

**Subject: Designation of 152 Metcalfe Street under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act***

**File Number: ACS2024-PDB-RHU-0079**

**Report to Built Heritage Committee on 12 November 2024  
and Council 27 November 2024**

**Submitted on October 31, 2024 by Court Curry, Manager, Right of Way, Heritage,  
and Urban Design Services, Planning, Development and Building Services**

**Contact Person: Greg MacPherson, Heritage Planner, Heritage Planning Branch  
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**Ward: Somerset (14)**

**Objet: Désignation du 152, rue Metcalfe en vertu de la partie IV de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario***

**Dossier : ACS2024-PDB-RHU-0079**

**Rapport au Comité du patrimoine bâti**

**le 12 novembre 2024**

**et au Conseil le 27 novembre 2024**

**Soumis le 31 octobre 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: Greg MacPherson, Urbaniste du patrimoine, Planification du  
patrimoine**

**613-580-2424 ext. 73665, greg.macpherson@ottawa.ca**

**Quartier: Somerset (14)**

## **REPORT RECOMMENDATION**

**That the Built Heritage Committee recommend that Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate 152 Metcalfe Street under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* according to the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value attached as Document 4**

## **RECOMMANDATION DU RAPPORT**

**Que le Comité du patrimoine bâti recommande au Conseil de publier un avis d'intention de désigner la propriété située au 152, rue Metcalfe 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 ci-jointe en tant que document 4.**

## **BACKGROUND**

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

The property located at 152 Metcalfe Street contains a red brick church constructed in 1880, currently known as St. Peter and St. Paul's Anglican Church. The church was originally constructed as a Methodist church and underwent modifications in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to adapt the space for Anglican worship. The property is located at the northwest corner of Metcalfe and Gloucester Streets and has cultural heritage value for its design, associative, and contextual values. It meets seven (7) of the nine (9) criteria for designation under Part IV of the OHA.

This property was listed on the City's Heritage Register in 2019. Changes to the OHA through Bill 23 (2023) and Bill 200 (2024) will result in the removal of this 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 relist the property for five years after this date. Heritage staff completed a review of all non-designated properties listed on the City's Heritage Register in response to Bill 23 in Spring of 2023 and identified this property as a potential candidate for designation.

## **DISCUSSION**

The Official Plan, Provincial Planning Statement (PPS), and the OHA all provide policy direction related to the designation of individual properties under Part IV of the OHA.

### **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 Planning Statement (2024)**

The Provincial Planning Statement (PPS) replaces the former Provincial Policy Statement and came into effect on October 20, 2024. Section 4.6 of the PPS includes the following policy regarding the conservation of heritage resources:

*4. Planning authorities are encouraged to develop and implement:*

*b) proactive strategies for conserving built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes*

Policies within the City’s Official Plan, as described above, direct the designation of significant properties and comply with this policy.

Should City Council designate the property outlined in this report, it would be considered “protected heritage property” for the purposes of the PPS 2024. The PPS includes the following policy related to protected heritage property:

1. *Protected heritage property, which may contain built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes, shall be conserved.*

### **Ontario Heritage Act**

Part IV of the OHA provides municipalities with the authority to designate properties of cultural heritage value. Section 29 of the OHA 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 by-law 2002-522, as amended, the Notice of Intention to Designate will be published online on the City’s website in both official languages. Document 4 contains the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value for this property.

## **Ontario Regulation 09/06**

Regulation 9/06 (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 OHA if it meets two or more of the nine criteria set out in the regulation. Through research and evaluation, staff have determined that the property at 152 Metcalfe Street meets seven (7) of the nine (9) criteria. Detailed research and analysis are outlined in the Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (see Document 5), and 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.**

The building at 152 Metcalfe Street has design value as a representative example of Gothic Revival architecture in a religious building in Ottawa. The Gothic Revival style was dominant in religious buildings in Canada throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The building features characteristic elements of the Gothic Revival style including pointed arched openings, pier buttresses, prominent towers, and steep gables. Constructed in 1880, the building was originally constructed as a Methodist church and underwent modifications in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to adapt the space for Anglican worship. At the time of construction, it was the only church in the city constructed of red brick.

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

The church at 152 Metcalfe Street has design value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit that is attributed to the work of talented architects and builders. The church's craftsmanship and artistry are demonstrated through its decorative brickwork, stone carvings, and use of coloured, leaded, and stained glass.

**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.**

The property at 152 Metcalfe Street is directly associated with growth of Ottawa's early Anglican community in Centretown. The development of Centretown in the 1880s created demand for an Anglican church in the central part of Ottawa. In 1885, the building at 152 Metcalfe Street was purchased by members of the Christ Church Cathedral congregation and adapted as Centretown's first Anglican Church. With the establishment of the St. George's Parish at 152 Metcalfe Street, the Anglican

community in Centretown grew and thrived throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries. The building continues to function as an Anglican Church in Centretown today.

**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.**

The property has historical and associative value because it reflects the work of architects Walter Chesterton, King M. Arnoldi, and Alfred M. Calderon. Chesterton was commissioned to design the building at 152 Metcalfe Street as the Metropolitan Methodist Church. Chesterton was a prominent architect in Ottawa during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, having designed several residential, commercial, government, and ecclesiastical buildings. Chesterton's work on the building at 152 Metcalfe Street is a unique example of his ecclesiastical work, featuring brick instead of stone construction. Arnoldi and Calderon were commissioned in 1891 to design additions and alterations to the church after its purchase by the Anglican Church. Arnoldi was frequently commissioned by the Anglican Church to design churches in Ottawa, including the Christ Church Cathedral, and St. Alban's Anglican Church. His work with Calderon on the building is representative of his work for the Anglican Church.

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

The property at 152 Metcalfe Street is important in maintaining and defining the character of Centretown and Metcalfe Street as one of Ottawa's earliest core streets and ceremonial routes. The building at 152 Metcalfe Street has significant frontage on Metcalfe Street, a historic street connecting Parliament Hill to the landmark Victoria Memorial Museum, with high-style mansions, 19<sup>th</sup> century mansions and important institutional buildings constructed along the street.

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

The subject building is historically linked to its surroundings, as it shared a streetscape with other significant 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century institutional and civic buildings including the YMCA and YWCA, the Carnegie Library, and the Ottawa Masonic Temple.

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

The building at 152 Metcalfe Street is a landmark on Metcalfe Street. Located prominently at the intersection of Metcalfe and Gloucester Streets, the building's prominent frontage on Metcalfe Street, shallow setback, and contrast with surrounding contemporary buildings makes the building distinct on the streetscape.

