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Our Lecture Season Begins September 18!

We're launching our lecture season with **Beauty and Authenticity in Ottawa's Architecture: Options and Guidance for New Additions**. Join Alain Miguelez, V-P Capital Planning and Chief Planner at the NCC, and Dr. Nir Buras, founder of the Classic Planning Institute, who will look at 'new traditional architecture' giving us food for thought about ornament and beauty.

**Wednesday, September 18
at 7:00 pm**

Visit our website for more information and to register online: heritageottawa.org

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Heritage Ottawa NEWSLETTER

Dedicated to Preserving Our Built Heritage

August 2024 Volume 51, No. 3

Britannia Village: New Heritage Designations

By Carolyn Quinn



Photo credit: NAC C-26397

Britannia Bay Club House, 1907

In April, City Council voted to designate eight historic properties in Britannia under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. All had been listed on the City's Heritage Register, but changes to the Act brought about by Bill 23 *More Homes Built Faster Act*, 2022

imposed a designation deadline on all listed properties: either designate or remove from the Register. The decision to upgrade the buildings to full heritage status reflects their importance not only to the story of Britannia, but to the history of Ottawa.

Heritage Ottawa NEWSLETTER

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

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New Heritage Designations, continued...

The properties are: **119, 195 and 205 Bradford Street, 73 Britannia Road, 2764 and 2775 Rowatt Street, and 2777 Cassels Street.**

Through research and evaluation, the City's heritage staff determined that these properties in Britannia best met the criteria for designation for their vernacular cottage style; their association with a person, theme or organization of significance to the community; and their contribution to the particular character of the area.

A bit of history

Britannia's settler history goes back to the late 18th century when Nepean Township was divided into lots that were granted to the children of Loyalists. In 1818, the lot that comprises Britannia was granted to Captain John LeBreton for his service as a British soldier in the War of 1812. By the mid-1820s, he had erected a grist mill and log cabin on the shores of Lac Deschênes and named the area Britannia.

The milling operation expanded and changed hands over the years. Encouraged by the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1873, part of the land was surveyed into 65 lots along three streets: Main (later called Britannia), Bradford and Cassels. By 1875, there were 25 dwellings and a store, but the milling operation eventually closed in the 1890s.

The demise of industry in the area was quickly replaced by the rise of recreation. The smooth waters of Lac Deschênes proved very appealing to Ottawans seeking an escape to enjoy recreational activities on the river and the convenience of a daily train in and out of the city brought boating enthusiasts to the

area. Britannia-on-the-Bay became a popular summer destination. By 1887, the Britannia Aquatic Club was formed, today's Britannia Yacht Club. The creation of the club and the construction of its first clubhouse on Cassels Street demonstrated a more permanent investment in the area, which saw the construction of seasonal cottages, two churches, and summer hotels.

The arrival of the streetcar

Seeing the potential of the area, Thomas Ahearn and William Soper extended their Ottawa Electric Railway Company's (OERC) streetcar line west from Holland Avenue to Britannia in 1900. The OERC purchased 18 acres along Britannia Bay and erected bathing houses, two pavilions, and an auditorium for weekly band concerts during the summer, as well as a 300-metre pier jutting into the bay. Their new amusement park was developed in direct competition with the Ottawa & Aylmer Railroad and Bridge Company's popular amusement park at Aylmer on the opposite side of the river.

The grand opening was scheduled for Victoria Day 1900, and some 10,000 visitors were in attendance. When darkness fell, all was illuminated by electric lights and visitors were entertained with "Venetian Nights."

The July 25, 1903 edition of the *Ottawa Journal* captured the exuberance of a Venetian Night:

All the small craft on the lake were decorated with coloured lights as well as the Park buildings, presenting a colourful Mardi Gras effect as the lights danced over the waters. There was a band concert with everybody in gay mood,



The Pines, 119 Bradford Street

drinking ginger ale, lemon sour or treating with an ice cream cone, made of pure cream, that stuck to the roof of your mouth.”

By 1904, the pier had been extended and an impressive new three-storey clubhouse with octagonal cupola erected by the newly renamed Britannia Boat House Club. As well as providing space for boat storage, it included a dancehall for social activities and a viewing grandstand for spectators. (See photo page 1).

Other attractions included river cruises on the *G.B. Greene*, a double-decker paddle wheeler that offered passengers excursions upstream to Chats Falls and moonlight dance cruises on Lac Deschênes.

Heritage designations

The recent decision to proceed with the designation of eight properties in Britannia Village demonstrates a commitment to preserving the unique cultural heritage values that are linked to the Village’s identity as a summer resort along the waters of Lac Deschênes.

up other options for recreation, and people were no longer limited to where the streetcar could take them.

