

# Heritage Planning Primer

Presented by:

The Planning, Real Estate, and Economic  
Development Department

November 2023

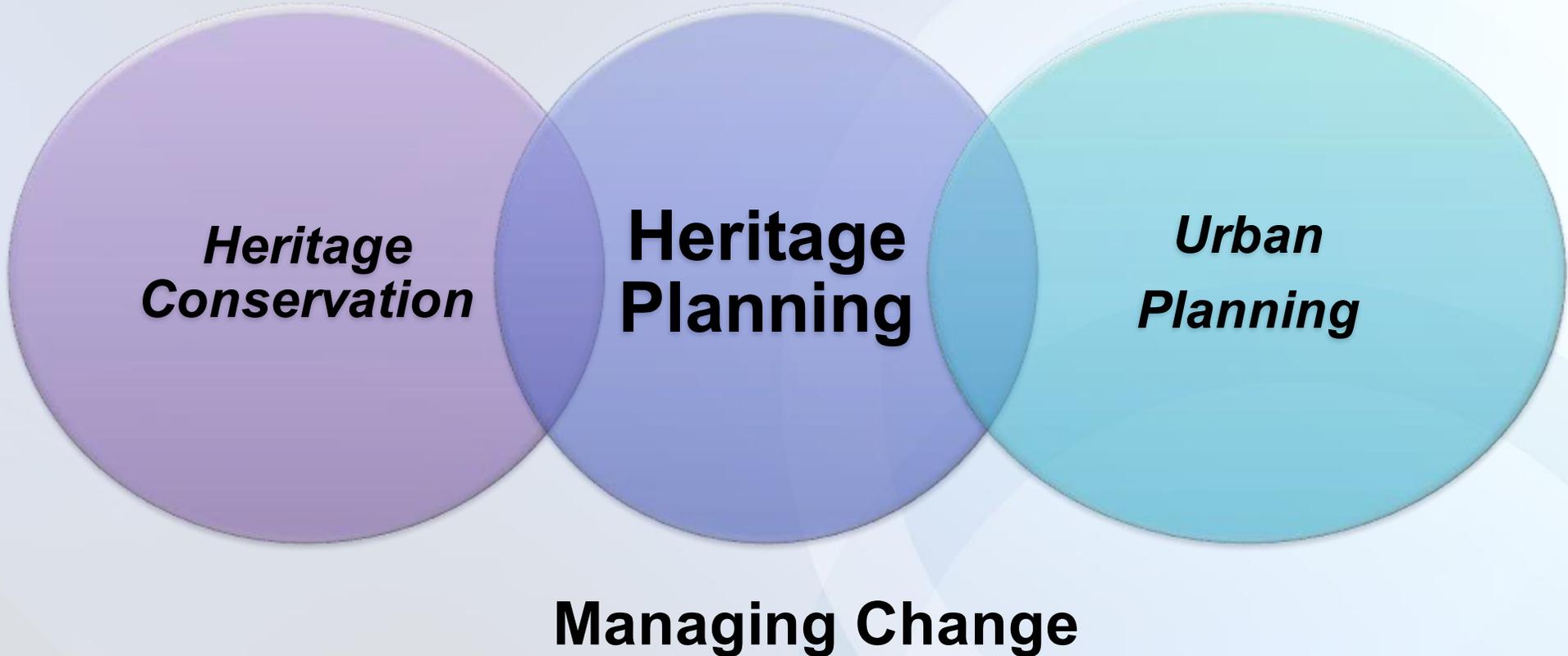
# Agenda

1. What is Heritage Planning?
2. The *Ontario Heritage Act* and Heritage Designation
3. Alterations and Heritage Permits
4. The Heritage Register and Other Conservation Tools
5. Current Projects
6. Q&A

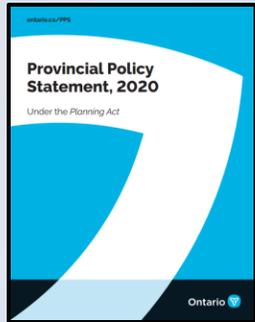
# Section 1: What is Heritage Planning?



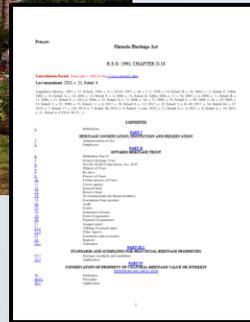
# Heritage Planning



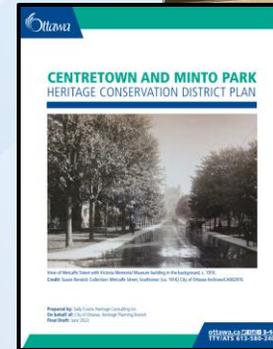
# Heritage Planning in Ontario



Provincial



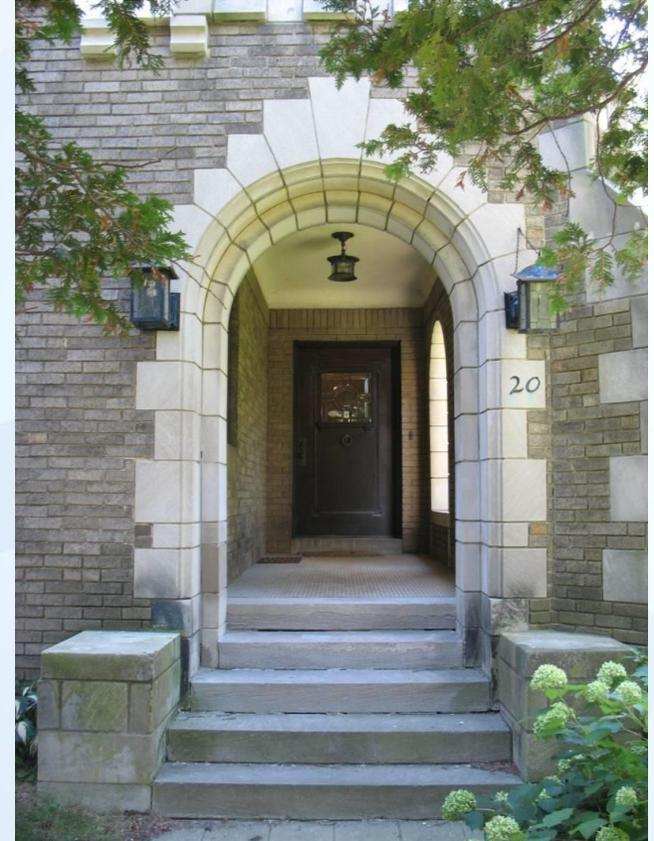
Municipal



# Ottawa's Heritage Planning Program

## Administer *Ontario Heritage Act* Processes

- Designate individual properties
- Designate heritage conservation districts
- Review applications for alterations, new construction, demolition



# Ottawa's Heritage Planning Program

- Support development review
  - Provide comments and advice on *Planning Act* applications involving or adjacent to heritage resources
- Support Municipal policy development
  - Official Plan, Zoning By-law, Secondary Plans etc.
- Building permit heritage review
- Supporting Enforcement
  - Heritage Watch List and Property Standards By-law



# Other Responsibilities

- Financial incentives:
  - Heritage Restoration Grants
  - CIP
- Plaques and Awards program
- Public education
  - Heritage Ottawa newsletter, lectures
  - Heritage Planning Primer
- Liaise with federal counterparts (NCC, Parks Canada, PSPC)



Old Ottawa South Community Centre



Fréchette House



Hog's Back Park Concession Stand

# Council and Built Heritage Committee



# Ottawa's Heritage Planning Team

Planning, Real Estate and  
Economic Development  
Department



Right of Way, Heritage  
and Urban Design  
Services



Heritage Planning  
Branch

## 12 Staff Members:

- 1 Program Manager
- 7 Heritage Planners
- 3 Built Heritage Research Coordinators
- 1-2 Heritage Planning Students

# Section 2: The OHA and Designation



# Ontario Heritage Act Tools

## Individual Designation

*Ontario Heritage Act*  
Part IV

~365 Properties

## Heritage Conservation District Designation

*Ontario Heritage Act*  
Part V

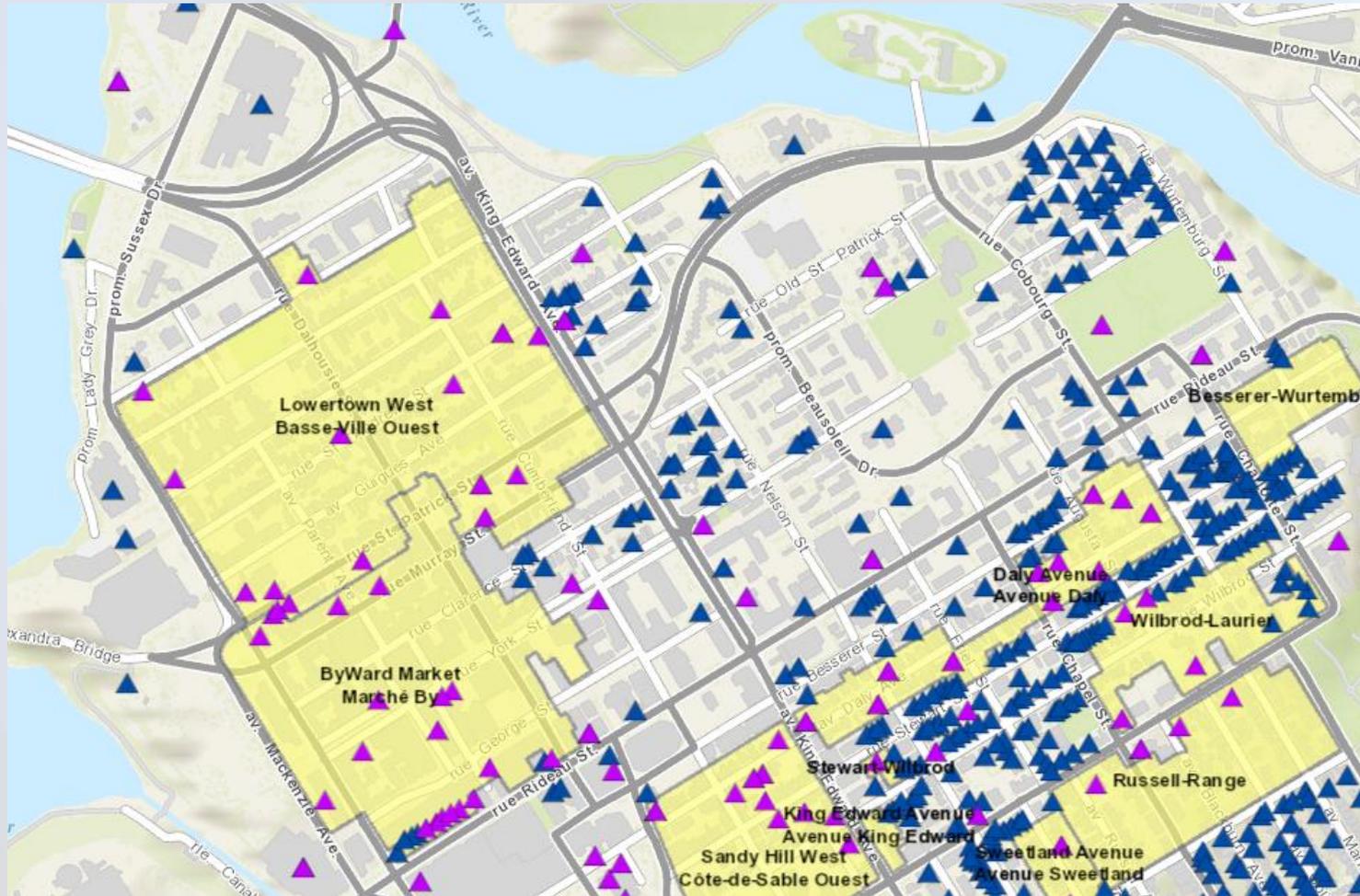
3459 Properties

## Heritage Register Listing

*Ontario Heritage Act*  
Part IV, S.27

~4600 Properties

# How do I know if it's Heritage: GeoOttawa



■ Heritage Conservation District

▲ Individual Designation

▲ Heritage Register

# Ontario Heritage Act Tools

## Individual Designation

*Ontario Heritage Act*  
Part IV

~365 Properties

## Heritage Conservation District Designation

*Ontario Heritage Act*  
Part V

3459 Properties

## Heritage Register Listing

*Ontario Heritage Act*  
Part IV, S.27

~4600 Properties

# Ontario Heritage Act Tools



# Ontario Heritage Act Tools



# Ontario Heritage Act Tools



# What Heritage Designation is Not



- An attempt to freeze a property to make it undevelopable
- A requirement to open private property to the public
- A tool to prevent development or infill in established neighbourhoods
- A way to regulate the use of a building

