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Heritage Ottawa NEWSLETTER

Dedicated to Preserving Our Built Heritage

August 2022 Volume 49, No. 3

Saving the Aberdeen Pavilion! One of our best efforts

By Carolyn Quinn



Photo: AJIN Photography

The Aberdeen Pavilion.

It was 30 years ago on July 2nd, 1992 that City Council voted to approve the necessary expenditure of funds to save the Aberdeen Pavilion. The decision followed a long drawn out effort that saw the building come perilously close to the receiving end of a wrecking ball.

Boxes of Heritage Ottawa files dealing with the "epic battle" to save the Aberdeen Pavilion go back as early as

1982 when former Ottawa councillor Diane Holmes was our president.

Over the following decade Heritage Ottawa worked to maintain public pressure on elected officials to preserve the beloved landmark structure. But for many decision-makers it seemed like demolition was the logical next step for an old condemned behemoth closed to the public in 1987.

Heritage Ottawa NEWSLETTER

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

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Saving the Aberdeen Pavilion! Continued...



The Aberdeen Pavilion in September 1903.

A bit of history

That image is in sharp contrast to the stunning showpiece that opened to great fanfare in September 1898 with a dedication by Governor General Lord Aberdeen. Built for the Central Canada Exhibition Association, the pavilion captured the serious purpose of 19th-century agriculture while at the same time evoking the festive spirit of a trip to the fairground. It is a rare surviving example in Canada of specialized late-Victorian exhibition halls designed to display agriculture, livestock and manufactured goods.

Designed by Ottawa architect Moses Chamberlain Edey (1845-1919), the pavilion was constructed in only two months using technically innovative pre-fabricated steel trusses allowing a column-free space of 94 x 40 metres. A massive octagonal dome, crowned by a cupola and flagpole, provided the focal point of the design. The whole was clad in rock-face pressed metal and glass, embellished with a

whimsical mix of embossed swags, garlands and animals.

Jumping ahead to the 1980s

With the pavilion's fate caught up in City Council's many schemes to redevelop Lansdowne Park in the 1970s, it began to suffer from serious neglect. Its deteriorating appearance led to growing support for the building's preservation. In 1983 it was designated a National Historic Site of Canada, with the City of Ottawa following a year later with its own heritage designation.

For a time, the Aberdeen Pavilion's future seemed secure when its restoration was integrated into a "mega-project" redevelopment of all of Lansdowne Park. But with cost estimates ballooning to \$82 million, City Council voted on August 7, 1991 to scrap the entire project and to demolish the Aberdeen Pavilion as well as the heritage-designated Horticulture Building.

Photo: William James Topley, Library and Archives Canada PA-008938

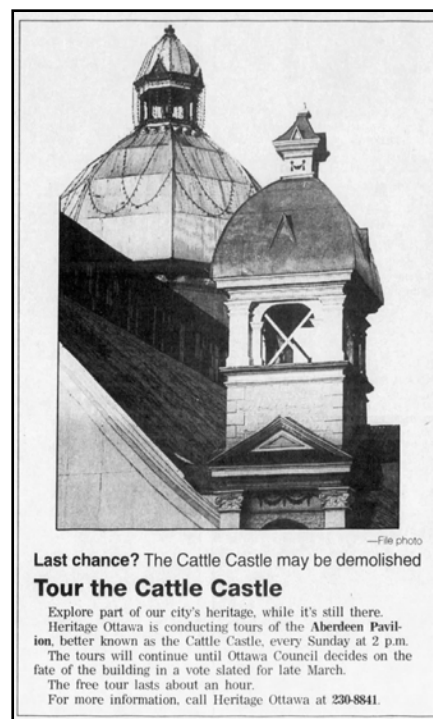
All hands on deck

The timing of the November 1991 municipal election, however, offered a reprieve for both buildings. That reprieve was made possible due to the City's chief administrative officer Dave O'Brien's foot-dragging. In a recent *Ottawa Citizen* article, Mayor Watson recalled that by not immediately putting the demolition job out to tender, O'Brien bought the building the time needed for Ottawa voters to make its preservation an election issue.

Heritage Ottawa vowed to renew its efforts. Members like Fern Graham, Jean Palmer, the late Gordon Cullingham, Richard Cannings, Louise Coates, Marc Denhez, and many others too numerous to name, strategized and organized to keep the preservation of the building in the forefront.