The last trolley to Britannia ended with the closure of Ottawa’s streetcar service in 1959, but the old passenger shelter where visitors disembarked before heading to the beach and pier still stands as a reminder of the important role the extension of the streetcar line played in the development of Britannia Village. It now serves as a welcome covered picnic area.

Britannia’s special characteristics continue to attract visitors who enjoy recreational activities today.

The Pines, 119 Bradford Street (1904)

Built during the early period of Britannia’s golden years as a summer resort, the house exemplifies Britannia’s vernacular cottage style



195 Bradford Street

with its simple rectangular form, front two-storey gable with detailed ornamentation and a wide wrap-around verandah, clad in lap siding. The original owners, Mr. and Mrs. Stockton, were involved in local boating activities with E.E. Stockton active on the executive of the Britannia Boating Club for a number of years.

195 Bradford Street (ca. 1898)

The first home-owner was Bertha Harmer, wife of Dr. Mark McElhinney, a prominent member of the Britannia Yacht Club during its formative years who remained a life-time member. The one and one half storey cross-gable roofed residence exemplifies the area's vernacular



73 Britannia Road

cottage style with lap siding, shingle cladding and prominent verandah and second-storey porch.

Turret Cottage, 205 Bradford Street (ca. 1900)

Turret Cottage is an asymmetrical, vernacular residence in the Queen Anne Revival style with prominent decorative millwork, verandah with multiple projections, and distinctive turret with conical roof, a rare feature in Britannia. The house is associated with the Harmer family, who were prominent in the local community.

73 Britannia Road (ca. 1912)

Built as a year-round residence, it was constructed during Britannia's golden years as a summer resort, from 1900 to 1914. It exemplifies Britannia's vernacular cottage style in its simplicity and square shaped wood frame construction. The wood cladding is painted white with dark green trim and detailing, an accent colour seen on other residences from this period. Craftsman style elements include the side gable overhang, inset verandah entrance, and heavy timber pillars.



Turret Cottage, 205 Bradford Street

Photo: Carolyn Quinn

Photo: Carolyn Quinn



The Gables ca 1905, 95 Kirby Street

The Gables, 95 Kirby Road (ca. 1895)

A rare example of Shingle Style in Ottawa and Ontario, it fully integrates the verandah into the structure, features second storey porches and a larger, more complex massing. Locally known carpenter and builder Charles Robinson is credited with constructing several Britannia cottages, including this one. It contributes to the pre-streetcar period in Britannia when Ottawa's well-to-do citizens could afford to live in the city while maintaining a cottage for summer use, which was the case for Mrs. Harriet Wainwright for whom it was built.

Jamieson House, 2764 Rowatt Street (ca. 1873)

It was built for John Cameron Jamieson, a wealthy early resident of Britannia who contributed to the area's popularity as a cottage community. The family resided at this location for several generations. It is one of the earliest houses in Britannia, predating the established vernacular cottage style

period (1900-1914). A T-shaped plan with a prominent box bay second floor window with decorative herringbone pattern, it is clad predominantly in brick, and is characteristic of the Queen Anne style.

Burland Cottage, 2775 Rowatt Street (ca. 1890)

It exemplifies the vernacular cottage style with use of natural materials and wrap-around verandah and second-storey porch. First owner Robert Burland was an early summer resident and very involved in the Britannia Boat House Club as a fundraiser. The residence reflects the work of local carpenter and builder Charles Robinson who is credited with constructing several Britannia cottages.



Jamieson House, 2764 Rowatt Street



Burland Cottage, 2775 Rowatt Street



Britannia Yacht Club

Britannia Yacht Club, 2777 Cassels Street (1896)

It is one of the oldest recreational clubs in Ottawa that still operates today. Its prominent waterfront location on the western tip of the peninsula (donated by J.R. Booth) make it a visible landmark on the river. It was designed by prominent Ottawa architect Edgar Lewis Horwood and built by local carpenter and contractor Charles Robinson. The Club outgrew the space and built a grand new structure at the end of the pier in 1904, which was destroyed by fire in 1918. Clubhouse activities then returned to the 2777 Cassels location, where they continue to this day.

The clubhouse is a testament to the importance of recreational water activities to the history of Britannia. It was built by the Britannia Aquatic Club, founded in 1887, and known variously as the Britannia Nautical Club, Britannia Boating Club, and Britannia Boat House Club. The original two-and-a-half storey cut stone and stucco building with steeply pitched hipped roof and dormers remains the core of the clubhouse today, although many additions and alterations have occurred over the decades, such as the prominent three-storey tower added in 1950.

