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ONTARIO HERITAGE TRUST

MAY 02 2018

RECEIVED

April 25, 2018

**BY ELECTRONIC AND REGULAR MAIL**

Ontario Heritage Trust  
10 Adelaide Street East  
Toronto, Ontario M5C 1J3

Attention: Erin Semande, Provincial Heritage Registrar

**Re: Request for copies of heritage designation by-laws for the City of Ottawa and former municipalities of Ottawa Region**

Dear Erin Semande,

I am writing further to your emails to me dated April 13 and 20, 2018, in which you requested the by-laws listed below. Further to the electronic copies provided to you, this letter and enclosed by-laws are to effect service to the Ontario Heritage Trust pursuant to section 67 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Please contact me if you require any additional documentation.

Yours very truly,

Eric Pelot  
Coordinator, Standing Committee

Encl. (by regular mail only):

1. Former City of Ottawa by-law no. 190-91
2. Former City of Ottawa by-law no. 269-99
3. Former City of Ottawa by-law no. 240-91
4. Former City of Ottawa by-law no. 2005-14
5. City of Ottawa by-law no. 2009-2
6. City of Ottawa by-law no. 2001-196
7. City of Ottawa by-law no. 2005-163

City of Ottawa  
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Ottawa, Ontario K1P 1J1  
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8. Former City of Ottawa by-law no. 98-93
9. Former City of Ottawa by-law no. 274-92
10. Former City of Ottawa by-law no. 198-90
11. City of Ottawa by-law no. 2004-374
12. Former City of Ottawa by-law no. 296-91
13. Former Rideau Township by-law no. 33-89
14. City of Ottawa by-law no. 2004-372
15. Former Township of Goulbourn by-law no. 59-90
16. Former Township of Goulbourn by-law no. 43-87
17. Former Rideau Township by-law no. 82-86
18. Former Township of Goulbourn by-law no. 31-86
19. City of Ottawa by-law no. 2004-369
20. City of Ottawa by-law no. 2004-375
21. City of Ottawa by-law no. 2004-370
22. Former Village of Rockcliffe Park by-law no. 87-24
23. City of Ottawa by-law no. 2004-373
24. Former City of Ottawa by-law no. 287-89
25. City of Ottawa by-law no. 2006-419
26. Former City of Nepean by-law no. 87-89
27. City of Ottawa by-law no. 2008-221
28. City of Ottawa by-law no. 2012-55
29. City of Ottawa by-law no. 2005-460
30. Former City of Ottawa by-law no. 351-78
31. Former City of Ottawa by-law no. 227-96
32. Former Rideau Township by-law no. 91A-86
33. City of Ottawa by-law no. 2001-195
34. City of Ottawa by-law no. 2006-420
35. Former City of Ottawa by-law no. 221-90
36. City of Ottawa by-law no. 2011-91
37. Former Rideau Township by-law no. 50-98
38. Former Rideau Township by-law no. 44-86
39. Former City of Ottawa by-law no. 168-99
40. Former Rideau Township by-law no. 31-88
41. Former City of Nepean by-law no. 35-82
42. Former City of Ottawa by-law no. 202-90
43. Former City of Gloucester by-law no. 90-2000
44. Former City of Gloucester by-law no. 182-2000
45. Former Township of Goulbourn by-law no. 33-87
46. City of Ottawa by-law no. 2005-15
47. Former Rideau Township by-law no. 65-86
48. Former City of Ottawa by-law no. 228-96
49. Former City of Ottawa by-law no. 201-90

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BY-LAW NO. 2004 - 372

A by-law of the City of Ottawa to designate The Pinhey Cottage, 5029 Dunrobin Road, to be of cultural heritage value or interest.

WHEREAS the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, C. O.18 authorizes the Council of a municipality to enact by-laws to designate real property, including all buildings and structures thereon, to be of cultural heritage value or interest;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the City of Ottawa has caused to be served upon the owners of the lands and premises known municipally as 5029 Dunrobin Road (more particularly described in Schedule "A" hereto), and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation, notice of intention to designate to be published in the Ottawa Citizen and Le Droit, newspapers having a general circulation in the City of Ottawa, on January 16, 2004;

AND WHEREAS no notice of objection to the said proposed designation was served upon the Clerk of the municipality;

AND WHEREAS the reasons for designation are set out as Schedule "B" hereto;

THEREFORE the Council of the City of Ottawa, enacts as follows:

1. There is designated, as being of cultural heritage value or interest, the real property more particularly described in Schedule "A" hereto, known as 5029 Dunrobin Road.
2. The reasons for the designation are set out as Schedule "B" hereto.
3. The City Solicitor is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the property described in Schedule "A" hereto in the proper Land Registry office.
4. The City Clerk is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be served upon the owners of the property described in Schedule "A", and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation, and to cause notice of this by-law to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the City of Ottawa.
5. The schedules attached hereto and marked Schedule "A" and Schedule "B" form part of this by-law, and all notations, references and other information contained therein shall be as much a part of this by-law as if all the matters and information set forth by the said Schedules were all fully described herein.

ENACTED AND PASSED this 25<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2004.

DEPUTY CITY CLERK

MAYOR

**SCHEDULE "A"**

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, being composed of:

Pt Lt 23 Con 3 Torbolton as in T03959; West Carleton  
PIN 04561-0126 (LT)

**SCHEDULE "B"****STATEMENT OF REASON FOR DESIGNATION**

Pinhey Cottage reflects the early history of the western part of present-day Ottawa, the history of the Girl Guide movement in the City and, although renewed, it remains a good example of a pioneer log house. For these reasons, it is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Located at Crown Point in Torbolton, Pinhey Cottage is an early example of pioneer life in the Ottawa Valley. Captain James Grierson of the Royal Navy, born September 28, 1782 in North Leith, Scotland, came to (Canada) in 1824 upon receiving a land grant in Torbolton as compensation for serving the British in the War of 1812. At this location, he built his log cabin, now known as Pinhey Cottage.

The site of Pinhey Cottage also gained importance in the late 1930s as the site of Camp Woolsey, the Girl Guide Local Association camp. Mrs. E.C. Woolsey, president of the Girl Guide Local Association, convinced the Guides to purchase 100 acres of the Grierson land, known as 'Crown Point' and a campaign to raise the required funds ensued. The Guide camp, named 'Camp Woolsey' in honour of Major and Mrs. Woolsey, officially opened in 1939 and continues to operate to this day. The house was named Pinhey Cottage in honour of Anna Pinhey, from nearby Pinhey's Point, a long-time supporter of local Guiding, who donated money for its restoration and refurbishment in the 1930s.

Pinhey Cottage is a one-and-a-half storey rectangular structure with a gable roof, built of hand-hewn logs with notched corners, constructed in the 1820s. It is typical of log structures built during the 19th century throughout the area that became the province of Ontario. The building was renewed in the 1930s and 1970s but its heritage character remains.

The interior of the building is not included in this designation.