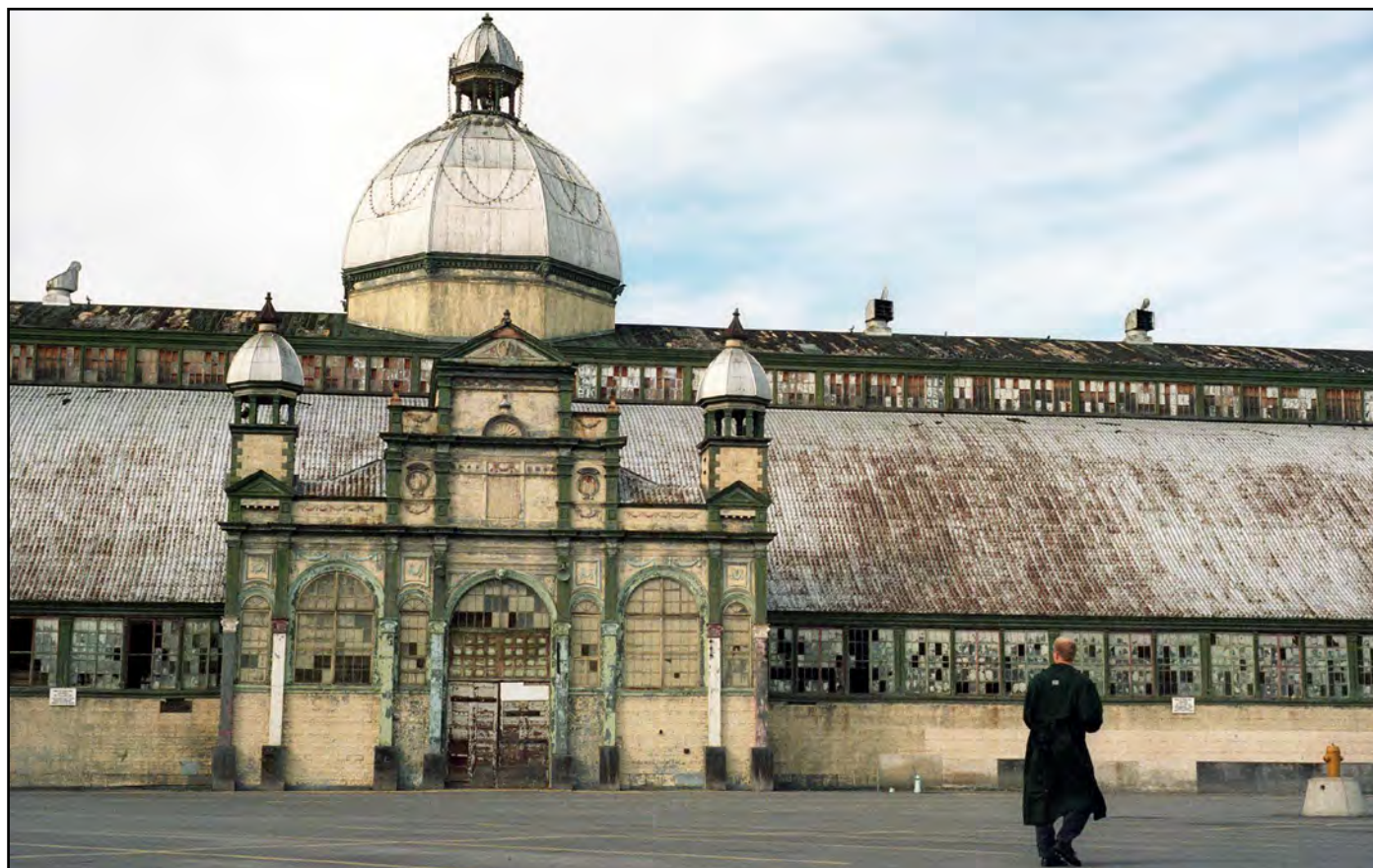
Weeks of on-site talks and tours helped to raise awareness about the pavilion's historic significance. A number of advocacy activities attracted media attention and maintained public pressure on elected officials, including a successful "Hands Around the Aberdeen" demonstration, a buy-a-button and petition signing campaign, and an on-site public rally in February 1992 where the Aberdeen and Horticulture buildings were named "Heritage Buildings of the Year", to name a few. In June, Heritage Ottawa took the message to local high schools, which translated into a youth-driven "write-in" campaign.

These essential expressions of support gave newly elected councillors Jim Watson and Peter Hume some ammunition in their determination to gather allies and find a future for the building.



Advertisement that appeared in the Ottawa Citizen on March 9, 1992 was one of several published in the newspaper.

Photo: WikiCommons



The Aberdeen Pavilion in its condemned state in 1991.

A \$5.3 million no-frills plan that would see the pavilion restored to its former glory with the unheated interior made available for community use was hammered out, with funding coming from the Central Canada Exhibition Association, the federal and provincial governments, and from city money earmarked for the building's demolition.

Conservation architect Julian Smith was appointed to head the project and the beautifully restored Aberdeen Pavilion was officially re-opened on June 24, 1994 to great ceremony.

