

## Ontario Regulation 9/06 Assessment

Address: 241 Marier Avenue

Date: May 2024

Prepared by: Heritage Staff

---



Front façade, 241 Marier, Source: City of Ottawa, 2024

### Executive Summary

241 Marier Avenue is a two-and-a-half storey front gable red brick building located in Vanier. Constructed circa 1908, the first homeowners were Jean Baptiste Richard and Marie Louise Côté, who operated a wood dealing business from the property for over three decades. The local lumber industry was present in the area as early as the 1840s, and grew in 1854 when the railway from Ottawa to Prescott opened, allowing lumber transportation to markets. The property is important in maintaining Vanier's early building stock as both a residence and business, contributing to the mixed-use character found throughout Vanier.

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

### Introduction

241 Marier Avenue is a two-and-a-half storey front gable red brick building constructed circa 1908. 241 Marier Avenue is located at the southeast corner of Marier Avenue and Carillon Street in Vanier, Ottawa. This area was part of the historic neighbourhood of Janeville (1870s), Eastview (1909), Vanier (1969), then the City of Ottawa (2001).

<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>	
241 Marier Avenue has design value as a representative example of the vernacular front gable house in Ontario and Vanier which was influenced by a late interpretation of the Classical Revival style. The vernacular style is exemplified by the front gable with a steeply pitched roof, one-and-a-half to two storey massing, simple form, red brick cladding, stone lintels and sills, and a canopy with large brackets over the main entrance. This simple front gable form clad in red brick can be seen around Vanier.	

### **Supporting Details – Criterion 1**



Northwest corner, intersection of Marier Avenue and Carillon Street, Source: City of Ottawa, 2024

### Architectural Analysis and Overview

241 Marier Avenue was constructed circa 1908 and has design value as a representative example of a vernacular front gable house in Ontario and Vanier. The vernacular style is exemplified by:

- front gable with a steeply pitched roof
- two storey massing
- simple form
- red brick cladding
- stone lintels and sills
- canopy with large brackets over the main entrance

### Architectural Style Description & Canadian Context

Vernacular architecture can be applied to a wide range of buildings that are constructed using locally available materials and incorporate design forms that are appropriate for the climate.<sup>1</sup> Vernacular architecture does not replicate architectural styles however they often reference old and familiar forms, and architects or builders may interpret the high styles and apply local design characteristics.<sup>2</sup>

Canada was influenced by the styles that emerged in the United Kingdom, France, and the United States of America, however true stylistic replicas are rare. This is a result of limitations of local resources and preexisting regional design preferences and construction methods which caused highly vernacular expressions of styles.<sup>3</sup> For example, early Quebec dwellings are typically made of stone, compared to Ontario houses that predominantly used brick in the latter half of the nineteenth century.<sup>4</sup> However the majority of Canadian homes were constructed of wood given the Canadian economy, landscape, and lumber industry.<sup>5</sup>

The architectural style most frequently referenced in Canada was Classical Revival which was popular in Ontario and the Maritime provinces from around 1830 to 1860.<sup>6</sup> The Classical Revival style of “elegant simplicity” aimed to incorporate the scale and floorplans of Classical Greek temples.<sup>7</sup> In Canada, it was predominantly used on a variety of residential and commercial buildings.

The Classical Revival architectural style in Canada is characterized by<sup>8</sup>:

- front gable plans
- roof pediments
- medium-pitched gable roofs
- doors with rectangular transoms and sidelights
- “temple effect,” open portico across the front façade, supported by columns, heavy entablature, pilasters
- open porch with fluted columns
- flat or pedimental window hoods
- detailed ornamentation such as moldings, columns and pedimented trim

---

<sup>1</sup> Shannon Kyles, “Vernacular,” Ontario Architecture, accessed May 9, 2024, <http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com/vernacular.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> “Ontario Architectural Style Guide,” University of Waterloo Heritage Resources Centre, last modified January 2009, <https://www.therealtydeal.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Heritage-Resource-Centre-Achitectural-Styles-Guide.pdf>, 28.

<sup>3</sup> Barbara A. Humphreys and Meredith Skyes, *The Buildings of Canada: A Guide to pre-20<sup>th</sup> century styles in houses, churches and other structures*, (Ottawa: Environment Canada, Parks Service, 1980,) page 4, <https://www.historicplaces.ca/media/7173/buildingsofcanada.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> Humphreys and Skyes, *The Buildings of Canada*, 4.

<sup>5</sup> Humphreys and Skyes, *The Buildings of Canada*, 4.

<sup>6</sup> Humphreys and Skyes, *The Buildings of Canada*, 4.

<sup>7</sup> Shannon Kyles, “Classical Revival (1820-1860),” Ontario Architecture, accessed May 9, 2024, <http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com/ClassicalRevival.htm>.

<sup>8</sup> Humphreys and Skyes, *The Buildings of Canada*, 4-5.



The front gable plan was a Classic Revival design in North America.



Typical Canadian dwelling in Classical Revival style, Source: Humphreys and Skyes, *The Buildings of Canada*, 5.



A vernacular interpretation of Classic Revival is seen in this small-town shop.

Typical Canadian commercial building in Classical Revival style, Source: Humphreys and Skyes, *The Buildings of Canada*, 8.



Front façade, 241 Marier Ave, Source: City of Ottawa, 2024



North facade, 241 Marier Avenue, Source: City of Ottawa, 2024

In Ontario, the regional interpretation of the Classical Revival or Greek Revival architecture style include<sup>9</sup>:

- rectangular, symmetrical form with central vertical portion
- front temple-pediment gable
- two storeys
- façade with brick or clapboard cladding, less typical is stucco cladding
  - two storey centre, double height columns, often with porch
- entrance centred or to the left, pediment, shallow transom and side lights
- distinguished by columns
- small-paned sash windows

### Architectural Style Locally

The Classical Revival style was commonly used for commercial buildings in Canada, with later interpretations being more modest in size and ornamentation. A vernacular application also meant later Classical Revival influenced buildings were designed to meet the owners needs. This often included designing the first storey for commercial purposes with the upper storeys used for residential purposes.<sup>10</sup> This later, vernacular interpretation of Classical Revival can be demonstrated at 241 Marier Avenue, as it was mixed use, commercial and residential. *The Ottawa City Directories* document the first homeowners operated a wood dealing business from 241 Marier Avenue and resided at the same address.<sup>11</sup> Other examples of this historic and contemporary mixed-use buildings in Vanier includes 159 Montreal Road and 183 McArthur Road.<sup>12</sup>



159 Montreal Road, Source: City of Ottawa, 2024



183 McArthur Road, Source: City of Ottawa, 2024

<sup>9</sup> "Ontario Architectural Style Guide."

<sup>10</sup> Humphreys and Skyes, *The Buildings of Canada*, 8.

<sup>11</sup> *The Ottawa City Directory*, 1917, 1040.

<sup>12</sup> "54 Property to Let," *The Ottawa Citizen*, May 30, 1957, accessed May 14, 2024,

<https://www.proquest.com/hnpottawacitizen/docview/2338570942/60D314AEB2D146A7PQ/3?accountid=46526&sourcetype=Historical%20Newspapers>.