# Ontario Regulation 9/06

## “Design Value”

1. The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.

2. The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.

3. The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

## “Associative Value”

4. The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.

5. The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.

6. The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

## “Contextual Value”

7. The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.

8. The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.

9. The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.

# Individual Designation – Part IV



Glebe Collegiate Institute, designated 2022

- Individual Property
- Designated by municipal by-law, approved by Council
- Heritage value and attributes defined by *Statement of Cultural Heritage Value*
- Heritage permits required for alterations



St. Clare's Church



Strathcona Park Fountain



Paterson Fleck House



Fleet Street Aqueduct



Minto Bridges



2607 Old Montreal Road

# Statement of Cultural Heritage Value (SCHV)

**1.  
Description of  
Property**

Where is it? What is it?

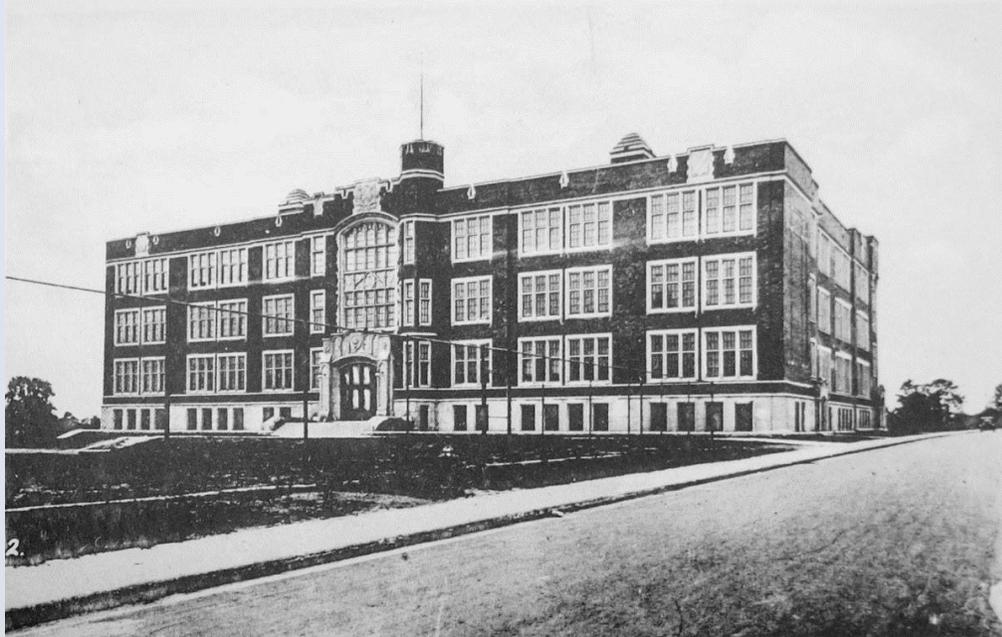
**2.  
Statement of  
Cultural Heritage  
Value**

Why is it important?

**3.  
Description of  
Attributes**

What parts of the property support its heritage value?

# Example SCHV: Glebe Collegiate Institute



Glebe Collegiate Institute, circa 1929

## SCHEDULE "B"

### Description of Property – 212 Glebe Avenue, Glebe Collegiate Institute (1921-1923)

Glebe Collegiate Institute is a three-storey, rectangular building occupying the city block bound by Glebe Avenue to the north, First Avenue to the South, Percy Street to the east and Bronson Avenue to the west.

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Glebe Collegiate Institute has design value as a representative example of Collegiate Gothic architecture, a popular style for institutional construction across North America in the early-to-mid-twentieth century. Features typical of the Collegiate Gothic style include the use of brick and limestone, a flat roof, a crenellated parapet with stone detailing, and a recessed stone archway entrance. Constructed between 1921 and 1923 the building was expanded in 1927 with a large addition designed in the same style.

Glebe Collegiate Institute has historical value for its direct associations with the development of Ottawa's public school system in the early 20th century. As Ottawa urbanized and the Adolescent School Attendance Act of 1919 increased the age of compulsory education to 16, the number of students and the need for educational facilities in the City rose significantly. The school was constructed in response to this demand as a secondary campus to the Ottawa Collegiate Institute (now Leger Collegiate Institute) later becoming a separate institution in 1931. The school contributes to an understanding of the development of the Glebe neighbourhood, historically being the primary option for secondary education in the Glebe and other urban neighbourhoods such as Old Ottawa South and Old Ottawa East and serving as a community multi-use space outside of school hours.

Glebe Collegiate Institute has associative value as a representative work of prominent local architect John Albert Ewart (1872-1964), who designed several notable buildings in Ottawa including the Transportation Building at 10 Rideau Street and the former Registry Office at 70 Nicholas. Glebe Collegiate Institute has contextual value as a landmark because it is a large, architecturally significant institutional building within a residential neighbourhood, located near the prominent intersection of Bronson Avenue and Carling Avenue.

### Description of Heritage Attributes

Key attributes that reflect the cultural heritage value of Glebe Collegiate Institute as a representative example of the Collegiate Gothic style:

- Three-storey massing with a flat roof
- Monochromatic red brick cladding highlighted with stone detailing throughout, including:

• Three-storey, and below

• Facades

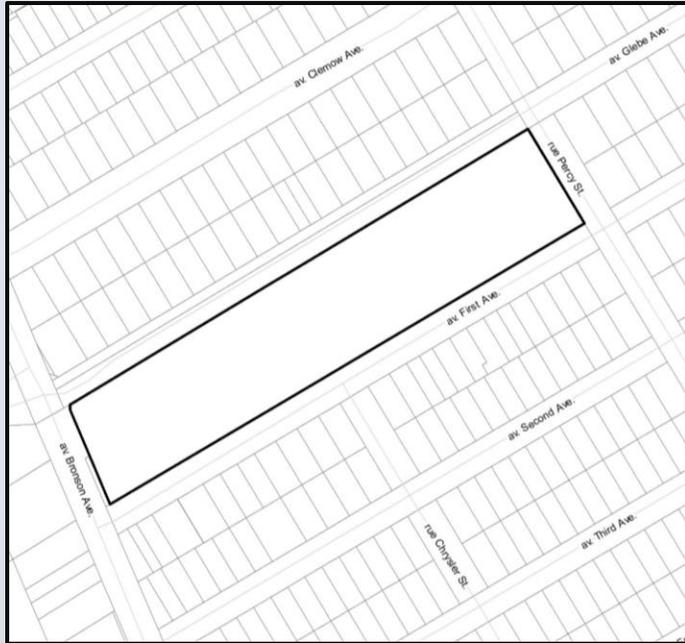
• Gable crests

• Cornices of three, and stone

• Arched entryway, transoms, including tracery and

• including:

# Example SCHV: Glebe Collegiate Institute



## Description of Property – 212 Glebe Avenue

Glebe Collegiate Institute is a three-storey, rectangular building occupying the city block bound by Glebe Avenue to the north, First Avenue to the South, Percy Street to the east and Bronson Avenue to the west.

# Example SCHV: Glebe Collegiate Institute



## **Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (abbreviated)**

Glebe Collegiate Institute has design value as a representative example of Collegiate Gothic Architecture.

Glebe Collegiate Institute has historical value for its direct associations with the development of Ottawa's public school system in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Glebe Collegiate Institute has associative value as a representative work of architect John Ewart.

# Example SCHV: Glebe Collegiate Institute



## Description of Heritage Attributes (abbreviated)

- Three storey massing with flat roof
- Stone foundation
- Crenellated parapet with stone detailing
- Consistent fenestration pattern
- Central main entrance on east façade

# Example SCHV: Glebe Collegiate Institute



# Example SCHV: Glebe Collegiate Institute

Three-Storey  
massing with flat  
roof



# Example SCHV: Glebe Collegiate Institute

Consistent fenestration pattern, stone surrounds

Three-Storey massing with flat roof



# Example SCHV: Glebe Collegiate Institute



# Example SCHV: Glebe Collegiate Institute

Central front entrance:

- Stone surround
- Transom
- Detailing (tracery, crests)



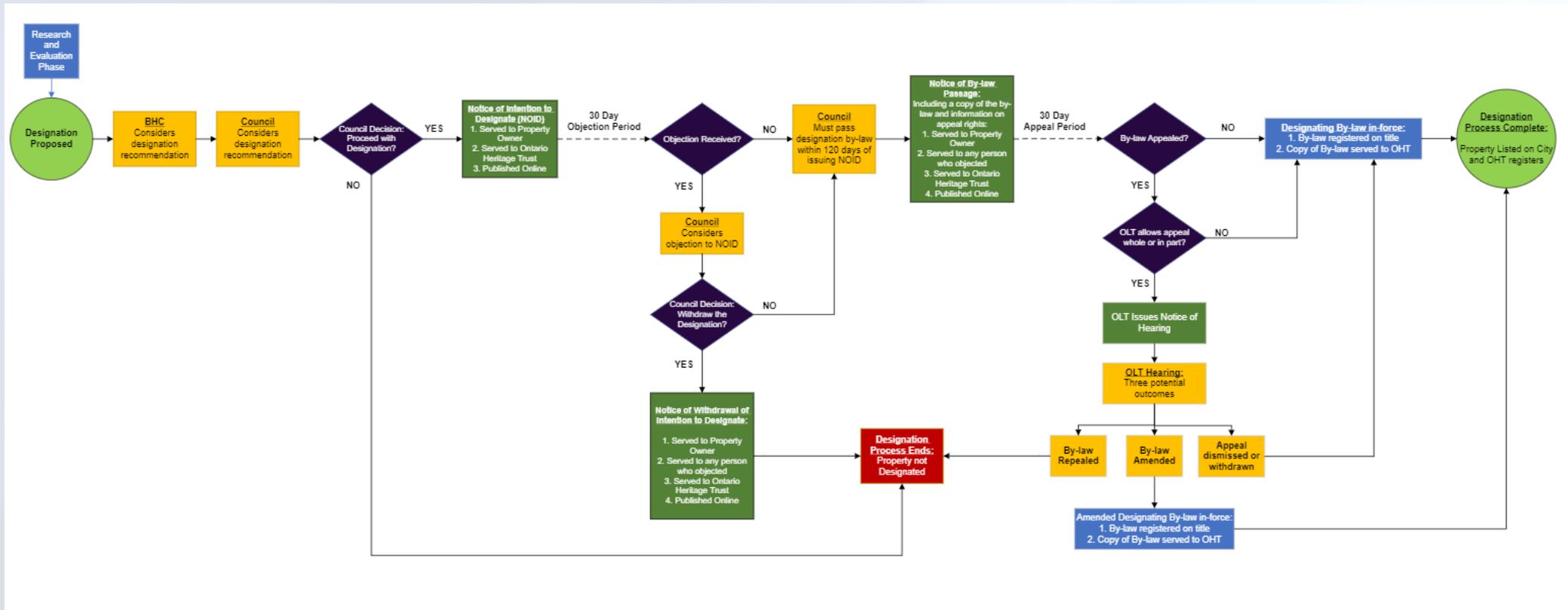
# Example SCHV: Glebe Collegiate Institute