While rummaging around in the Heritage Ottawa files, I found a letter addressed to me from Mayor Watson sent in September 1998 when I was the president, thanking Heritage Ottawa for agreeing to participate in the official ceremony celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Aberdeen Pavilion held on September 19. It was an honour to have been on the stage that day.

Heritage Ottawa never wavered in its commitment to save the Aberdeen Pavilion from destruction. That commitment is evident in

the organization's decision in 2001 to integrate an illustration of the Aberdeen Pavilion in its logo.

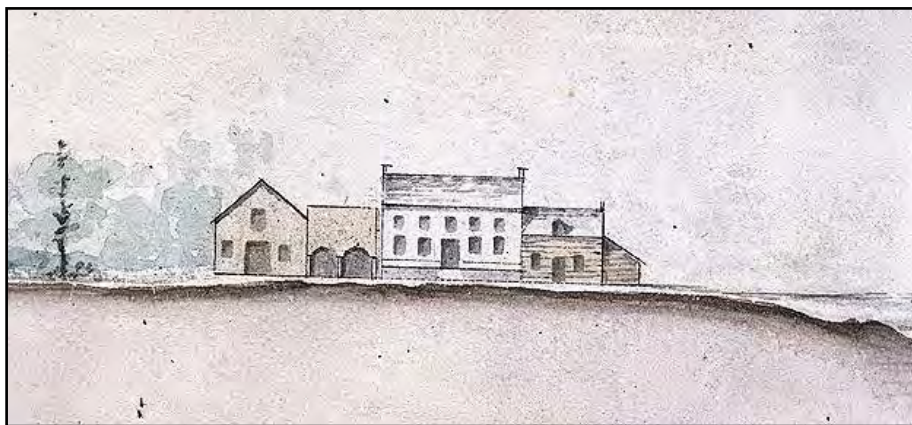
A landmark in Lansdowne Park, the Aberdeen Pavilion remains a testament to Ottawa's agricultural heritage and a stunning urban showpiece along the historic Rideau Canal.

Carolyn Quinn is a Heritage Ottawa board member and Vice-Chair of the City of Ottawa Built Heritage Sub-Committee.

Ottawa's Historic Taverns and Their Keepers

By Allison Margot Smith

Photo: LAC 2837923 - Copyright Expired



Firth's Tavern in Bytown, detail from a larger watercolour by Lt. Col John By, 1830.

Travelling up the Ottawa River in the early 1800s to what was then Bytown, parties often landed at the base of the Chaudière Falls, near LeBreton Flats. Those arriving after 1826 found a bridge at the falls – the only bridge crossing the river in this region. According to Andrew King, of “Ottawa Rewind,” this is where, in 1819, a Scottish woman named Miss Dalmahoy opened the Chaudière Inn. It was housed in a log cabin near where the Canadian War Museum stands today, on Booth Street. Miss

Dalmahoy subsequently married Isaac Firth. The couple built a larger building next to the original cabin and renamed it Firth's Tavern. The tavern operated until around 1860, before disappearing.

When plans were made to build the Canadian War Museum, archaeological excavations were carried out revealing, in 2003, remnants of the 1819 log tavern, the stone foundation from the second tavern building, and an associated stable.

This small arrangement of buildings is indicative of the history of taverns in Upper Canada. Julia Roberts writes in her book *In Mixed Company*, that frontier taverns were typically very basic log cabins with no separate rooms, possibly a loft above for sleeping, and no guarantees of a place to stable horses. McDougall and Pelletier say, in *Glimpses of Cumberland Township*, that taverns were often family homes, with the homemaker acting as cook, bartender, waitress, host and maid. Guests might share the space with the owner's family, as well as chickens, calves and other domestic animals. Food and drink might only have been whisky and salt pork. These were places where guests might hope to survive the night, and not much else.

As the frontier receded, these basic log taverns were replaced by larger establishments. The new taverns were identifiable across Upper Canada by their Georgian architecture, with a sloping roof, centrally-placed main entrance on the long side



Remains of Firth's Tavern stable, 2003.

of the building, and symmetrical arrangements of windows and chimneys. These taverns would have several distinct rooms on the ground floor, such as a barroom, a parlour, and a kitchen. On the second floor there might be a ballroom or assembly room, as well as bedrooms. By 1836, a tavern license required there to be at least three beds, even if not in separate rooms, stables for horses, and a shed where guests could lock belongings. Depending on the size and location of the tavern, food and drink ranged from quite fine to decent, but fairly basic. A tavern in a smaller community would not have a menu, instead offering one breakfast, one midday meal, and one supper, plus drinks.