Further Reading

Designation of Eight Properties in Britannia Village, 119, 195 and 205 Bradford Street, 73 Britannia Road, 95 Kirby Road, 2764 and 2775 Rowan Street and 2777 Cassel's Street under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. City of Ottawa File Number: ACS2024-PRE-RHU-0040 (2024).

Carolyn Quinn is a member of the City's Built Heritage Committee and the board of Heritage Ottawa.

Soil Science Research on the Central Experimental Farm

By Ed Gregorich, PhD

The Central Experimental Farm has played an important role in advancing Canadian agriculture through scientific research, including field experiments, since its establishment in 1886. Soil science studies are fundamental to understanding and improving agricultural practices and have always been a part of the research on the CEF.

The location of the CEF was strategically chosen because of the variety of soil types that are present. This variety allows researchers to conduct experiments on soils with different properties, making the results more widely applicable to agricultural regions across eastern Canada and more specifically to eastern Ontario and western Quebec. Because these are experiments in biological systems, their location (in terms of climate, soil type, and cropping system) is an important

factor in making them unique and their results both useful and transferable.

Some of the soil experiments being conducted on the Farm have been running since the early 1990s and are thus considered long-term, among the longest running in Canada. These experiments have been designed to look at soil processes and crop growth, tillage management, nutrient cycling, and soil carbon dynamics. Long-term experiments are important because changes caused by tillage and crop rotations take a long time to manifest their effects on soil health, biodiversity, plant growth, and yields. It also takes years to assess and understand the effects of agricultural management practices on the wider environment, such as the emission of greenhouse gases and their effects on global climate. The data collected from long-term experiments that describe changes in

crop yield or soil health become more reliable and more valuable the longer the experiment is conducted. These data contribute to the information farmers need to make wise management choices and are essential for validating the computer models that are used to make economic and environmental predictions related to farm production, which in turn guide policy decisions at every level of government.

One long-term experiment on the CEF is evaluating the effects of tillage, including no-till, on soil physical, biological, and chemical properties. Another looks at the effects of different rates of fertilizer application and different types of manure on plant growth and yield, as well as soil health. This systems-level understanding that these long-term studies is key to optimizing sustainable farming methods.

It would not be economically practical or scientifically viable to relocate the long-term field experiments to the city outskirts where there are fewer interests competing for the land, because this cannot be accomplished without resetting the research clock to zero and losing the accumulated data and knowledge gained over the years. The field studies being carried out at the CEF and the extensive data they produce are a national treasure and a priceless scientific resource that is recognized and valued internationally. Many scientists around the world contribute to or build on these studies and use the results to frame their own research and develop agricultural policies.

Ed Gregorich is an Honorary Research Associate with Agriculture & AGRI-Food Canada with expertise in soil health and soil carbon dynamics.



Photo: Heritage Ottawa

Test plots on the Central Experimental Farm.

Ottawa Regional Heritage Fair 2024

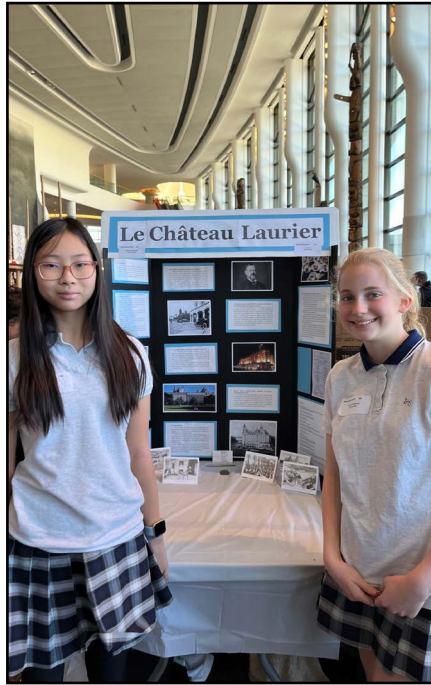
By Richard Belliveau

The Ottawa Regional Heritage Fair, involving primary school students from Ottawa and Eganville, was held on April 24 at the Canadian Museum of History in Gatineau (Hull).

Once again, Heritage Ottawa sponsored an award for the best project featuring a built-heritage theme in the National Capital Region.

The winner of the Heritage Ottawa Prize was the team of Elsie You and Solène Hugonnet, from Immaculata Intermediate School, for their excellent project on the Château Laurier, one of Canada's most notable historic landmarks.

Three volunteers from Heritage Ottawa, Richard Belliveau, Barbara Botriell and Jennifer Lane participated as judges at the fair.



The winners of the Heritage Ottawa prize, Elsie You and Solène Hugonnet from Immaculata.