**Conclusion**

The property at 152 Metcalfe Street meets five of the nine criteria for designation outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06 for designation under Part IV of the OHA. Staff recommend that Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate the property under Part IV of the OHA.

**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)**

The Ward Councillor is aware of the recommendations of this report.

**CONSULTATION**

The property owner was notified of the proposed designation by letter on October 1, 2024. The letter included information about the designation process, instructions on how to participate and an offer to meet with staff to discuss and answer any questions.

The Centretown Community Association and Heritage Ottawa have also both been notified of this proposed designation.

**ACCESSIBILITY IMPACTS**

The designation of these properties under the *Ontario Heritage Act* does not impact the physical fabric of the buildings. While alterations to designated properties, including renovations to remove barriers for people with disabilities, require a heritage permit, the fees for these permits are waived and staff work with property owners to allow for accessibility retrofits.

**ASSET MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

There are no asset management implications.

**RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

There are no risk implications.

## **RURAL IMPLICATIONS**

There are no rural implications.

## **SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION**

Document 1 Location Map

Document 2 Photos

Document 3 Ontario Regulation 9/06

Document 4 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

Document 5 Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report

## **DISPOSITION**

If Council does not carry the recommendation, no further steps are required. If Council proceeds with the issuance of a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property located at 152 Metcalfe Street, 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 at 152 Metcalfe Street 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 in the newspaper according to the requirements Section 29(8)(4) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.



# Document 1 – Location Map

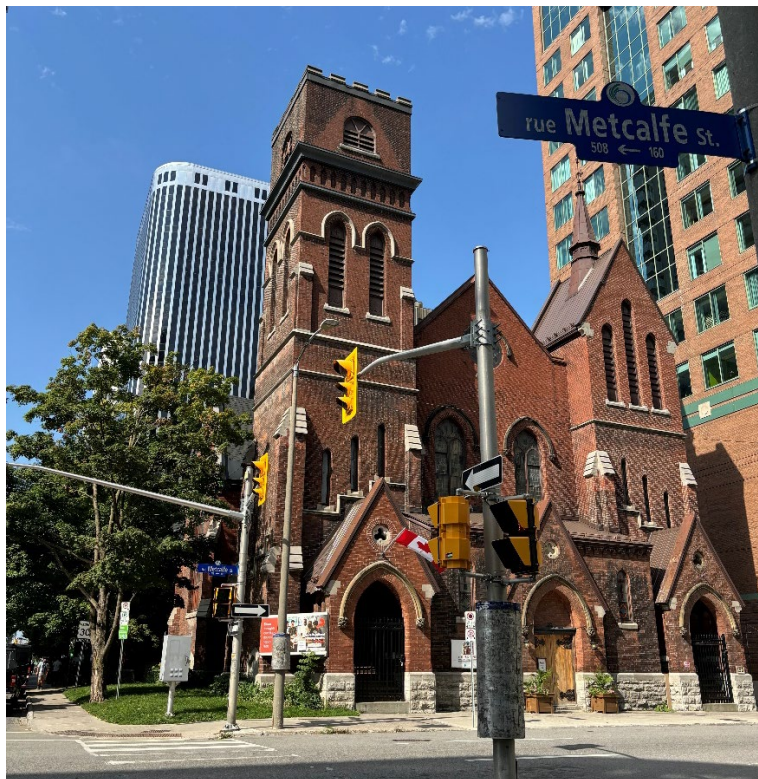


		LOCATION MAP / PLAN DE LOCALISATION HERITAGE / PATRIMOINE	
D09-01-METCAL152	24-1101-R	 <b>152 rue Metcalfe St.</b>	
I:\CO\2024\Heritage\Metcalfe_152			
<small>©Parcel data is owned by Terranel Enterprises Inc. and its suppliers. All rights reserved. May not be produced without permission. THIS IS NOT A PLAN OF SURVEY. ©Les données de parcelles appartiennent à Terranel 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 / 10 / 03		 <small>NOT TO SCALE</small>	

Document 2 – Photos



Metcalfe Street elevation (Staff Photo, 2024)



Exterior of subject property from the corner of Metcalfe and Gloucester Streets. (Staff Photo, 2024)

## Document 3 – Ontario Regulation 9/06

### 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 – Statement of Cultural Heritage Value**

### **Statement of Cultural Heritage Value**

#### **Description of Property**

The building at 152 Metcalfe Street, currently known as the St. Peter and St. Paul's Anglican Church, is a red-brick church at the intersection of Metcalfe and Gloucester Streets.

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

The church building at 152 Metcalfe Street has design value as a representative example of Gothic Revival architecture in a religious building in Ottawa. The Gothic Revival style was dominant in religious buildings in Canada throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The building features characteristic elements of the Gothic Revival style including pointed arched openings, pier buttresses, prominent towers, and steep gables. Constructed in 1880, the building was originally constructed as a Methodist church and underwent modifications in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to adapt the space for Anglican worship. At the time of construction, it was the only church in the city constructed of red brick. The church displays a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit that is attributed to the work of talented architects and builders. The church's craftsmanship and artistry are demonstrated through its decorative brickwork, stone carvings, and use of coloured, leaded, and stained glass.

The property reflects the work of architects Walter Chesterton, King M. Arnoldi, and Alfred M. Calderon. Chesterton was commissioned to design the building at 152 Metcalfe Street as the Metropolitan Methodist Church. Chesterton was a prominent architect in Ottawa during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, having designed several residential, commercial, government, and ecclesiastical buildings. Chesterton's work on the building at 152 Metcalfe Street is a unique example of his ecclesiastical work, featuring brick instead of stone construction. Arnoldi and Calderon were commissioned in 1891 to design additions and alterations to the church. Arnoldi was frequently commissioned by the Anglican Church to design churches in Ottawa, including the Christ Church Cathedral, and St. Alban's Anglican Church. His work with Calderon on the building is representative of his work for the Anglican Church.

The church is directly associated with growth of Ottawa's early Anglican community in Centretown. The development of Centretown in the 1880s created demand for an Anglican church in the central part of Ottawa. In 1885, the building at 152 Metcalfe Street was purchased by members of the Christ Church Cathedral congregation and adapted as Centretown's first Anglican Church. With the establishment of the St.

George's Parish at 152 Metcalfe Street, the Anglican community in Centretown grew and thrived throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries. The building continues to function as an Anglican Church in Centretown today.