The earliest licensed tavern in what is now Ottawa was established about four years before Miss Dalmahoy's Chaudière Inn. This earlier tavern was near the junction of what were little more than forest trails, but later became the intersection of Richmond and Baseline Roads. Like Miss Dalmahoy's, it was a log structure. According to Larry Cotton, in his

Whiskey and Wickedness No. 1, it was built in 1815 by William Bell in what became Bell's Corners, serving lumbermen and farmers. Like the Firths, William Bell, and later Hugh Bell, replaced their original log inn with a Georgian-style tavern.

As well as providing lodging, food, drink, and stables to travellers, taverns were used by the local community for social gatherings such as dances, dining and drinking. But since they were often among the first public structures in a community, they were also used for other purposes, including as election polling stations, churches, and to host fairs. They were the sites of coroner's inquests, arbitration of financial disputes, land-trading, deal-settling, and other business. Some early taverns were used as stagecoach or ferryboat waiting areas.

Around 1830, Scottish engineer, John Mactaggart, wrote of temporary taverns set up by farmers during their winter season, on the ice of lakes and rivers. Attracting travellers using

the local ice roads, these farmers would sometimes "remain too long in these inns after the thaw comes on, being greedy and not removing their quarters so long as they [were] catching a farthing; floods [would] therefore come on, sometimes during the night, and sweep all to desolation. ... Whole families [were thus] carried away and drowned; and others brought out of their floating houses alive after drifting many miles down the rivers."

In the second quarter of the 1800s, Bytown had roughly fifteen licensed taverns and many more illegal establishments. The town was rife with violence, with many transient lumbermen and raftsmen passing through. Residents blamed alcohol for the disorder. These concerns led to the emergence of licensed "temperance houses," which offered lodging and meals, but were more restrained in the amount of liquor they would serve. By the mid-19th-century, these temperance hotels were moving toward an outright *ban* on alcohol. The 1864 *Dunkin Act* allowed communities in the United Province of Canada (formerly Upper and Lower Canada) to decide for themselves if they wanted to be "wet" or "dry." But the rules got stricter in 1916 when the province of Ontario passed its *Temperance Act*. It was repealed in 1927 but taverns were not permitted until 1934.

Several Ottawa taverns opened soon after this date, that are still standing today. One such place is the Elmdale Tavern, in Hintonburg, which opened in 1934. In 1937, the Ritz Hotel opened in a 19th-century Victorian Italianate building at the corner of Bank and Somerset Streets, that had originally been a retail building. The Ritz Hotel became the Somerset House in 1973. Though it still stands, it is now in danger of collapse.



Repainting the Chateau Lafayette sign with the words "Bodega Hotel" still visible, 2011.

The Chateau Lafayette House, in Lowertown, is the oldest remaining tavern in Ottawa. It is a four-storey, Georgian, brick-and-stone structure that was built in 1849 by Francis Grant, and called Grant's Hotel. Over successive changes of owner, it became Salmon's Hotel in 1863, The Johnson House in 1879, and The Dominion House in 1887. By 1909, it was called the Bodega Hotel. The media called it the "bucket of blood." The current owners say that, in 1909, it was "a hang out for farmers, Lower Town riff raff, obnoxious lumbermen, and drunks of all kinds." It was during its time as the Bodega Hotel that the existing T-shaped sign was installed out front. In 1936, it became the Chateau Lafayette House, and the new owners added the iconic neon lettering over the Bodega Hotel sign. In 1966, James Scott became a shareholder and today, "The Laff" is run by Scott's grandchildren who still serve up drinks to the public in traditional tavern style.

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Allison Margot Smith is an historian and historical documentary filmmaker. She is a member of the board of Heritage Ottawa.



Chateau Lafayette House, 2022.

Heritage Conservation and Housing Intensification

By Luis Juarez

In 2019, Ottawa joined the league of Canadian cities with a population of over one million people. In 2021, City Council recognized this milestone by approving a new Official Plan (awaiting approval by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing), that set out an intentional blueprint for the city's next period of growth – one that focuses on creating the most livable mid-sized city in North America. In addition to the intensification-friendly policies in the plan are strong cultural heritage policies that conserve the city's properties and areas of cultural heritage value. When implemented, these policies can help protect heritage assets that contribute to the city's livability, without prohibiting the broader intensification objectives of the plan and allow heritage resources to serve as the foundation for increased density while maintaining the character of an area.

Striking a balance that recognizes the need for heritage conservation and intensification ensures that the conversation around heritage is not isolated from broader city planning discussions around housing, climate change, and economic development.