Heritage Ottawa was particularly gratified to see at this year's Fair a healthy number of the projects presented by the students focusing on built-heritage subjects. These included not only the Château Laurier, but also the Aberdeen Pavilion at Landsdowne Park, the historic struggle for whose survival inspired the adoption of the pavilion as the logo of Heritage Ottawa. Another outstanding presentation featured the historic Russell House Hotel, by home student C.M. Noah. His project won the City of Ottawa Local History award.

Founding member of Heritage Ottawa, Stuart Lazear, was one of six persons receiving a certificate acknowledging 25 years as a volunteer and supporter of the Regional Heritage Fair.

Research Open House and Bug Day at the Central Experimental Farm!

Saturday, 7 September, 9 to 4 pm. 960 Carling Avenue.

This FREE event will give you a chance to meet with scientists from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and learn about the research that is happening on the Central Experimental Farm and beyond. Our expert researchers will be here with fun and interactive demonstrations where you can learn and ask questions.

This is a joint event with Bug Day Ottawa 2024 (<https://bit.ly/3UFtd5Y>), which will feature demonstrations and activities all about the wonderful world of insects.

Heritage Ottawa will be participating and offering information about the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site of Canada.

There is paid parking off of Prince of Wales Drive and you can get here by public transit.

For more information, see: (20+) Research Open House and Bug Day at the Ottawa Central Experimental Farm | Facebook

See you there!

The British High Commission moves in next door to Earnscliffe

By Richard Belliveau

The British High Commission has now moved into its spanking new office building (chancery) adjoining historic Earnscliffe, the official residence of the High Commissioner, on Sussex Drive.

Five years ago, when the new structure was being planned, Heritage Ottawa was invited, along with a representative each from the Lower Town Community Association and the New Edinburgh Community Association to a presentation on these plans, particularly as they would relate to the Earnscliffe domain, a National Heritage Site and a designated heritage property. The new chancery building was to be built on the site of a large house and a former stable within the property. Both buildings were to be demolished.

The main concerns of Heritage Ottawa were twofold. First, that no harm should come to the designated historic Earnscliffe house, last residence of Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada's first prime minister, nor to the grounds of the mansion. Secondly,

we were worried that the bleak white walls of the new chancery, and its dreary gatehouse, would occlude the view of Earnscliffe from the outside.

Following this meeting, the High Commission did commission a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement, but no significant change was made in that plan unveiled five years ago.

On the first issue, the impact on the Earnscliffe property, a certain clarification needs to be made. The buildings known variously as the coachhouse and adjoining stables, were on a separate property when Earnscliffe was acquired by the British government in 1930. At that time, long before the Macdonald-Cartier bridge was built, Dalhousie Street continued all the way to Sussex Drive, and a short cross street on the other side of Sussex separated the coachhouse from the Earnscliffe lot. Consequently, neither the coachhouse nor the stables, now gone, were ever an integral part of the Macdonald residence, nor included in the heritage designation. This former physical distinction is maintained between the

new chancery construction and the residence, and the Earnscliffe house and grounds are well protected.

The new chancery fits in well with other modern architecture along Sussex Drive, such as the former City Hall (now the Diefenbaker Building) whose design was awarded the Massey Medal for Design in 1959, and the Ismaili Imamat just across the road from the British, and whose gleaming white sides are complementary. In addition, it is evident that a minimum number of trees were felled to find space for the new building, and it looks as if it has always been there.

Unfortunately, the virtually unwindowed, inward-facing east wing of the chancery, and the forbidding blockhouse shape of the guardhouse entirely obstruct the view of the heritage house from the street. The gated and guarded passage look like nothing so much as the entrance to a modern, high-security penitentiary. Earnscliffe's wrought-iron fence line off the street and adjacent to the National Research Centre next door are intact, but even there, pedestrian visual access is blocked by black-meshed screening. The only unfettered view of the historic house is from the Macdonald-Cartier bridge. This result is a huge disappointment and could have been avoided by more sensitive and creative thinking in the early planning stages.

In years gone by, Earnscliffe was frequently opened to the public during Ottawa's Doors Open weekend. We hope this welcoming practice will be resumed in due course. Meanwhile, the house will be undergoing major renovations in the next couple of years, so this opportunity will be delayed.

Richard Belliveau is a former President of Heritage Ottawa.

