

**Subject: Designation of St. Margaret's Anglican Church, 206 Montréal Road  
under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act***

**File Number: ACS2024-PDB-RHU-0024**

**Report to Built Heritage Committee on 9 July 2024  
and Council 10 July 2024**

**Submitted on June 26, 2024 by Court Curry, Manager, Right of Way, Heritage, and  
Urban Design Services, Planning, Development and Building Services  
Department**

**Contact Person: Avery Marshall, Heritage Planner, Heritage Planning Branch**

**613-580-2424 ext.25875, Avery.Marshall@ottawa.ca**

**Ward: Rideau-Vanier (12)**

**Objet : Désignation de l'église anglicane St. Margaret, située au 206, chemin  
de Montréal, en vertu de la partie IV de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de  
l'Ontario***

**Dossier: ACS2024-PDB-RHU-0024**

**Rapport au Comité du patrimoine bâti**

**le 9 juillet 2024**

**et au Conseil le 10 juillet 2024**

**Soumis le 26 juin, 2024 par Court Curry, Gestionnaire, Services des emprises, du  
patrimoine, et du design urbain, Direction générale des services de la  
planification, de l'aménagement et du bâtiment**

**Personne ressource: Avery Marshall, Planificatrice de patrimoine, Planification du  
patrimoine**

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**Quartier: Rideau-Vanier (12)**

## RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Built Heritage Committee recommend that Council:

1. Issue a Notice of Intention to Designate St. Margaret's Anglican Church, 206 Montréal Road, under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* according to the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value attached as Document 5.
2. Suspend the notice required under Subsections 29(3) and 34(1) of the Procedure By-law to consider this report at the July 10, 2024 Council meeting in order to complete the legislative process associated with this report within a timely manner.

## RECOMMANDATION(S) DU RAPPORT

Que le Comité du patrimoine bâti recommande ce qui suit au Conseil:

1. Publier un avis d'intention de désigner l'église anglicane St. Margaret, située au 206, chemin de Montréal, en vertu de la partie IV de *la Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario*, conformément à la déclaration de la valeur sur le plan du patrimoine culturel faisant l'objet du document 5 ci-joint.
2. Suspendre l'obligation d'avis prévue aux paragraphes 29(3) et 34(1) du Règlement de procédure afin d'examiner ce rapport lors de sa réunion prévue le 10 juillet 2024 et ainsi de mener à terme, dans les délais prescrits, le processus législatif associé à ce rapport.

## BACKGROUND

This report has been prepared because designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* must be approved by City Council.

In 2007, the Heritage Planning Branch received a request from the Councillor for Rideau-Vanier at that time, Georges Bédard, for the designation of St. Margaret's Anglican Church. The timing of his request to designate coincided with a development application for new construction in the church parking lot. The development did not proceed, and the property was added to the queue of designation requests.

St. Margaret's Anglican Church was listed on the City's Heritage Register in 2019 as part of the Heritage Inventory Project. Through Heritage staff review of the Heritage Register in spring 2023 as a result of Bill 23, this property was identified as a potential

candidate for designation. Changes to the *Ontario Heritage Act* through Bill 200 will result in the removal of the property from the City's Heritage Register if Council does not issue a Notice of Intention to Designate the property by January 1, 2027. Further, Council will not be able to re-list the property for five years after this date.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **Recommendation 1**

The Official Plan, the Provincial Policy Statement and the *Ontario Heritage Act* all provide policy direction related to the designation of individual properties under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

#### **Official Plan**

The Official Plan has policies related to cultural heritage in Section 4.5, Cultural Heritage and Archaeology. Section 4.5.1(3) states: "Individual buildings, structures, and sites shall be designated as properties of cultural heritage value under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*."

#### **Provincial Policy Statement (2020)**

Section 2.6.1 of the Provincial Policy Statement (2020) contains the following policy regarding the protection of cultural heritage resources: "Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved."

#### ***Ontario Heritage Act***

Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* provides municipalities with the authority to designate properties of cultural heritage value. Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* sets out the process for the designation of individual buildings. It requires:

- that Council consult with its municipal heritage committee, and
- that the official Notice of Intention to Designate served on the owner and the Ontario Heritage Trust contain a description of the property and its heritage attributes, as well as a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the property and a statement that a notice of objection may be served on the clerk within 30 days after the date of publication of the notice of intention in a newspaper.

Per the *Ontario Heritage Act* Alternative Notice Policy, the Notice of Intention to Designate will be published on the City's website in both official languages. Document 5 contains the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value for this property.

### **Ontario Regulation 09/06**

Ontario Regulation 09/06 (see Document 3) establishes criteria to determine if a property is of cultural heritage value or interest. A property may be designated under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* if it meets two or more of the nine criteria set out in the regulation.

Through research and evaluation, staff have determined that St. Margaret's Anglican Church at 206 Montréal Road meets seven of the nine criteria. Detailed research and analysis are outlined in the Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (see Document 4). A brief analysis of each of the applicable criteria is provided below:

**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.**

St. Margaret's Anglican Church has design value as a representative example of Gothic Revival architecture inspired by the Early English period. Typical of the Gothic Revival style, the church features a steeply pitched gable roof, coursed stone, tower with embattlements, buttresses and pointed arch openings.

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

St. Margaret's Anglican Church has historical value for its direct association with the Church of England and its establishment in the Ottawa area. Built as a "church of ease" for St. Bartholomew's in New Edinburgh, the founding of St. Margaret's echoes settlement patterns in Gloucester Township. It highlights the spread of Christianity across Ottawa and beyond, reflecting an era when Anglicanism grew in popularity through missions and immigration.

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

St. Margaret's Anglican Church yields information about the community and culture of Inuit Anglicans. The property is a place of worship and gathering site for an Inuit

Anglican congregation. Considering the first Anglican service in what is now Canada was held in Iqaluit in 1578, the property offers details related to the impacts of colonial institutions in Indigenous histories and to the migration of Inuit to Ottawa.

**The property has historical 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.**

The 1887-1888 church demonstrates the work of Frederick T. Thomas, a recognized British-trained civil engineer and architect. His name is connected to several notable projects in the region including the Ottawa Water Works, the West Block extension and the Adath Jeshurun Synagogue on Murray Street.

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

The property is important in defining the historic character of old Janeville, a founding village in what now known as Vanier. St. Margaret's predates the buildings in its immediate vicinity and is a rare extant example of an early village building constructed in stone.

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

St. Margaret's Anglican Church is physically connected to its surroundings as the stones used to construct the church came from the Gloucester Quarries. Functionally, St. Margaret's church and parish hall serve families and organizations in the immediate area and across Ottawa. Visually, the building's low height, modest massing, and setback on Montréal Road are typical of the buildings of early Janeville. As one of the first churches built in the area, on land from the Olmstead family, St. Margaret's is historically linked to early settlement in former Gloucester Township.

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

St. Margaret's Anglican Church is a well-known local landmark. Its visible corner location on Montréal Road at Cody Avenue lends prominence to the building. St. Margaret's has been a continuous presence in the neighbourhood for more than 130 years. The imposing stone structure stands as a marker of 19th century Janeville.

