

Ontario Regulation 9/06 Assessment

Address 218 Cantin Street

Date: August 2024

Prepared by: Heritage Staff



218 Cantin Street, south and east facades, Source: City of Ottawa, 2024.

Executive Summary

218 Cantin Street is a two-and-a-half storey red brick “L” shaped building located in Vanier constructed circa 1912. The building is representative of the vernacular front gable building with Late Victorian influences seen in Vanier in the early 20th century. The first homeowner was Gedeon Loyer, who owned most of the northern half of Clandeboye’s 1907 subdivision. Loyer was a gardener by trade, and he temporarily operated a market gardening business from his property on the west side of Cantin Street. Loyer’s work exemplifies the typical occupations and agricultural land use near the east end of Montréal Road. 218 Cantin Street also has contextual value due to its physical and visual proximity, as well as historical relationship of residents to the Notre Dame Cemetery, including Joseph Tremblay, the cemetery’s caretaker from 1895 to 1945.

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

Introduction

218 Cantin Street is a two-and-a-half storey “L” shaped red brick building constructed circa 1912. 218 Cantin Street is located on the west side of Cantin Street across from the north end of the Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes Grotto in Vanier, Ottawa. This area was

part of the historic neighbourhood of Clondeboye (1880s), Eastview (December 1908), Vanier (1969), then the City of Ottawa (2001).

Criterion 1	
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.	Yes
Response to Criterion 218 Cantin Street has design value as a representative example of a vernacular building in Eastview (later Vanier) with Late Victorian influences. The vernacular style is exemplified by a front gable, steeply pitched roof, simple form, red brick cladding, stone foundation, stone sills, and a verandah over the main entrance. This simple front gable form clad in red brick can be seen around Vanier. 218 Cantin Street is a slightly elevated and larger form and design compared to the typical rectangular, front gable buildings in Vanier due to its two-and-a-half storey massing, “L” shaped form, and wraparound verandah, which are Late Victorian features.	

Supporting Details – Criterion 1

Architectural Analysis and Overview

218 Cantin Street was constructed circa 1912¹ and has design value as a representative example of a vernacular building in Ontario and Vanier. The vernacular style is exemplified by its simple form, red brick cladding, stone foundation, stone lintels and sills, and porch or verandah over the main entrance. 218 Cantin Street is a slightly elevated and larger version of the vernacular building in Vanier with Late Victorian influences due to its large central front gable with smaller side gable on the south façade, giving the building an “L” shaped form compared to the typical front gable, larger massing at two-and-a-half storeys, and verandah that wraps around the front and side façades.



218 Cantin Street, front/east façade, Source: City of Ottawa, 2024

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.² Vernacular architecture does not replicate architectural styles however they often reference old and familiar forms, and

¹ “OTTAWA-CARLETON (04), OTTAWA-CARLETON, Book 167, PLAN 245,” Ontario Land Registry Access, 28, 31, accessed June 19, 2024, , <https://www.onland.ca/ui/4/books/80639/viewer/406456496?page=3>; *Ottawa City Directory*, 1912, 935.

² Shannon Kyles, “Vernacular,” Ontario Architecture, accessed May 9, 2024, <http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com/vernacular.htm>.

architects or builders may interpret the high styles and apply local design characteristics.³

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.⁴ 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.⁵ However the majority of Canadian homes were constructed of wood given the Canadian economy, landscape, and lumber industry.⁶

Late Victorian

The Late Victorian architectural style was an architectural style that developed during Queen Victoria of England's reign from 1840 to 1900. Covering over sixty years, the period developed many styles and substyles and variation can be seen across the British Colonies.

In Canada, around the time of Confederation was the height of High Victorian architecture.⁷ These buildings were influenced by several architectural styles and incorporated forms and details from other styles creating an eclecticism. In Ontario, if a building constructed between 1840 and 1900 cannot be characterized by one of these styles, it can be considered a Late Victorian hybrid. The Late Victorian style was used for a wide variety of building types from purpose-built public and commercial to residential.

The Late Victorian architectural style in Ontario is characterized by being designed to be suitable for the local environment, with asymmetrical forms, variations of colour and texture, often red or orange brick, stone, or timber construction, eclectic combination of Classical and Gothic motifs, decorative ornamentation, and attractive entrances.