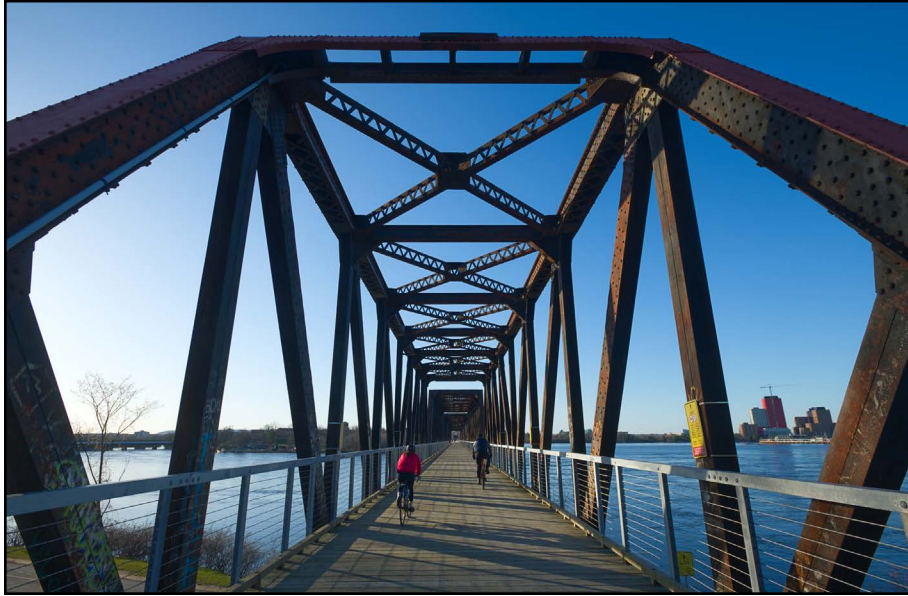


British High Commission on Sussex Drive

The Chief William Commanda Bridge Finds a New Life

By Julie Harris

Photo: Peter Coffman



Approach to the bridge

On August 4, 2023, Ottawa and Gatineau welcomed people to cross the Ottawa River on an old crossing with a new name – the Chief William Commanda Bridge. The crossing includes two truss bridges, each on either end of the Lemieux Island. The total length, including the middle land section, is about 991.7 m. The views from the bridge are exceptional, due to its location between the Little Chaudière Rapids and the Chaudière Falls.

After seeing limited use for several years, the final train crossed the bridge on 26 July 2001 with rock ballast for the Trillium line upgrade. In 2021 the City of Ottawa and City of Gatineau began final plans to install an interim multi-use pathway on the bridge while waiting for a future that could include using the bridge for public transportation.

The Chief William Commanda Bridge name was approved by the City of Ottawa in 2021, together with a commitment to contribute \$14 million to the total cost of about \$22 million to rehabilitate the crossing. The name and funding reoriented the bridge towards its new role to showcase the Ottawa River and reestablish the waterway as more of a link than a border between Ottawa and Gatineau. Chief Commanda (1913-2011) was a cultural and spiritual leader and long-time chief of Kitigan Zibi Anishnabeg Nation. He was also a strong defender of the Ottawa River and its many Indigenous spaces.

The Chief William Commanda Bridge was built in 1879-80 by the talented and experienced contractor Horace Beemer (b. 1845 or 1848; d. 1912) for the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway. The original structure was a Whipple-

truss iron structure (a structural design also used for Ottawa's Minto Bridges) on 11 limestone piers. It opened to rail traffic in 1881, the year before the railway was sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR).

Beemer's bridge was an impressive feat of engineering due to the speed at which the piers and abutments were built under very difficult conditions caused by the great seasonal variations in the flow of the Ottawa River, ice conditions, and close proximity to the massive Chaudière Falls. In 1926-7, the bridge superstructure was rebuilt by Dominion Bridge Company on the original piers with a Pratt through-truss design. As rehabilitated in 2022-3, the bridge retains much of its historic fabric, while also creating the only dedicated active-use crossing of the Ottawa River.

The railways used a standard approach to naming the two bridges of the crossing, by using mileage markers within subdivisions. Locally, however, the bridge had other names. Contracts and government records in 1879 and 1880 named it the Chaudière Bridge, which was neither unique to the crossing nor used consistently. An article in *Scientific American* in 1881 described the pair of bridges as "this massive 'Prince of Wales Bridge,' as it is now proposed to call it." Both names – Chaudière Bridge and Prince of Wales Bridge – continued in use from time to time. When the bridge superstructure was rebuilt in 1926-7, the name plate "Prince of Wales Bridge" was attached to either end. Prior to the rehabilitation of the bridge in 2022-3,



Commanda Bridge, view to the north-west

remnants of each name plate were still in place above each far-end truss, but they have not been reinstated in the rehabilitation.

The opening of the bridge was followed by the establishment of Ottawa's first Union Station on Broad Street on LeBreton Flats. The bridge remained as the sole railway crossing of the Ottawa River in the Ottawa area until the Interprovincial Bridge (renamed the Alexandra Bridge), also built by Beemer, opened in 1901.

The work to rehabilitate the bridge included superstructure and substructure repairs, as well as the addition of a wood deck over

the existing rail deck and adding guardrails. Some of the work is still ongoing, including completing the concrete-filled corrugated jackets on the abutments and piers. New lighting has been installed.

