural styles in Canada with particular emphasis on styles of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Generally, the new expanded edition reflects an enriched understanding of architecture that focuses more on the visual and cultural settings of buildings and less on individual works seen in isolation. The authors, all architectural historians, have reordered several chapters for the sake of clarity and have added four new chapters in the twentieth century section including Eastern European, Structuralist,

and Rustic Styles. In the fourth, Architecture of Aboriginal Peoples, the authors treat not only buildings created by Aboriginal people but also those by non-Aboriginals that seek to express Aboriginal culture.

In this edition greater emphasis has been given to the architectural styles of the Modern Movement, especially after World War II. Since many buildings forty to fifty years old are often at greater risk from demolition than much older buildings, this increased attention may help develop a better appreciation of them and result in their preservation.

The book is well researched, succinct and written in a clear and appealing style. It is a handy reference book for students, planners, preservationists and people simply interested in the architecture of Canada.

Copies are available at the bookshop of the National Gallery of Canada or may be ordered from Broadview Press, P.O. Box 1243, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7H5 or online at customerservice@broadviewpress.com



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