Architectural Style Locally

³ "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.

⁴ Barbara A. Humphreys 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,) page 4, <https://www.historicplaces.ca/media/7173/buildingsofcanada.pdf>

⁵ Humphreys and Skyes, *The Buildings of Canada*, 4.

⁶ Humphreys and Skyes, *The Buildings of Canada*, 4.

⁷ Harold Kalman, *A History of Canadian Architecture: Volume 2*, (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1994,) 533.

The front gable vernacular house was common in Clandeboye, Janeville and later Eastview. Clandeboye was a hamlet consisting of a handful of buildings and only a few have been retained from the historic neighbourhood. This includes 381 Montfort Street which is very similar with shape compared to 218 Cantin Street with its long front gable and side gable near the rear giving it an “L” shape, its wraparound verandah on the front and west side over the two entrances, and their gable end window openings are similar.



381 Montfort Street, southwest corner, Source: Google Street View, 2017

Although not in the historic neighbourhood of Clandeboye, several front gable houses are located immediately west on Montfort Street which would've been part of Eastview's early eastward expansion. In 1928, the north side of Montfort Street had several buildings constructed including a row of four front gable houses side by side. There has been some level of alteration such as rear additions, however generally they feature a front gable, steeply pitched roof, a door on the right with a porch or canopy over the entrance, low and uniform massing, and a similar set back. Due to the low cost and local availability of lumber, is it likely this building cluster were originally wood clad. A similar vernacular style house is 343 Montfort Street, which also has returned eaves.



343 Montfort Street, southeast corner, Source: Google Street View, 2020

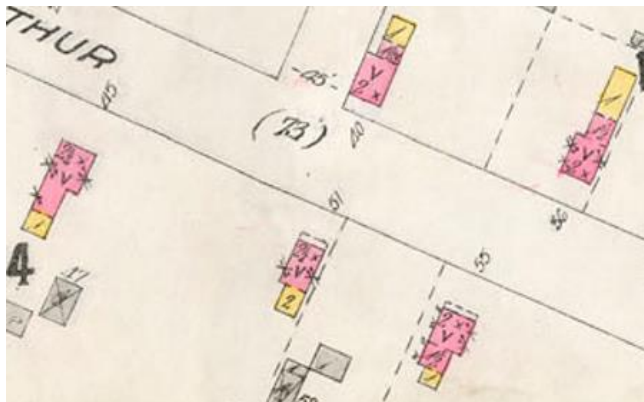


Front gable cluster, 323, 325, 327, and 329 Montfort Street, Source: Google Street View, 2020



Aerial view, historic Clandeboye (right), 218 Cantin Street (yellow), Granville Street (middle) Eastview (left), front gable cluster on Montfort Street (red), Source: NAPL, 1933, A4571_70.

In the early 20th century, the vernacular front gable form persisted but many were now clad in brick. This can be seen on McArthur Avenue between Enfield Avenue and Olmstead Street. They similarly feature front gables, rectangular footprints offset at the rear, red brick cladding, stone foundations, stone sills, transoms, and pedimented porches.



180, 183, 184, 197 McArthur Avenue, Source: *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*, 1912.



197 McArthur, south façade, Source: GoogleMaps, 2019



184 McArthur, north façade,
Source: City of Ottawa, 2024



180 McArthur, northwest corner,
Source: City of Ottawa, 2024

Relation of the Building to the Style

218 Cantin Street is representative of the vernacular house in Vanier with slightly elevated Late Victorian features. Its Late Victorian influences can be demonstrated by its larger massing at two-and-a-half storeys, its asymmetrical L-shaped form, red brick cladding, and a simple Classical inspired wraparound verandah across the front and side façades. The wraparound verandah is reminiscent of the archetypal Ontario farm house that strongly incorporates a wide wraparound verandah, which adds to its scenic outdoor space.⁸

Criterion 2



218 Cantin Street, northeast corner, Source: City of Ottawa, 2024



218 Cantin Street, southeast corner, Source: City of Ottawa, 2024

⁸ Thomas F. McIlwraith, *Looking For Old Ontario* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1997), 106.