## Relation of the Building to the Style

241 Marier Avenue is representative of the vernacular front gable house in Ontario and Vanier which was influenced by a late interpretation of the Classical Revival style. This is demonstrated by its front gable, rectangular plan, two and a half storey massing, red brick cladding, stone lintels and sills, and an entrance to the left. According to the 1912 *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plan*, the house was a wood frame structure and by 1928 the house was brick clad.<sup>13</sup>

A vernacular form of this style present in Janeville includes a rear inset addition which accommodates a second storey porch or first storey verndah. This can be demonstrated at 241 Marier Avenue, 183 McArthur Road, and 180 McArthur Road.



West and south façades, 241 Marier Avenue, Source: City of Ottawa, 2024



180 McArthur Road, Source: City of Ottawa, 2024

### **Criterion 2**

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

**No**

### **Response to Criterion**

Heritage staff have reviewed primary sources including fire insurance plans for the subject building, compared the building to others of similar age or typology, and consulted relevant secondary sources including architectural history books. Staff's review concluded that due the building's vernacular design with minimal ornamentation and its simple verandah, the property does not display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.

### **Criterion 3**

The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

**No**

<sup>13</sup> *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plan*, 1912, Volume 2, page 165.

**Response to Criterion**

Heritage staff have reviewed primary sources including fire insurance plans for the subject building, compared the building to others of similar age or typology, and consulted relevant secondary sources including architectural history books. Staff's review concluded that the construction method for 241 Marier Avenue is typical of the building's construction era and type. As such, the property does not display a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

**Criterion 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.

**Yes****Response to Criterion**

The building at 241 Marier Avenue has cultural heritage value for its associations with the lumber industry in Vanier. 241 Marier Avenue was constructed circa 1908, and the first homeowners was Marie Louise Richard nee Côté, wife of Jean Baptiste Richard. From their home, J. B. Richard operated a wood dealing business until the early 1940s. The local lumber industry was present as early as the 1840s when the Cummings Bridge was constructed, then grew in 1854 when the railway from Bytown (Ottawa) through Janeville to Prescott opened allowing lumber transportation to markets.

**Supporting Details – Criterion 4**

## Richard Family

241 Marier Avenue was constructed circa 1908, and the first homeowners was Marie Louise Richard nee Cote.<sup>14</sup> Before living at 241 Marier Avenue, the Richard family lived in the historic Quarries neighbourhood in Ottawa, and Marie Louise's husband, Jean Baptiste was a quarryman. Jean Baptiste's father, Joseph Richard, was one of the pioneer quarrymen of the Gloucester Quarries.<sup>15</sup> The two commercial quarries facilitated the growth of the surrounding village, and its material was important in supplying stone for projects across Ottawa including Parliament Hill.<sup>16</sup>

The Richard's moved into 241 Marier Avenue around 1909 and Jean Baptiste Richard operated a wood dealing business from his home with his son, Wilfred.<sup>17</sup> Jean Baptiste Richard's wood dealing business began around 1911<sup>18</sup> and beginning in 1917 *The*

<sup>14</sup> "OTTAWA-CARLETON (04), OTTAWA-CARLETON, Book 170, PLAN 246; LOT 168 TO 240," Ontario Land Registry Access, accessed May 10, 2024, page 156, <https://www.onland.ca/ui/4/books/80706/viewer/163066041?page=156>.

<sup>15</sup> Robert Serré, *Pioneer Families of the Gloucester Quarries in Eastern Ontario*, (Ottawa: Gloucester Historical Society, 2004), 47.

<sup>16</sup> "Gloucester Place Names Project," The Gloucester Historical Society, last modified February 23, 2011, <http://www.gloucesterhistory.com/placenames.html>.

<sup>17</sup> *The Ottawa City Directory*, 1909, 757; *The Ottawa City Directory*, 1923, 1101.

<sup>18</sup> "1911 Census of Canada, Ontario, Russell, Gloucester Township, Eastview Village," Ancestry, accessed May 10, 2024, <https://www.ancestry.ca/discoveryui-content/view/8273909:8947>;

*Ottawa City Directory* specifically documents that business is operated at the same address as the family's residence.<sup>19</sup>

In the late 1920s, Jean Baptiste and his family moved three houses south on Marier Avenue,<sup>20</sup> and Wilfred and his family continued living at 241 Marier Avenue for several decades.<sup>21</sup> It appears that Wilfred Richard continued the wood dealing business after his father's death in 1941, as the wood yards are still present in 1948 and 1965, and he owned the property until 1983.<sup>22</sup>

Jean Baptiste Richard also entered local politics and in 1919<sup>23</sup> and 1920,<sup>24</sup> he was elected Eastview Councillor for Ward five and sat on local committees.

---

<sup>19</sup> *The Ottawa City Directory*, 1917, 1040.

<sup>20</sup> In 1927, Wilfred Richard gets married and Jean Baptiste and Marie Louise Richard around this time move to 24 Marier Avenue [255 Marier Avenue today] and Wilfred and his wife moved into 34 Marier Avenue [241 Marier Avenue]. "Richard-Menard Nuptials," *The Ottawa Citizen*, October 25, 1927, accessed May 10, 2024, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/456593691/>; "1931 Census of Canada, Ontario, Russell, Eastview," Ancestry, accessed May 10, 2024, [https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/62640/images/1931\\_149-e011676101?treeid=&personid=&rc=&queryId=bc69206b-4b0b-4ff9-9d5d-efdf6875703e&usePUB=true&phsrc=gnB411&phstart=successSource&pld=2232337](https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/62640/images/1931_149-e011676101?treeid=&personid=&rc=&queryId=bc69206b-4b0b-4ff9-9d5d-efdf6875703e&usePUB=true&phsrc=gnB411&phstart=successSource&pld=2232337).