**Conclusion**

St. Margaret's Anglican Church at 206 Montréal Road meets seven of nine criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06 for determining cultural heritage value or interest. Staff recommend that Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate the property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

There are no direct financial implications.

**LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

There are no legal implications associated with implementing the report recommendation.

**COMMENTS BY THE WARD COUNCILLOR(S)**

Councillor Plante is aware of the recommendation associated with this report.

**CONSULTATION**

The property owner was mailed and emailed a letter regarding the proposed designation of this property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* on January 22, 2024, and on May 28, 2024.

The Vanier Community Association and Heritage Ottawa have been notified of the proposed designation.

Councillor Plante and Chair King were notified of the proposed designation.

**ACCESSIBILITY IMPACTS**

There are no accessibility impacts associated with this report.

**INDIGENOUS GENDER AND EQUITY IMPLICATIONS**

Implementation of the report recommendation will recognize St. Margaret's Anglican Church for the information it yields about the history, community and culture of Inuit Anglicans. Since at least 2004, Inuit Anglicans have worshipped at St. Margaret's in Vanier, which is home to the only Inuit Anglican congregation outside of the Arctic. The Inuit congregation is one of two congregations that comprise the parish of St. Margaret's today.

**RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

There are no risk management implications.

**ASSET MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

There are no Asset Management Implications resulting from this report.

**RURAL IMPLICATIONS**

There are no rural implications.

**APPLICATION PROCESS TIMELINE STATUS**

There are no application timelines associated with designations under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

**SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION**

Document 1 Location Map

Document 2 Photos

Document 3 Ontario Regulation 09/06

Document 4 Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report

Document 5 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

**DISPOSITION**

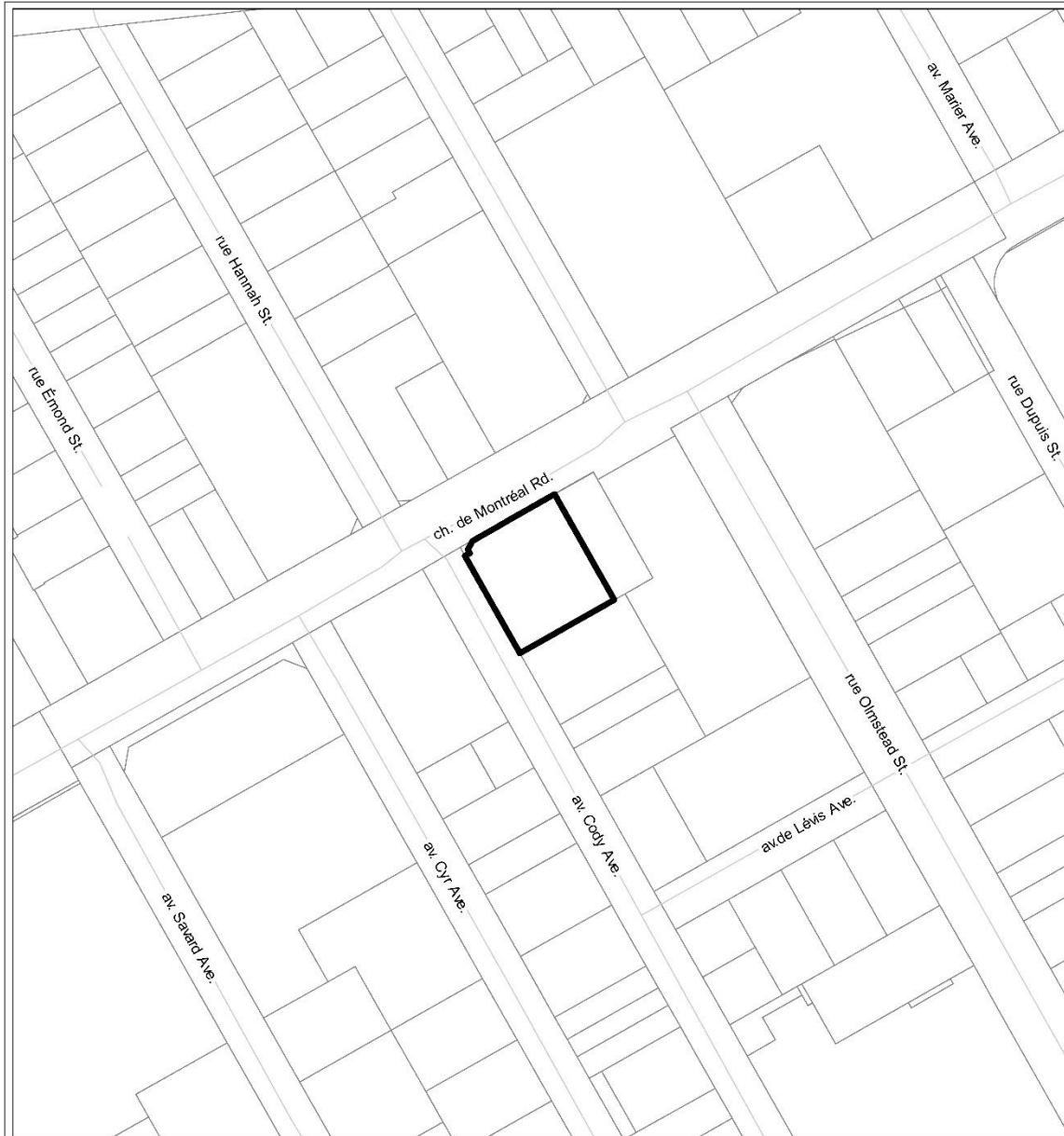
If Council does not approve the recommendation, no further steps are required. If Council proceeds with the issuance of a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property, several actions must be taken:




- 1) Heritage Planning Branch, Planning, Development and Building Services Department, to prepare the Notice of Intention to Designate. Office of the City Clerk, Council and Committee Services to notify the property owner and the Ontario Heritage Trust (10 Adelaide Street East, 3rd Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 1J3) of Council's decision to issue a Notice of Intention to Designate the property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 2) Heritage Planning Branch, Planning, Development and Building Services Department to ensure publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate according to the requirements of Section 29 the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

- 3) If the City Clerk receives a Notice of Objection under Section 29(5) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* within thirty days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate, the Heritage Planning Branch, Planning, Development and Building Services Department is to prepare a report regarding the objection for consideration by Council within 90 days after conclusion of the objection period, according to Section 29(6) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 4) If the City Clerk does not receive any Notice of Objection under Section 29(5) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* within thirty days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate, or if City Council decides not to withdraw the notice of intention to designate the property after an objection has been served, the Heritage Planning Branch, Planning, Development and Building Services Department, is to prepare the designation by-law, under the authority of the approval of this report and Legal Services to submit to City Council for enactment within 120 days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate as prescribed in Section 29(8) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 5) Office of the City Clerk, Council and Committee Services to cause a copy of the by-law together with a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the property and a description of the heritage attributes of the property, to be served on the owner of the property and on the Trust according to the requirements of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Heritage Planning Branch, Planning, Development and Building Services Department to ensure publication of the notice of the by-law according to the requirements Section 29(8)(4) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.