The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.	No
<p>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 typical brick cladding, minimal ornamentation, and its simple verandah, the property does not display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.</p>	

Criterion 3	
The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	No
<p>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 218 Cantin Street 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.</p>	

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
<p>Response to Criterion 218 Cantin Street has historical value because it has direct associations with the theme of agriculture in Vanier’s early history. The first settlers were drawn to Vanier’s historic villages of Janeville and Clandeboye for its agricultural opportunities, and gardening and market gardens flourished into the mid 20th century. The first owner of 218 Cantin Street was Gedeon Loyer from 1912 to 1923, and he was a gardener and operated a market gardener business from this property, illustrating the direct agricultural connections into Eastview’s history.</p>	

Supporting Details – Criterion 4

In the early days of Gloucester Township, people were drawn to the area for its agricultural opportunities and many operated successful farms, gardens, and market gardens.⁹ As early as the 19th century, there was a need to provide Bytown residents with food and products which was supplied by the surrounding villages.¹⁰ More families with modest means arrived in the mid-19th century by way of Cummings Bridge. This

⁹ The Gloucester Historical Society, “The Gloucester Historical Society,” last modified May 27, 2024, <http://www.gloucesterhistory.com/index.html>.

¹⁰ Yves Breton, Lucie Lecomte, and Muséoparc Vanier Museopark, Vanier-on-the-Ottawa: Today for Tomorrow (Ottawa : Muséoparc Vanier Museopark, 2007), 13.

enabled families to move east of the Rideau River and work in the local lumber mills or market gardens.¹¹ A 1910 article describes how Eastview “was transformed from the forest to the farm stage and then as gradually from the farm to the market-garden.”¹²

The purpose of market gardens was to grow agricultural products in the suburbs to supply food to large urban cities and meet the demands of growing populations. Market gardeners typically grew and sold a wide range of fruit, vegetables, and flowers. Market gardeners in Bytown and later Ottawa’s suburbs typically sold their products at the ByWard and Parkdale markets and to local grocery stores until the mid-20th century.



“Postcard - The Market,” Byward Market, circa 1890-1914, Source: Ottawa Archives, MG344-1-10-4

218 Cantin Street’s first owner, Gedeon Loyer, was the proprietor of Clandeboye’s 1907 subdivision.¹³ He owned most of the northern half of Clandeboye between Montfort Street, Main Street (formerly Montrose now Cantin Street), Wilson Street (St. Denis Street) and Granville Street except the southwest lots.¹⁴

Gedeon Loyer lived at 218 Cantin Street from 1912 to 1923.¹⁵ Before residing at 218 Cantin Street, he lived on the northwest corner of Montréal Road and Cantin Street at least from 1907 to 1911.¹⁶ He worked as a gardener and market gardener and operated his market gardening business from his properties.¹⁷

¹¹ “Vanier’s rise would be return to area’s past,” *Ottawa Citizen*, March 9, 2019, accessed June 3, 2024, <https://ottawacitizen.com/news/local-news/vaniers-rise-would-be-return-to-areas-past>.

¹² “Thriving Village of Eastview Which Wants To Become A Town,” *The Ottawa Citizen*, February 12, 1910, accessed June 12, 2024, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/456079549/>.

¹³ “OTTAWA-CARLETON (04), OTTAWA-CARLETON, Book 167, PLAN 245,” 3.

¹⁴ “OTTAWA-CARLETON (04), OTTAWA-CARLETON, Book 167, PLAN 245,” 4-10, 13, 20, 23, 28, 31, 34, 38, 43, 59, 61-62, 64, 67, 70, 73, 77-79, 81, 84.