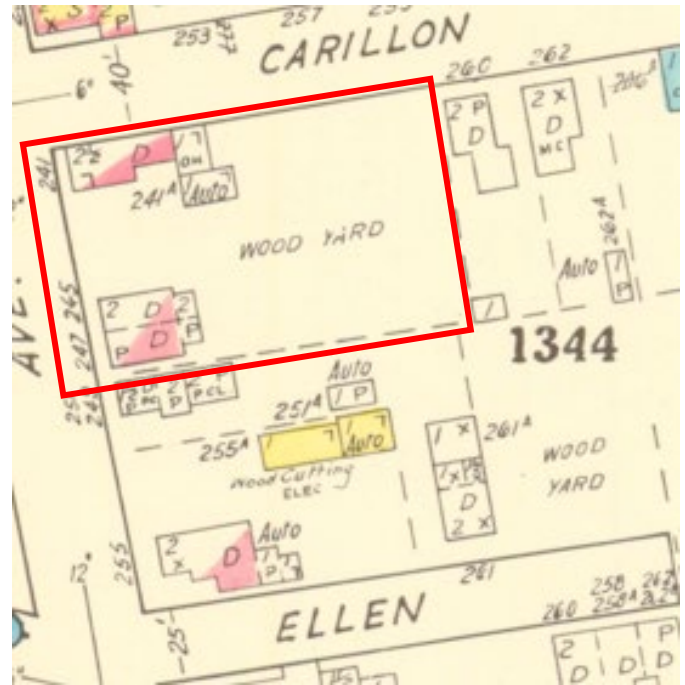
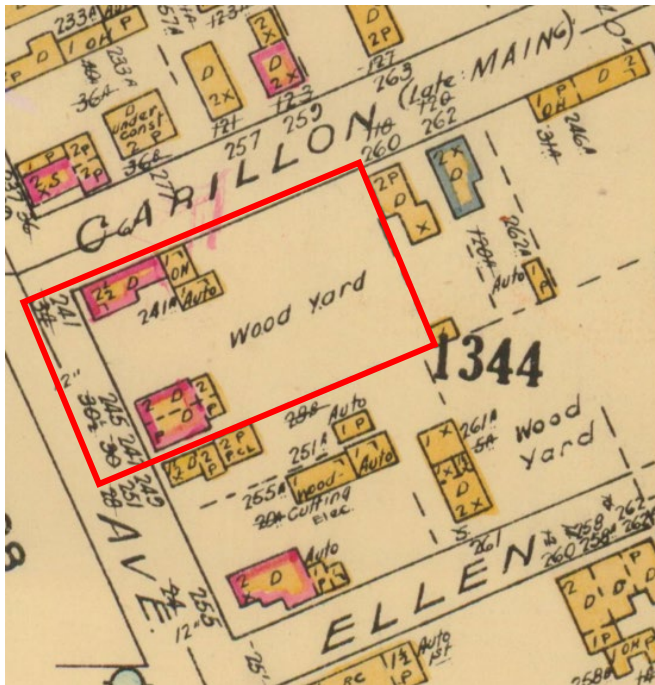
<sup>21</sup> "Mrs. David Menard," *The Ottawa Journal*, January 31, 1944, accessed May 10, 2024, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/44289870/>. Note: source documents Mrs. David Menard "at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Wilfred Richard, 34 Marier road."

<sup>22</sup> "Jean Baptiste Richard Dies in 68th Year," *The Ottawa Journal*, November 1, 1941, accessed May 10, 2024, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/44436467/>; *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*, 1948, Volume 2, page 229; *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*, 1965, Volume 2, 229-3.

<sup>23</sup> "Eastview," *The Ottawa Citizen*, January 7, 1919, accessed May 10, 2024, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/455795578/>.

<sup>24</sup> "Refuse To Increase Eastview Employes," *The Ottawa Journal*, January 15, 1920, accessed May 10, 2024, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/45726083/>.





241 Marier Avenue and their associated wood yards, Source: *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*, 1948, Volume 2, page 229 (left); *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*, 1965, Volume 2, 229-3 (right).

### Janeville/Eastview Lumber Industry

Although the nineteenth century boom of the timber industry in Eastern Ontario had declined, there was still need for timber as a construction material and Janeville and later Eastview was a timber centre in Ottawa into the mid twentieth century. At the northwest section of Montgomery Street and Selkirk Street in 1902 was home to W.C. Edwards and Co. Ltd. Eastview Lumber Yard, one of the most successful lumber companies around the turn of the century.<sup>25</sup> Following, D. Kemp Edwards Limited Lumber yard operated at that location at latest from 1912 until 1958.<sup>26</sup> In 1912, a large timber operation on the north side of Montreal Road immediately north of Cummings Bridge was operated by E. Laverdure, Lumber Merchant who specialized in “Flooring and Joint Clapboards, Architraves and Mouldings, Laths and Shingles.”<sup>27</sup> The 1912 *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans* also documents the presence of two wood yards on Palace Street.<sup>28</sup> Into the 1950s, Eastview remained an industrial hub including the

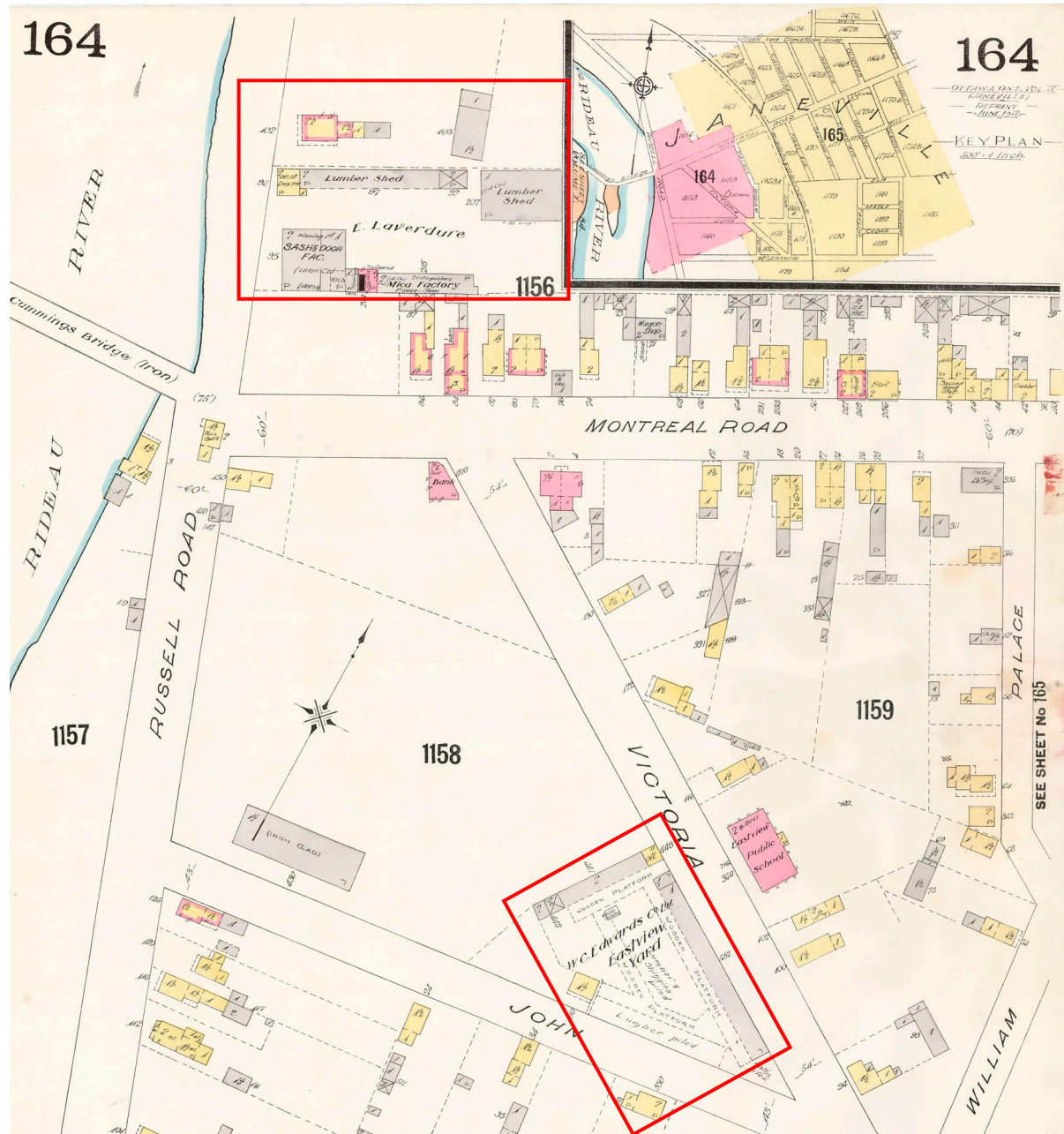
<sup>25</sup> MTBA Associates, “3 Selkirk Street, Ottawa, ON: Heritage Considerations Review,” June 2020, page 7, [https://webcast.ottawa.ca/plan/All\\_Image%20Referencing\\_Zoning%20Bylaw%20Amendment%20Application\\_Image%20Reference\\_2020-07-06%20-%20Heritage%20Considerations%20Report%20-%20D02-02-20-0044.PDF](https://webcast.ottawa.ca/plan/All_Image%20Referencing_Zoning%20Bylaw%20Amendment%20Application_Image%20Reference_2020-07-06%20-%20Heritage%20Considerations%20Report%20-%20D02-02-20-0044.PDF).