# Document 1 – Location Map



	LOCATION MAP / PLAN DE LOCALISATION
24-0035-L	 206 ch. de Montréal Rd.
I:\CO\2024\Location\Montreal_206	
<small>©Parcel data is owned by Terranet Enterprises Inc. and its suppliers All rights reserved. May not be produced without permission. THIS IS NOT A PLAN OF SURVEY</small>	
<small>©Les données de parcelles appartiennent à Terranet Enterprises Inc. et à ses fournisseurs. Tous droits réservés. Ne peut être reproduit sans autorisation. CE CI N'EST PAS UN PLAN D'ARPENTAGE</small>	
REVISION / RÉVISION - 2024 / 01 / 08	 <small>NOT TO SCALE</small>

Document 2 – Photos



206 Montréal Road. North façade. Photos: Jan 2024, City of Ottawa.



206 Montréal Road. North and west façades.



206 Montréal Road. West and south façades.





206 Montréal Road. East façades and parking area.



206 Montréal Road. Detail of west facade.



Detail of tower and curved apse.

## Document 3 – Ontario Regulation 09/06

### CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

**Consolidation Period:** From January 1, 2023 to the e-Laws currency date.

Last amendment: 569/22.

***This is the English version of a bilingual regulation.***

*Criteria, s. 27 (3) (b) of the Act*

1. (1) The criteria set out in subsection (2) are prescribed for the purposes of clause 27 (3) (b) of the *Act*. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(2) Property that has not been designated under Part IV of the *Act* may be included in the register referred to in subsection 27 (1) of the *Act* on and after the day subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force if the property meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest:

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.
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.

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. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(3) For clarity, subsection (2) does not apply in respect of a property that has not been designated under Part IV but was included in the register as of the day subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

*Criteria, s. 29 (1) (a) of the Act*

**2.** (1) The criteria set out in subsections (2) and (3) are prescribed for the purposes of clause 29 (1) (a) of the *Act*. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(2) Section 1, as it read immediately before the day subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force, continues to apply in respect of a property for which a notice of intention to designate it was given under subsection 29 (1.1) of the *Act* after January 24, 2006 and before the day subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(3) In respect of a property for which a notice of intention to designate it is given under subsection 29 (1.1) of the *Act* on or after the day subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force, the property may be designated under section 29 of the *Act* if it meets two or more of the criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest set out in paragraphs 1 to 9 of subsection 1 (2). O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

*Criteria, s. 41 (1) (b) of the Act*

**3.** (1) The criteria set out in subsection (2) are prescribed for the purposes of clause 41 (1) (b) of the *Act*. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), in the case of a by-law passed under subsection 41 (1) of the *Act* on or after the day subsection 5 (1) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force, a municipality or any defined area or areas of it may be designated by such a by-law as a heritage conservation district under subsection 41

(1) of the *Act* if the municipality or the defined area or areas of it meets the following criteria:

1. At least 25 per cent of the properties within the municipality or defined area or areas satisfy two or more of the following:
  - i. The properties have design value or physical value because they are rare, unique, representative or early examples of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
  - ii. The properties have design value or physical value because they display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
  - iii. The properties have design value or physical value because they demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
  - iv. The properties have historical value or associative value because they have a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
  - v. The properties have historical value or associative value because they yield, or have the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
  - vi. The properties have historical value or associative value because they demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
  - vii. The properties have contextual value because they define, maintain or support the character of the district.
  - viii. The properties have contextual value because they are physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to each other.
  - ix. The properties have contextual value because they are defined by, planned around or are themselves a landmark. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply in respect of a by-law passed under subsection 41 (1) of the *Act* on or after the day subsection 5 (1) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force if a notice of a public meeting required to be held for the purposes of the by-law under subsection 41.1 (7) of the *Act* was given before the

day subsection 5 (1) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(4) For clarity, the requirement set out in subsection 41.1 (5.1) of the *Act*,

(a) does not apply in respect of a by-law under subsection 41 (1) of the *Act* that is passed before the day subsection 5 (1) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force; and

(b) does not apply in respect of a by-law under subsection 41.1 (2) of the *Act*. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

## Document 4 – Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report

**Building Name and Address:** St. Margaret's Anglican Church, 206 Montréal Road

**Construction Date:** 1887-1888

**Original Owner:** Synod of the Diocese of Ottawa



All images Jan 2024 © City of Ottawa unless otherwise noted.

### Executive Summary

St. Margaret's Anglican Church holds architectural, historical, and contextual significance. This stone building has been a continuous presence in the Vanier neighbourhood for more than 130 years.

Constructed between 1887 and 1888, the church is a representative example of Gothic Revival architecture inspired by the Early English period. Typical of the Gothic Revival style, the church features a steeply pitched gable roof, coursed stone, tower with embattlements, buttresses and pointed arch openings. The stones used to construct the church came from the nearby Gloucester Quarries.

St. Margaret's Anglican Church demonstrates the work of F. T. Thomas, a recognized British-trained civil engineer and architect whose name is connected to several notable



projects in the region including the Ottawa Water Works, the West Block extension and the 1895 Adath Jeshurun Synagogue on Murray Street.<sup>1</sup>

Built as a “church of ease” for St. Bartholomew’s Anglican Church in New Edinburgh, the founding of St. Margaret’s echoes settlement patterns in Gloucester Township and highlights the spread of Christianity across Ottawa and beyond, reflecting an era when Anglicanism grew in popularity through missions and immigration.

St. Margaret’s Anglican Church is a place of worship and gathering site for an Inuit Anglican congregation. The property yields information about the community and culture of Inuit Anglicans.

The church land came from the Olmstead family, early pioneers in Janeville, a founding village in what is now known as Vanier. St. Margaret’s Anglican Church predates the buildings in its immediate vicinity and is a rare surviving example of an early village building constructed in stone.

The property has cultural heritage value for its design, associative and contextual values. It meets seven of the nine criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06 for determining cultural heritage value or interest.

### **Architecture**

The property at 206 Montréal Road is comprised of St. Margaret’s Anglican Church, constructed between 1887 and 1888, a parish hall built in 1910,<sup>2</sup> parking areas to the east and south and soft landscaping along the perimeter. A rectory was built on the site in 1948 and was demolished several decades later.

St. Margaret’s Anglican Church is rectangular in plan with a side tower. The asphalt roof has a high gable with projecting eaves. The gable roof transitions to a conical roof over the apse. The apse is a curved projection that houses the chancel. A wrought iron Calvary Cross stands at the peak of the cone-shaped roof. This church was built using load-bearing coursed stone with a natural finish. The stones are irregular shapes and sizes laid in courses. Short stone buttresses are bonded into the low walls of the main building. Pointed arch openings on each façade are trimmed with stone voussoirs.

The focal point of the north façade is an imposing three-storey bell tower. This square tower projects from the exterior side wall and is approximately 35 feet high. It has embattled parapets, a pyramidal roof, pointed, arched windows including louvered

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<sup>1</sup> “Thomas, Frederick Thomas.” Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950.