Central front entrance:

- Central window bay
- Stone surrounds
- Quoins

# Part IV Designation Process



# Ontario Regulation 09/06

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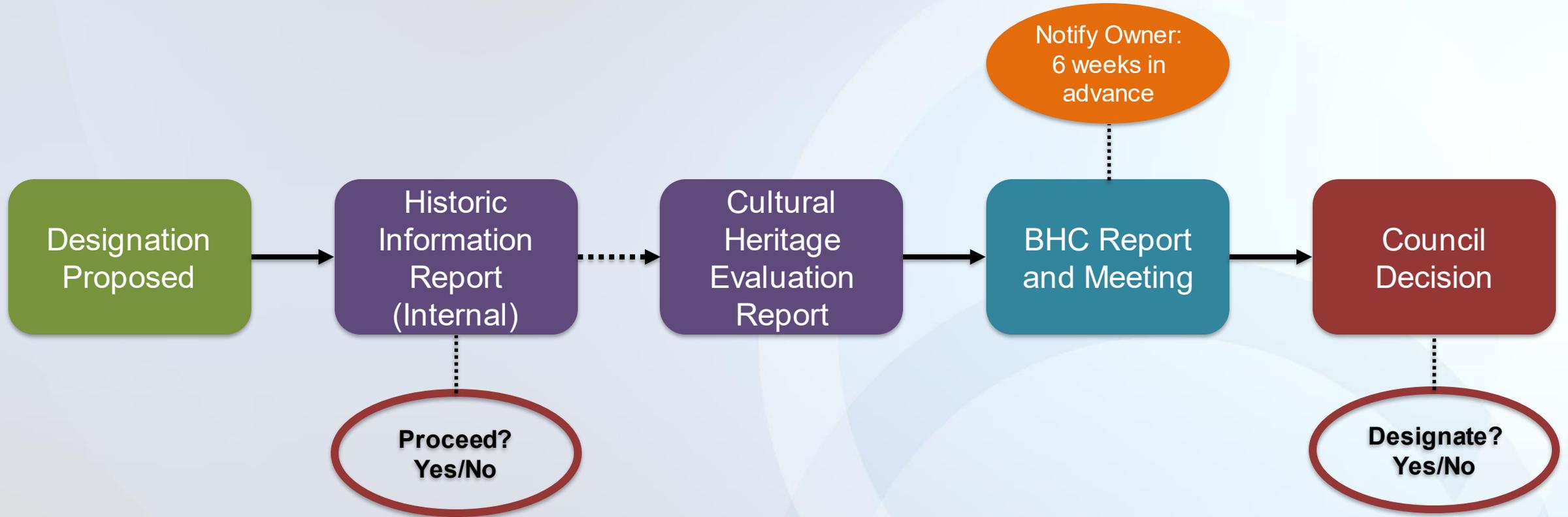
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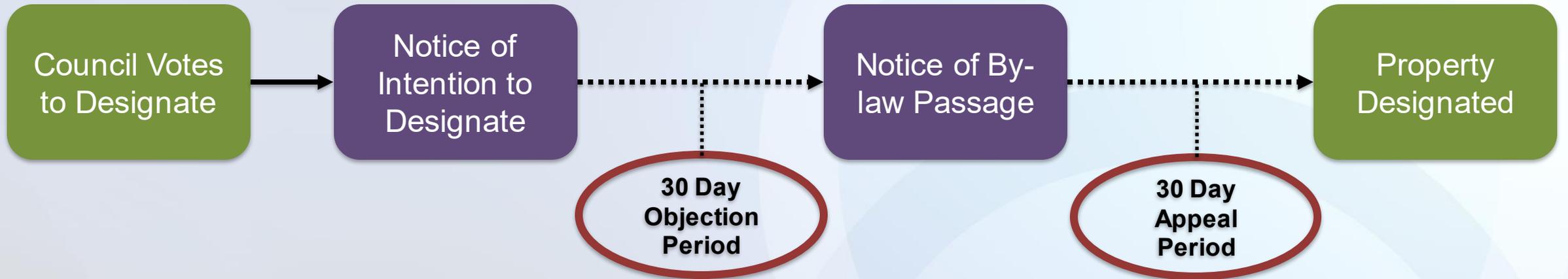
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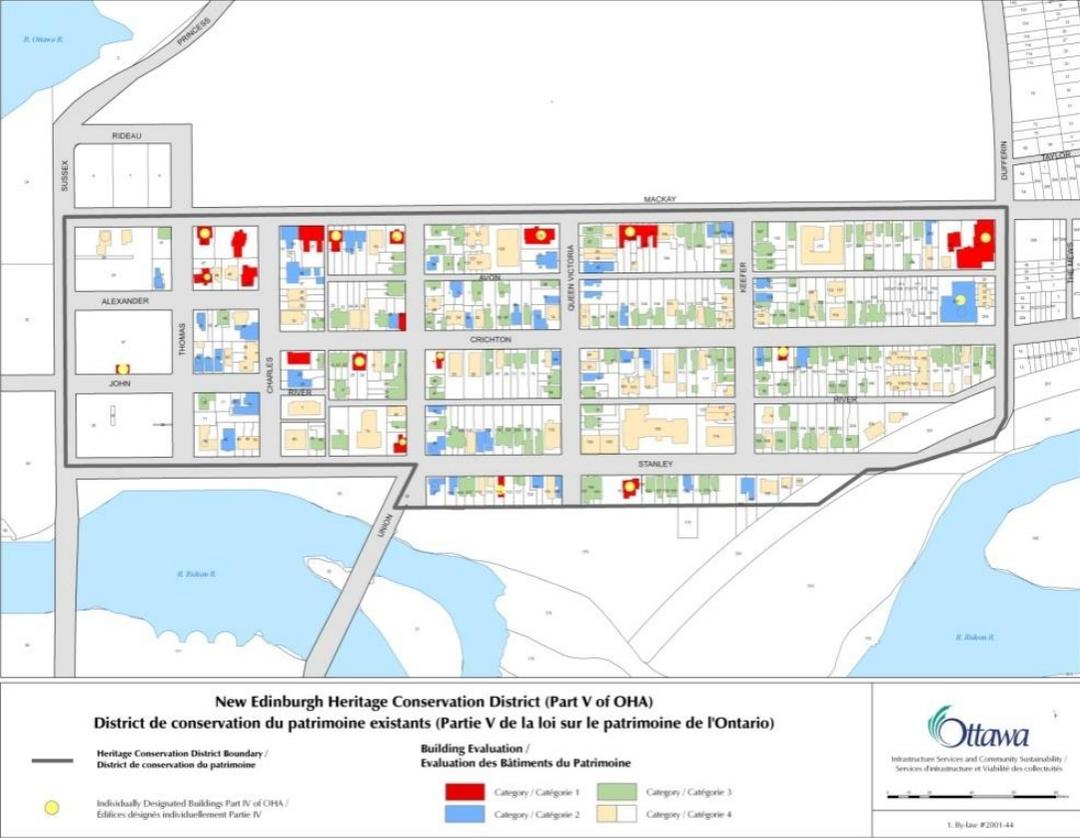
# Designation Process



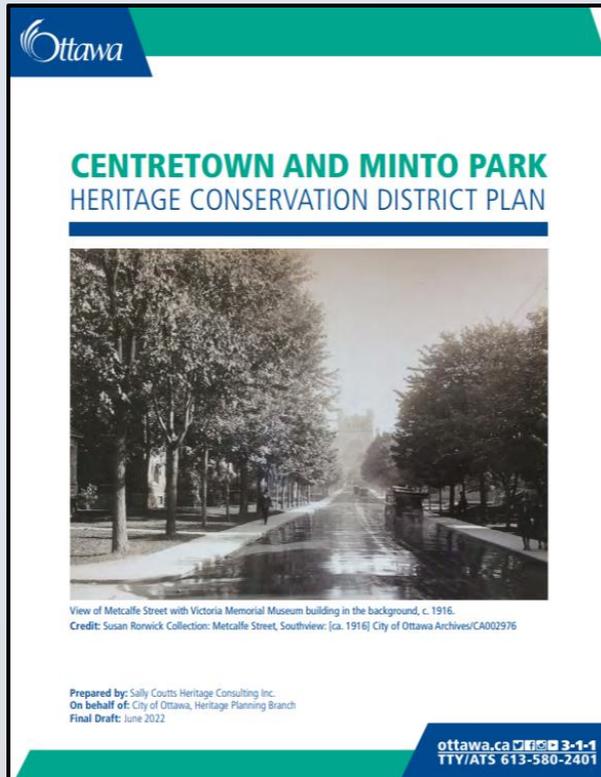
# Designation Process: Objections and Appeals



# Heritage Conservation Districts - Part V



# HCD Plans



## Components of an HCD Plan:

- Statement of Cultural Heritage Value
- Description of Attributes
- Policies and Guidelines for Managing Change:
  - Alterations
  - Demolition
  - New Construction

# Centretown and Minto Park HCD Plan: SCHV



## Abbreviated SCHV

- The cultural heritage value of the Centretown and Minto Park Heritage Conservation Districts lies in their role as early residential neighbourhoods within the larger area of Centretown
- As a neighbourhood with a wide range of housing types, Centretown has been the home of a cross-section of Ottawa society, including prominent politicians, and lumber barons, as well as diplomats, civil servants, students, labourers and small business owners.

