



## Heritage Survey and Evaluation Form

<b>Building Address/Name:</b>	15 Linden Terrace
<b>Construction Date:</b>	This house first appeared in the Ottawa City Directory in 1913
<b>Original Resident:</b>	William D. Hopper (Real Estate), 1913-1914



<b>Heritage Evaluation:</b> <i>Contributing or Non-Contributing</i>	Contributing
<b>Architect/Builder:</b>	<b>Hopper, William D.;</b> Builder, was the father of William John Hopper (handled architectural duties) and James Harvey Hopper, of the firm



	<p>Hopper Brothers. This firm built many of the finer homes in the Glebe and nearby area. It appears that it was often the practice for family members to reside in new homes once habitable until it could be completed and then sold to a new owner. 15 Linden Terrace was also designed by William D. Hopper.</p>
<p><b>Architectural Style Influences:</b></p>	<p>Edwardian Classicism</p>
<p><b>Architectural Description and Features:</b></p> <p><i>Plan, Storeys, Roof, Windows, Material, Details, etc...</i></p>	<p>This two-and-a-half-storey red brick house features a traditional stone foundation (which extends up to the first storey window sills), three bays, and a transverse gambrel roof with double chimneys. The central bay is recessed. However, it appears otherwise because two imposing Ionic columns extend from the ground right up to the top of the second storey, and facilitate a sheltered front porch, a second storey verandah with a balustrade, and an open-air third storey verandah, accessible via the oversized central dormer. The right and left bays are curved in plan and the placement of the windows adds to the vertical feel of the building. Nevertheless, this is balanced by the stone belt courses above and below the windows.</p>
<p><b>Integrity:</b></p>	<p>Excellent</p>
<p><b>Landscape/Streetscape Contribution:</b></p>	<p>This property is on the north side of Linden Terrace and faces Patterson Creek and its perimeter park. It reflects the distinctive features of the residential Driveway including the deep and consistent setback of the houses from the street, the open front yards, tree-lined boulevard and sidewalk and decorative exposed aggregate streetlights topped by a mast arm lamp.</p>
<p><b>History:</b></p> <p><i>Trends/ events/ persons</i></p>	<p>The development of Linden Terrace reflects a period of development in Ottawa during which there was the desire to beautify the city after becoming the capital. The Ottawa Improvement Commission (OIC) – the forerunner of the National Capital Commission (NCC) – at the recommendation of landscape architect Frederick Todd, initiated the development of a scenic parkway and driveway network around the city in 1903-1904. A driveway through the Glebe along Clemow and Monkland Avenues was proposed to better connect the Central Experimental Farm with the Queen Elizabeth Driveway.</p> <p>Although the connection of Clemow Avenue to the Central Experimental Farm was never completed, Clemow and Monkland Avenues and eventually Linden Terrace became very attractive streets with tree-lined boulevards, deep setbacks and special light standards. Among Todd’s many recommendations for the</p>



beautification of Ottawa, he specifically made several suggestions for the design and regulation of the streets and restrictive covenants were put in place to regulate residential design. He also recommended taking advantage of the natural park qualities of Patterson Creek.

By the end of 1911, Monkland Avenue and Clemow Avenue east of Bank Street were completed, as was the park surrounding Patterson Creek, which was created when the creek was dredged and walled. By 1916 concrete lamp posts had been placed at regular intervals along the Clemow-Monkland Driveway, creating an additional picturesque quality to the area.

The streetscape of Linden Terrace, along with the landscaped linear park along Patterson Creek East developed in the early 20th century. In 1910, the land – formerly part of the Patterson and later the Monk Estate – was subdivided into 20 residential lots and put up for sale. Linden Terrace was later gifted to the Ottawa Improvement Commission who agreed to maintain the street and sidewalk in perpetuity as part of the Driveway. A private rear lane was provided for use of future residents. The first houses appeared on Linden Terrace c. 1913, and most of the properties on the street were developed by the mid-1930s.

The development of this section of the Glebe reflects a North American trend in urban development that saw the middle classes moving away from the traditional urban core and into suburbs seeking bigger lots, more privacy, and better individual expression. This trend was made possible by the advent of the automobile and, especially in the Glebe, by the Ottawa Electric Railway (streetcar) along Bank Street from 1891.

**Past Occupants of 15 Linden Terrace:**

William D. Hopper (Real Estate) 1913-1914; Russel S. Smart (Lawyer & Resident Partner, Featherstonehaugh & Smart & Co.) 1915-1919; Walter M. Ross (Sales at J.R. Booth & Later President Home Building & Saving Association) 1919-1942; Vacant 1943; Charlotte Millen (?) 1944-1968; No Return 1969-1970; John Brill Ertl (Professor, University of Ottawa) 1971-1973; Jacques Dalibard (Architect Federal Government.) 1974-1976; W. A. Bradshaw (?) 1977-1980; David Terroux (?) 1981-1994...

<b>Additional Comments:</b>	
<b>Sources:</b>	City of Ottawa Directories, Ottawa Citizen archive copies (Google/OPL Microfilm), Wikipedia, Newspapers.com, interviews with residents of Linden Terrace