<sup>2</sup> According to dates reported in *The Ottawa Journal*.

windows and stained-glass windows. A narrow vertical opening is cut into the east wall of the tower. The tower is offset creating the asymmetry of the church's composition.<sup>3</sup>

The main entrance on Montréal Road is flanked by stone buttresses and features a pointed, arched opening protected from the elements by an offset bracketed gable above the wooden double doors. A date stone is located on the buttress to the right of the doors. The entrance is at grade and meets the sidewalk.

The east side of the building contains the apse with a conical roof.

The stone wall on the west elevation is punctuated with a single opening: a three-sided window (Reuleaux triangle) decorated with stained glass and stone voussoirs. The steep roof pitch descends toward another set of double doors, located in a small addition linking the church and the parish hall.

The south façade, hidden from the street, is partially covered by the link to the parish hall and contains another set of entrance doors and an access ramp that leads to the parking area.



Architectural details on the north façade.

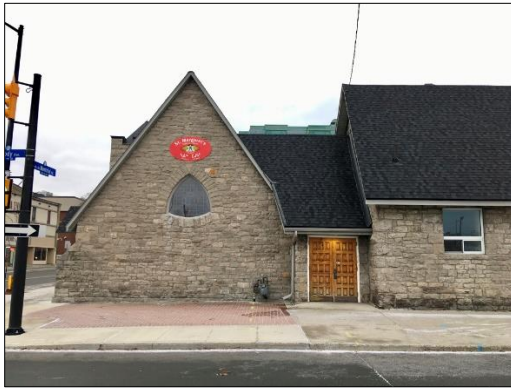
Gothic Revival decoration is revealed in attributes such as the pointed arch openings, stone buttresses, crenellated tower, asymmetrical elevation, low walls with steep pitched roof and side porch entrance.

The parish hall, added in 1910, is a plain rectangular building with a side gable roof and five bays with rectangular openings. Its rough stone cladding and quoins match that of the church. The south gable end of the hall is clad in horizontally laid siding. Originally,

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<sup>3</sup> Adapted from the massing typologies found in the Ontario Heritage Trust's Places of Worship Inventory.

the parish hall was a separate structure. A vestibule connecting the two buildings was added by 1948.



Detail view of west façade.



View of east facades and parking area.

Overall, the church and parish hall have good architectural integrity. Aside from the asphalt roof and vestibule, few changes from the original designs are visible.



In 1997, the former City of Vanier bestowed an Award of Excellence upon the congregation of St. Margaret's Anglican Church "in recognition of their outstanding contribution to the preservation of this significant landmark."<sup>4</sup>

At the time of construction, St. Margaret's Anglican Church was a country church in a rural village setting. Its rustic characteristics and small size contrast the architecture of the nearby French Roman Catholic Church, Saint Charles, built 1908.<sup>5</sup> The low-walled stone church of St. Margaret's is a representative example of Gothic Revival architecture. Its

style reflects the ideals of the Ecclesiological Society, an Anglican reform movement that sought a revival of medieval church building and practice. The design of this church, particularly the apse, harkens back to the Early English period, 1200-1300 CE.

Gothic Revival was an architectural movement that sought to revive the Gothic style, which flourished in Europe in the medieval period. The Gothic Revival movement began in the 1740s in England; interest in reviving the style soon spread to North America.<sup>6</sup>

"The style of architecture in which churches came to be built in Upper Canada followed

<sup>4</sup> Plaque text from the City of Vanier's Award of Excellence for 206 Montréal Road.

<sup>5</sup> Parent describes and compares the styles of Vanier's churches on pages 110-111 of "PATRIMOINE BÂTI ET IMMOBILIER À VANIER : Une étude géographique et historique sur la mise en valeur du patrimoine immobilier au sein du quartier Vanier à Ottawa."

<sup>6</sup> Adapted from the architectural styles found in the Ontario Heritage Trust's Places of Worship Inventory.

trends in the English-speaking world. The most revolutionary architectural movement in any denomination was the revival of the Gothic styles of English mediaeval architecture. This revival of a “Christian style” began in the Church of England and was part of a nineteenth-century revitalization of that Church.”<sup>7</sup>

Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as Anglicanism grew in popularity through missions and immigration to British colonies, so did its version of the Gothic Revival style.

The Ecclesiological principles of architecture that applied to Anglican churches were transmitted to Canada via the immigration of British-trained architects, clergymen, and the importation of neo-Gothic church pattern books, which carried associated rhetorics and imagery. In pattern books, journals, magazines, and historical texts, neo-Gothic was marketed as “Pointed” or “Christian” architecture in reference to its association with a worshipful approach.<sup>8</sup>

The Gothic Revival style had broad appeal and became more widespread in the third quarter of the 19th century. Gothic Revival architecture was massively popular in Ontario and was the most common style for religious buildings in the mid- to late 19th century. The emergence of Gothic Revival coincided with Ontario’s early settlement by Europeans and was at the height of its popularity just as many of Ontario’s towns and cities began to boom.<sup>9</sup>



Left: St. Margaret’s Church in Hales, Norwich was built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century with a round tower and round apse. Image: Churches Conservation Trust © Andrew Marshall. Right: St. Margaret’s Church in Vanier, Ottawa was built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century with a square tower and round apse, reviving the Gothic styles of English mediaeval architecture.

<sup>7</sup> MacRae, Marion. (1975). *Hallowed walls: church architecture of Upper Canada*. Clarke, Irwin & Company Limited, pages 286-287.

<sup>8</sup> Magrill, Barry. (2012). *A Commerce of Taste: Church Architecture in Canada, 1867-1914*, McGill-Queen's University Press, page 43.

<sup>9</sup>Adapted from the architectural styles found in the Ontario Heritage Trust’s Places of Worship Inventory.



Several Anglican churches in Eastern Ontario reflect Gothic Revival architecture inspired by the Early English period. They share similar features such as low walls and buttresses, load-bearing stone construction, rectangular plans, pointed openings and steeply pitched gable roofs, however, no other examples were found to have a semi-circular apse. The curved apse appears to be a less common expression of this building type.<sup>10</sup> St. Margaret's is believed to be the first Ottawa-area church to feature a semi-circular apse, also referred to as a hemi-spherical dome or an excedra.<sup>11</sup>



St Bartholomew's Anglican Church  
125 MacKay Street, Ottawa  
May 2019 © Google



St. John the Baptist Anglican Church  
37 Main Street East, Lyn  
Jul 2023 © Google



St. Mary's Anglican Church  
2574 Sixth Line Road, Ottawa  
Sep 2019 © Google



St. Augustine Anglican Church  
1598 County Rd 43, Oxford Mills  
May 2023 © Google

### Architect

St. Margaret's Anglican Church was designed by Frederick Thomas Thomas (1840-1907) who was born in England and worked as a civil engineer and architect before emigrating to Canada in 1872.<sup>12</sup> Thomas was a well-known architect who lived in New

<sup>10</sup> Although several church buildings were found to have octagonal apses, no other examples of curved apses were identified in the wider Ottawa area through a staff review.