<sup>26</sup> MTBA Associates, “3 Selkirk Street, Ottawa, ON: Heritage Considerations Review,” page 8.

<sup>27</sup> The *Ottawa City Directory*, 1912, 934.

<sup>28</sup> *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*, 1912, Volume 2, page 165.

lumber industries. However, the closure of the local CPR lines in the 1960s quickly resulted in the loss of industry.<sup>29</sup>



Janeville lumber industry, Source: *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*, 1912, Volume 2, page 164.

## Criterion 5

<sup>29</sup> "Vanier's rise would be return to area's past," *Ottawa Citizen*, March 9, 2019, accessed May 10, 2024, <https://ottawacitizen.com/news/local-news/vaniers-rise-would-be-return-to-areas-past>

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>
<p><b>Response to Criterion</b>  Based on research conducted by Heritage Staff, the property at 241 Marier Avenue does not yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture.</p>	

<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>No</b>
<p><b>Response to Criterion</b>  Based on primary and secondary source research conducted by Heritage Staff, no architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist has been associated with 241 Marier Avenue.</p>	

<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>  241 Marier Avenue has contextual value as it maintains the character of Vanier and the former neighbourhoods of Janeville and Eastview. The building was constructed around 1908, and Janeville at this time was densely populated with a hub of local industries centred on Montreal Road. Amalgamation of the early communities of Clarkstown, Janeville, and Clandeboye to become Eastview in 1909 (later Vanier in 1969) prompted additional settlement and growth. Many residential buildings built in the late 1900s and early 1910s were constructed in a vernacular front gable form with red brick cladding compared to wood clad building stock from previous decades. As both a residence and business, the property contributed to the historic mixed-use character found throughout Vanier.</p>	

**Supporting Details – Criterion 7**

241 Marier Avenue has contextual value as it maintains the character of Vanier and the former neighbourhoods of Janeville and Eastview. The building was constructed around the amalgamation of Eastview and reflects the changing building stock around this time. As both a residence and business, 241 Marier Avenue contributes to the historic mixed-use character found throughout Vanier.





Village of Janeville, Source: *Historical Atlas of Carleton County*, 1879, page 36.

In 1879, the village of Janeville is documented in parts of lots six and seven and later also parts of lot five and eight of Junction Gore in Gloucester Township.<sup>30</sup> The village was bounded on the west by Cummings Bridge, on the south by McArthur Road, Hannah Street and Deschamps Avenue on the north, and originally the railway tracks were the eastern boundary which was extended to Olmstead Street by 1879.<sup>31</sup>

The villages of Clarkstown, Janeville, and Clandeboye were amalgamated into Eastview in 1909 (later Vanier in 1969) which prompted additional settlement and growth. Large vacant lots around the CPR line became available providing new opportunities for industries,<sup>32</sup> and new plans were created on the eastern boundaries and between Montreal Road and McArthur Avenue, which significantly expanded the residential areas.<sup>33</sup> Plan 246 which includes 241 Marier Avenue was registered in 1909, demonstrates this exponential expansion around amalgamation. The new Eastview

<sup>30</sup> Serré, *Pioneer Families of the Gloucester Quarries in Eastern Ontario*, 6-7.

<sup>31</sup> H. Belden & Co, *Historical Atlas of Carleton County*, (Toronto: H. Belden, 1879), 36; Serré, *Pioneer Families of the Gloucester Quarries in Eastern Ontario*, 6.

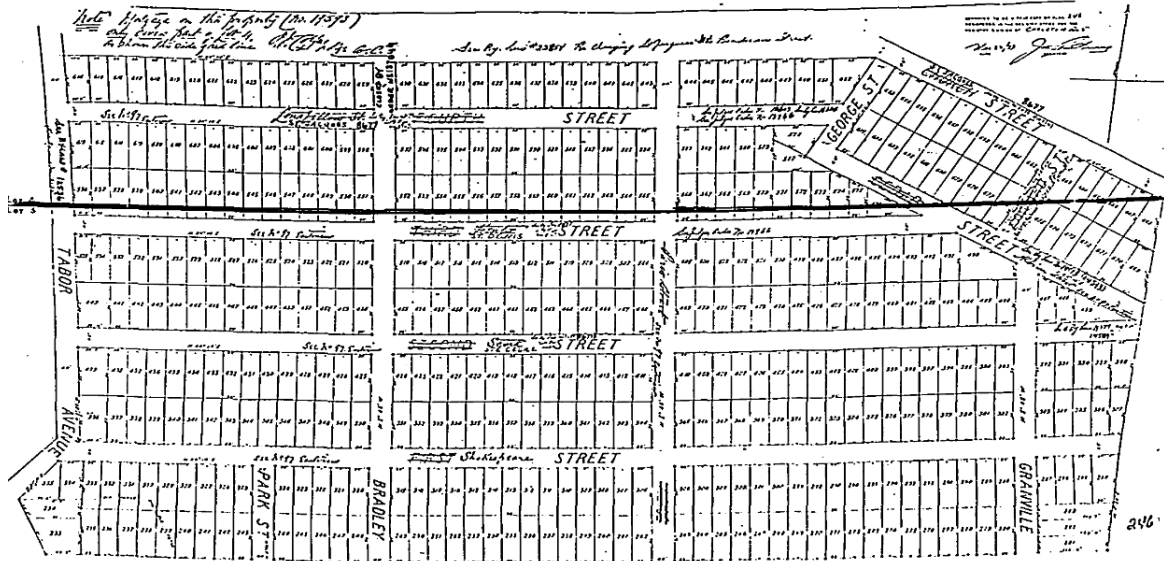
<sup>32</sup> Mike Steinhauer, "The History of the Vanier Parkway – Part One: Bytown and Prescott Railway Company," VanierNow, last modified February 25, 2013, <https://vaniernow.blogspot.com/2013/02/the-history-of-vanier-parkway-part-one.html>.