The honesty of the structure creates an object of beauty that can be described as both picturesque and sublime. Picturesque in the sense that it complements and helps shape views and an understanding of the broader place; sublime in the way it captivates the viewer. On many mornings, mist rises from the Ottawa River, which adds to the power of its design by creating a striking contrast between

the solid metal posts and the soft and kinetic movement of the mist and the river below. One of the key elements in achieving a measure of beauty is the presence of the 11 limestone piers and four dressed limestone abutments that blend so easily into the limestone shoals and islands in the Ottawa River. As a multi-use pathway, The Chief William Commanda Bridge has quickly become one of the Capital region's most popular places to cycle and walk.

Julie Harris is Senior Architectural Historian and Heritage Planner with Matrix Heritage Consulting in Ottawa.

¹ Conversation with David Jeanes, 15 February 2021.

² Jean Benoit, "Beemer, Horace Jansen," in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 14, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003—http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/beemer_horace_jansen_14E.html.

³ "Chaudière Bridge," *Scientific American Supplement*, 4 June 1881. The Prince of Wales came to Ottawa in 1882, which likely precipitated the idea for the name.

Doing the Groundwork: Preparing your home's landscape for severe weather

Save the date: Thursday, November 28, 2024 7:00 to 9:00 pm via Zoom. Cost: \$50

Is your older home's landscape as ready as possible to face extreme weather events? Do you have mature trees and established gardens you would like to safeguard? What can you do yourself, and when is professional advice needed to understand and prepare your property? This Fall, Heritage Ottawa will help you do the groundwork!

Extreme weather events are a climate change reality that we will all be facing with increasing regularity. Our summers will see more days of extreme heat and higher-intensity storm events – heavy rainfall, hail and strong, damaging winds (tornados/derechos). Our winters will see heavy snows and dramatic freeze-thaw cycles that bring their own risks.

Heritage Ottawa's next workshop in our "Help For Your Older Home" series will be focusing on how weather impacts the outside of your home. We will be hearing from experts on how to prepare for extreme weather events and will be sharing insights into how to adapt and build resilience to protect defining elements that shape our landscapes. Topics will include good practices for the design and management of rainwater flow (safely re-directing or capturing it for use), and the prudent care and maintenance of trees and shrubs.

Whether you live in the urban core, a suburban neighbourhood, or within our rural climes, learn what you can do yourself and what you may have to contract others to do to prepare your older home's landscape.

Check the Heritage Ottawa web site for registration details.

Heritage Ottawa on the Road – the 2024 Bus Tour

By Hunter McGill

The 2024 Heritage Ottawa bus tour on June 15 took 50 participants to Merrickville and Smiths Falls, with drive-by visits to North Gower, Beckett's Landing, Burritt's Rapids, Franktown, Dwyer Hill and Richmond.

The first stop, in Merrickville, was the Blockhouse Museum National Historic Site, by special arrangement, with guided tours provided by members of the Merrickville and District Historical Society. A self-guided walking tour map allowed participants to take in the Village's industrial history interpretive site, The Depot run by Friends of the Rideau, and the heritage core of Merrickville, which has more designated properties per resident than any other Ontario community. A number of the participants lunched at the heritage dining room of the Baldachin Inn.

Next stop was the Railway Museum of Eastern Ontario in Smiths Falls. Three expert guides brought the site to life, providing explanatory commentary on – among other



Photo: John Zvonar

The 1899 dining car

displays - the historic Canadian Northern Railway station, the steam locomotive, a restored 1899-era dining car, and the dental car, complete with chair and drill, which provided services to remote northern communities from the 1950s to the mid-1970s.

As well as views of the heritage communities through which the tour passed, there was also a stop in Dwyer Hill, allowing a visit to St Clare's Catholic mission church,

designed by the noted architect Francis Sullivan.

The tour director, Heritage Ottawa's own David Jeanes, who was also the tour organizer, provided a running commentary during the driving portion of the tour. David was ably assisted by coordinators John Zvonar and Carolyn Quinn.

Hunter McGill is a member of the Heritage Ottawa Board and guest editor of this issue of the newsletter



Heritage Ottawa gratefully thanks **Flora Hall Brewing** and **Perfect Books** for supporting the publication of this Newsletter.

Patrimoine Ottawa remercie sincèrement **Flora Hall Brewing** et **Perfect Books** de leur appui à la publication de ce bulletin.

Your Support Matters!

With your ongoing support, Heritage Ottawa can continue to speak out for heritage properties at risk, provide sought-after expert advice, maintain our track record of delivering quality educational programs and activities, and offer a range of communications tools that reach thousands.