<sup>11</sup> City of Ottawa. (2024). St. Margaret's Anglican Church Vanier.

<sup>12</sup> Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950. Entry for "Thomas, Frederick Thomas."

Edinburgh and was a parishioner at St. Bartholomew's Anglican Church in New Edinburgh.<sup>13</sup> His name is connected to several notable projects in the region including the Ottawa Water Works, the West Block extension and the 1895 Adath Jeshurun Synagogue on Murray Street.<sup>14</sup>

The design of the 1910 parish hall is attributed to J. W. H. Watts.<sup>15</sup> A rectory was built on the site in 1948, designed by architect Wallace B. Sproule<sup>16</sup>. The rectory was demolished by 1976<sup>17</sup>.

## History



St. Margaret's Anglican Church circa 1988. City of Ottawa file photo.

St. Margaret's Anglican Church is directly associated with the history of the Church of England and the establishment of Anglicanism in the Ottawa region.

By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, early settlers who adhered to the Church of England could attend services at St. Alban's in Ottawa or at St. Bartholomew's in New Edinburgh. St.

<sup>13</sup> Ottawa Journal. (9 Oct 1937). "Eastview Anglican Church Marks Its Jubilee."

<sup>14</sup> Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950. Entry for "Thomas, Frederick Thomas."

<sup>15</sup> Print brochure. St. Margaret's Anglican Church. (No date). Produced by Carolyn Malek.

<sup>16</sup> Ottawa Journal. (22 Apr 1948). "Lay Cornerstone of Rectory At St. Margaret's".

<sup>17</sup> The rectory footprint no longer shows in the 1976 aerial photo available from geoOttawa.

Alban's was attended by many well-to-do public servants and politicians while St. Bartholomew's served the Governor General at nearby Rideau Hall. Beginning in 1866, Canon Edward A. W. Hanington, rector of St. Bartholomew's, took services in private homes in Janeville and in the old public school on what was then Victoria Street.<sup>18</sup>

Reverend Hanington founded St. Margaret's in Janeville and St. Mary's in Blackburn as chapels of ease<sup>19</sup> for the growing Anglican community.<sup>20</sup> St. Margaret's was named for St. Margaret of Antioch.<sup>21</sup>



The construction of St. Margaret's Anglican Church began in 1887.<sup>22</sup> The Anglican Diocese acquired the land for St. Margaret's from the Olmstead family, who were among the first settlers in the Janeville area of Gloucester Township and some of the first parishioners.<sup>23</sup> The site was on Montréal Road, near the Marier Marble Works<sup>24</sup> in Janeville. The stone was donated by Honoré (Henry) Robillard, owner of the

Gloucester Quarries, located further east on Montréal Road. Frederick T. Thomas was the architect and William Taylor the contractor.<sup>25</sup>

The cornerstone was laid by Lady Macdonald<sup>26</sup> on 13 October 1887 at a ceremony attended by various representatives and clergy. Journals, coins and various documents were placed in the cornerstone cavity. A choir sang to organ during the opening event.<sup>27</sup> Bishop J. Travers Lewis consecrated the church one year later.<sup>28</sup>

Twelve original panels bearing the emblems of the Apostles hang on the chancel ceiling. These panels are the work of J. W. H. Watts, an artist and early leader of the congregation. Watts also created the paintings above the altar that depict the Saviour, St. Margaret, and St. Lucy.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>18</sup> The Ottawa Journal. (15 Feb 1958). "St. Margaret's Church Marking 70th Year".

<sup>19</sup> A "chapel of ease" is a church built to accommodate those living at a distance from the main parish church.

<sup>20</sup> Jefferson, Rev. Robert and Leonard L. Johnson. (1957). *Faith Of Our Fathers: The Story of the Diocese of Ottawa*. Synod of the Diocese of Ottawa, page 104.

<sup>21</sup> Print brochure. St. Margaret's Anglican Church. (No date). Produced by Carolyn Malek.

<sup>22</sup> "The Anglican Church." *Ottawa Journal*, 14 Oct 1887.

<sup>23</sup> According to "Pioneer Settlers of Janeville" Gideon Olmstead was a resident of the area by 1864. He and his wife, Ann, had six children: Esther, Charles, Jane, Hannah, Eleanor, and Augusta. The street to the east of 206 Montréal Road is named Olmstead Street after the family.

<sup>24</sup> Ottawa Journal. (14 Oct 1887) "The Anglican Church".

<sup>25</sup> The Ottawa Journal. (15 Feb 1958). "St. Margaret's Church Marking 70th Year".

<sup>26</sup> Lady Macdonald was also present at the opening dedication on April 29, 1888. Before the erection of St. Margaret's, parishioners had to travel either to New Edinburgh or to Ottawa for Anglican services. The nearest Anglican church in Ottawa was St. Alban's, which was the church that Lady Macdonald and Sir John A. attended.

<sup>27</sup> The Ottawa Journal. (15 Feb 1958). "St. Margaret's Church Marking 70th Year".

<sup>28</sup> The Ottawa Journal. (10 Dec 1889). "Jottings About Town".

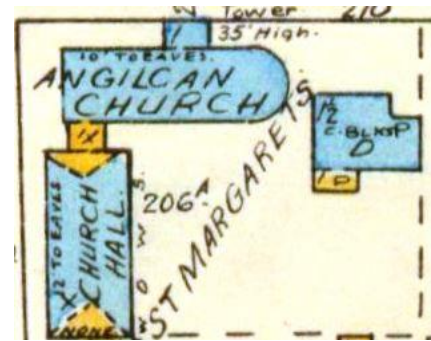
<sup>29</sup> The Ottawa Journal 15 Feb 1958, "St. Margaret's Church Marking 70th Year".



One of the memorials in the church is a plaque donated by the Royal Society of Canada commemorating Archibald Lampman, a well-known Confederation poet.<sup>30</sup> Lampman was known to visit the church to rest and to meditate.<sup>31</sup>

The parish expanded in the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In addition to religious services, the parish offered many social events, clubs and a hockey team in the Anglican League.<sup>32</sup>

The parish hall was erected in 1910. The hall was designed by Watts<sup>33</sup> and among the first subscribers to the building fund were Sir Robert Borden and Lady Borden.<sup>34</sup> A rectory was built next to the main church building in 1948 (now demolished) and the parish officially became self-supporting in 1949.



Detail of 1948 Fire Insurance Plan showing the footprints of St. Margaret's church, hall and rectory.

The parish hall has been in operation for over a century as a Sunday School and meeting space. The hall is used by Anglicans and non-Anglicans alike for various community events and activities, including the gathering of many ethno-cultural groups and service organizations.