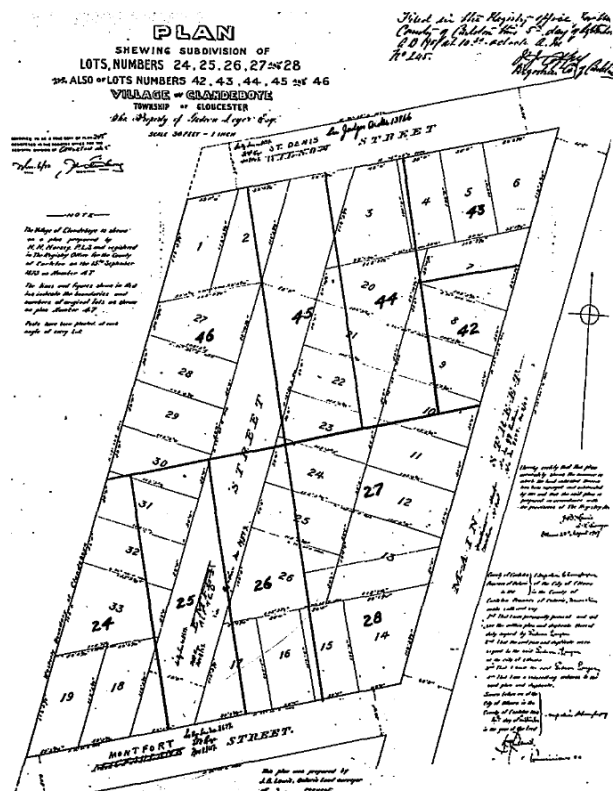
¹⁵ “OTTAWA-CARLETON (04), OTTAWA-CARLETON, Book 167, PLAN 245,” 28, 31; *Ottawa City Directory*, 1912, 935; *Ottawa City Directory*, 1913, 1058; *Ottawa City Directory*, 1914, 1133; *Ottawa City Directory*, 1915, 1137; *Ottawa City Directory*, 1916, 1169; *Ottawa City Directory*, 1917, 1038; *Ottawa City Directory*, 1918, 1101; *Ottawa City Directory*, 1920, 1085; *Ottawa City Directory*, 1922, 1116; *Ottawa City Directory*, 1923, 1098.

¹⁶ “OTTAWA-CARLETON (04), OTTAWA-CARLETON, Book 74, PLAN 47; GLOUCESTER; VANIER,” Ontario Land Registry Access, 25, accessed June 24, 2024, <https://www.onland.ca/ui/4/books/82353/viewer/437787313?page=25>; *Ottawa City Directory*, 1907, 700; *Ottawa City Directory*, 1908, 699; *Ottawa City Directory*, 1909, 757; *Ottawa City Directory*, 1910, 835; *Ottawa City Directory*, 1911, 877.

¹⁷ *Ottawa City Directory*, 1912, 935; *Ottawa City Directory*, 1922, 1116.

In 1923, Gedeon Loyer granted 26 of the 33 lots in Clandeboye's Plan 245 to his daughter, Marie Anne¹⁸ and her husband, Camille Verhelst,¹⁹ who was "well-known in Ottawa as a gardener and florist."²⁰ The Verhelst's lived on the south side of Montréal Road facing the Notre Dame Cemetery immediately west of the Notre Dame de Lourdes convent.²¹

In 1891, residents of Clandeboye held a meeting at the Notre Dame cemetery to discuss encouraging settlement in the area, and they made offers of free land for those who would use it for industrial purposes.²² However the scheme was unsuccessful and the businesses that did relocate to the area moved in proximity to the railway line and Montréal Road, fueling Janeville becoming an industrial hub, whereas Clandeboye and the surrounding settlements near the east end of Montréal Road remained underdeveloped and agricultural. The area was home to many gardeners, market gardeners, and florists from early settlement into the early to mid 20th century.



Plan 245 Village of Clandeboye subdivision, Gedeon Loyer's property (red) Source: OnLand, OTTAWA-CARLETON (04), Book 167, PLAN 245

Criterion 5	
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.	No
Response to Criterion	
Based on research conducted by Heritage Staff, the property at 218 Cantin Street does not yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture.	

¹⁸ "Marriage register for Camille Verhelst and Marie Anne Loyer," Ancestry, October 29, 1908, accessed June 24, 2024, https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/7921/images/ONMS932_133-0792?pid=3113437.

¹⁹ "OTTAWA-CARLETON (04), OTTAWA-CARLETON, Book 167, PLAN 245," 4-10, 13, 20, 23, 28, 31, 34, 38, 43, 59, 61-62, 64, 67, 70, 73, 77-79, 81, 84.