# Centretown and Minto Park HCD Plan: Attributes



## Abbreviated Heritage Attributes

- The rich variety of architectural forms:
  - The high concentration of pre-First World War apartment buildings;
  - The flat roofed commercial structures on Bank and Elgin Streets that form a continuous street wall and typically feature commercial at grade and residential or offices above;
- Streetscape attributes:
  - Grid block pattern created when the area was first surveyed in 1826 which was followed as new parcels were released for sale and subdivided;



# Centretown and Minto Park HCD Plan



## Policies and Guidelines for Managing Change

- Demolition and Relocation
- Conservation and Repair
- Alterations
- Additions
- New Construction
- Landscaping
- Streetscape and Public Realm

# Ontario Regulation 9/06

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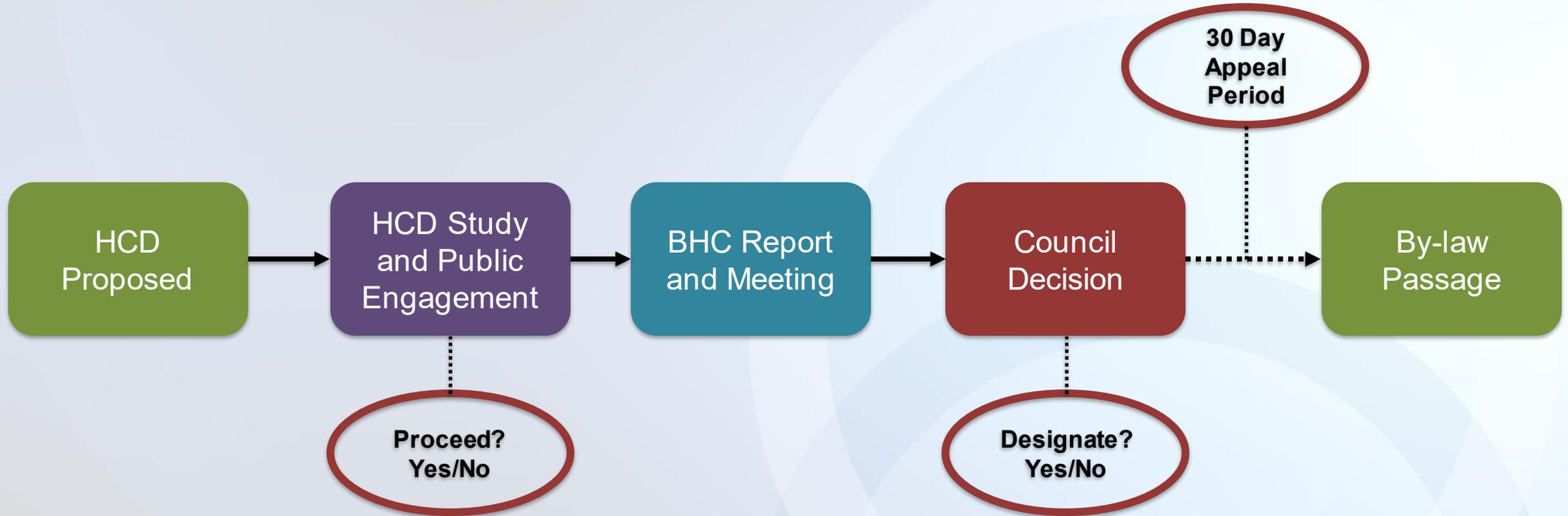
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# HCD Designation Process



# Section 3: Alterations and Heritage Permits



# Alterations and Demolitions - Heritage Permits

- Demolition or alteration to a designated building require a heritage permit under the authority of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- A heritage permit must be approved by Council prior to issuance of a building permit.
- Applications must be processed in 90 days.



# Heritage Approvals

## Council Approved – BHC

- Significant additions to designated properties (over 30%)
- New construction in an heritage conservation district

## Delegated Authority

- Minor additions to designated properties
- New accessory structures
- Alterations to landscape
- Window and door replacements

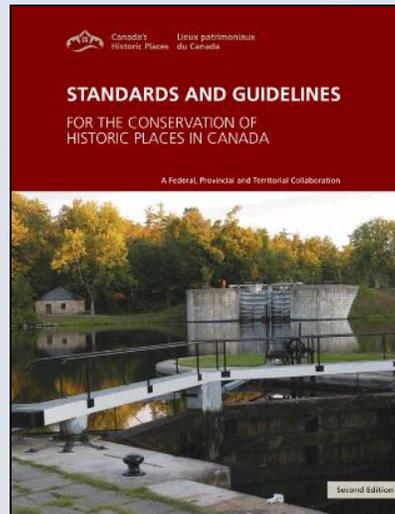
## No Permit Required

- Minor alterations to structures
- Restoration and maintenance work
- Minor landscape alterations

# Heritage Approvals

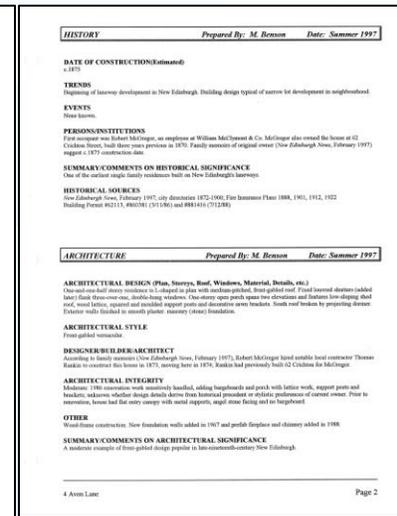
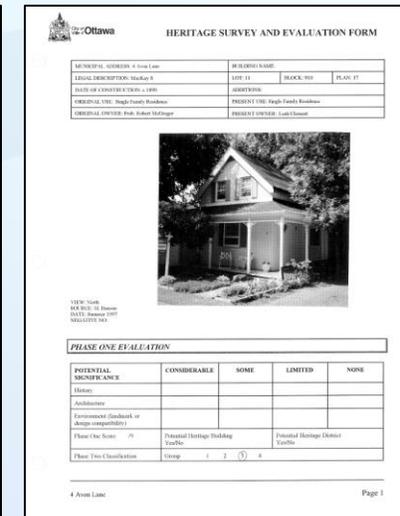
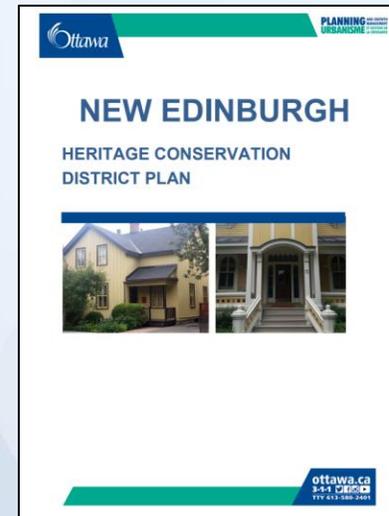
## Part IV – Individually Designated Property

- Statement of Cultural Heritage Value
- Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada



## Part V – Heritage Conservation District

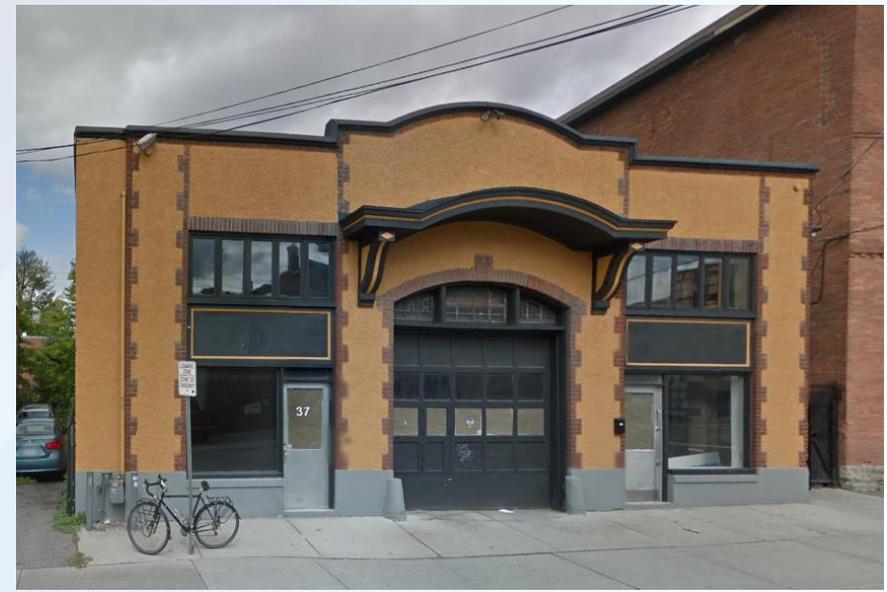
- HCD Plan – policies, guidelines



# Heritage Permits

**Exterior** changes to a property require a heritage permit. These include:

- Demolition
- Additions
- New construction
- Changes to cladding materials
- Changes to roofing materials
- Replacement windows
- Installing solar panels

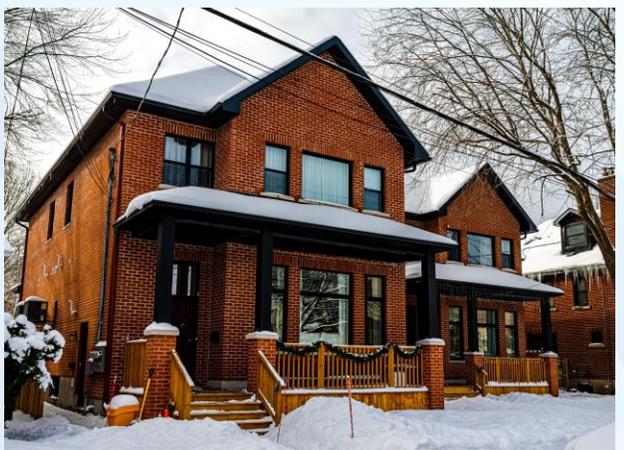




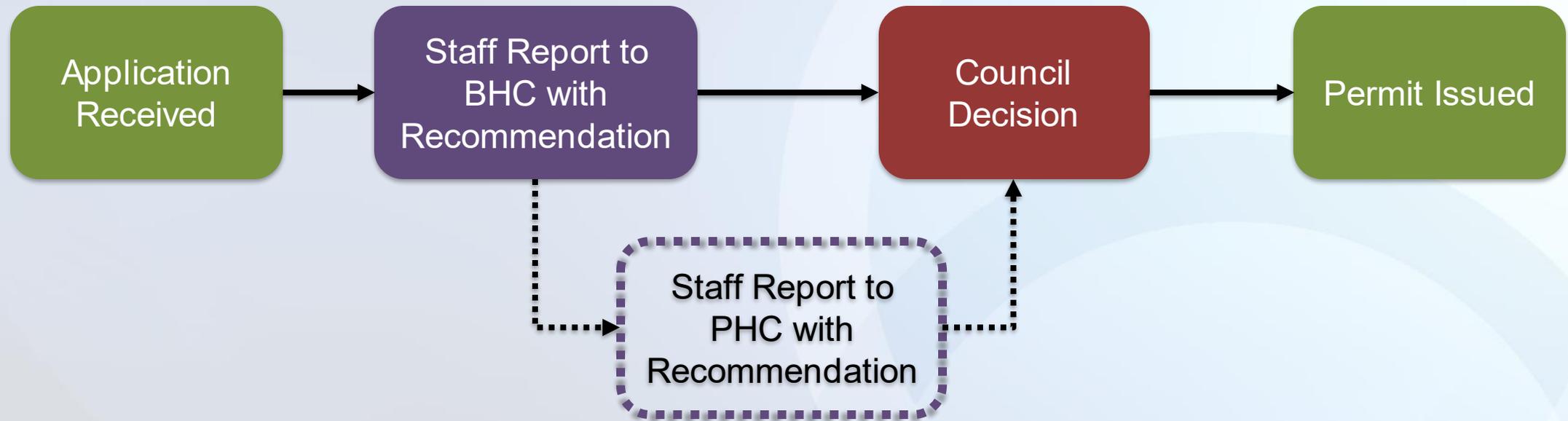
# Example: Heritage Permit Process – Council