Since 2004,<sup>35</sup> Inuit Anglicans have worshipped at St. Margaret's in Vanier, which is home to the only Inuit Anglican congregation outside of the Arctic.<sup>36</sup> Anglican is the largest denomination in Nunavut,<sup>37</sup> where many urban Inuit have strong ties. The first Anglican service in what is now Canada was held in Iqaluit in 1578.<sup>38</sup>

In response to the growth of Ottawa's Inuit Anglican population, church began offering services in Inuktitut in 2013.<sup>39</sup> The church hosts cultural events that include sharing traditional food and Nunavut Day celebrations. The Inuit congregation is one of two congregations that comprise the parish of St. Margaret's today. It is pastored by the Rev. Canon Aigah Attagutsiak, who grew up in Arctic Bay, Nunavut.<sup>40</sup>

<sup>30</sup> Dictionary of Canadian Biography. "Lampman, Archibald".

<sup>31</sup> The Ottawa Journal 15 Feb 1958, "St. Margaret's Church Marking 70th Year".

<sup>32</sup> "St. Margaret's Beat St. Matthew's." *Ottawa Journal*, 18 Feb 1908.

<sup>33</sup> Print brochure. St. Margaret's Anglican Church. (No date). Produced by Carolyn Malek.

<sup>34</sup> The Ottawa Journal 15 Feb 1958, "St. Margaret's Church Marking 70th Year".

<sup>35</sup> Print brochure. St. Margaret's Anglican Church. (No date). Produced by Carolyn Malek.

<sup>36</sup> Williams, Leigh Anne. (February 2023). "St. Margaret's Inuit congregation offers unique opportunity for sharing and reconciliation." *Crosstalk | Parish News*.

<sup>37</sup> Statistics Canada. Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population: Nunavut.

<sup>38</sup> Peake, Frank A. (2010). Anglicanism in Canada. In C. Cooper (Ed.), *The Canadian Encyclopedia*. (2020 ed.). thecanadianencyclopedia.ca. Accessed 03 Jun 2024.

<sup>39</sup> Print brochure. St. Margaret's Anglican Church. (No date). Produced by Carolyn Malek.

<sup>40</sup> Williams, Leigh Anne. (February 2023). "St. Margaret's Inuit congregation offers unique opportunity for sharing and reconciliation." *Crosstalk | Parish News*.





Left: Induction of Frank Lawlen at St. Margaret's, Eastview. City of Ottawa Archives / CA046674. Centre: Bishop & Baker Wedding at St. Margaret's Anglican Church, 1956. City of Ottawa Archives / CA041383. Right: Attagutsiak and her son attend St. Margaret's Anglican Church in Vanier in 2007. Image credit: Wayne Cuddington/The Ottawa Citizen. Image reproduced from "Vanier parish dreams of a Little Nunavut" by Emily Rauhala, The Ottawa Citizen, Sep 4, 2007, Page 23.

### Context

St. Margaret's Anglican Church is located at the southeast intersection of Montréal Road and Cody Avenue in the Vanier neighbourhood of Ottawa. Vanier's neighbourhood boundary follows the limits of the former municipality, the City of Vanier, which merged with the City of Ottawa in 2001. The western edge of Vanier is defined by Rideau River. The Rideau River is a key tributary of the Ottawa River.

The Ottawa River watershed, including the Rideau River and the lands that comprise Ottawa, including Vanier, form the traditional territory of the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation. The Anishinabe Algonquin Nation and its ancestors are stewards of the Ottawa River watershed and have held a continuous presence along these rivers since time immemorial.<sup>41</sup>

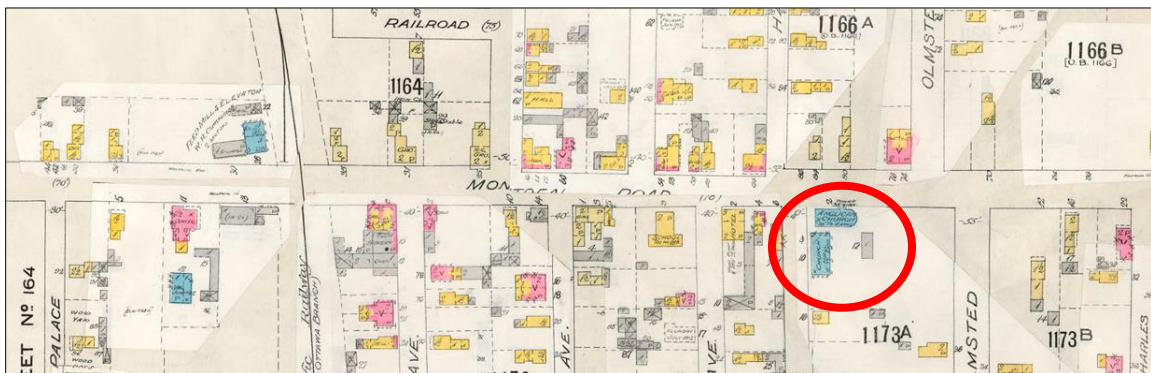
Vanier contains varied streetscapes with generally inconsistent front and side yard setbacks and a mix of buildings and materials from many eras. The neighbourhood contains early vernacular buildings as well as buildings from later periods. The building stock immediately surrounding St. Margaret's consists mainly of low density commercial and residential structures. The church is surrounded by parking lots to the east and south. Adjacent lots contain a multi-storey office complex and detached houses.

St. Margaret's is situated on the main thoroughfare and commercial centre in Vanier: Montréal Road. Early on, Montréal Road was known as L'Original Road, and later as the King's Road, in what had become Gloucester Township.

<sup>41</sup> Hanewich, Kim. (2009). *Omàmiwininì: The Invisible People. Omàmiwinini Pimàdjowin.*

Montréal Road was a toll road in the early days, managed by the Ottawa, Montreal and Russell Consolidated Road Company.<sup>42</sup> A bridge was built over the Rideau River in 1837, connecting Bytown with Cummings Island and communities to the east, such as Janeville, along the road to Montréal.

Janeville was established in 1873 and developed as a rural suburb along Montréal Road where public servants, Ottawa merchants and many working-class Anglophones resided. Early Janeville was bounded by Montréal Road to the north, McArthur Avenue to the south, Rideau River to the west and railway tracks (today, the Vanier Parkway) to the east. Janeville offered low taxes and few building restrictions. It was named “Jane” after the wife of local hotelkeeper Donald McArthur. Buildings were typically modest wood structures.



Detail of 1912 Fire Insurance Plan, Vol 2, Sheet 165. Stone buildings appear in blue: W.R. Cummings Feed Mill and Elevator to the west toward the river and St. Margaret’s Anglican Church and Church Hall to the east.

There was an eastward expansion of Janeville between the 1870s and mid-1880s. The settlement of Janeville had eight streets in 1879 and, by 1886, there were 13 streets. As more families settled in the area, the community grew and saw the erection of Christian churches:

- 1887 Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes (Roman Catholic)
- 1888 St. Margaret’s Anglican
- 1908 Saint-Charles (Roman Catholic)
- 1913 Eastview Presbyterian (later United)
- 1924 Eastview Baptist
- 1931 Assumption (Roman Catholic)

<sup>42</sup> Serré, Robert. (2008). Pioneer families of Janeville (Gloucester Township). Gloucester Historical Society.