Contrary to the recent Ontario Housing Affordability Task Force Report, which gave inordinate weight to heritage conservation's role in limiting housing options, the new Official Plan policies recognize that development and heritage planning are not mutually exclusive. Rather, they are opportunities that when considered as a whole, have the

potential to promote the efficient and continued use of heritage resources, divert materials from the landfill, and provide new housing units in some of the city's most livable, sustainable, and vibrant neighbourhoods (many of which are designated heritage conservation districts).

So what do these policies look like when they are implemented? As the city intensifies, it is increasingly common to see heritage buildings incorporated into developments that include low-, mid- and high-rise buildings, with their character-defining elements maintained, rehabilitated, and restored.

In addition to the conservation of heritage resources, the policies, along with input from the heritage community and city staff, can help to ensure that new development occurs sensitively. This can be achieved by designing buildings that employ heights, scales, and materials that are compatible with the character of the heritage resources that surround them. Some of these projects have taken advantage of the city's Heritage Community Improvement Plan, which offers financial incentives to property owners undertaking restoration of heritage attributes for a redevelopment proposal, ultimately resulting in improved heritage conservation.



189 Stanley Avenue: The demolition of a non-contributing single-detached dwelling (designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act), and the development of two-long semi-detached dwellings provide three additional housing units in the New Edinburgh Heritage Conservation District. The newly constructed long-semis interpret the typical form of the original housing stock and maintain the established streetscape character.

Photo: City of Ottawa, 2022



126 York Street: The conservation, rehabilitation, and integration of the five-storey historic S.J. Major Warehouse building (designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act) into the base of a proposed high-rise development will add 214 hotel and 280 rental apartments to an underutilized property in the Byward Market Heritage Conservation District.



70 Richmond Road: The vacant Champlain Oil Service Station (designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act), will be relocated in its entirety to a prominent corner of the property at the southwest corner of Richmond Road and Island Park Drive. The building will be rehabilitated and integrated into the commercial podium of a proposed 9-storey mid-rise, 85-unit residential building.

For Ottawa to be successful in its quest to become North America's most livable city, it must understand, protect, and learn from the heritage that makes it so desirable. For heritage conservation to remain relevant during the next era of growth, it must not compromise the intensification goals that will make our city more livable. This isn't an easy task, but one that will allow those interested in heritage conservation to become involved in some of the city's most important planning work.

Luis Juarez, MCIP, RPP, is a Heritage Planner for the City of Ottawa.

A Look Inside Sandy Hill's Amnesty International House

By Hilary Duff

Those interested in the built heritage of Sandy Hill are likely familiar with one of the downtown neighbourhood's crown jewels: Goodwin House. The mansion at 312 Laurier Ave. E. was constructed by railway contractor George Goodwin in 1900 and designed in the Edwardian classical style by Ottawa architect Edgar Lewis Horwood. Today it's the Canadian home of Amnesty International and a designated heritage property.

A long-time admirer of the building's handsome exterior, a bit of persistence finally earned me an interior tour of Goodwin House. I was hosted by Gordon Mair, Amnesty International's Director of Finance and Administration, whose office is in one of the four half-circle, two-storey abutment towers overlooking Laurier.

The story of Goodwin House starts at the turn of the 20th century when most of the large mansions that



Photos: Hilary Duff

The Goodwin house at 312 Laurier Ave. E. The home is a heritage designated property.

formerly lined Laurier Avenue East were owned by wealthy families. This address was no different, and George Goodwin lived in the home until 1912 with his five children, two sisters, and a pair of domestic staff. Hugh Frederick McLachlin—son of lumber baron and Arnprior founder, Daniel McLachlin—and his family took up residence between 1912–1920.

Several original interior features from this period remain: a mosaic floor inside the main door, the oak front entrance and stairway (long since stained); the dressing mirrors and boarded-up fireplaces; the curved window casements and ornate ceiling mouldings; and a cistern in the basement that is sometimes called “Ottawa’s first indoor swimming pool.” Looking past the main entrance area, you can spot the narrow secondary stairway that domestic help

would have used to serve the Goodwin and McLachlin families.

Admittedly, much of the home’s interior splendour has been lost to time. Today the building is fitted with faded pink and green carpet and drop ceilings (likely added during the restoration of the building by owners St. John Ambulance after 1978).

After housing the Goodwin and McLachlin families, the mansion was purchased by the Knights of Columbus and then changed hands to become Immaculata College in the 1930’s. During this time, it served as a dormitory dwelling for the Grey Nuns, Sisters of the Immaculate Conception.

According to the Sandy Hill History website, the Second World War transformed many of the mansions along Laurier Avenue East into diplomatic missions and barracks.



Carved detailing on the original oak stairway in Goodwin House.



The main entranceway of Amnesty International. The boardroom door, to the left, features the original door handles.

Goodwin House itself was acquired by the Canadian Women's Army Corps in 1942 and the Provost Corps military police moved in a decade later.