The property at 152 Metcalfe Street is important in maintaining and defining the character of Centretown and Metcalfe Street as one of Ottawa's earliest core streets and ceremonial routes. The building at 152 Metcalfe Street has significant frontage on Metcalfe Street, a historic street connecting Parliament Hill to the landmark Victoria Memorial Museum, with high-style mansions 19<sup>th</sup> century mansions and important institutional buildings constructed along the street. The subject building is historically linked to its surroundings, as it shared a streetscape with other significant 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century institutional and civic buildings including the YMCA and YWCA, the Carnegie Library, and the Ottawa Masonic Temple.

The building at 152 Metcalfe Street is a landmark on Metcalfe Street. Located prominently at the intersection of Metcalfe and Gloucester Streets, the building's prominent frontage on Metcalfe Street, shallow setback, and contrast with surrounding contemporary buildings makes the building distinct on the streetscape.

### **Description of Heritage Attributes**

Key exterior attributes that contribute to the cultural heritage value of 152 Metcalfe Street as a representative example of a church designed in the Gothic Revival style include:

- Red brick cladding
- Stone foundation
- Irregular footprint with projecting bays
- Pointed and rounded arched window openings with stone sills and brick voussoirs
- Decorative stone elements including hood molds, label stops, secondary cornices, returns, trefoils, and sills.
- Brick pier buttresses topped with stone.
- Stained glass and coloured leaded glass windows including foliated tracery.
- One storey central projecting bay facing Metcalfe Street, including:
  - Central entrance with projecting front gable and pointed arch above the door opening, flanked by lancet windows with coloured leaded glass.
  - Circular lunette with trefoil design.
  - Cornice supported by brick corbels and brackets.

- South tower at the intersection of Metcalfe and Gloucester Streets, including:
  - Louvered windows
  - Lancet windows with coloured leaded glass
  - Crenellated parapet
  - Decorative brick frieze with inset arches
  - Front gable portico with arched opening at ground level facing Metcalfe Street
  
- North tower facing Metcalfe Street, located near northerly property line, including:
  - Louvered windows
  - Lancet windows with coloured leaded glass
  - Front gable roof topped with short spire
  - Front gable portico with arched opening at ground level facing Metcalfe Street



## Document 5 – Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report

### Ontario Regulation 9/06 Assessment

152 Metcalfe Street

September 2024

Prepared by: Heritage Staff

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### Executive Summary

The property at 152 Metcalfe Street is a red brick church at the intersection of Metcalfe and Gloucester Street. The building was constructed as the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church in 1880. The building was purchased by the Anglican Church and became St. George's Anglican Church in 1885. It remained St. George's until 2011 when it became St. Peter and St. Paul's Anglican Church. The building was designed by prominent local architect, Walter Chesterton, and features alterations by King M. Arnoldi, and Alfred M. Calderon. The building is a representative example of the Gothic Revival style and has design value for intricate stone and brick detailing. The building underwent alterations in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries to accommodate Anglican worship. The building has prominent frontage on Metcalfe Street, a historic 19<sup>th</sup> century promenade, and is a landmark in downtown Ottawa.

The property has cultural heritage value for its design, associative and contextual values. It meets seven of the nine criteria for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

<b>Criterion 1</b>	
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.	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Response to Criterion</b>	
The building at 152 Metcalfe Street has design value as a representative example of Gothic Revival architecture in a religious building in Ottawa. The Gothic Revival style was dominant in religious buildings in Canada throughout the 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries. The building features traditional elements of the Gothic Revival style including pointed arched openings, pier buttresses, prominent towers, and steep gables. Constructed in 1880, the building was originally constructed as a Methodist church and underwent modifications in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century to adapt the space for Anglican worship. At the time of construction, it was the only church in the city constructed of red brick.	

### **Supporting Details**

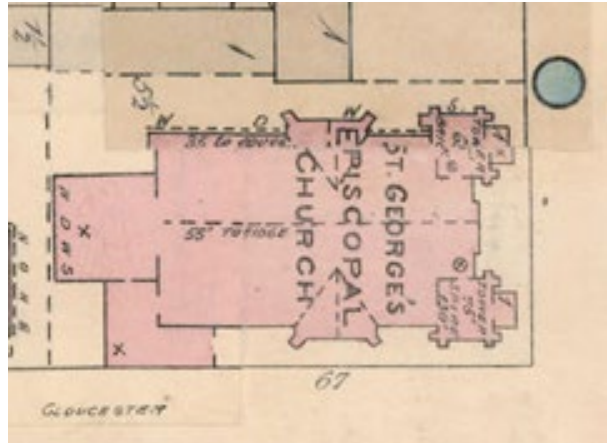
Constructed in 1880, the building at 152 Metcalfe Street is a three-storey, red brick church constructed in the Gothic Revival style. The building is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Metcalfe and Gloucester Streets, with frontage on both streets. Originally constructed as a Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, the building was the St. George's Anglican Church from 1885 until 2011 and is currently the St. Peters & St. Paul's Anglican Church.



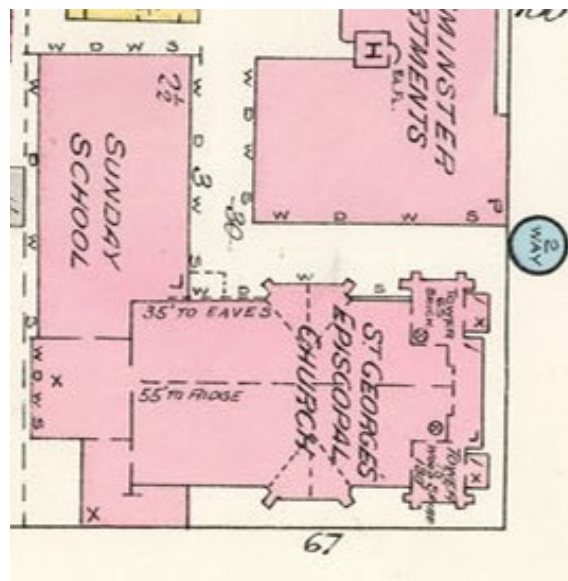
The building is located at 152 Metcalfe Street on the northwest corner of the intersection of Metcalfe and Gloucester Streets. *GeoOttawa*, 2015.

### Description of the Building

The building at 152 Metcalfe Street is constructed of dark red brick with a stone foundation. The building has an L-shaped plan, which consists of a rectangular nave, constructed as the original church in 1880. The original church building also includes two cross gables on the north and south facades. At the time of construction, it was the only church in the city constructed of red brick.<sup>1</sup> The church's transept was constructed as the parish hall for Sunday School in 1906.



The building original footprint, 1901 Ottawa Fire Insurance Plan, sheet 37.



The building's L-shaped footprint after the construction of a parish hall (Sunday School) in 1906, and the reconstruction of the entrance in 1911. 1912 Ottawa Fire Insurance Plan, sheet 37.