At the time of its completion in 1888, St. Margaret's Anglican was a country church surrounded by fields and early village buildings including a school, hotel, confectionary, stables, woodyard, butcher and slaughterhouse. The location of St. Margaret's on Montréal Road in the heart of Janeville likely contributed to the future growth of the village, as church buildings were often a reliable indicator of where development would occur.<sup>43</sup>



Top: View looking east from Hannah Street at Montréal Road. Left: View looking southwest from Olmstead Street. Right: View from Cody Avenue looking north to Montréal Road.

<sup>43</sup> Bennett, Vicki. Sacred Space and Structural Style. Page 39.

In 1908, the communities of Janeville, Clarkstown and Clandeboye amalgamated to form the village of Eastview.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the railway lines were relocated and replaced by the Vanier Parkway. Industrial facilities and industrial workers also relocated, leaving areas vacant and, in some cases, contaminated. In 1969, Eastview was renamed Vanier, in honour of former francophone Governor General Georges-Philéas Vanier. Vanier was incorporated into the City of Ottawa in 2001.



View looking west along Montréal Road.

St. Margaret's Anglican Church is a well-known local landmark that has been a continuous presence in the neighbourhood for the past 136 years. Its visible corner location on Montréal Road at Cody Avenue lends prominence to the building. The church building predates the widening of Montréal Road. Consequently, the sidewalk narrows around the imposing stone structure.

St. Margaret's predates the buildings in its immediate vicinity and is a rare extant example of an early village building constructed in stone. The church's coursed stone masonry, square tower with embattled parapets, pointed openings, buttressed walls, curved apse and conical roof distinguish it as a late 19<sup>th</sup> century Gothic revival structure easily seen and recognized from a distance.

### Evaluation using Ontario Regulation 09/06

1	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>St. Margaret's Anglican Church has design value as a representative example of Gothic Revival architecture inspired by the Early English period. Typical of the Gothic Revival style, the church features a steeply pitched gable roof, coursed stone, tower with embattlements, buttresses and pointed arch openings.</p> <p>The curved apse of St. Margaret's Anglican Church is a rare expression of the Gothic Revival style.</p>
2	<p><i>The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.</i></p>	<p>No</p>
3	<p><i>The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of technical or scientific merit.</i></p>	<p>No</p>
4	<p><i>The property has historical or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.</i></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>St. Margaret's Anglican Church has historical value for its direct association with the Church of England and its establishment in the Ottawa area.</p> <p>Built as a "church of ease" for St. Bartholomew's in New Edinburgh, the founding of St. Margaret's highlights settlement patterns in Gloucester Township. The property is associated with early pioneers in Janeville who immigrated to the area in the 19th century and highlights the spread of Christianity across Ottawa and beyond, reflecting an era when Anglicanism grew in popularity through missions and immigration.</p>

5	<i>The property has historical or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.</i>	<p>Yes</p> <p>St. Margaret's Anglican Church yields information about the community and culture of Inuit Anglicans. The property is a place of worship and gathering site for an Inuit Anglican congregation that began around 2004. Since 2013, weekly services are offered in Inuktitut as well as English. Cultural connections are provided through special events such as Nunavut Day celebrations and sharing traditional Inuit art and foods. Considering the first Anglican service in what is now Canada was held in Iqualuit in 1578, the property reflects on the impacts of colonial institutions in Indigenous histories as well as the migration of Inuit to Ottawa.</p>
6	<i>The property has historical 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.</i>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The 1887-1888 church demonstrates the work of Frederick T. Thomas, a recognized British-trained civil engineer and architect. His name is connected to several notable projects in the region including the Ottawa Water Works, the West Block extension and the Adath Jeshurun Synagogue on Murray Street.</p>
7	<i>The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.</i>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The property is important in defining the historic character of old Janeville, a founding village in what now known as Vanier.</p> <p>St. Margaret's predates the buildings in its immediate vicinity and is a rare extant example of an early village building constructed in stone.</p>
8	<i>The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings</i>	<p>Yes</p> <p>St. Margaret's Anglican Church is physically connected to its surroundings as the stones used to construct the church came from</p>

		<p>the Gloucester Quarries. Functionally, the church and parish hall served and continue to serve families and organizations in the immediate area and across Ottawa. Visually, the building's low height, modest massing, and setback on Montréal Road are typical of the buildings of early Janeville. As one of the first churches built in the area, on land from the Olmstead family, early pioneers in Janeville, St. Margaret's is historically linked to settlement in former Gloucester Township.</p>
9	<p><i>The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.</i></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>St. Margaret's Anglican Church is a well-known local landmark. Its visible corner location on Montréal Road at Cody Avenue lends prominence to the building. St. Margaret's has been a continuous presence in the neighbourhood for 136 years. The imposing stone structure stands as a marker of 19<sup>th</sup> century Janeville.</p>

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## **Document 5 – Statement of Cultural Heritage Value**

### **St. Margaret's Anglican Church, 206 Montréal Road**

#### **Description of Property**

The property at 206 Montréal Road is comprised of St. Margaret's Anglican Church, constructed between 1887 and 1888, a parish hall built in 1910, parking areas to the east and south and soft landscaping along the perimeter.

#### **Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest**

The cultural heritage value of St. Margaret's Anglican Church is found in its design, its historical associations, and in its context.

St. Margaret's Anglican Church has design value as a representative example of Gothic Revival architecture inspired by the Early English period. Typical of the Gothic Revival style, the church features a steeply pitched gable roof, coursed stone, tower with embattlements, buttresses and pointed arch openings. The round apse of St. Margaret's Anglican Church is a rare expression of Gothic Revival architecture.

St. Margaret's Anglican Church has historical value for its direct association with the Church of England and its establishment in the Ottawa area. Built as a "church of ease" for St. Bartholomew's in New Edinburgh, the founding of St. Margaret's echoes settlement patterns in Gloucester Township. It highlights the spread of Christianity across Ottawa and beyond, reflecting an era when Anglicanism grew in popularity through missions and immigration.

St. Margaret's Anglican Church yields information about the community and culture of Inuit Anglicans. The property is a place of worship and gathering site for an Inuit Anglican congregation. Considering the first Anglican service in what is now Canada was held in Iqaluit in 1578, the property offers details related to the impacts of colonial institutions in Indigenous histories and to the migration of Inuit to Ottawa.

Constructed between 1887 and 1888, the historic church demonstrates the work of Frederick T. Thomas, a recognized British-trained civil engineer and architect. His name is connected to several notable projects in the region including the Ottawa Water Works, the West Block extension and the Adath Jeshurun Synagogue on Murray Street.

The property is important in defining the historic character of old Janeville, a founding village in what now known as Vanier. St. Margaret's predates the buildings in its

immediate vicinity and is a rare extant example of an early village building constructed in stone.

St. Margaret's Anglican Church is physically connected to its surroundings as the stones used to construct the church came from the nearby Gloucester Quarries. Functionally, the church and parish hall served and continue to serve families and organizations in the immediate area and across Ottawa. Visually, the building's low height, modest massing, and setback on Montréal Road are typical of the buildings of early Janeville. As one of the first churches built in the area, on land from the Olmstead family, early pioneers in Janeville, St. Margaret's is historically linked to settlement in former Gloucester Township.