# Pre-Application Consultation

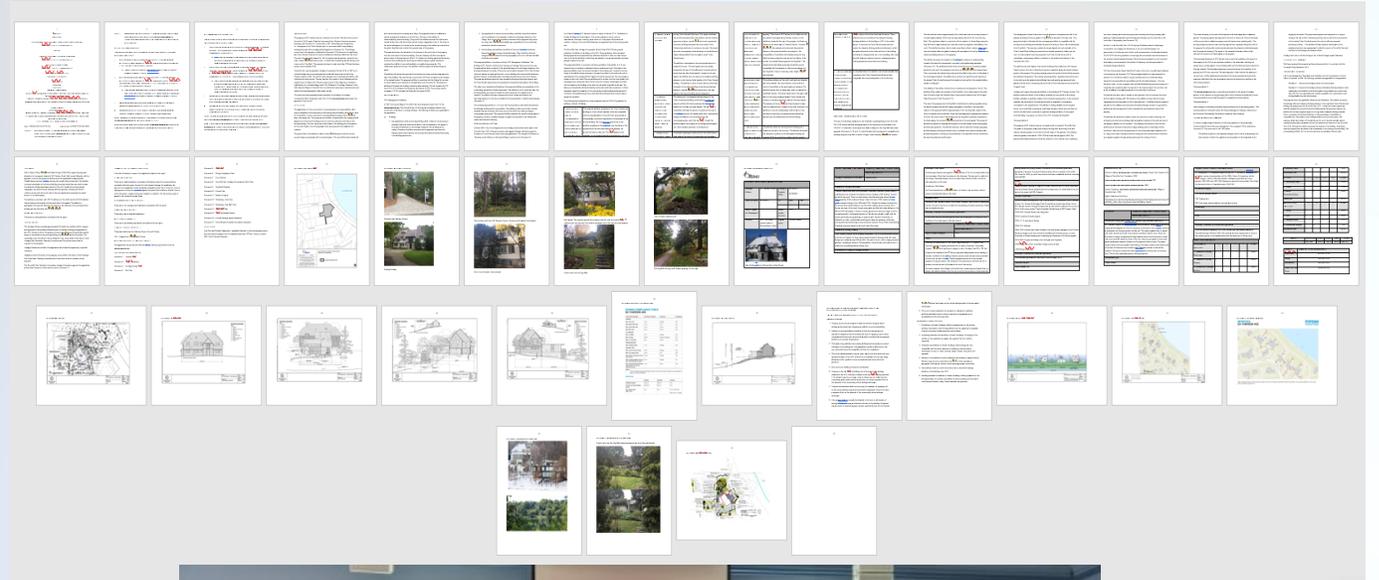


# Built Heritage Committee



# Staff Report

- Staff write a report that goes to Built Heritage Committee, Planning Committee (if needed) and Council
- The heritage permit usually goes at the same time as any Planning Act applications so that Committees and Council consider them at the same time



# Recommendations Approved By Council

All of the plans are approved by Council:

- Site Plan
- Elevations & Materials
- Landscape Plan
- Conservation Plans

There may be conditions such as:

- Material samples
- Structural monitoring
- Additional studies

## REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Built Heritage Sub-Committee recommend that Planning Committee recommend that Council:

1. Approve the application to demolish 347 Gilmour Street according to plans submitted by M. David Blakely Architect Inc., dated July 2019 and received on June 19, 2020 conditional upon;
  - Documentation of the building be undertaken for deposit at the City of Ottawa archives to the satisfaction of Heritage Staff;
2. Approve the application to alter the buildings at 278 and 280 O'Connor Street according to plans submitted by M. David Blakely Architect Inc., dated March 31, 2020 received on July 19, 2020, conditional upon:
  - The implementation of the conservation measures outlined in the Cultural Heritage Impact Statement attached as Document 12 and further detailed in Document 13, Conservation Conditions;
3. Delegate authority for minor design changes to the General Manager, Planning, Infrastructure and Economic Development;
4. Approve the issuance of the heritage permit with a three-year expiry date from the date of issuance.

# Heritage Permit is Issued

ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT HERITAGE PERMIT	
Property Address: 2100 Cabot Street Billings Estate	
To:	Mike Bays, Graemar Carpenters & Joiners Inc. Unit 11& 12 4090 Belgreen Drive, Ottawa, ON K1N 3G2
For:	(Original Permit) Exterior restoration of all woodwork according to scope of work provided by N45 Architecture Inc. on June 16, 2017. Wherever possible, original material must be retained. Any extensively deteriorated or missing material must be replaced in kind.  (Amendment) The construction of a temporary carport to house construction equipment and materials, according to scope of work provided by Graemar Carpenters and Joiners on April 9, 2018.  The carport may only be erected for the duration of the restoration project. It shall be removed no later than the end of August 2018. Any damage caused by any construction activity will be repaired in kind.  Replacement of two basement doors with new fire rated panelled doors, to match the character of the site , as closely as possible.
THIS PERMIT EXPIRES TWO YEARS FROM THE DATE OF ISSUANCE	
THIS PERMIT DOES NOT CONSTITUTE APPROVAL UNDER THE ONTARIO BUILDING CODE ACT	
 DANA COLLINGS, PROGRAM MANAGER HERITAGE & URBAN DESIGN UNIT	April 17, 2018 DATE

**ottawa.ca**  
3-1-1     
TTY 613-580-2401

# Section 4: The Heritage Register and Other Conservation Tools



# Ontario Heritage Act Tools

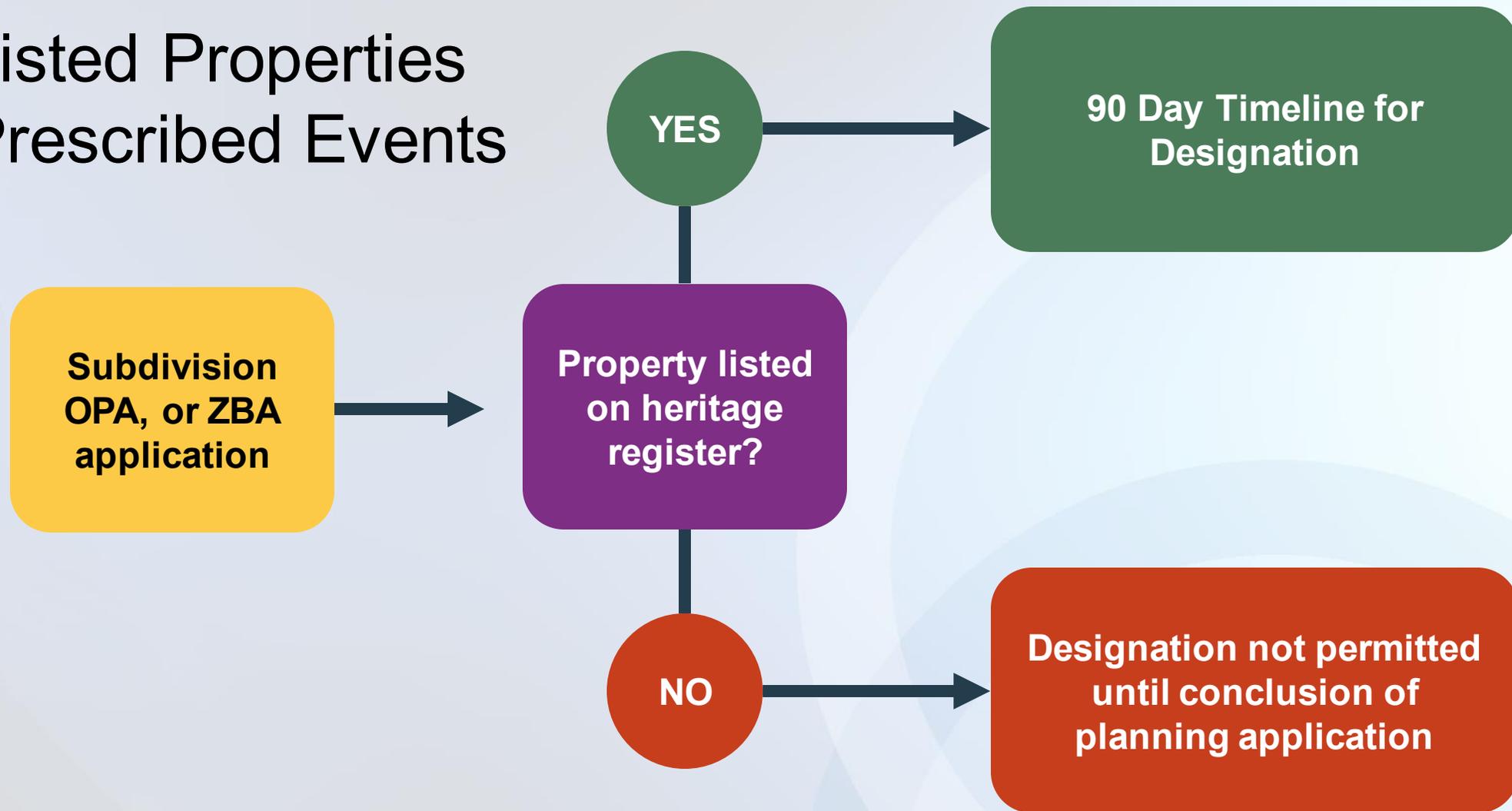


# Listed Properties

- Section 27 of the OHA permits City to add non-designated buildings to the Heritage Register
- Must meet one 9/06 criteria
- Owner must provide 60 days notice of plans to demolish
- Can be altered without permission under the OHA
- Can only be listed for two-years