Typical of Gothic Revival churches, the building at 152 Metcalfe Street features asymmetrical elevations and vertical massing through its towers, steep gables, and pointed arched openings.<sup>2</sup> The building's principal façade facing Metcalfe Street features a central gabled bay flanked by two towers. Both towers feature louvered

<sup>1</sup> "Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church," *Daily Citizen*, November 1, 1880.

<sup>2</sup> John Blumenson, *Ontario Architecture: A Guide to Styles and Building Terms 1784-Present*, (Canada: Fitzhenry & Whiteside, 1990), 47.

windows, and two sets of three lancet windows with leaded coloured glass. The building's north tower features a steep gable roof topped with a short spire. The building's south tower is flat roofed with crenelation, but originally had a tall wooden spire. In 1928, the spire was destroyed by two lightning strikes and was never reconstructed.<sup>3</sup>



St. George Anglican Church in 1891, showing the original spire on the church's north tower. Topley Studio / Library and Archives Canada / PA-027240, 1891.

The first storey of the building's principal façade features three projecting gables with pointed arched entrances. The side entrances are raised and accessed by a set of stairs within an arcade. The central entrance is part of a projecting bay that sits at street level and leads to the central aisle of the nave. The projecting bay was added as part of a reconstruction of the front entrance in 1911.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> "Worst Electric Storm in Forty Years Demoralizes Public Utilities in City Causes Great Loss by Fire and Flood," *The Ottawa Journal*, June 29, 1928.

<sup>4</sup> Phyllis Thomson, *St. George's Anglican Church, Ottawa, Centennial 1885-1985* (Ottawa, Ontario: St. George's Anglican Church, 1985).





Metcalfe Street façade, *City of Ottawa*, 2024.





Gloucester Street façade, *Google Maps*, 2021.



A portion of the rear and Gloucester Street facades, *Google Maps*, 2021.

Each of the building's facades include stone stringcourses, pier buttresses, and multiple pointed arched window openings of various sizes featuring a combination of stained, leaded, and coloured glass. The east façade features a large stained-glass window which sits above the church's chancel. The south façade includes two stained glass windows which were donated in 1917 and 1918 to the church by the family of Charles



Magee—one of St. George's original trustees. The stained-glass window on the north elevation was erected in 1919 as a memorial to the 41 parishioners who died during World War I.<sup>5</sup> These stained glass windows also feature intricate tracery. Most of the building's windows are topped with stone hood moldings with decorative label stops.



Photograph of interior of Saint George's Anglican Church, Ottawa, taken by John Evans, undated, Anglican Diocese of Ottawa Archives 51 O15 3.

The building has undergone various interior alterations since its construction. Since the building was constructed as a Methodist church, the original layout did not include a central aisle, chancel, or vestry room—as is typical of an Anglican church. Rather, the original floorplan featured curved pews in an amphitheatrical style with a slightly sloped floor and two aisles.<sup>6</sup> This style was frequently used by Protestant congregations in the 19<sup>th</sup> century whose worship practices favoured spoken word and focused on the preacher, choir, and organ. This arrangement allowed for larger crowds and a less

<sup>5</sup> "St. George's Anglican Church, Ottawa," *The Laurier Express*, Vol. V, No. 3, May-June 2003, 7.

<sup>6</sup> "Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church," *The Daily Citizen*, November 1, 1880.

separation between clergy and members of the congregation.<sup>7</sup> By contrast, Anglican churches focus on the altar and chancel.<sup>8</sup>

After the church was acquired by an Anglican parish in 1885, interior and exterior elements were altered to suit the needs of the Anglican congregation. In 1891, the curved pews were replaced with straight ones. Replacing the pews allowed for the creation of a central aisle.<sup>9</sup> During these alterations, the church building was also lengthened by 45 feet, which allowed for the addition of a chancel and extra seating.<sup>10</sup> In 1906, the Parish Hall was added as a transept on the east façade of the church, and in 1911 the entrances were altered to include a central entrance.<sup>11</sup>

### *Description of Architectural Style*

The building at 152 Metcalfe Street is a representative example of the Gothic Revival style. The Gothic Revival style drew inspiration from Gothic architecture, which flourished in Europe during the medieval era.<sup>12</sup> The revival movement gained popularity in England in the 1740s, and first appeared in Canada in the 1820s.<sup>13</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>14</sup>

In the 1840s, ecclesiastical Gothic Revival architecture in Canada came to be recognized through its historically accurate references to medieval churches. Quintessential characteristics of Gothic Revival churches in Canada include prominent towers, spires, buttresses, steeply pitched roofs, carved stone, and pointed arched window openings.<sup>15</sup> Other frequently used elements of the Gothic Revival style include

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<sup>7</sup> Angeliqne Bamberg, "View of Architecture around Us: Akron Plan Churches," *Western Pennsylvania History: 1918 - 2023*, accessed August 27, 2024, <https://journals.psu.edu/wph/article/view/62950/61950>.

<sup>8</sup> Jennifer McKendy, "The Queen Street Methodist Churches of 1864 and 1886, Kingston, Ontario," *Journal of the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada*, vol. 38 no. 1, 2013, 43.

<sup>9</sup> "St. George's Anglican Church – 1885-1960," CA 6.O.1 S8 8, St. George's Church (Anglican), Ottawa, Ontario fonds, Anglican Diocese of Ottawa Archives, Ottawa ON.

<sup>10</sup> "St. George's Parish: Diamond Jubilee, 1885-1945," (Ottawa, Ontario: s.n., 1945), 13.

<sup>11</sup> "St. George's Anglican Church – 1885-1960," CA 6.O.1 S8 8, St. George's Church (Anglican), Ottawa, Ontario fonds, Anglican Diocese of Ottawa Archives, Ottawa ON.

<sup>12</sup> "Gothic Revival," *Ontario Heritage Trust*, accessed August 2024, <https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/places-of-worship/places-of-worship-database/architecture/architectural-style>.

<sup>13</sup> "Gothic Revival," *Ontario Heritage Trust*, accessed August 2024, <https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/places-of-worship/places-of-worship-database/architecture/architectural-style>.

<sup>14</sup> "Gothic Revival," *Ontario Heritage Trust*, accessed August 2024, <https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/places-of-worship/places-of-worship-database/architecture/architectural-style>.