It's likely during this time that a solitary confinement cell was installed in the basement. Guided through the labyrinth of rooms by Mair and Louise Mulvihill, Amnesty International's Operations Support Coordinator, we observe the vault door with a metal plate indicating it was added by Toronto-based foundry J&J Taylor Makers.

If a soldier was intoxicated or under investigation, the military police would lock them in this basement cell. It's unknown whether this dark history is responsible for the haunting of Goodwin House today by two ghosts, Arthur and Gregory...

Amnesty International purchased Goodwin House in 2002 and, pre-pandemic, it was the work place for a team of 35. As Amnesty pursues a hybrid work arrangement, Mair says the organization remains committed to the continued maintenance of the

property—though adds that it's a costly endeavour.

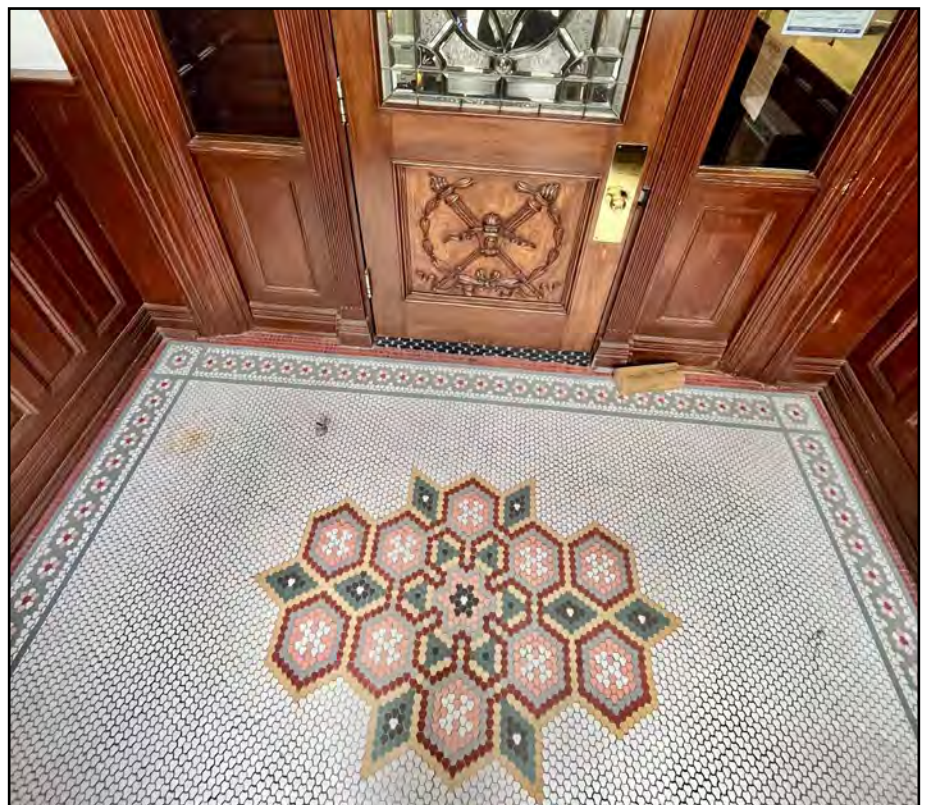
A pot of funding is set aside annually for upkeep, though Mair admits that

most is dedicated to projects like installing a new wheelchair ramp, restoring the limestone front stairs, dehumidification, and sealing gaps in the attic and foundation to keep out critters. With the modernization of air quality and health and safety standards, investments in the structural integrity of the building fall lower on the list of priorities.

Drop ceilings and worn carpet aside, it's difficult to not experience a swell of historical presence during my tour. Mulvihill feels this too: "It's a wonderful piece of heritage. I'm honoured to work in this building. You can feel the energy of the people who used to live here."

Hilary Duff is a communications consultant living in Sandy Hill.

A two-time Heritage Ottawa tour leader, her third tour, "Around the World in Sandy Hill" will take place on October 23, 2022.



The original mosaic in the entranceway is art underfoot and offers an introduction to some of the ornate floral features incorporated into other interior accents.

Students Highlighting Our Heritage: The Ottawa Regional Heritage Fair 2022

By Richard Belliveau

The Ottawa Regional Heritage Fair celebrated its 20th anniversary with a gathering at the Canadian War Museum on Wednesday, April 20, 2022. Heritage Ottawa was pleased to participate once again both with a prize and volunteer judges. This was the first time since 2019 that the fair has been held in-person.

The Fair is an annual event at which students present their history and heritage-related projects and compete for prizes. Despite COVID-related challenges, there were 35 participating exhibits with projects ranging from historical events to persons and places that continue to have impact today.