<sup>33</sup> Mike Steinhauer, "The History of the Vanier Parkway – Part Two: The Gréber Plan," VanierNow, last modified May 26, 2013, <https://vaniernow.blogspot.com/2013/05/the-history-of-vanier-parkway-part-two.html>.

boundaries expanded north of Montreal Road and south of McArthur Avenue, with the eastern boundary eventually reaching St. Laurent Boulevard.<sup>34</sup>

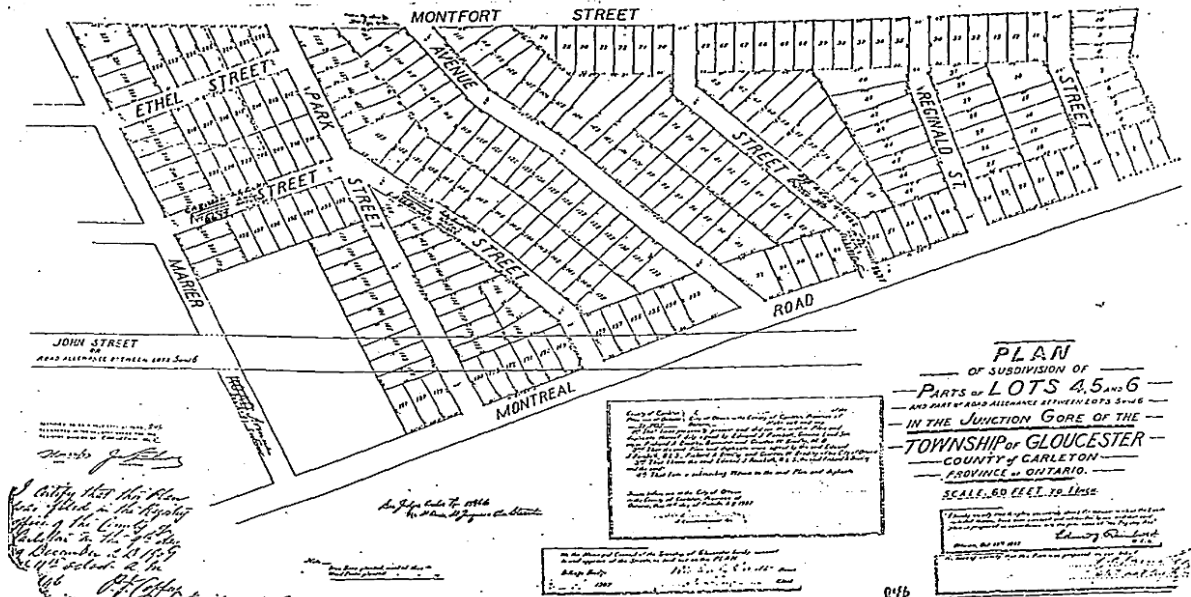
# 246 PART 1

**"CAUTION"**  
 THIS ILLUSTRATION IS INTENDED  
 AS A VISUAL AID ONLY  
 AND MAY NOT BE TO SCALE.  
 J. W. ARMSTRONG  
 Land Registrar



# 246 pt. 2

**"CAUTION"**  
 THIS ILLUSTRATION IS INTENDED  
 AS A VISUAL AID ONLY  
 AND MAY NOT BE TO SCALE.  
 J. W. ARMSTRONG  
 Land Registrar

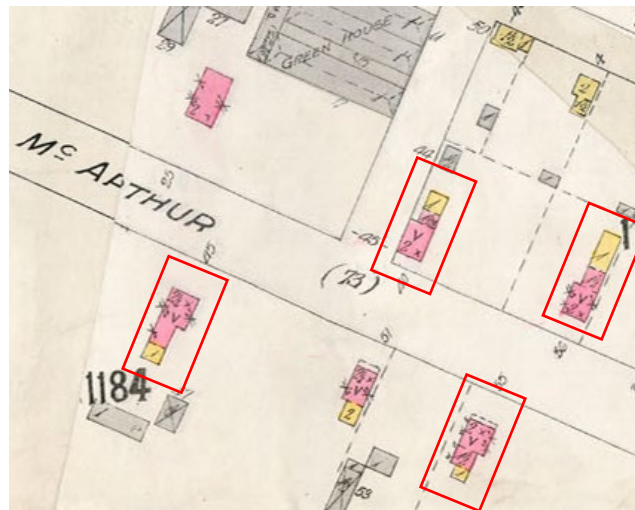


Plan 246, Source: Ontario Land Registry Access, "OTTAWA-CARLETON (04), OTTAWA-CARLETON, Book 170, PLAN 246; LOT 168 TO 240," page 3, 5.

<sup>34</sup> Serré, *Pioneer Families of the Gloucester Quarries in Eastern Ontario*, 7.

Many were drawn from Ottawa to Janeville for a quieter suburb that had reduced taxes and less building restrictions.<sup>35</sup> This resulted in a vernacular building stock in the commercial and residential areas and allowed merchants to construct buildings with a commercial space on the ground level with living quarters above. For example this resulted in many convenience stores in Janeville/Eastview operating at street corners in residential sections.<sup>36</sup> The building stock of historic homes built between the late nineteenth and early twentieth century were narrow, rectangular shaped buildings with steep roofs, front gables, and front porches, with additions at the rear (to accommodate family growth).<sup>37</sup> The residential area can also be characterized by narrow two lane streets, deep and narrow lots, shallow setbacks from the streets, and some mature trees.<sup>38</sup> Although Janeville/Eastview was considered an industrial area centered on Montreal Road, the community still had a village feel according to long-time residents.<sup>39</sup>

Given the age of early Janeville buildings, it is likely most were constructed with wood siding as primary documents indicate most buildings in the early twentieth century are constructed of wood. However, the 1912 *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plan* indicates several buildings have a brick veneer façade and several buildings on McArthur Avenue clad in brick.<sup>40</sup> The use of brick in the early twentieth century may be associated with awareness and interest in fire prevention.



Brick clad (denoted by pink) two storey vernacular buildings with rear inset, McArthur Road and Cyr Avenue, Source: 1912 *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*, Volume 2, page 165

<sup>35</sup> Robert Serré, *Pioneer Families of Janeville* (Gloucester Township), (Ottawa: Gloucester Historical Society, 2008,) 8.

<sup>36</sup> Andrea Hossack and Dorota Grudniewicz, *The Janeville Heritage Study*, Canadian Studies Heritage Conservation, April 27, 1996, page 3, 13058GL, City of Ottawa Archives, Ottawa.

<sup>37</sup> Hossack and Grudniewicz, *The Janeville Heritage Study*, 3.

<sup>38</sup> Hossack and Grudniewicz, *The Janeville Heritage Study*, 3.

<sup>39</sup> Hossack and Grudniewicz, *The Janeville Heritage Study*, 4.

<sup>40</sup> *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plan*, 1912, Volume 2, page 164-165.



241 Marier Avenue entirely fits within the historic character and building stock of Janeville/Eastview with its residential vernacular architectural style featuring a rectangular footprint, front gable with a steep roof, canopy over the front entrance, shallow set back, and historic rear additions (garages). It also meets the characteristic mixed-use function, as it was the family’s primary residence and where they operated their wood dealing business.

