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City of
Villed' Ottawa

J.R. CYR

CITY CLERK
GREFFIER

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7700-033/86
7700-035/86

July 8, 1987

REGISTERED

Professor S. F. Wise
Chairman
Ontario Heritage Foundation
77 Bloor Street West
7th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1M2

Dear Professor Wise:

The Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa on the 3rd day of June, 1987, enacted By-laws Number 130-87 and 131-87 and thereby designated the properties known municipally as 321 King Edward Avenue and 263 O'Connor Street in the City of Ottawa pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1980, c. 337.

Enclosed herewith are certified copies of By-law 130-87 and 131-87 and the Notice of Designating By-law served according to the Act.

Yours truly,

J. R. Cyr
City Clerk

/bc

IN THE MATTER OF the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O.
1980, c. 337;

AND IN THE MATTER OF the lands and premises known
municipally as 321 King Edward Avenue (The Champagne
Bath) and 263 O'Connor Street in the City of Ottawa,
in the Province of Ontario.

NOTICE OF DESIGNATING BY-LAW

TAKE NOTICE that the Council of The Corporation of the City of Ottawa on the
3rd day of June 1987, enacted a) By-law Number 130-87 designating the lands
and buildings known municipally as 321 King Edward (The Champagne Bath) and
b) By-law 131-87 designating the lands and buildings known municipally as
263 O'Connor Street as properties of historic and architectural value or
interest under the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1980, c. 337.

STATEMENTS OF REASONS FOR THE DESIGNATIONS

321 King Edward Avenue

The Champagne Bath is recommended for designation as a serious work of
architecture, a significant social document, and a distinctive element in
the King Edward Avenue streetscape. It opened in May, 1924, and was built
(starting in 1921) to the designs of W.E. Noffke (1878-1964), then and for
many years Ottawa's leading architect. It has a free revivalist style
typical of Noffke, revealing Prairie School influences in its horizontal
articulation and encompassing roof, combined with Spanish Colonial motifs
--- the red tile roof is a signature of Noffke's work in this phase of his
career. It and the Plant Bath (a lesser work of architecture), both located
in poor quarters of the city, are significant surviving built evidence of
the social reform movement of the early 20th century; the idea that cities
ought to provide public cultural and recreational facilities was still
something of a novelty in the 1920's. The Champagne Bath, the Jewish
Memorial Chapel, and Ottawa Hydro Substation No. 4, through their distinctive
designs, are a useful landmark in an otherwise undistinguished stretch of
King Edward Avenue; the loss of the Champagne Bath would greatly diminish
this streetscape.

263 O'Connor Street

263 O'Connor is of historic importance because it was the home of two
nationally significant Canadian figures - Edgar Dewdney and Rodolphe Lemieux.

The Hon. Edgar Dewdney (1835-1916) served as a Member of Parliament from
the North West Territories; as its Lieutenant-Governor from 1881 to 1888;
and then as Minister of the Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian
Affairs in the government of Sir John A. Macdonald. He subsequently became
Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia. He is closely associated with
the Dominion Government's policies in developing the Canadian West, and was
a key figure in dealing with the North-West Rebellion of 1885.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux (1866-1937), who lived at 263 O'Connor from 1908
to 1933, was a Member of Parliament, and occupied several portfolios in the
Cabinet of Sir Wilfred Laurier. In 1922, Lemieux was made Speaker of the
House of Commons, remaining there until 1930, when he was appointed to the
Senate.

The building at 263 O'Connor Street is of architectural value because of its
superb terra-cotta panels, which are richly detailed and among the finest
surviving examples to be found in Ottawa. Panels such as this are "key
indicators" of the Queen Anne, a domestic architectural style often used for
upper middle class residences, which was popular in Canada from the late 1870's
until after the turn of the century.

In its context and setting, the building forms an extension of the block of
historic buildings along Somerset Street West.

Copies of these By-laws may be obtained at the Office of the City Clerk.

DATED at Ottawa this 8th day of July , 1987

J. R. CYR
City Clerk

BY-LAW NUMBER. 130-87

A by-law of The Corporation of the City of Ottawa to designate 321 King Edward Avenue to be of historic and architectural value or interest;

WHEREAS the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1980, c. 337, authorizes the Council of a municipality to enact by-laws to designate real property, including all buildings and structures thereon, to be of historic and architectural value or interest;

AND WHEREAS the Council of The Corporation of the City of Ottawa has caused to be served upon the owners of the lands and premises known as 321 King Edward Avenue more particularly described in Schedule "A" hereto, and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation, notice of intention to so designate the aforesaid real property and has caused such notice of intention to be published in the Ottawa Citizen newspaper having a general circulation in the City of Ottawa, once a week for three consecutive weeks, namely on the 6th, 13th and 20th day of December, 1986;

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

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

THEREFORE the Council of The Corporation of the City of Ottawa enacts as follows:

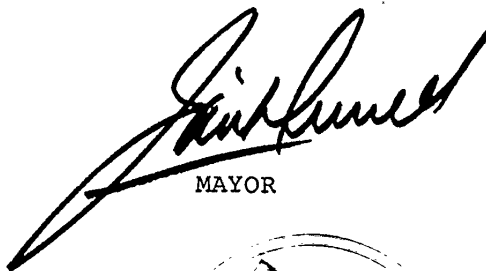
1. There is designated as being of historic and architectural value or interest the real property more particularly described in Schedule "A" hereto, known as 321 King Edward Avenue.
2. The City Solicitor is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the property described in Schedule "A" hereto in the proper Land Registry Office.
3. 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 a general circulation in the City of Ottawa.

4. 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.

GIVEN under the corporate seal of the City of Ottawa
this 3rd day of June , 1987.



CITY CLERK



MAYOR

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY



Deputy City Clerk

Schedule A

Champagne Bath

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF the westerly 47 metres in perpendicular width of Lot 8 on the east side of King Edward Avenue as shown on a plan of survey registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 43586.

SCHEDULE "B"

STATEMENT OF REASON FOR DESIGNATION

The Champagne Bath is recommended for designation as a serious work of architecture, a significant social document, and a distinctive element in the King Edward Avenue streetscape. It opened in May, 1924, and was built (starting in 1921) to the designs of W.E. Noffke (1878-1964), then and for many years Ottawa's leading architect. It has a free revivalist style typical of Noffke, revealing Prairie School influences in its horizontal articulation and encompassing roof, combined with Spanish Colonial motifs -- the red tile roof is a signature of Noffke's work in this phase of his career. It and the Plant Bath (a lesser work of architecture), both located in poor quarters of the city, are significant surviving built evidence of the social reform movement of the early 20th century; the idea that cities ought to provide public cultural and recreational facilities was still something of a novelty in the 1920's. The Champagne Bath, the Jewish Memorial Chapel, and Ottawa Hydro Substation No. 4, through their distinctive designs, are a useful landmark in an otherwise undistinguished stretch of King Edward Avenue; the loss of the Champagne Bath would greatly diminish this streetscape.