It was a pleasure for me to be among other volunteer judges who enjoyed the opportunity of engaging with the enthusiastic students. The judges also had the difficult task of selecting prize winners, which included a cash prize sponsored by Heritage Ottawa for a research project about a recognized historic place in Ottawa of local, provincial or national significance.

The Heritage Ottawa Prize was given to Alistair Sy of Académie Westboro Academy for his project entitled “*Voix de la nation. Quelle est l’historique du Carillon de la tour de paix du Parlement canadien?*” (The Voice of the Nation. The history of the Carillon in the Peace Tower on Parliament Hill), and presented by me as a former president of Heritage Ottawa.

Other award recipients included Henrik Froeschi, also of Académie Westboro Academy, who received the City of Ottawa Local History award



Former Heritage Ottawa president, Richard Belliveau presenting the Heritage Ottawa Prize to Alistair Sy of Académie Westboro Academy.

presented by Mayor Jim Watson for his project “*Quelle est l’histoire de l’édifice du Sénat du Canada?*” (The story of the Senate of Canada building). We know that Henrik consulted as source material a previous issue (Volume 46, No.2) of this *Newsletter* because he wrote to ask permission to use one of the photos.

The Museum of History Award for the highest mark overall in the judging was presented to Ava Sulpher

of Immaculata High School for her project “*Racisme sur les rails*” (*Racism on the Rails*).

The Regional Heritage Fair, part of a province-wide initiative, is aimed at students in grades four to ten, and is designed to encourage students to explore Canadian heritage stories through research on persons, places and events in Canadian history. Their findings are presented at public exhibitions in their own schools,

Photo: Humaira Win, Ottawa Regional Heritage Fair

from which are selected exhibits for the regional fair.

Since 2006 the fair has been sponsored by the Canadian Museum of History and the Canadian War Museum, and the two museums alternate as the venue for the fair. It has since grown to include many other sponsors, such as Heritage Ottawa. Judges are recruited from among retired teachers of history, heritage and museum professionals and history “buffs”.

The fair is open to students in the various Ottawa school boards, both English and French, private schools and the Pikwakanagan First Nations education network. In some years, as many as 30 schools have participated

Heritage Ottawa was pleased to participate once again both with a prize and volunteer judges. This was the first time since 2019 that the fair has been held in-person.

in the Regional Fair with over 100 displays.

The verve and imagination displayed in the students’ efforts resulted in several creative and quite sophisticated projects. Many of the research projects are inspired by stories and artifacts from the students’ own families, as well as by events

and places in Canadian history that appeal to them in particular.

The judging of the projects gives weight to more than the visual display. It includes an assessment of the range and variety of sources consulted in the research, as well as a demonstration of the students’ understanding and knowledge of the facts and concepts they are presenting, and the effectiveness of their presentations.

Heritage Ottawa congratulates all of this year’s winners and participants for their excellent presentations. Bravo!

Richard Belliveau has participated as a judge at three Ottawa Regional Heritage Fairs

In Memoriam

Heritage Ottawa has lost a dear friend and colleague with the recent death of François Bregha.

As a Board member, walking tour guide and member of the advocacy committee, François left his mark on our organization with his knowledge and commitment to his Sandy Hill neighbourhood, which he also demonstrated with his involvement in Action Sandy Hill and the Historical Society of Ottawa.

Although his diagnosis of ALS curtailed many of his Heritage Ottawa activities, he remained an active member of the Advocacy Committee until a week before his death. We shall miss his wise counsel and sense of humour.

Our heartfelt condolences to his family.

A celebration of life will take place at Beechwood Cemetery in Ottawa on September 14 at 11:30 am.



Photo: Jane Waterston

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?

Well now you can. **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 Heritage Ottawa Endowment Fund is administered by the Ottawa Community Foundation, a charity for charities and 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 Heritage Ottawa 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 Gary Zhao at zhao@ocf-fco.ca for more information. We also encourage you to let us know that you are considering a legacy gift by contacting us at info@heritageottawa.org.

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?

Eh bien maintenant, vous pouvez le faire. 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 de dotation de Patrimoine Ottawa** est administré par la Fondation communautaire d'Ottawa,

un organisme de bienfaisance au service des organismes de bienfaisance et 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 à 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 Gary Zhao, à zhao@ocf-fco.ca. Nous vous encourageons aussi à nous faire savoir que vous envisagez de faire un don testamentaire en communiquant avec nous à info@patrimoineottawa.org.

Introducing the New Executive and Board Members

Following Heritage Ottawa's annual general meeting in May, the new Board of Directors met to elect an executive committee.

Newly elected officers:



We are pleased to introduce Katherine Spencer-Ross, our new president!