<b>Criterion 8</b>	
The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Response to Criterion</b>	
The property is functionally and historically linked to its location near Montreal Road and the former railway. As part of his lumber operation, J. B. Richard owned five lots at the corner of Marier Avenue and Carillon Street, which were likely chosen due to their proximity to Montreal Road and the railway.	

**Supporting Details – Criterion 8**

Lumber industry

The European first settlers of the Janeville area arrived in the 1820s<sup>41</sup> and the construction of the Rideau Canal, and the flourishing lumber industry in Eastern Ontario slowly brought more people to the area.<sup>42</sup> The first Cummings Island Bridge built in 1836 also allow the labourers to reside and work at the lumbers east of the Rideau River.<sup>43</sup> Gloucester Township was created in 1850 and Bytown was selected to be the Province of Canada’s capital in 1857, and around this time, a variety of labourers were drawn to the lumber and their related industries.<sup>44</sup> The village of Janeville grew in the mid nineteenth century due to its accessibility to Bytown for its federal government positions, its location near many factories, and the success of Ottawa’s lumber industry.<sup>45</sup>

The local lumber industry was stimulated by the opening of the Bytown and Prescott Railway in 1854, which was constructed to transport lumber, industrial products, and agricultural goods.<sup>46</sup> The line was built to connect to the northeastern United States and Montreal to reach other markets, and the track ran through New Edinburgh, Janeville, Kempville to Prescott.<sup>47</sup> In 1855, Bytown and Prescott Railway (renamed the Bytown

<sup>41</sup> Serré, Pioneer Families of Janeville (Gloucester Township), 4.

<sup>42</sup> Kenza Benali and Jean-François Parent, “Vanier: French-Speaking Bastion in Ontario,” in *Encyclopedia of French Cultural Heritage in North America*, accessed May 10, 2024, <http://www.ameriquefrancaise.org/en/article-720/vanier: french-speaking bastion in ontario.html#1>.

<sup>43</sup> Yves Breton, Lucie Lecomte, Muséoparc Vanier Museopark, *Vanier-on-the-Ottawa: Today for Tomorrow*, (Ottawa, Muséoparc Vanier Museopark, 2007), 7; “Vanier’s rise would be return to area’s past.”

<sup>44</sup> Breton, Lecomte, Muséoparc Vanier Museopark, *Vanier-on-the-Ottawa: Today for Tomorrow*, 6.

<sup>45</sup> Breton, Lecomte, Muséoparc Vanier Museopark, *Vanier-on-the-Ottawa: Today for Tomorrow*, 7.

<sup>46</sup> Steinhauer, “The History of the Vanier Parkway – Part One: Bytown and Prescott Railway Company.”

<sup>47</sup> “Vanier’s rise would be return to area’s past.”

and Prescott then the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway<sup>48</sup>) extended the line into Bytown.<sup>49</sup> In 1884, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway was leased by the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) for 999 years, and the CPR continued operations through Vanier into the 1960s, and the tracks were in ground until 1974.<sup>50</sup> Today, the Vanier Parkway between Beechwood Avenue and Prince Albert Street is in the same location of the Bytown and Prescott Railway tracks.<sup>51</sup>

### Montreal Road

Since early settlement of Carleton County and Gloucester Township, the dirt road from Cummings Island eastward was the main thoroughfare. By 1850, the road connecting Bytown to the Gloucester and Cumberland Townships was complete and known as the King's Road or Montreal Road.<sup>52</sup> The road was maintained by the Ottawa, Montreal and Russel Consolidated Road Company and they ran it as a toll road,<sup>53</sup> and in 1869 they paved the first eight kilometers west of the Rideau.<sup>54</sup> Montreal Road was the mechanism that fueled Janeville and later Eastview and Vanier to become an industrial hub.



Postcard of Montreal Road with Notre-Dame de Loudres in the left background, circa 1900-1910, Source: Vanier Museopark, L\_o\_Paquette\_photo\_8.

---

<sup>48</sup> Note: in 1867, Bytown and Prescott was renamed the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway. Steinhauer, "The History of the Vanier Parkway – Part One: Bytown and Prescott Railway Company."

<sup>49</sup> Steinhauer, "The History of the Vanier Parkway – Part One: Bytown and Prescott Railway Company."

<sup>50</sup> "Vanier's rise would be return to area's past."

<sup>51</sup> Steinhauer, "The History of the Vanier Parkway – Part One: Bytown and Prescott Railway Company."

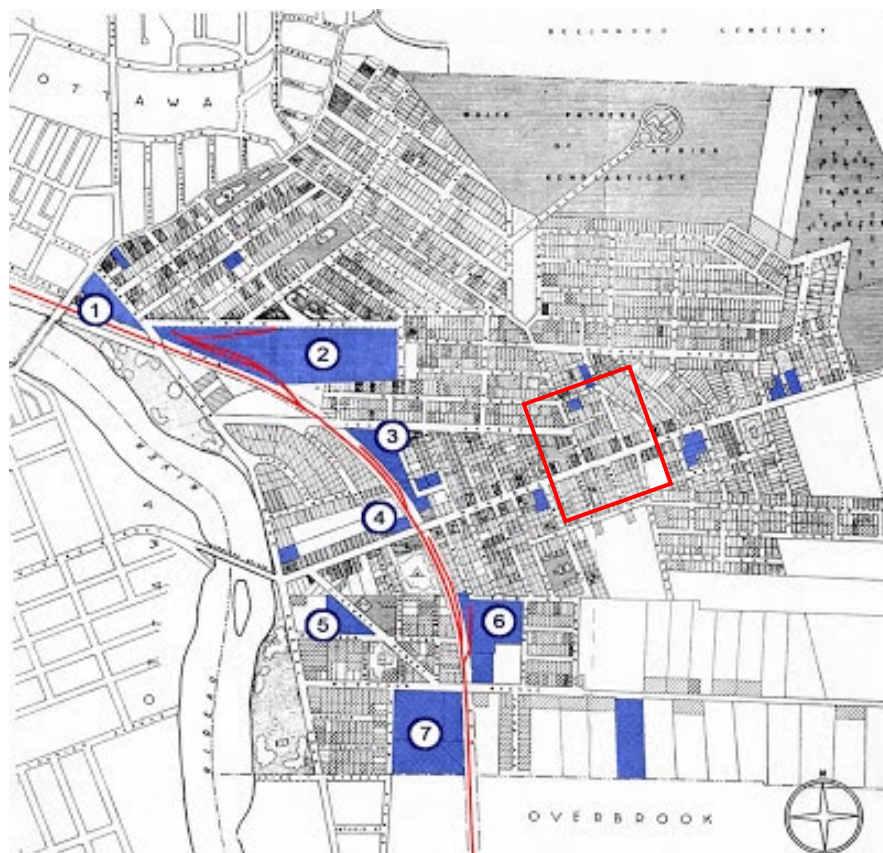
<sup>52</sup> Robert Serré, "A Brief History of the Montreal Road," in *Historic Gloucester*, Gloucester Historical Society, Fall 2011, Volume 12, No. 3, page 4,

<http://www.gloucesterhistory.com/Historic%20Gloucester%20Volume%2012%20No%203.pdf>.

