

## **Document 5 (Amended)**

### **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 19th and 20th 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 20th 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 19th 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 19th 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 19th and 20th 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

The 1906 north wing of the building is excluded from the designation.