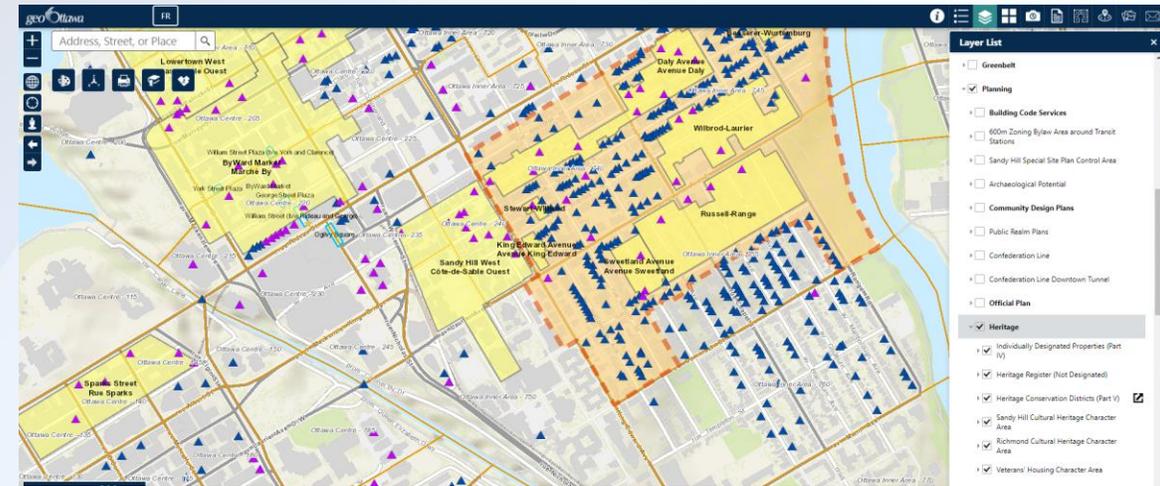


# Listed Properties Prescribed Events



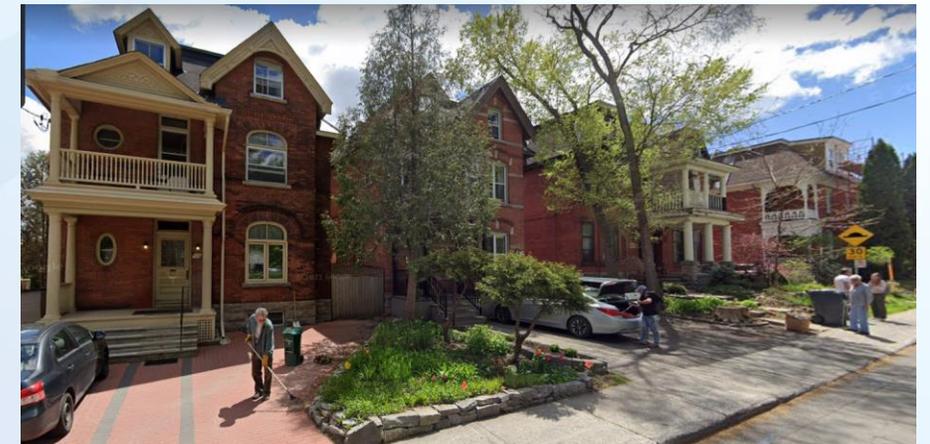
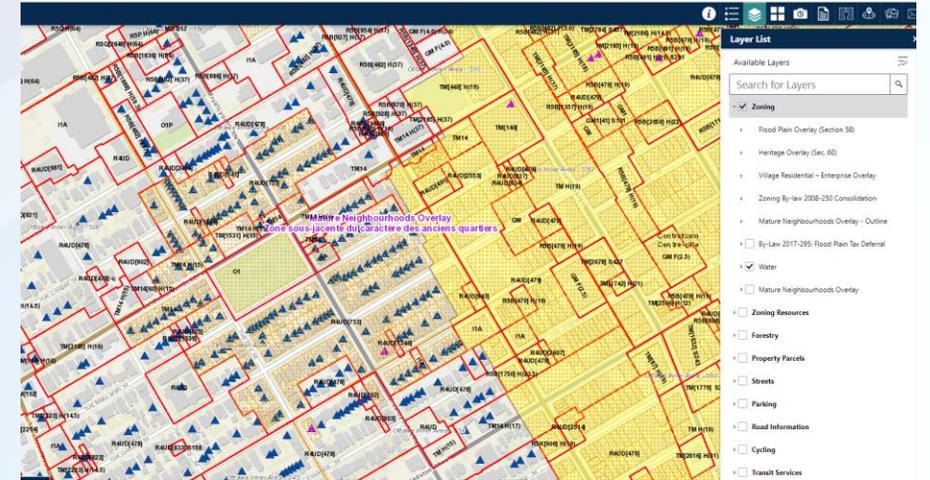
# Heritage Character Area

- Areas of cultural heritage value
- Design guidelines to help private and public landowners construct new buildings, or additions or renovations to existing buildings
- Cultural heritage character areas are not designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- There is no related by-law and no requirement for heritage permits.



# Heritage Overlay

- Section 60 of the City of Ottawa [Zoning By-law](#) contains the [Heritage Overlay](#) that is applied to most designated heritage properties and districts.
- Additional layer of protection,
  - No heritage permit needed, variance
- Sets out a variety of requirements for new additions and new construction in heritage areas.
- For instance, if a building affected by the Heritage Overlay is to be demolished it must be replaced with a building of the same size, massing



# Ontario Building Code

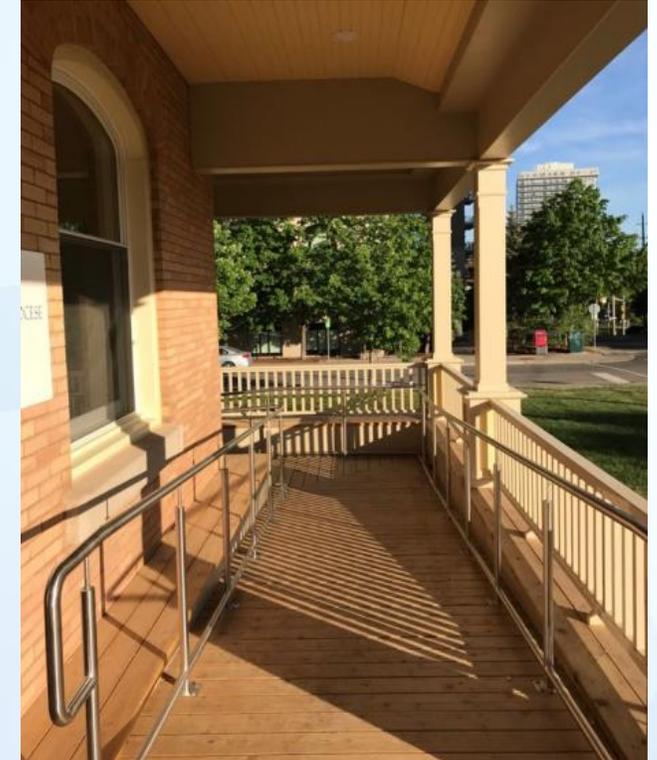
- OHA is considered applicable law within the OBC Act
- Building permits cannot be issued for designated buildings without proper heritage approvals
- Designated buildings need to meet OBC and sensitive alterations must sometimes be made.





# Accessibility

- Heritage buildings are often not accessible, so alterations need to be made to allow universal accessibility.



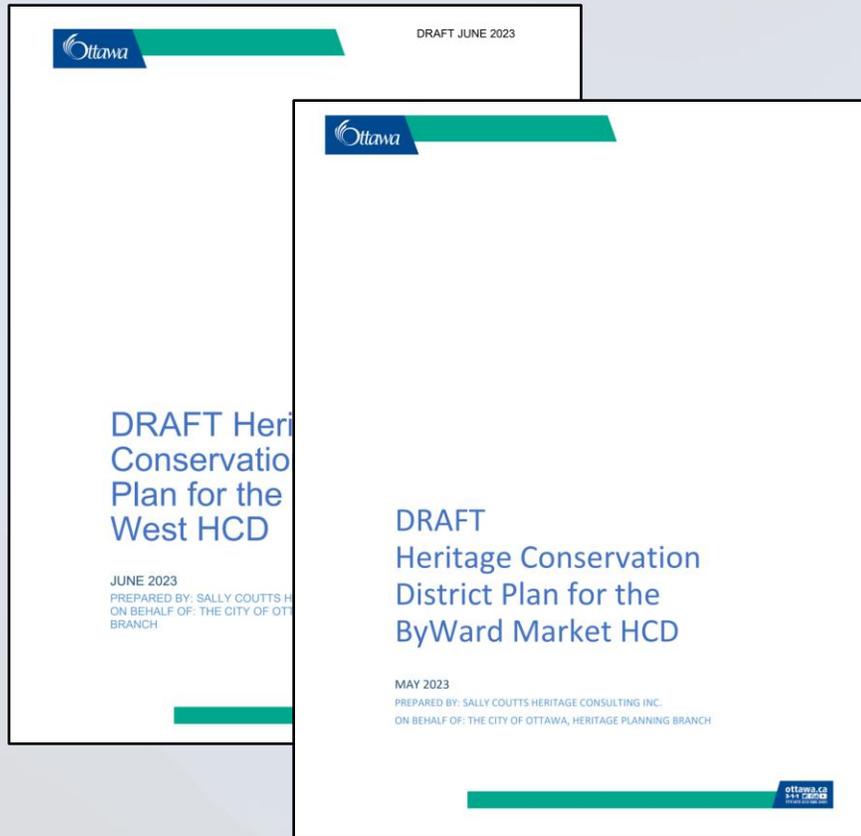
# Property Standards By-law

- Minimum standards
  - Maintain, preserve and protect heritage attributes
- Repair and replacement of heritage attributes
  - Minimize damage to heritage value and attributes of the property
  - Repair where possible
  - Replacement of attributes in kind where repair isn't possible
- Vacant and damaged properties
  - Must be boarded up and secured
  - Water systems must be drained





# Current Projects



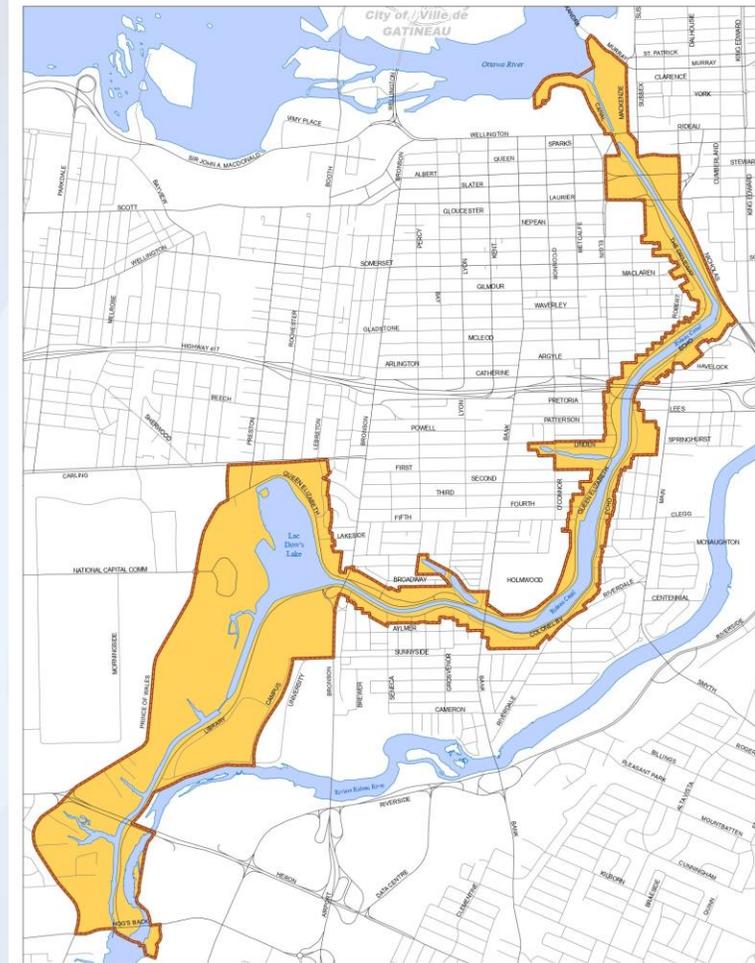
## ByWard Market and Lowertown HCD Plan Updates

- Major updates to ByWard Market and Lowertown HCD Plans
- Draft plans available online
- Next steps: consideration of plans at BHC
- [Project website](#)

# Current Projects

## Rideau Canal Cultural Landscape Study

- Collaboration with NCC, Parks Canada, Matrix Heritage
- The Rideau Canal Cultural Landscape Study will be a guiding document for the three partner organizations to inform their respective planning, reporting, project development, and review of internal and external proposals.
- <https://engage.ottawa.ca/rideaucanal>



Rideau Canal Cultural Landscape Study Boundary

# Current Projects



## Bill 23: Heritage Register Review

- Reviewing register to identify designation candidates
- Legislative deadline of January 1, 2025
- <https://engage.ottawa.ca/reviewing-heritage-register>