St. Margaret's Anglican Church is a well-known local landmark. Its visible corner location on Montréal Road at Cody Avenue lends prominence to the building. St. Margaret's has been a continuous presence in the neighbourhood for more than 130 years. The imposing stone structure stands as a marker of 19th century Janeville.

### **Heritage Attributes**

The following attributes express the cultural heritage value of St. Margaret's Anglican Church for its design as a representative example of Gothic Revival architecture inspired by the Early English period:

- Steeply pitched gable roof
- Load-bearing coursed stone with natural finish
- Three-storey offset square tower with embattlements, pyramidal roof, pointed openings and narrow vertical opening
- Short stone buttresses bonded into low walls
- Semi-circular apse
- Conical chancel roof
- Pointed openings trimmed with stone voussoirs, including louvered windows, stained glass windows and a Rouleaux shaped opening on the west facade
- Wooden entrance doors with heavy metal hinges
- Parish hall with side gable roof, five bays, matching coursed stone and rectangular openings.

The following attributes express the historical and associative value of St. Margaret's Anglican Church for its association with the Church of England and its establishment in the Ottawa area:

- Wrought iron Calvary Cross located at the peak of the chancel roof
- Cornerstone inscribed with “ST. MARGARET’S CHURCH A.D. 1887”

The contextual value of St. Margaret’s Church is embodied in its corner location on Montréal Road at Cody Avenue.

The designation is limited to the footprint and envelope of the church and parish hall. The side and rear yards (currently parking areas), the interior of the building and any new additions are excluded.

## **Document 5 – Déclaration de la valeur sur le plan du patrimoine culturel**

### **Église anglicane St. Margaret, située au 206, chemin de Montréal**

#### **Description du bien-fonds**

Le terrain situé au 206, chemin de Montréal comprend l'église anglicane St. Margaret, construite entre 1887 et 1888, une salle paroissiale construite en 1910, des aires de stationnement à l'est et au sud et un paysagement végétalisé le long du périmètre.

#### **Déclaration de la valeur ou du caractère sur le plan du patrimoine culturel**

C'est à son esthétique, à ses associations historiques et à son contexte que l'église anglicane St. Margaret doit sa valeur sur le plan du patrimoine culturel.

L'église anglicane St. Margaret a une valeur esthétique parce qu'il s'agit d'un exemple représentatif de l'architecture néo-gothique inspirée du début de la période anglaise. Typique du style néo-gothique, l'église se caractérise par un toit à pignon très pentu, des pierres assisées, une tour avec crénelage, des contreforts et des ouvertures à arc ogival. L'abside ronde de l'église anglicane St. Margaret est une rare expression de l'architecture néo-gothique.

Cette église doit sa valeur historique à son association directe avec l'Église anglicane et son établissement dans la région d'Ottawa. Construite comme une « église succursale » pour St. Bartholomew dans New Edinburgh, la fondation de l'église St. Margaret fait écho aux modèles d'établissement dans le canton de Gloucester. Elle met en lumière la propagation du christianisme à travers Ottawa et au-delà, reflétant une époque où l'anglicanisme gagnait en popularité grâce aux missions et à l'immigration.

L'église anglicane St. Margaret nous renseigne sur la communauté et la culture des anglicans inuits. Le terrain est un lieu de culte et de rassemblement pour une congrégation anglicane inuite. Puisque le premier service anglican dans ce qui est aujourd'hui le Canada s'est tenu à Iqaluit en 1578, la propriété offre des détails liés aux répercussions des institutions coloniales dans les histoires autochtones et sur la migration des Inuits vers Ottawa.

Construite entre 1887 et 1888, cette église historique est l'œuvre de Frederick T. Thomas, un ingénieur civil et architecte britannique reconnu. Son nom est lié à plusieurs projets remarquables dans la région, notamment l'aqueduc d'Ottawa, l'extension de l'édifice de l'Ouest et la synagogue Adath Jeshurun sur la rue Murray.

La propriété est importante pour définir le caractère historique du vieux Janeville, village fondateur de ce qui est aujourd'hui connu sous le nom de Vanier. L'église St. Margaret est antérieure aux bâtiments situés dans son voisinage immédiat et constitue un rare exemple d'un des premiers bâtiments en pierre construit dans le village.

L'église anglicane St. Margaret est physiquement reliée à son environnement, puisque les pierres utilisées pour la construction de l'église proviennent des carrières de Gloucester situées à proximité. Sur le plan fonctionnel, l'église et la salle paroissiale ont servi et continuent de servir les familles et les organisations de la région immédiate et de l'ensemble d'Ottawa. Sur le plan visuel, la faible hauteur du bâtiment, sa masse modeste et son retrait par rapport au chemin de Montréal sont typiques des bâtiments du début de Janeville. St. Margaret est l'une des premières églises construites dans la région, sur un terrain appartenant à la famille Olmstead, premiers pionniers de Janeville. Elle est donc historiquement liée à la colonisation de l'ancien canton de Gloucester.

Cette église est un monument local bien connu. Son emplacement visible à l'angle du chemin de Montréal et de l'avenue Cody donne de l'importance au bâtiment. L'église St. Margaret est présente dans le quartier depuis plus de 130 ans. L'imposante structure en pierre est un marqueur de Janeville au 19<sup>e</sup> siècle.

### **Caractéristiques patrimoniales**

Les caractéristiques suivantes expriment la valeur de patrimoine culturel de l'église anglicane St. Margaret, qui constitue un exemple représentatif de l'architecture néo-gothique inspirée de la période anglaise primitive :

- toit à pignon très pentu;
- pierre portante massive assisée avec revêtement naturel;
- tour carrée décalée de trois étages avec crénelage, toit pyramidal, ouvertures en ogive et étroite ouverture verticale;
- courts contreforts en pierre encastrés dans les murets;
- abside semi-circulaire;
- toit conique du chœur;
- ouvertures en ogive garnies de voussoirs de pierre, dont des fenêtres à persiennes, des vitraux et une ouverture en forme de rouleaux sur la façade ouest;
- portes d'entrée en bois avec de lourdes charnières métalliques;

- salle paroissiale avec toit à pignon latéral, cinq baies, pierres assisées assorties et ouvertures rectangulaires.

Les attributs suivants expriment la valeur historique et associative de l'église anglicane St. Margaret en raison de son association avec l'Église anglicane et de son établissement dans la région d'Ottawa :

- croix de calvaire en fer forgé située au sommet du toit du chœur;
- pierre angulaire portant l'inscription « ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH A.D. 1887 ».

L'église St. Margaret doit sa valeur contextuelle à son emplacement à l'angle du chemin de Montréal et de l'avenue Cody.

La désignation est limitée à la superficie au sol et à l'enveloppe du bâtiment de l'église et de la salle paroissiale. Sont exclus les cours arrière et de côté (actuellement des aires de stationnement), l'intérieur du bâtiment et toutes les nouvelles annexes.