²⁰ "Camille Verhelst," *The Ottawa Citizen*, June 10, 1954, 28, accessed June 24, 2024, <https://www.proquest.com/hnpottawacitizen/docview/2338203595/>.

²¹ "Severe Storm Hits District Breaks Heat," *The Ottawa Journal*, June 15, 1931, 17, accessed June 24, 2014, <https://newspapers.com/image/43903337/>.

²² Municipal Planning Consultants Co. Ltd, *Urban Renewal Study: City of Eastview, 1965 (Toronto: Municipal Planning Consultants Co. Ltd, 1965)*, 20.

Criterion 6	
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.	No
Response to Criterion Based on primary and secondary source research conducted by Heritage Staff, no architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist has been associated with 218 Cantin Street.	

Criterion 7	
The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.	No
Response to Criterion 218 Cantin Street does not have contextual value as it does not define, maintain, or support the current character of Vanier. 218 Cantin Street was constructed circa 1912 and is one of the only remaining buildings located in the historic neighbourhood of Clandeboye. The hamlet of Clandeboye was a small collection of buildings on the north side of Montréal Road, the north side of Montfort Street, and 218 Cantin Street was the only building on Cantin until the post Second World War infill of the area. Therefore the character of the historic neighbourhood of Clandeboye and Eastview can only be seen in a handful of remaining buildings, compared to the predominant character of modern and victory housing buildings.	

Criterion 8	
The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.	Yes
Response to Criterion 218 Cantin Street has contextual value because it is physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings. 218 Cantin Street is physically and visually connected to the Notre Dame de Lourdes grotto and the Notre Dame Cemetery which are immediately east of the building. Cantin Street is connected to the history of the Notre Dame Cemetery and its expansion into Clandeboye, changing Cantin Street from an interior street to the eastern boundary. 218 Cantin Street is also historically linked to its surroundings as several residents worked at the Notre Dame Cemetery.	

Supporting Details – Criterion 8

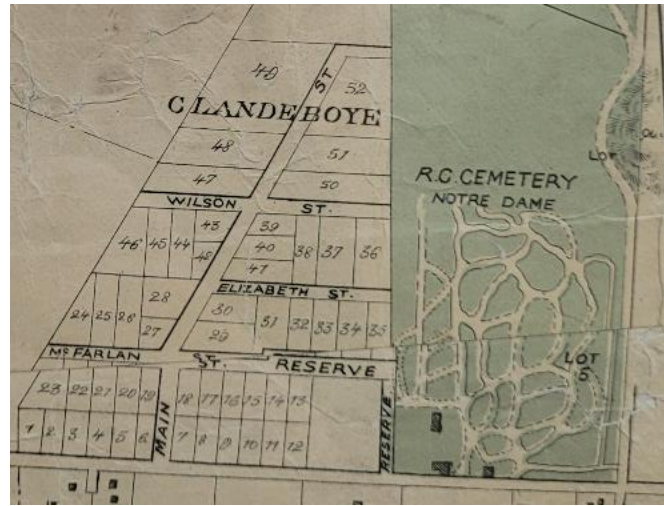
The 1870s in Ottawa’s suburbs saw a boom of land development and the registration of new subdivisions, which corresponds to the filing of plans for Vanier’s historic villages of Janeville and Clandeboye in 1873. The plan for Clandeboye was registered for parts of lot 4 and 5 of Junction Gore, and its boundaries were Montréal Road on the south,

Granville Street on the west, lot 3 and 4 of Junction Gore on the north, and today the southwest corner of Notre Dame Cemetery.²³

In 1872, the Sandy Hill Cemeteries had become overcrowded which prompted the opening of the Notre Dame Cemetery that year for Catholics and Beechwood Cemetery for Protestants in 1873.²⁴ Notre Dame Cemetery was located immediately east of the plan for Clandeboye.



Clandeboye, "R.C. Cem" Source: Carleton County Atlas, 1879, 19



Map of Ottawa and suburbs, 1887, Source: City of Ottawa Archives

Less than 300 metres from 218 Cantin Street, the Notre Dame de Lourdes Catholic Church was constructed in 1887 in the southeast corner of Clandeboye off Montréal Road, in the previous location of Tara Hall²⁵ (brothel, Janeville Hotel, then a private residence before becoming the presbytery).²⁶ The church was built to provide French-Canadian Catholics in Janeville, Clandeboye, and Clarkstown a closer congregation so would not have to travel to Ottawa. Given the church's scale and proximity, it would have been highly visible from 218 Cantin Street.