<sup>15</sup> Shannon Ricketts, Leslie Maitland, and Jacqueline Hucsker, *A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles – Second Edition* (Canada: Broadview Press, 2004), 62.



hood moldings and stops over windows and doors, rose windows, pinnacles, and crenelation.<sup>16</sup>

In Gothic Revival churches, there is a distinct and strong relationship between the exterior and interior design of buildings. From the exterior of Gothic Revival churches, the layout of the nave, transept, and chancel is easily discernable.<sup>17</sup>

### *Local and National Context*

In Canada, Gothic Revival architecture was the most prominent, revolutionary, and long-lasting revival style. It first appeared in Canada in the 1820s and was consistently used well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, particularly in religious buildings.<sup>18</sup> In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the Gothic Revival style had become known as the preferred style of architecture for Christian places to worship.<sup>19</sup> In 1850, Reverend Frederick J. Jobson published his book *Chapel and School Architecture* in London. Jobson argued that Methodist churches ought to use Gothic Revival architecture and declared the style “Christian Architecture.”<sup>20</sup> Although designed as a Methodist church with some distinct differences from Anglican churches, the Anglican Church also favoured the Gothic Revival style for their churches.<sup>21</sup>

The Gothic Revival style is a prominent style in Ottawa, most notably used in the Parliament Buildings.<sup>22</sup> The style was used in over 80 places of worship in Ottawa.<sup>23</sup> These buildings were all constructed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries for a variety of denominations in both brick and stone construction. Some examples of the Gothic Revival style in Ottawa churches include the Christ Church Cathedral, St. Luke’s Anglican Church, Southminster United Church and the former Erskine Presbyterian Church (now the Peace Tower Church).

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<sup>16</sup> Shannon Ricketts, Leslie Maitland, and Jacqueline Hucsker, *A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles – Second Edition* (Canada: Broadview Press, 2004), 55.

<sup>17</sup> Shannon Ricketts, Leslie Maitland, and Jacqueline Hucsker, *A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles – Second Edition* (Canada: Broadview Press, 2004), 62.

<sup>18</sup> Shannon Ricketts, Leslie Maitland, and Jacqueline Hucsker, *A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles – Second Edition* (Canada: Broadview Press, 2004), 55.

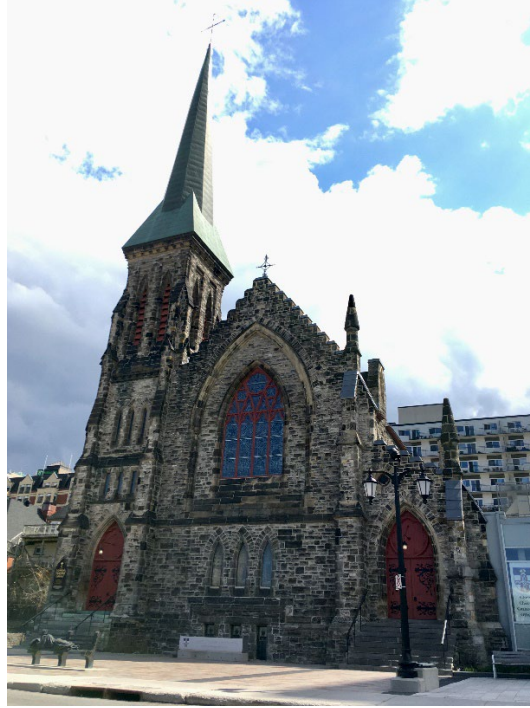
<sup>19</sup> Jennifer McKendy, “The Queen Street Methodist Churches of 1864 and 1886, Kingston, Ontario,” *Journal of the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada*, vol. 38 no. 1, 2013, 38.

<sup>20</sup> Frederick James Jobson, *Chapel and School Architecture, as Appropriate to the Buildings of Nonconformists, particularly to Those of the Wesleyan Methodists: with Practical Directions for the Erection of Chapels and School-Houses*, (London, Hamilton, Adams & Co., 1850), 14-16.

<sup>21</sup> Jennifer McKendy, “The Queen Street Methodist Churches of 1864 and 1886, Kingston, Ontario,” *Journal of the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada*, vol. 38 no. 1, 2013, 38.

<sup>22</sup> “Parliament Buildings National Historic Site of Canada,” *Parks Canada*, accessed September 2024. [https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page\\_nhs\\_eng.aspx?id=471&i=60436](https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=471&i=60436).

<sup>23</sup> “Places of Worship Inventory,” *Ontario Heritage Trust*, accessed September 2024.



Christ Church Cathedral at 414 Sparks Street. The building was constructed in 1832 and is designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. *City of Ottawa*, 2021.



St. Luke's Anglican Church at 760 Somerset Street West, constructed 1922 and designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. *Ottawa Chinatown* accessed September 2024.



Southminster United Church at 1040 Bank Street, constructed 1932 and designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. *City of Ottawa, 2023*.



Peace Tower Church (former Erskine Presbyterian Church), constructed in 1905. *City of Ottawa, 2018*.

<b>Criterion 2</b>	
The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Response to Criterion</b>	
The church at 152 Metcalfe Street has design value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit that is attributed to the work of talented architects and builders. The church's craftsmanship and artistry are demonstrated through its decorative brickwork, stone carvings, and use of coloured, leaded, and stained glass.	

### ***Supporting Details***

The building at 152 Metcalfe Street has design value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit that is attributed to the work of talented architects and builders. The building's craftsmanship and artistry are demonstrated through its decorative brickwork, stone carvings, and use of coloured, leaded, and stained glass.<sup>24</sup> The building's artistry and craftsmanship are demonstrated through its intricate stone carving in the hood molding and label stops above the windows, stone trefoils, and stringcourses. The building features decorative brick detailing on its towers and on front façade over the entrances. The south façade features an intricate terracotta carving over a side entrance to the church. The building's artistry is also evident in its elaborate stained glass, coloured, and leaded windows, and tracery on the exterior.



Main entrance on Metcalfe Street showing carved stone trefoil, hood moldings and label stops. *City of Ottawa, 2024.*

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<sup>24</sup> "Gothic Revival – Ecclesiological Gothic," *Ontario Heritage Trust*, accessed September 2024, <https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/places-of-worship/places-of-worship-database/architecture/architectural-style>.





Gloucester Street entrance with decorative carved terracotta above the



Carved stone hood molding and label stop.



Metcalf Street façade showing decorative brickwork, coloured, and stained-glass windows.



North tower featuring decorative brick and stonework.