# RESEARCHING HISTORIC PROPERTIES

## Architecture

- Identify an architectural style or type for the building
  - How does the building represent a particular style?
- Look into architects / designers / builders
  - Who designed it?
  - Were they significant to Ottawa?
  - How does this building fit into their body of work?
- Identify the physical attributes/characteristics of the building
- Is there anything special about it (craftsmanship or artistic merit)?
- Consider contemporary additions and architectural integrity

# RESOURCES

OntarioArchitectre.com

www.OntarioArchitecture.com  
go to ontarioarchitecture.com/71 main.htm for the silent audition

Contact Glossary Building Terms Style - Alphabetical Style - Chronological Home

Building Styles

**Brutalism (1960 - 1970)**

Brutalist Architecture

London Toronto Erindale Brantford Guelph

Brutalism was a response to the glass curtain wall that was overtaking institutional and commercial architecture in the 1960s. The style originated in England but was quickly introduced to Ontario as it afforded an attractive and relatively inexpensive solution to weather and climate control conditions in large buildings, as well as a finish that was less vulnerable to vandalism. The 1960s and 1970s were years of great expansion in universities and public buildings, and this is where the Brutalist style is most often found. The development of *béton brut*, a concrete with no formal finish, was intrinsically linked to this style. When the formwork is lifted from the poured concrete, the rough, naturally textured surface is the final finish. The amount of texture on the surface is dependent upon the amount of texture on the formwork. The smooth texture of glass for windows and doors forms an attractive contrast. Most windows in Brutalist buildings do not open and the buildings are thoroughly climate-controlled. The design of the building is largely dependent on the shape and placement of the various room masses. Outlines are quite intricate and exterior walkways are emphasized.

Click Hotpoints for descriptions of terms in both text and images

## Toronto

The John P. Robarts Research Library in Toronto, built in 1973, is one of the best-known examples of the Brutalist style.

Much of the first two floors is completely windowless, as are the support piers. These all have *béton brut* concrete finishes. The light enters the building through recessed lightwells and narrow, vertical windows. There is a medieval quality to the building with the massive towers and projecting bays. The building is obviously climate and humidity-controlled, which is perfect for storing books and periodicals. The building was designed by Warner, Burns, Toan and Lunde.



Toronto Ontario

## Dictionary of Canadian Architects

### Biographical Dictionary of ARCHITECTS IN CANADA 1800 - 1950

#### Noffke, Werner Ernest

**NOFFKE, Werner Ernest** (1878-1964), a prominent architect who lived and worked in Ottawa for his entire career. He was active in the following offices:

**Northwood & Noffke**, Ottawa, 1901-1906 (with **George W. Northwood**)

**W.E. Noffke**, Ottawa, 1908-1921

**Noffke, Morin & Sylvester**, Ottawa, 1922-1930 (with **Henry J. Morin** and **Walter C. Sylvester**)

**Noffke & Sylvester**, Ottawa, 1931-1935 (with **Walter C. Sylvester**)

**W.E. Noffke**, Ottawa, 1935-1954

**Noffke & Ingram**, Ottawa, 1954-1960 (with Earle Ingram)

**Noffke, Ingram & Sherriff**, Ottawa, 1960-1961 (with Earle Ingram and Mr. Sherriff)

(biography in preparation)

An extensive collection of architectural drawings prepared by W.E. Noffke, and by the firms of Northwood & Noffke, and Noffke, Morin & Sylvester can be found in the Noffke Collection held by the National Archives of Canada in Ottawa (Acc.77803/7). Virtually all projects listed below are represented by drawings in this collection.

**W.E. NOFFKE (works in Ottawa unless noted)**

**(Residential Works)**

WESTBORO, ONT., cottage for Charles Ogilvie, 1907 (Const., i, Nov. 1907, 72)

HULL, QUE., residence for George Mathews, 1907 (Const., i, Nov. 1907, 72)

# RESEARCHING HISTORIC PROPERTIES

## Historical Research

- Period of construction
  - When was the building constructed?
- Why was it constructed?
- Who was it constructed for?
- Who is the building associated with over its history? Business? Residents?
  - Is it associated with anyone significant in Ottawa's history?
- Does the property help us understand the neighborhood or local community?

# RESOURCES

- Fire Insurance Plans
- City Directories
- Historic newspapers
- Archives: City of Ottawa Museums & Archives, Archives of Ontario, Library and Archives Canada

# 123 Metcalfe Street



- Metcalfe St and Laurier Ave
- Currently The Metcalfe Hotel
- Former YMCA building



# Ottawa City Directories

**THE OTTAWA CITY DIRECTORY 1912**

Embracing an Alphabetical List of all Business Firms and Private Citizens; a Classified Business Directory; a Miscellaneous Directory—Containing a Large Amount of Valuable Information

ALSO A  
**COMPLETE STREET GUIDE**  
TO WHICH IS ADDED  
An Alphabetical, Street and Classified Business Directory of  
**HULL, QUE.**

With the Suburbs of Aylmer Road District and Gatineau Point  
AND  
**Suburban Directories**  
OF  
BILLINGS BRIDGE, BRITANNIA BAY (including Loma Park, Jamieson's Estate and Britannia Heights), EAST VIEW (Cummings' Bridge, Janeville and Clarkstown), OVERBROOK AND OVERBROOK ANNEX, OTTAWA WEST (including Riverside Park), ROCKCLIFFE PARK, WESTBORO (including Highland Park, Mansfield Park, Clarella Park, Summerland Park and Springdale Park), WOODROFFE (including River Park, New Orchard Beach, Springfield Park, McKellar Townsite, and Woodroffe Park) and RIDGMONT.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**MIGHT DIRECTORIES, LIMITED**  
MEMBER OF



VOL. XXXIX. PRICE \$4.50

193 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA  
J. M. GARDNER, MANAGING DIRECTOR  
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**ST. GERMAIN & FRAAS** INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE  
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STREETS	Metcalfs	113
79 Charlotte's Place	Michael Thomas & Co. lumber	223 Cook Fred
41 O'Connor Charles	Carling P. W. broker	225 Jolliffe Mrs Miriam E
47 Beaurivage Michael	Dwyer W. H. Co. Ltd. grocer	231 Birrell Thomas M
81 Levesque Ellis	Armstrong at intersects	Frank at intersects
87 Vacant	Koester & Keefer, civ enginers	333 Chamberlain Edson J
87 Vacant	Quaker Oats Co	Gladstone at intersects
West Side	Dome of Can Rifle Assn	377 Joad James
4 Periard Pierre	Tilton Col John office	McLeod at intersects
6 Bourque Maurice	Ross J. M. infra art.	Not open for one block
8 Vacant	Robertson D S & Son, brokers	Argyle at intersects
14 Sabourin Hubert	53-55, Showers B. D. rest	457 Mann Wm B. B.
18 Mitchell Geo	61 Shillington J. W. phy	461 Walton Robert P
22 Vacant	61 1/2 Langewie Arthur	463 Mitchell James L
24 Mitchell Mrs Victoria	63 Hirstow St Geo, typist	465 Harrington Thom J
26 Michaud Eugene	Brown Miss Lena P. steeno	467 Bryson Charles H
28 Dumouchel Oscar	67 Blackburn Mrs Mary, to- bacconist	Catharine st intersects
30 Donohue Thomas	67 1/2 Martin C. A. dentist	G T B yards
32 Villeneuve Antoine	69 Blackburn Mrs Mary, fruit	Isabella st intersects
36 Bousenart Damase	71 Blackburn Mrs Mary, fruit	Pretoria av intersects
38 Foley John H	Albert at intersects	479 Jack Allan
40 Beaumont Thomas	77 Gaudin Mrs Minnie	481 Warner John
42 Crepin Samuel	Topographical Survey Branch, Dept of Inter- ior	483 Ryan James H
44 Crepin Julien	68 sister at intersects	485 Mann H. Clarke, BA
46 Hiel Alexander	97 McA'Nulty Daniel J	487 Whitten Stewart
48 Lefer Jean Ste	107 Cross Milton F	489 Howarth Alfred W
50 Carriere Thomas	109 McKelhinney Mark G, dentist	491 Sanders Harry H
52 Deschamps Wilfrid	117-127 Y M C A	493 Brown Edie
54 Lalonde Mrs Evvda	Laurier av w intersects	Strathcona av intersects
56 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	Harpur Wm M, photog	495 Scott Robert E
58 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	Patterson av intersects
60 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	Daly James P
62 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	591 Vacant
64 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	West Side
66 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	10 Merchants' Bk of Can
68 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	14 Malouin Bank
70 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	Melons Bank Chambers
72 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	Rooms—
74 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	1-10 Commission of Conservation
76 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	11-10 Ewart Scott, Mac- laren & Kelley, bars
78 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	Commission of Conserva- tion
80 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	22 G N W Press room
82 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	MacParlane Alphonse, barr
84 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	Nellie, Matheson & Thompson, barres
86 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	Ottawa Lumber Co, Ltd
88 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	Vancouver Mining Assn
90 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	Ottawa Builders Ex- change
92 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	G N W Tel opr room
94 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	Sparks at intersects
96 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	Des Methodist Church
98 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	55 Hamilton Albert, indry
100 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	60 Hamilton & Hamilton, rest
102 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	62 Red Diamond Polish Co shoe polish
104 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	64 Hinds Russell, shoes
106 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	Albert at intersects
108 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	74-4 Cox Miss Crisp, rest
110 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	92 Caskey James C, phy
112 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	Slater st intersects
114 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	106 Cross Milton F, dentist
116 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	Waverley st intersects
118 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	
120 Deschamps Wilfrid Jr	117-127 Y M C A	

**J. ALPH. LANGELIER** Sole Agent in the District for the Celebrated Lunkheller Valves and Other High Grade Specialties  
310, 312, 314 Wellington St. Phone Queen 1928

Slater st intersects  
97 McA'Nulty Daniel J  
107 Cross Milton F  
109 McElhinney Mark G,  
dentist  
Harmer Wm M, photog  
117-127 Y M C A  
Laurier av w intersects

1912 City Directory

◆ Slater st intersects  
97 Civil Service Club  
107 Cross Milton F, dentist  
109 Raney Catherine  
111-115 Masonic Temple  
Commission of Conserva-  
tion  
117-127 Y M C A  
Laurier av w intersects