We are asking you, our valued friends and supporters, to help our organization by:

- Renewing your membership and encouraging others to join. Membership numbers matter. They add weight and legitimacy to our voice. We are over 600 members and hope to reach 1,000.
- Consider making a donation to support our fundraising goal of \$35,000 for this fiscal year.

If you have already made a donation, we extend our heartfelt thanks.

Gilles Séguin
Volunteer Vice-President, Development

Votre soutien compte!

Avec votre soutien continu, Patrimoine Ottawa a pu continuer : de militer pour défendre nos biens patrimoniaux menacés; de fournir des conseils d'expert; d'organiser des programmes éducatifs et d'autres activités de qualité; et d'offrir un éventail d'outils de communication qui touchent un vaste public.

Nous vous demandons à vous, nos précieux amis et sympathisants, d'aider notre organisation :

- Renouvelez votre carte de membre, et encouragez d'autres à devenir membres. Plus nous serons nombreux, plus notre voix portera. Nous sommes plus de 600 membres et espérons atteindre le millier.
- Envisagez de faire un don et appuyez notre objectif de collecte de fonds de 35 000 \$ pour cet exercice.
- Envisagez de faire un legs au Fonds de dotation de Patrimoine Ottawa.

Si vous avez déjà fait un don, nous vous en remercions sincèrement.

Gilles Séguin
Vice-président, Développement (bénévole)

Make a Difference — Help Keep Heritage Ottawa Strong

The provincial government's Bill 23 and imposed amendments to Ottawa's new Official Plan are undermining heritage conservation in our city. Heritage Ottawa's work to protect heritage buildings and historic places is more important than ever.

Heritage Ottawa has established a fundraising goal of \$35,000 for 2024-25 to help ensure our sustainability. We are asking you, our valued members, to help our organization with a contribution.

- An option is through our account with Canada Helps at canadahelps.org/en/charities/heritageottawa/ where you can make a secure donation or set up monthly contributions.
- You can donate by cheque using the form below.

All of our programs and activities that champion the protection and stewardship of our city's built heritage and cultural places are possible because of your ongoing support. You can make a difference!

If you have already made a donation, we extend our heartfelt thanks.



Heritage Ottawa Membership & Donation Form

Complete and return with payment
(Please print clearly)

First name _____

Last name _____

Address _____

City _____ Province _____

Postal code _____ Phone _____

Email _____

I would like to support Heritage Ottawa's fundraising campaign.

☐ \$50.00 ☐ \$100.00 ☐ \$250.00 ☐ \$500.00
☐ \$1,000 ☐ Other \$ _____

(official tax receipts issued for amounts over \$25, Charity Registration Number 893096776 RR0001)

I wish my donation to remain anonymous: Yes ☐ No ☐

I would also like to renew my membership.

☐ Individual: \$35.00
☐ Family: \$45.00
☐ Senior: \$25.00
☐ Student: \$25.00
☐ Corporate/Institutional: \$150.00

Permission: Only information that is necessary to conduct Heritage Ottawa business is collected. Your information is not shared.

☐ I give Heritage Ottawa permission to list me as a donor in the Annual Report.

Total Payment \$ _____

Make cheque payable to Heritage Ottawa Mail to: Heritage Ottawa, 2 Daly Avenue, Ottawa, ON K1N 6E2

Heritage Ottawa Endowment Fund

Have you thought about how you can make a lasting impact on the protection of Ottawa's special heritage places for future generations?

The **Heritage Ottawa Endowment Fund** has been created to enable you to make a bequest with the only award-winning, charitable organization that has been championing the conservation of Ottawa's built heritage and landscapes for over 50 years.

Heritage Ottawa has created this Fund in order to generate revenue that will support our organization in perpetuity and allow donors the opportunity to create a more permanent legacy or tribute.

The **Fund** is administered by the Ottawa Community Foundation, a leader in philanthropic support to strengthen the charitable sector in the National Capital Region.

The Endowment Fund allows you to leave a bequest in your will in several ways:

- **Give a gift of cash.** It qualifies for maximum charitable benefit under federal law.
- **Give a gift of securities** and eliminate capital gains tax.
- **Give through your RRSP or RRIF** by naming Heritage Ottawa as a beneficiary.

- **Donate a Life Insurance Policy** by naming Heritage Ottawa as a beneficiary.

Making a bequest to the Heritage Ottawa Endowment Fund will help to empower our volunteer-driven organization with needed resources to carry on the work we do to protect Ottawa's irreplaceable places for 50 more years, and beyond.

The Ottawa Community Foundation is available to discuss gift giving strategies that will maximize your tax benefit and meet your financial goals.

Are you interested in learning more?