<sup>53</sup> Serré, "A Brief History of the Montreal Road."

<sup>54</sup> "Vanier's rise would be return to area's past."

Amalgamation of the villages of Janeville, Clarkstown, and Clandeboye in 1909 opened new availability of lots and continued the expansion of industry centered on Montreal Road. For over a century, Montreal Road remained the important thoroughfare. In 1947, an article describes Eastview as, “not only an important industrial center (most highly industrialized for its size than either Ottawa or Hull) but a business and residential centre...Montreal Road, in close touch with the Capital, and offers opportunity for new industries and new homes.”<sup>55</sup> Into the 1950s, most of Eastview’s goods and services were clustered on Montreal Road including the construction industry with, “much of it processed or manufactured in Eastview: sand and gravel, brick and concrete blocks, lumber, windows and doors, metalwork and fuel oil.”<sup>56</sup> Although many industrial industries left Vanier in the 1960s when the CPR stopped running,<sup>57</sup> Montreal Road remained the centre of the community and to this day remains an important corridor connecting the communities east of the Rideau River.



Corner of Marier and Main (Carillon) identified as Eastview industry circa 1946, Source: Steinhauer, “The History of the Vanier Parkway – Part One: Bytown and Prescott

Industry in Eastview, circa 1946, 1. Betcherman Iron & Metal Company; 2. Dominion Bridge Company; 3. Capital Carbon and Ribbon Company; 4. W. R. Cummings; 5. D. Kemp Edwards Lumber; 6. National Grocers; 7. Beechwood Steel, Source: Steinhauer, “The History of the Vanier Parkway – Part One: Bytown and Prescott Railway Company.”

<sup>55</sup> “History and Development of Eastview,” *The Ottawa Citizen*, July 12, 1947, accessed May 13, 2024, <https://www.proquest.com/hnpottawacitizen/docview/2337944472/F699CBF2AF844B31PQ/1?accountid=46526&source=Historical%20Newspapers>.

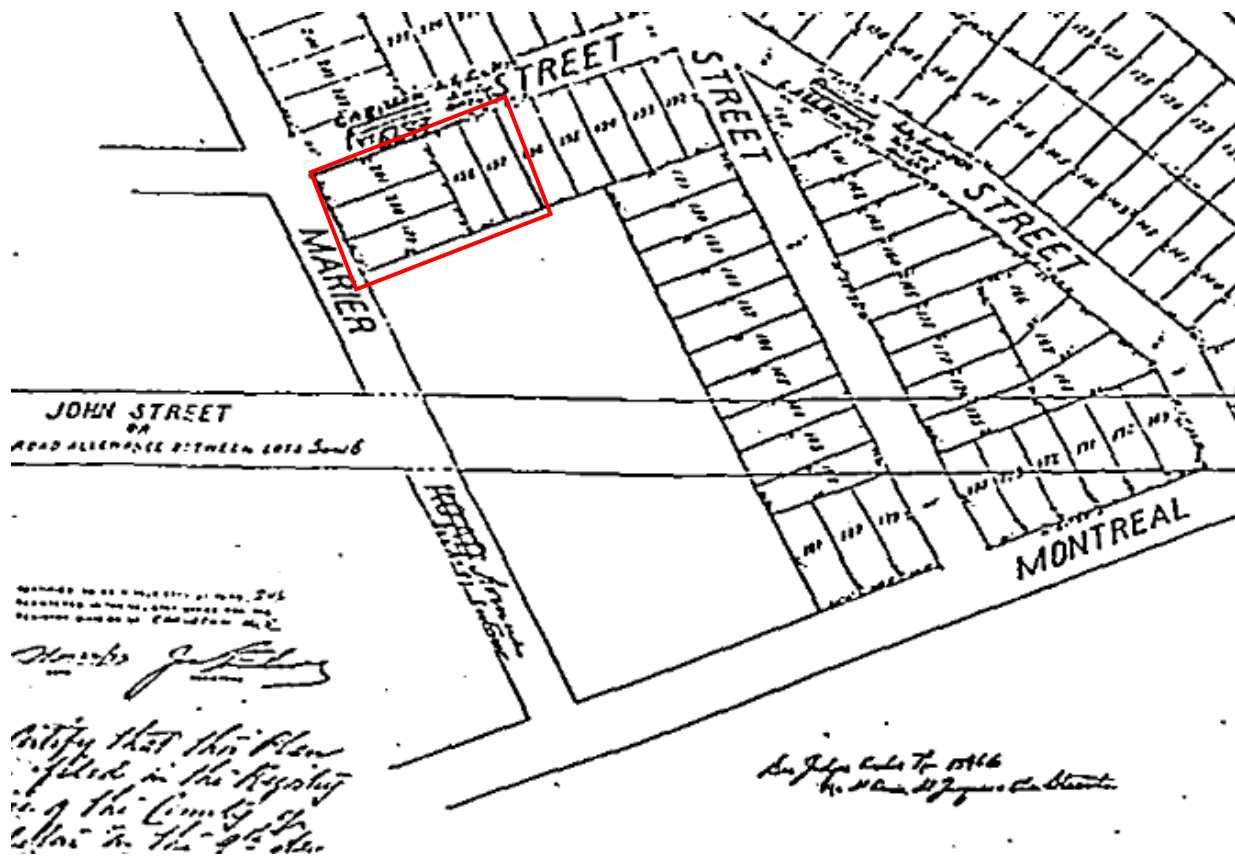
<sup>56</sup> “Vanier's rise would be return to area's past.”

<sup>57</sup> “Vanier's rise would be return to area's past.”



## 241 Marier Avenue

Jean Baptiste Richard's wood dealing business opened circa 1911 and operations expanded during its first decade. In 1917, Jean Baptiste Richard purchased two lots to the east of their property, and in 1920 he bought the adjoining two lots south.<sup>58</sup> Therefore by 1920, the Richard's owned the five lots at the corner of Marier Avenue and Carillon Street. The additional lots were used as a wood lot as demonstrated on the 1948 and 1965 *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*.<sup>59</sup> It is likely that the Richard's chose this location due to its proximity to Montreal Road and the railway line, which were the local mechanisms for trade and commerce in Janeville (and later Eastview and Vanier) and Bytown (Ottawa).



The Richard's own the five corner lots at Marier Avenue and Carillon Street, Source: Ontario Land Registry Access, "OTTAWA-CARLETON (04), OTTAWA-CARLETON, Book 170, PLAN 246; LOT 168 TO 240," page 5.

<sup>58</sup> "OTTAWA-CARLETON (04), OTTAWA-CARLETON, Book 170, PLAN 246; LOT 168 TO 240," Ontario Land Registry Access, accessed May 10, 2024, page 144-155, <https://www.onland.ca/ui/4/books/80706/viewer/194719930?page=144>.