1914 City Directory

117-127 Y M C A  
Laurier av w intersects  
122 Y M C Association

1916 City Directory

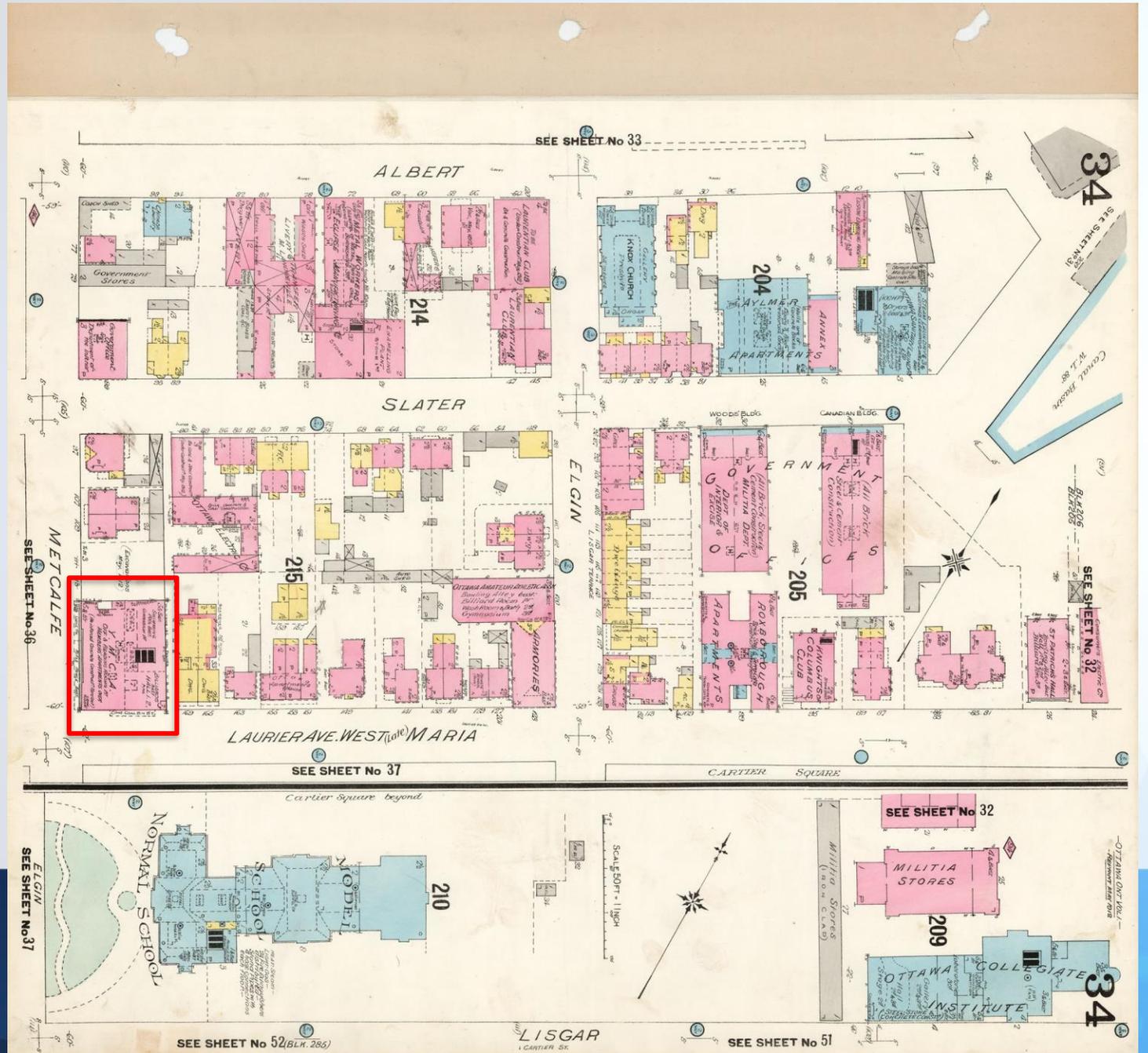
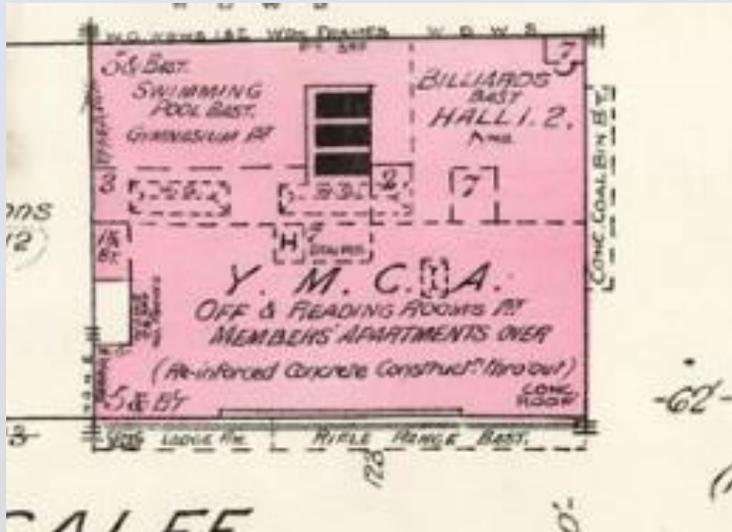
11-115 Masonic Temple  
French Felix A, dentist  
Dixon Braithwaite, dentist  
17-127 Y M C A  
Laurier av w intersects

1923 City Directory



# 1912 Fire Insurance Plan

- Address
- Building materials
- Street name changes
- Building use



# Historic Newspapers

- Ottawa Journal: At the City of Ottawa Archives
- Ottawa Citizen: accessible through Ottawa Public Library and Carleton University

# PLANS FOR A NEW Y.M.C.A.; FINE BUILDING AHEAD

Description of a Splendid New Home for the Young Men of the City Which the Y.M.C.A. Directors Are Now Asking Public Approval of and Financial Assistance for.

In presenting herewith cuts of the proposed Young Men's Christian Association building, to be located on Metcalfe street at the corner of Laurier avenue west, The Journal does so, believing that the strong committee who have this matter in charge, are moving in the right direction. The need for a new building has been evident for some years. The present building is frequently over-crowded, and to such an extent that the board seat about five hundred and will be available for musicals, lectures, etc. The gymnasium will have a floor space of 48 x 78 feet from all directions, and with a padded running gallery suspended above the floor. The equipment of this room is to be the best that can be obtained, including the latest gymnasium apparatus. In a high semi-basement there will be locker accommodation for about twelve hundred. Steel lockers of the

An attractive feature of the building will be the 97 dormitories, where young men, away from home, may find comfortable, well-kept rooms. Rooms for educational classes, Bible classes and gospel meetings, are conveniently situated. Special attention is being paid to the ventilation. The building will be five stories high and the exterior will be practically of red brick, with stone facades. The estimated cost is in the vicinity of \$200,000. It will be



The new Y.M.C.A. Building shown above will be located on Metcalfe street, opposite the Public Library, and its south end will face the Young Women's Christian Association Building.

Ottawa Journal, 1907

## Ottawa 'Y' After 100 Years:

# More Service, More Fun

Photostory by Gladys Blair

The Ottawa 'Y' has played the role of the 'Y' has played in its 100 years of achievement since a record of which the administration is justly proud.

Canadians are fully aware of the role the 'Y' has played in its 100 years of achievement since a record of which the administration is justly proud. The Ottawa 'Y' has played the role of the 'Y' has played in its 100 years of achievement since a record of which the administration is justly proud.

labor was rampant. Little boys four and five years of age were working in the mines and mills. Lord Shaftesbury, President of the London Y.M.C.A. for 20 years, fought against the Factory and Mines Act and also against Ragged Schools. In his words, the pauper children were "murdered, tortured, bought and sold, deformed and mangled with whippers, infant miscreants quailed from the side of the rat ridden mine pits." George Williams and his friend Edward Beaman discussed forming a young men's group with three or four other clerks at their



Ottawa's New Y.M.C.A. Building — 1910

beliefs for the balance of his life. The Puritans, dating back to 1590, were a small minority in the Anglican Church wanting a pure and stainless religion and seeking to break away from the medieval church. They became eventually a tyrannical, political force trying to dominate the governments of Scotland, England and New England. Limited as the movement was in scope, it nevertheless was the hard core behind the Y.M.C.A. Amusements were banned. At the Connecticut State convention of 1877 Robert McBurney made it very clear: "It is our business to exclude amusements from the rooms of the association. Christ did not use the amusement plan."



Boys' Department Games Room — 1928

THE FIRST Y.M.C.A. in North America was organized in Montreal in 1851. David Naismith, who had founded the Young Men's Society which lasted seven or eight years only, was succeeded by John Holland who

renowned not only three the trusts overseas but the earnest young men as well. Another story of the well-meaning but highly loquacious member who regularly visited the jail and returned to the inmates should be a warning to long-winded speakers. This man had been repeatedly told to hold his remarks to a minimum. One evening, after several signals from the guard to leave, the enthusiastic member found the door locked when he chose to depart and was forced to spend the night with his head for converts.

IN RETROSPECT, the 'Y' has been responsible for many outstanding features of Canadian life. The list is long: the contributions valuable and varied. The flexibility of the organization enables the new combined men's and women's 'Y' to supply services in the Ottawa community not supplied by other clubs and associations. When the move to the new building on the site of the old Auditorium is completed, the continuing and future aspects of this one small and practical organization will be equipped to meet the needs of the challenging world we live in.

# Y. M. C. A. IN OTTAWA HAS FINE RECORD OF CONSISTENT PROGRESS SINCE INCEPTION

The history of the Young Men's Christian Association is rather a remarkable one and in a report the National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada shows the progress of the movement in Canada since it was begun in 1844.

In the year 1844 George Williams, a God-fearing draper's clerk of old London, gathered together a group of twelve young men for mutual helplessness, thus starting the Y.M.C.A. The movement has for its aim the bringing together of men and boys who desire their own highest development and the best welfare of their fellows, and who will work to this end. The association has demonstrated that the complete man created by God comprises his whole being—body, mind and spirit.

THE LOCAL BRANCH. The history of the local Y.M.C.A. is very interesting. It was founded in 1867 in a frame building on the northwest corner of Albert and Elgin streets. The first president was Mr. John McMillan, now Dr. McMillan, and ex-principal of the Ottawa Collegiate Institute. In 1872 there was an accumulated debt of \$600 and the officers contemplated closing. However, weekly literary and religious meetings were organized and services were also started at the jail and hospital. In 1881 a special feature was a series of medical talks by the leading doctors of the city. The follow-

plished in that short time. Mr. C. S. Ward, general secretary from New York, superintended the arrangements. The new building at the corner of Metcalfe street and Laurier avenue west was occupied early in 1909. Since then the association has advanced by leaps and bounds and many new branches connected with the work have been formed.

SIX DEPARTMENTS. There are now six main departments—the physical, boys', educational, social, religious, and extension. The physical department consists of two large gymnasiums fitted with the most modern apparatus, a large swimming pool holding 20,000 gallons of water, special exercising room fitted with rowing machines, exercisers, etc., and a wrestling and boxing room. The large gymnasium is fitted with a suspended running track. Basketball, volley ball, handball and tennis courts are marked out in the gymnasium and these games are all played during the gymnasium season. In charge of the department is Mr. H. O. McGuire, director of physical education, and Mr. F. E. Dingham, physical instructor.

The educational department is in a very thriving condition. This department aims to offer young men opportunities for mental development along various lines. Classes are held for instruction in public school work, for men who have neglected early opportunities or who through force of cir-



The Ottawa Y.M.C.A. Building, Metcalfe Street.

Ottawa Citizen 1913



# Contextual Research

- **Visit the site!**
- How is the site linked to its historic surroundings?
  - Immediate surroundings/streetscape- is this the only historic building? Is it one of a grouping that help to establish the context?
- Research the neighbourhood and neighbourhood history (Centretown)
  - How does the property fit into the local historical context/themes?
- Consider if the property is a landmark and why: locally or city-wide

# Other Resources

## Archives

- Carleton University: MacOdrum Library, Ottawa Resource Room, Floor 5, Room 581
- City of Ottawa Archives & Museums
- Archives of Ontario
- Library and Archives Canada
  
- Centretown blogs & local newspapers
- Local history books