<b>Criterion 3</b>	
The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	<b>No</b>
<b>Response to Criterion</b> Heritage staff have compared the building to others of similar age or typology and consulted relevant secondary sources including newspaper articles and architectural history books. Staff's review concluded that this property exemplifies typical construction methods for buildings of its type. The property does not meet this criterion.	
<b>Criterion 4</b>	
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.	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Response to Criterion</b> The property at 152 Metcalfe Street is directly associated with growth of Ottawa's early Anglican community in Centretown. The development of Centretown in the 1880s created demand for an Anglican church in the central part of Ottawa. In 1885, the building at 152 Metcalfe Street was purchased by members of the Christ Church Cathedral congregation and adapted as Centretown's first Anglican Church. With the establishment of the St. George's Parish at 152 Metcalfe Street, the Anglican community in Centretown grew and thrived throughout the late 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries. The building continues to function as an Anglican Church in Centretown today.	

### **Supporting Details**

The building at 152 Metcalfe Street has historical value because of its direct associations with the growth of Ottawa's early Anglican community in Centretown. The building at 152 Metcalfe Street was constructed as the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church in 1880. The building functioned as a Methodist church until 1884 when four Methodist denominations, including the Methodist Episcopalians and the Wesleyan Methodists, united as the Methodist Church.<sup>25</sup> As such, the Methodist Episcopal Church affiliated their congregation with the Wesleyan Methodists in the Dominion Methodist Church, which was at the corner of Metcalfe and Queen Streets until it was destroyed by fire in 1961, and sold their church at 152 Metcalfe Street.<sup>26</sup>

The development and expansion of Centretown in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century created demand for an Anglican church in the area. By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, early settlers who adhered to the Church of England could attend services in Ottawa at the Christ Church Cathedral in the west end of Centretown, St. Alban's in Sandy Hill, St. John's in Lowertown, or at St. Bartholomew's in New Edinburgh.<sup>27</sup> With the lack of modern transportation methods, traveling across town to attend services was difficult and inconvenient. Several members of the Christ Church Cathedral congregation residing in the central part of Centretown began petitioning for the creation of a new parish in the

<sup>25</sup> "Sessional Matters. Departmental and General News Topics," *Ottawa Daily Citizen*, February 20, 1884.

<sup>26</sup> "St. George's Anglican Church – 1885-1960," CA 6.O.1 S8 8, St. George's Church (Anglican), Ottawa, Ontario fonds, Anglican Diocese of Ottawa Archives, Ottawa ON.

"Dominion United Fire," *Urbsite blog*, accessed August 2024, <https://urbsite.blogspot.com/2011/05/dominion-united-fire.html>.

<sup>27</sup> "St. George's Parish: Diamond Jubilee, 1885-1945," (Ottawa, Ontario: s.n., 1945), 10.

area.<sup>28</sup> In 1885, with the approval of the Bishop Reverend John T. Lewis, the building at 152 Metcalfe Street was purchased for \$14,500 by a group of trustees, including Charles Magee, to become the new Anglican Church.<sup>29</sup> The new church was named St. George's Anglican Church, and opened for its first service on Easter Sunday in 1885.<sup>30</sup> Throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, the church underwent several renovations to make it suitable to Anglican services.



Metcalfe and Gloucester Street, n.d. Canada Department of Public Works 1979-140 NPC, RV1 038 4170144, *Library and Archives Canada*.

The first rector of St. George's Church was Reverend P. Owen-Jones, who held the position from 1885 to 1890.<sup>31</sup> Reverend Owen-Jones was preceded by Archdeacon Snowdon, who held the position for forty years.<sup>32</sup> During the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, the church began to establish their various organizations including the Women's Auxiliary, the Junior Auxiliary, the Chancel Guild, and the choir. By the turn of the century, the church's Sunday School reached 400 students and outgrew the space in the church basement. In 1903, the church purchased adjacent lot on the south side of Laurier Avenue West and in 1906, the addition to the church was constructed as the

<sup>28</sup> "St. George's Anglican Church – 1885-1960," CA 6.O.1 S8 8, St. George's Church (Anglican), Ottawa, Ontario fonds, Anglican Diocese of Ottawa Archives, Ottawa ON.

<sup>29</sup> Phyllis Thomson, *St. George's Anglican Church, Ottawa, Centennial 1885-1985* (Ottawa, Ontario: St. George's Anglican Church, 1985).

<sup>30</sup> "St. George's Church," *The Ottawa Journal*, November 14, 1889.

<sup>31</sup> "St. George's Parish: Diamond Jubilee, 1885-1945," (Ottawa, Ontario: s.n., 1945), 12.

<sup>32</sup> "St. George's Anglican Church, Ottawa," *The Laurier Express*, Vol. V, No. 3, May-June, 2003, 7.

Parish Hall and Sunday School.<sup>33</sup> The congregation continued to grow throughout the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and the church was consecrated by Bishop Charles Roper in 1928.<sup>34</sup>

St. George's congregation had grown steadily into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. While the church experienced a drop in attendance during the war years, and as the demographic of Centretown changed from residential area to business district, the church persevered. In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, the church was frequently used as a community hub and meeting space for various religious and community groups. In the 1970s, before the construction of their own temple, Ottawa's Sikh community met at St. George's church.<sup>35</sup> In their early days of organizing, the queer political group Gays of Ottawa met at St. George's church every Tuesday in 1971.<sup>36</sup>

The building at 152 Metcalfe Street continues to function as an Anglican church in Centretown. In 2008, the parish of St. George voted to leave the Anglican Church of Canada in favour of joining the Anglican Network in Canada—a group of Anglican churches practicing more traditional Anglican teachings.<sup>37</sup> In 2011, the St. George's parish was disestablished and the property at 152 Metcalfe Street was sold to the Anglican Network in Canada. The property was renamed St. Peter & St. Paul's Anglican Church, and continues to function with this parish today.<sup>38</sup>

<b>Criterion 5</b>	
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.	<b>No</b>
<b>Response to Criterion</b> Based on research conducted by Heritage Staff, the property does not yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture. The property does not meet this criterion.	
<b>Criterion 6</b>	
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.	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Response to Criterion</b> The property has historical and associative value because it reflects the work of architects Walter Chesterton, King M. Arnoldi, and Alfred M. Calderon. Chesterton was commissioned to design the building at 152 Metcalfe Street as the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church. Chesterton was a prominent architect in Ottawa during the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, having designed several residential, commercial, government, and	

<sup>33</sup> "St. George's Anglican Church – 1885-1960," CA 6.O.1 S8 8, St. George's Church (Anglican), Ottawa, Ontario fonds, Anglican Diocese of Ottawa Archives, Ottawa ON.

<sup>34</sup> "St. George's Anglican Church – 1885-1960," CA 6.O.1 S8 8, St. George's Church (Anglican), Ottawa, Ontario fonds, Anglican Diocese of Ottawa Archives, Ottawa ON.

<sup>35</sup> "The Sikhs," *The Ottawa Journal*, January 29, 1972.