<sup>59</sup> *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*, 1948, Volume 2, page 229; *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*, 1965, Volume 2, 229-3.

<b>Criterion 9</b>	
The property has contextual value because it is a landmark	<b>No</b>
<p><b>Response to Criterion</b></p> <p>241 Marier Avenue does not have contextual value as a landmark. Although it is a well-preserved early 20<sup>th</sup> century home built around the time of Eastview amalgamation, 241 Marier Avenue is a vernacular house with architectural characteristics seen throughout the historic neighbourhood of Eastview. The building's location on Marier Avenue likely would have made the building familiar to Eastview residents travelling between historic Clarkstown and Janeville. However today, 241 Marier Avenue's red brick and green metal roof can only just be discerned from the busy Montreal Road.</p>	

### Sources

- "54 Property to Let." *The Ottawa Citizen*. May 30, 1957. Accessed May 14, 2024. <https://www.proquest.com/hnpottawacitizen/docview/2338570942/60D314AEB2D146A7PQ/3?accountid=46526&sourcetype=Historical%20Newspapers>.
- Ancestry. "1911 Census of Canada, Ontario, Russell, Gloucester Township, Eastview Village." Accessed May 10, 2024. <https://www.ancestry.ca/discoveryui-content/view/8273909:8947>.
- Ancestry. "1931 Census of Canada, Ontario, Russell, Eastview." Accessed May 10, 2024. [https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/62640/images/1931\\_149-e011676101?treeid=&personid=&rc=&queryId=bc69206b-4b0b-4ff9-9d5d-efdf6875703e&usePUB=true&\\_phsrc=gnB411&\\_phstart=successSource&pld=2232337](https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/62640/images/1931_149-e011676101?treeid=&personid=&rc=&queryId=bc69206b-4b0b-4ff9-9d5d-efdf6875703e&usePUB=true&_phsrc=gnB411&_phstart=successSource&pld=2232337).
- Benali, Kenza and Jean-François Parent. "Vanier: French-Speaking Bastion in Ontario." In *Encyclopedia of French Cultural Heritage in North America*. Accessed May 10, 2024. <http://www.ameriquefrancaise.org/en/article-720/vanier: french-speaking bastion in ontario.html#1>.
- Breton, Yves, Lucie Lecomte, and Muséoparc Vanier Museopark. *Vanier-on-the-Ottawa: Today for Tomorrow*. Ottawa, Muséoparc Vanier Museopark, 2007.
- "Eastview." *The Ottawa Citizen*. January 7, 1919. Accessed May 10, 2024. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/455795578/>.
- "Gloucester Place Names Project." The Gloucester Historical Society. Last modified February 23, 2011. <http://www.gloucesterhistory.com/placenames.html>.
- H. Belden & Co. *Historical Atlas of Carleton County*. Toronto: H. Belden, 1879.
- "History and Development of Eastview." *The Ottawa Citizen*. July 12, 1947. Accessed May 13, 2024. <https://www.proquest.com/hnpottawacitizen/docview/2337944472/F699CBF2AF844B31PQ/1?accountid=46526&sourcetype=Historical%20Newspapers>.
- Hossack, Andrea and Dorota Grudniewicz. *The Janeville Heritage Study*. Canadian Studies Heritage Conservation. April 27, 1996. 13058GL. City of Ottawa Archives, Ottawa.
- Humphreys, Barbara A. and Meredith Skyes. *The Buildings of Canada: A Guide to pre-20th century styles in houses, churches and other structures*. Ottawa:

- Environment Canada, Parks Service, 1980.  
<https://www.historicplaces.ca/media/7173/buildingsofcanada.pdf>.
- “Jean Baptiste Richard Dies in 68<sup>th</sup> Year.” *The Ottawa Journal*. November 1, 1941. Accessed May 10, 2024. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/44436467/>.
- Kyles, Shannon. “Classical Revival (1820-1860).” Ontario Architecture. Accessed May 9, 2024. <http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com/ClassicalRevival.htm>.
- Kyles, Shannon. “Vernacular.” Ontario Architecture. Accessed May 9, 2024. <http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com/vernacular.htm>.
- MTBA Associates. “3 Selkirk Street, Ottawa, ON: Heritage Considerations Review.” June 2020.  
[https://webcast.ottawa.ca/plan/All\\_Image%20Referencing\\_Zoning%20Bylaw%20Amendment%20Application\\_Image%20Reference\\_2020-07-06%20-%20Heritage%20Considerations%20Report%20-%20D02-02-20-0044.PDF](https://webcast.ottawa.ca/plan/All_Image%20Referencing_Zoning%20Bylaw%20Amendment%20Application_Image%20Reference_2020-07-06%20-%20Heritage%20Considerations%20Report%20-%20D02-02-20-0044.PDF).
- “Mrs. David Menard.” *The Ottawa Journal*. January 31, 1944. Accessed May 10, 2024. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/44289870/>.
- Ontario Land Registry Access. “OTTAWA-CARLETON (04), OTTAWA-CARLETON, Book 170, PLAN 246; LOT 168 TO 240.” Accessed May 10, 2024. <https://www.onland.ca/ui/4/books/80706/viewer/163066041?page=156>.
- Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*: 1912; 1948; 1965.
- The Ottawa City Directory*: 1909; 1912; 1917; 1923.
- “Refuse To Increase Eastview Employes.” *The Ottawa Journal*. January 15, 1920. Accessed May 10, 2024. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/45726083/>.
- “Richard-Menard Nuptials.” *The Ottawa Citizen*. October 25, 1927. Accessed May 10, 2024. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/456593691/>.
- Serré, Robert. *Pioneer Families of Janeville (Gloucester Township)*. Ottawa: Gloucester Historical Society, 2008.
- Serré, Robert. *Pioneer Families of the Gloucester Quarries in Eastern Ontario*. Ottawa: Gloucester Historical Society, 2004.
- Serré, Robert. “A Brief History of the Montreal Road.” In *Historic Gloucester*. Gloucester Historical Society. Fall 2011, Volume 12, No. 3.  
<http://www.gloucesterhistory.com/Historic%20Gloucester%20Volume%2012%20No%203.pdf>.
- Steinhauer, Mike. “The History of the Vanier Parkway – Part One: Bytown and Prescott Railway Company.” *VanierNow*. Last modified February 25, 2013.  
<https://vaniernow.blogspot.com/2013/02/the-history-of-vanier-parkway-part-one.html>.
- Steinhauer, Mike. “The History of the Vanier Parkway – Part Two: The Gréber Plan.” *VanierNow*. Last modified May 26, 2013.  
<https://vaniernow.blogspot.com/2013/05/the-history-of-vanier-parkway-part-two.html>.
- University of Waterloo Heritage Resources Centre. “Ontario Architectural Style Guide.” Last modified January 2009. <https://www.therealtydeal.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Heritage-Resource-Centre-Achitectural-Styles-Guide.pdf>.



“Vanier's rise would be return to area's past.” *Ottawa Citizen*. March 9, 2019. Accessed May 10, 2024. <https://ottawacitizen.com/news/local-news/vaniers-rise-would-be-return-to-areas-past>.