²³ "OTTAWA-CARLETON (04), OTTAWA-CARLETON, Book 74, PLAN 47; GLOUCESTER; VANIER," 3.

²⁴ Jean Yves Pelletier, *Ottawa Notre Dame Cemetery: An Historic Cemetery of National Importance Established in 1872* (Quebec: Les Editions GID, 2009), 21.

²⁵ "125th Anniversary of the Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes Parish," Vanier Museoparc, accessed July 5, 2024, <https://museoparc.ca/the-museum/125th-anniversary-of-the-notre-dame-de-lourdes-parish/>.

²⁶ "Ancien hôtel Janeville," Waymarking, last modified February 21, 2014, https://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMK6XE_Ancien_hotel_Janeville_Vanier_Ottawa_Canada.



Postcard of Montréal Road, 1910, Eastview, Vanier, Ottawa. Source: L1_124. Archives-FDLS Canada/MAS. Note: Notre-Dame de Loudres in left background.

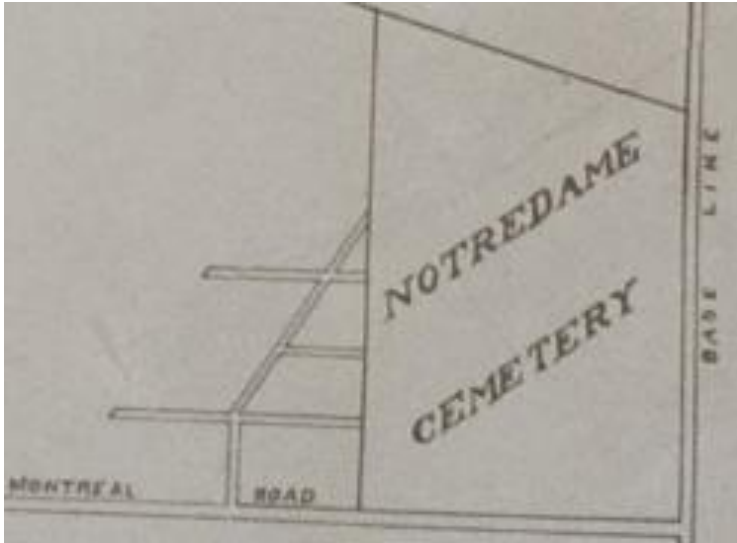
Clandeboye remained a small rural settlement and did not have the population growth like Janeville and Clarkstown.²⁷ Settlement was focused on and between Montréal Road and Montfort Street. This is presumably because of its distance from Cummings Bridge and the Bradley farm physically separated the two settlements, discouraging settlers to move to the east end of Montréal Road. This provided the opportunity for the Catholic Diocese to expand.

The eastern half of Clandeboye's land was unsettled, so Eastview Council offered these lands to the Notre Dame Cemetery between 1916 and 1918.²⁸ This resulted in the expansion of Notre Dame Cemetery,²⁹ with Cantin Street becoming the eastern boundary against the cemetery. 218 Cantin Street has remained adjacent to these religious grounds, in proximity to the Notre Dame Cemetery (1873), Notre Dame de Lourdes Church (1887), and is immediately across the street from the Notre Dame de Lourdes Grotto (1908). Additionally, until the early 1940s, 218 Cantin Street was the only house on the west side of the street north of Montfort Street.

²⁷ Mike Steinhauer, "The History of the Vanier Parkway – Part One: Bytown and Prescott Railway Company," VanierNow, last modified February 26, 2013, <https://vaniernow.blogspot.com/2013/02/the-history-of-vanier-parkway-part-one.html>.

²⁸ Pelletier, *Ottawa Notre Dame Cemetery: An Historic Cemetery of National Importance Established in 1872*, 24.

²⁹ Note: Expansion can be demonstrated by comparing 1911 to 1922 maps of Ottawa and its suburbs. City of Ottawa Archives, A2011-0052.