Please contact Robert Westgarth, CPA at rwestgarth@ocf-fco.ca for more information.

Fonds de dotation de Patrimoine Ottawa

Avez-vous déjà souhaité apporter une contribution durable à la protection des lieux spéciaux du patrimoine d'Ottawa dans l'intérêt des générations futures?

Le **Fonds de dotation de Patrimoine Ottawa** a été créé pour vous permettre de faire un don testamentaire au seul organisme de bienfaisance primé qui milite pour la conservation du patrimoine bâti et des paysages d'Ottawa depuis plus de 50 ans.

Patrimoine Ottawa a créé le Fonds afin de générer des revenus à perpétuité à l'appui de notre organisation et de donner aux donateurs un moyen de créer un héritage plus permanent.

Le **Fonds** est administré par la Fondation communautaire d'Ottawa, un chef de file en matière de philanthropie qui

renforce le secteur de la bienfaisance dans la région de la capitale nationale.

Le Fonds de dotation vous permet de faire un don testamentaire de diverses façons:

- **Faire un don monétaire.**
Le don est pleinement admissible à l'avantage fiscal pour dons de bienfaisance en vertu de la loi fédérale.
- **Faire un don de valeurs mobilières** et éliminer l'impôt sur les gains en capital.
- **Faire un don de REER ou FERR**, en désignant Patrimoine Ottawa comme bénéficiaire.
- **Faire don d'une police d'assurance-vie**, en désignant Patrimoine Ottawa comme bénéficiaire.

En faisant un don testamentaire au Fonds de dotation de Patrimoine Ottawa, vous aiderez notre organisation de bénévoles à agir en lui donnant des ressources nécessaires afin de poursuivre le travail que nous accomplissons pour protéger les lieux irremplaçables d'Ottawa, pendant encore 50 ans et plus encore.

La Fondation communautaire d'Ottawa est à votre service pour discuter de stratégies de don qui maximiseront vos avantages fiscaux et réaliseront vos objectifs financiers.

Vous voulez en savoir plus?

Communiquez avec Robert Westgarth, à rwestgarth@ocf-fco.ca.

Vous pouvez agir!

Ensemble, sauvons notre patrimoine

Le projet de loi 23 du gouvernement provincial et les modifications imposées au nouveau Plan officiel d'Ottawa porteront atteinte à la conservation du patrimoine dans notre ville. Le travail de Patrimoine Ottawa pour protéger les édifices patrimoniaux et les lieux historiques est plus important que jamais.

Patrimoine Ottawa a fixé comme objectif de financement de réunir 35 000 \$ pour 2024-2025 pour aider à assurer notre viabilité. Nous vous demandons à vous, nos précieux membres, d'aider notre organisation en faisant un don.

- Faites un don par le biais de CanaDon, à canadahelps.org/fr/organismes/bienfaisance/heritage-ottawa où vous pouvez y faire des dons mensuels.
- Ou vous pouvez faire un don par chèque en utilisant le formulaire ci-dessous.

Nos programmes et activités qui visent à promouvoir la protection et la bonne entendance du patrimoine bâti et des lieux culturels de notre ville sont possibles grâce à votre fidèle appui. Vous pouvez agir!

Si vous avez déjà fait un don, nous vous en remercions sincèrement.



Patrimoine Ottawa Formulaire d'adhésion et de don

Compléter et retourner avec le paiement
(Veuillez imprimer clairement)

Prénom _____

Nom de famille _____

Adresse _____

Ville _____ Province _____

Code postale _____ Téléphone _____

Courriel _____

Je souhaite appuyer la campagne de financement de Patrimoine Ottawa.

☐ 50 \$ ☐ 100 \$ ☐ 250 \$ ☐ 500 \$

☐ 1,000 \$ ☐ Autre _____ \$

(Reçus d'impôt officiels émis pour les montants supérieurs à 25 \$; numéro d'enregistrement de bienfaisance 893096776 RR0001)

Je souhaite que mon don reste anonyme : Oui ☐ Non ☐

Je souhaite également renouveler mon adhésion.

☐ individuelle : 35 \$

☐ familiale : 45 \$

☐ aîné : 25 \$

☐ étudiant : 25 \$

☐ entreprise / institutionnelle : 150 \$

Autorisation : Seules les informations nécessaires à la conduite des affaires de Patrimoine Ottawa sont recueillies. Vos informations ne sont pas partagées.

☐ J'autorise Patrimoine Ottawa à m'inscrire comme donateur dans le rapport annuel.

Païement total : _____ \$

Faire le cheque à l'ordre de Patrimoine Ottawa Envoyer à Patrimoine Ottawa, 2, avenue Daly, Ottawa, ON K1N 6E2