<sup>36</sup> "Gays of Ottawa: 152 Metcalfe Street," The Village Legacy Project | Le Projet de legs du village, accessed September 2024, <https://www.villagelegacy.ca/items/show/42>.

<sup>37</sup> "Ottawa churches settle dispute," *Anglican Journal*, February 15, 2011, accessed September 2024, <https://anglicanjournal.com/ottawa-churches-settle-dispute-9569/>.

"Parishioners split from Anglican Church," *The Ottawa Citizen*, February 19, 2008.

<sup>38</sup> "Ottawa churches settle dispute," *Anglican Journal*, February 15, 2011, accessed September 2024, <https://anglicanjournal.com/ottawa-churches-settle-dispute-9569/>.



ecclesiastical buildings. Chesterton's work on the building at 152 Metcalfe Street is a unique example of his ecclesiastical work, featuring brick instead of stone construction. Arnoldi and Calderon were commissioned in 1891 to design additions and alterations to the church. Arnoldi was frequently commissioned by the Anglican Church to design churches in Ottawa, including the Christ Church Cathedral, and St. Alban's Anglican Church. His work with Calderon on the building is representative of his work for the Anglican Church.

### **Supporting Details**

The building at 152 Metcalfe Street was designed by Walter Chesterton—a prominent architect in Ottawa during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Chesterton was born in London, England, and trained there as an architect before he emigrated to Canada in 1869.<sup>39</sup> Chesterton spent his first few years in Canada in Montreal. In 1871, he moved to Ottawa where he designed buildings including St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Lisgar Collegiate Institute, and St. George's Anglican Church.<sup>40</sup> Chesterton practiced in Ottawa until 1881, when he moved to Winnipeg, Manitoba. During his decade in Ottawa, Chesterton left his legacy in over a dozen residential, commercial, ecclesiastical, and government buildings.<sup>41</sup> The building at 152 Metcalfe Street is a unique example of his ecclesiastical work in Ottawa, featuring brick instead of stone construction.

In 1891, the building at 152 Metcalfe Street was lengthened by 45 feet to extend the church's nave and chancel. This addition was designed by architects King M. Arnoldi and Alfred M. Calderon—known together as Arnoldi and Calderon. Arnoldi was a prolific architect in Ottawa during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Born in Montreal in 1843, Arnoldi worked as a draftsman for Thomas Fuller during the construction of the Parliament Buildings. In 1869, Arnoldi established his own practice in Ottawa. During his career in Ottawa, he worked in partnership with Calderon, as well as notable architect J.A. Ewart.<sup>42</sup> Arnoldi was known for his work in the Gothic Revival style and was commissioned by the Anglican Church to design the Christ Church Cathedral at Sparks and Bronson Streets and St. Albans Anglican Church.<sup>43</sup> His work on the building at 152 Metcalfe Street is representative of his work for the Anglican Church.

Alfred M. Calderon, Arnoldi's partner from 1889 until 1894, came to Ottawa from England in 1887.<sup>44</sup> Calderon worked in Ottawa until 1902, at which point he opened an office in the north-eastern United States. During his time in Ottawa, he worked mainly with Arnoldi, however some of his individual works include the All Saints Anglican Church in Sandy Hill, as well as alterations to the Carleton County Protestant Hospital

<sup>39</sup> "Walter Chesterton," *Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1880-1950*, accessed September 2024, <http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/1615>.

<sup>40</sup> "W. Chesterson was architect of distinction," *The Ottawa Journal*, November 14, 1931.

<sup>41</sup> "Walter Chesterton," *Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1880-1950*, accessed September 2024, <http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/1615>.

<sup>42</sup> "King McCord Arnoldi (1843-1904)," *Ontario Association of Architects*, accessed September 2024, [oaa.on.ca/Assets/Common/Shared\\_Documents/Awards/Honour%20Roll/ARNOLDI,%20King%20McCord.pdf](http://oaa.on.ca/Assets/Common/Shared_Documents/Awards/Honour%20Roll/ARNOLDI,%20King%20McCord.pdf).

<sup>43</sup> "Arnoldi, King McCord," *Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1880-1950*, accessed September 2024, <http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/1267>.

<sup>44</sup> "Mr. A.M. Calderon," *The Ottawa Journal*, January 24, 1895.

on Rideau Street and the Ottawa Rowing Club.<sup>45</sup> As Arnoldi & Calderon, the architects designed the former Young Women’s Christian Association building at Metcalfe Street and Laurier Avenue West, as well as the former Carleton Chambers on Queen Street.<sup>46</sup>

<b>Criterion 7</b>	
The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.	<b>Yes</b>
<p><b>Response to Criterion</b></p> <p>The property at 152 Metcalfe Street is important in maintaining and defining the character of Centretown and Metcalfe Street as one of Ottawa’s earliest core streets. Centretown opened for residential development largely in the mid-1870s and continued to grow throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The building at 152 Metcalfe Street has significant frontage on Metcalfe Street, a historic street connecting Parliament Hill to the landmark Victoria Memorial Museum with high-style mansions being constructed along the street by Ottawa’s 19<sup>th</sup> century elite. As an early place of worship constructed in red brick with prominent frontage on Metcalfe Street, the property defines this area of Centretown, as well as maintains Metcalfe Street’s character as one of Ottawa’s earliest ceremonial routes.</p>	

### **Supporting Details**

The property at 152 Metcalfe Street is important in maintaining and defining the character of Centretown and Metcalfe Street as one of Ottawa’s earliest core streets. Ottawa’s Centretown neighbourhood is bounded by the Ottawa River to the north, Highway 417 to the south, Queen Elizabeth Drive and the Rideau Canal to the east, and Bronson Avenue to the west. The subject building is in the central area of Centretown— which is largely characterized as a mixed-use downtown neighbourhood, with a variety of building styles and types.<sup>47</sup> The area surrounding the subject property includes buildings from Centretown’s initial period of development, as well as more contemporary high-rise residential and office buildings.<sup>48</sup>

Early development of Upper Town, today known as Centretown, was shaped by the timber trade and, later, by the introduction of the British colonial government. In 1857, Queen Victoria proclaimed Ottawa as Canada’s capital and the arrival of civil servants spurred a construction boom. Expansion of the civil service continued and Centretown absorbed much of the demand for housing. Centretown opened for residential development largely in the mid-1870s and continued to grow throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>49</sup> At the time of the church’s construction in 1885, large homes were being constructed in the central part of Centretown on Lisgar, Cooper, Somerset, MacLaren, O’Connor, and Metcalfe Streets.<sup>50</sup>

<sup>45</sup> “Calderon, Alfred Merigon,” *Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1880-1950*, <http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/864>.