President – Katherine Spencer-Ross has been a director since 2012, and chair of the Lecture Series Committee and active on the Advocacy Committee.

Katherine retired from the Federal Public Service in 2020 after more than 35 years. She began her career with Parks Canada and the Department of Canadian Heritage.

From there, she shifted her focus to more strategic work, first as manager of PM Martin's External Advisory Committee on Cities and Communities, then as Director of Executive Policy at Treasury Board. Her final move took her to Veterans Affairs Canada (VAC) as Director of Stakeholder Engagement and Outreach, finishing her career as Director of Liaison between VAC and the Department of National Defence.

Katherine has lived in the Sandy Hill area of Ottawa since 1991 where she has taken a keen interest in local heritage. She is looking forward to working with the board to move the organization forward during this post-pandemic recovery period.

Treasurer – Martin Rice, head of the Walking Tour Committee and past Heritage Ottawa secretary.

Vice-President Operations – Linda Hoad

Vice-President Development – Gilles Séguin

Vice-President Communications – Carolyn Quinn

Secretary – not filled at this time.
Readers of this newsletter are invited to consider offering their candidacy for the 2022-23 term of the Board.

Zeynep Ekim retired as Treasurer, but remains active on the Board.

Board of Directors – outgoing

Peter Coffman, David Flemming, and Heather McArthur have stepped down from the Board of Directors after several years of service, however all remain active in committee work.

Board of Directors – incoming

Paul Mackenzie Bennett

Retired from a career with Foreign Affairs Canada, Canadian International Development Agency, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, and Industry Canada, Paul has extensive volunteer work experience including as a board member in Victoria (BC) Heritage and Architectural Landmark Society, Heritage Vancouver, and Action Sandy Hill.

Kate MacFarlane

Kate recently retired after a 31-year career with Parks Canada and Canadian Heritage, working primarily with built heritage in support of the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office and the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

Heritage Ottawa thanks Everest Restoration Ltd. And Perfect Books for supporting the publication of this Newsletter.

Patrimoine Ottawa remercie sincèrement Everest Restoration Ltd. et Perfect Books de leur appui à la publication de ce bulletin.

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Make a Difference — Help Keep Heritage Ottawa Strong

Despite the thousands of hours of volunteer support, keeping our dynamic, influential not-for-profit organization running is costly.

Heritage Ottawa is launching our 2022-23 fundraising campaign with a goal of \$50,000 to help ensure our sustainability. We are asking you, our valued members, to help our organization by making a donation using one of these options:

- You can donate securely online at canadahelps.org/en/charities/heritage-ottawa/ or at heritageottawa.org/donation, or by cheque using the form below
- Consider making a Will bequest to Heritage Ottawa to increase our longer term sustainability. We have set up an endowment fund at the Ottawa Community Foundation. Contact us at info@heritageottawa.org or speak directly to Gary Zhao at GZhao@ocf-fco.ca

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 help make a difference!

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



Heritage Ottawa 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 would also like to renew my membership.

☐ Individual: \$30.00
☐ Family: \$35.00
☐ Senior: \$20.00
☐ Student: \$20.00
☐ Corporate/Institutional: \$120.00

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

☐ I give Heritage Ottawa permission to contact me via email or telephone.

Total Payment \$ _____

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

Vous pouvez agir!

Ensemble, sauvons notre patrimoine

Malgré les milliers d'heures de bénévolat dont nous bénéficions, le fonctionnement de notre organisation dynamique et influente est coûteux.

Patrimoine Ottawa a fixé comme objectif de financement pour 2022-23 de réunir 50 000 \$ pour aider à assurer notre viabilité. Nous vous demandons à vous, nos précieux membres, d'aider notre organisation en faisant un don selon une des trois options suivantes :

- Vous pouvez faire un don – soit en ligne, en toute sécurité, par le biais de **CanaDon** à canadahelps.org/fr/organismesdebienfaisance/heritage-ottawa ou à heritageottawa.org/fr/faites-un-don, soit par chèque en utilisant le formulaire ci-dessous.
- Envisager de faire un legs testamentaire à Patrimoine Ottawa afin d'accroître notre viabilité à long terme. Nous avons mis sur pied un fonds de dotation à la Fondation communautaire d'Ottawa. Contactez-nous à info@patrimoineottawa.org ou parlez directement à Gary Zhao à GZhao@ocf-fco.ca

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.



Formulaire de don de Patrimoine Ottawa

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 également renouveler mon adhésion.

☐ individuelle : 30 \$

☐ familiale : 35 \$

☐ aîné : 20 \$

☐ étudiant : 20 \$

☐ entreprise / institutionnelle : 120 \$

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

☐ J'autorise Patrimoine Ottawa à me contacter par courriel ou par téléphone.

Paiement total : _____ \$

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