<sup>46</sup> “Arnoldi, King McCord,” *Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1880-1950*, accessed September 2024, <http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/1267>.

<sup>47</sup> ERA Architects, *Centretown Heritage Inventory*, 2020, 42.

<sup>48</sup> ERA Architects, *Centretown Heritage Inventory*, 2020, 38.

<sup>49</sup> “Neighbourhood Heritage Statement - Centretown,” *City of Ottawa*, 2017.

<sup>50</sup> “St. George’s Anglican Church – 1885-1960,” CA 6.O.1 S8 8, St. George’s Church (Anglican), Ottawa, Ontario fonds, Anglican Diocese of Ottawa Archives, Ottawa ON.

The building at 152 Metcalfe Street has significant frontage on Metcalfe Street, a historic street connecting Parliament Hill to the landmark Victoria Memorial Museum.<sup>51</sup> In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, Metcalfe Street was developing as an elaborate axial route, with high-style mansions being constructed along the street by Ottawa's elite. The large lot sizes along Metcalfe Street also attracted the development of places of worship, commercial blocks, and apartment buildings.<sup>52</sup>

The church at 152 Metcalfe Street was constructed as an early place of worship in Centretown during the 19<sup>th</sup> century construction boom. Today, the property marks a transition between Metcalfe Street's historic cluster to the south and the contemporary business district to the north. The southern portion of Metcalfe Street is characterized by large, red brick construction—a common material seen in large high-style mansions, apartment, and commercial buildings in Centretown. The subject building's red brick construction, shallow setback, Gothic Revival architectural style, and prominent location defines the character of the southern portion of Metcalfe Street. The property maintains Metcalfe Street's important character in Centretown, which continues to serve as a core ceremonial route leading to Parliament Hill with large residential and commercial buildings along the street.



The Duncannon apartment building at 216 Metcalfe, constructed 1931, is an example of a upscale, red brick 20<sup>th</sup> century apartment building on Metcalfe Street. The property is designated under Part IV and V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. *City of Ottawa*, 2016.

<sup>51</sup> ERA Architects, *Centretown Heritage Inventory*, 2020, 43.

<sup>52</sup> ERA Architects, *Centretown Heritage Inventory*, 2020, 43.





236 Metcalfe Street, an example of a high-style Victorian mansion, constructed 1883. The property is designated under Part IV and V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. *City of Ottawa, 2016*.



The John R. Booth Residence at 252 Metcalfe Street, constructed in 1909, is an example of a high-style 19<sup>th</sup> century mansion constructed in the Queen Anne Revival Style. The property is a National Historic Site of Canada and designated under Part IV and V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

**Criterion 8**

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

**Yes**

**Response to Criterion**

The building at 152 Metcalfe Street has contextual value because it is historically linked to its surroundings. Until the 1970s, Metcalfe Street was a hub for religious, civic, and institutional buildings. The subject building shared a streetscape with other significant historic institutional and civic buildings including the YMCA, YWCA, the Carnegie Library, and the Ottawa Masonic Temple. The building's significant frontage on Metcalfe Street, as well as the building's continuous use as an Anglican Church, reflects its importance as a religious institution in Ottawa's central downtown neighbourhood.

**Supporting Details**

The building at 152 Metcalfe Street has contextual value because it is historically and functionally linked to its surroundings. Since 1885, the building at 152 Metcalfe Street has been used as an Anglican Church. The building was selected and adapted as an Anglican Church in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century in response to the expansion and development of this area of Centretown.<sup>53</sup> For most of the building's history, it served as the main Anglican Church in the central part of Centretown. During the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, the subject property was surrounded by other institutional and civic buildings on Metcalfe Street, including the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), the Carnegie Library, and the Ottawa Masonic Temple.

The building at 152 Metcalfe Street is located on northwest corner of the intersection of Metcalfe and Gloucester Streets. The Young Women's Christian Association was located at Metcalfe Street and Laurier Avenue—the next intersection to the north of the subject property.



YWCA at Metcalfe Street and Laurier Avenue, 1905. Topley Studio Fonds / Library and Archives Canada / PA-033949

The Carnegie Library, constructed in 1906, was on the northwest corner of the intersection of Metcalfe Street and Laurier Avenue. The Carnegie Library was

<sup>53</sup> "St. George's Anglican Church – 1885-1960," CA 6.O.1 S8 8, St. George's Church (Anglican), Ottawa, Ontario fonds, Anglican Diocese of Ottawa Archives, Ottawa ON.

demolished in the late 1960s, and the existing Brutalist library, designed by George Bemi, was constructed in 1973.



Ottawa's Carnegie Library, n.d. Canada. Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys / Library and Archives Canada / PA-023297

The former YMCA building, now Hotel Metcalfe, sits directly across the street from the Carnegie Library. Next to the YMCA was the Ottawa Masonic Temple. The Ottawa Masonic Temple operated on Metcalfe Street from approximately 1912 to 1975 and was designed by architect J.A Ewart. The Metcalfe Street Temple was demolished circa 1976.



YMCA at 123 Metcalfe Street, n.d., William James Topley/Library and Archives Canada/PA-009187



Former Ottawa Masonic Temple, 1913, Metcalfe Street near Laurier Avenue West with the YMCA building visible. William James Topley/Library and Archives Canada/PA-042725

Today, the building at 152 Metcalfe Street continues to function as an Anglican Church. Its significant frontage on Metcalfe Street, as well as the building's continuous use as an Anglican Church, reflects its importance as an Anglican Church in Ottawa's central downtown neighbourhood.





The building at 152 Metcalfe Street at the intersection of Metcalfe and Gloucester. *City of Ottawa*, 2024.

<b>Criterion 9</b>	
The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Response to Criterion</b>	
The building at 152 Metcalfe Street is a landmark on Metcalfe Street. Located prominently at the intersection of Metcalfe and Gloucester Streets, the building's significant frontage on Metcalfe Street, shallow setback, and contrast with surrounding contemporary buildings makes the building distinct on the streetscape.	

### **Supporting Details**

The building at 152 Metcalfe Street is a landmark on Metcalfe Street. Located prominently at the intersection of Metcalfe and Gloucester Streets, the building's



prominent frontage on Metcalfe Street and shallow setback makes the building distinct on the streetscape. As well, the building is surrounded by contemporary high-rise office and residential buildings. The juxtaposition between the subject building and surrounding contemporary buildings allows the church to stand out on the intersection and streetscape.



152 Metcalfe's frontage and setback on Metcalfe Street. *City of Ottawa*, 2024.



152 Metcalfe Street among the contemporary buildings in central Centretown. *City of Ottawa, 2024.*

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