Plan of the City of Ottawa, 1911, Source: City of Ottawa Archives, A2011-0052



Map of Ottawa and Hull also Suburbs, 1926, Source: City of Ottawa Archives, A2011-0052



Aerial view, historic Clandeboye, 218 Cantin Street (red), Notre Dame de Lourdes, Notre Dame Cemetery, 1933, Source: NAPL, A4571_71

218 Cantin Street is also historically linked to its surroundings and in particular Notre Dame Cemetery as several residents worked at the cemetery. Between the 1930s and 1950s, the residents 218 Cantin Street, Rene Tremblay and Joseph Tremblay (no family relation), worked at Notre Dame Cemetery. Rene Tremblay rented and lived at 218 Cantin Street temporarily in 1935 and 1936 and worked as a labourer for the

cemetery.³⁰ Joseph Tremblay lived at 218 Cantin Street from 1942 until his death in 1953,³¹ and he had a career as the foreman for the cemetery from 1895 to 1945.³² He was born and raised in Eastview and before residing at 218 Cantin Street, he and his family lived on the east end of Montréal Road while serving in his various roles as cemetery keeper,³³ cemetery caretaker,³⁴ and cemetery superintendent³⁵ over the years. Joseph's occupation might have been influenced by his father and childhood neighbour. His father, Thomas Tremblay had a career was a gardener, and in 1891, his occupation is documented as cemetery gardener.³⁶ Given the Tremblays were life-long Eastview residents, it is presumably the Notre Dame Cemetery where Thomas worked. Additionally in 1891, the Tremblay's neighbours were Jules Poirier and his family, and Jules' is recorded as a cemetery caretaker.³⁷ Jules Poirier and Joseph Tremblay have been identified as Notre Dame Cemetery's first two guardians.³⁸ It can also be noted that both Thomas and Joseph Tremblay attended Notre Dame de Lourdes Church and were buried at Notre Dame Cemetery.³⁹

Criterion 9	
The property has contextual value because it is a landmark	No
Response to Criterion	
218 Cantin Street does not have contextual value as a landmark. Although it is a well-preserved early 20 th century home built at a slightly larger scale, 218 Cantin Street is a vernacular house with architectural features seen throughout in the historic neighbourhood of Eastview. However, given the building's location across the street	

³⁰ Ottawa City Directory, 1935, 552; Ottawa City Directory, 1936, 560.

³¹ Ottawa City Directory, 1942, 703, pink 155; Ottawa City Directory, 1943, 665, pink 156; Ottawa City Directory, 1944, 648, pink 154; Ottawa City Directory, 1945, 673, pink 153; Ottawa City Directory, 1946, 637; Ottawa City Directory, 1947, pink 146; Ottawa City Directory, 1948, pink 39; Ottawa City Directory, 1949, pink 42; Ottawa City Directory, 1950, 793; Ottawa City Directory, 1951, pink 47; Ottawa City Directory, 1952, 732; Ottawa City Directory, 1953, 761; "Joseph Tremblay Dies in Eastview," *The Ottawa Journal*, February 10, 1953, accessed July 8, 2024, <https://newspapers.com/image/50281508/>.

³² "Joseph Tremblay Dies in Eastview."

³³ "1911 Census of Canada," Gloucester Township, Eastview Village, Ancestry, accessed July 8, 2024, https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8947/images/e081_e002018965?pld=8241737.

³⁴ "1921 Census of Canada," Gloucester Township, Ancestry, accessed July 8, 2024, https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8991/images/1921_085-e003033226?pld=1392834.

³⁵ "1931 Census of Canada," Gloucester Township, Ancestry, accessed July 8, 2024, https://www.ancestry.ca/discoveryui-content/view/2207872:62640?tid=114029687&pid=210132638956&queryId=58e56a12-b2a8-4ea5-854a-256792fcb84&_phsrc=gnB914&_phstart=successSource.

³⁶ "Late Thos. Tremblay," *The Ottawa Citizen*, October 3, 1921, accessed July 8, 2024, <https://www.proquest.com/hnpottawacitizen/docview/2336282859/>; "1891 Census of Canada," Gloucester, Ancestry, accessed July 8, 2024, https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1274/images/30953_148169-00061?pld=4773190.

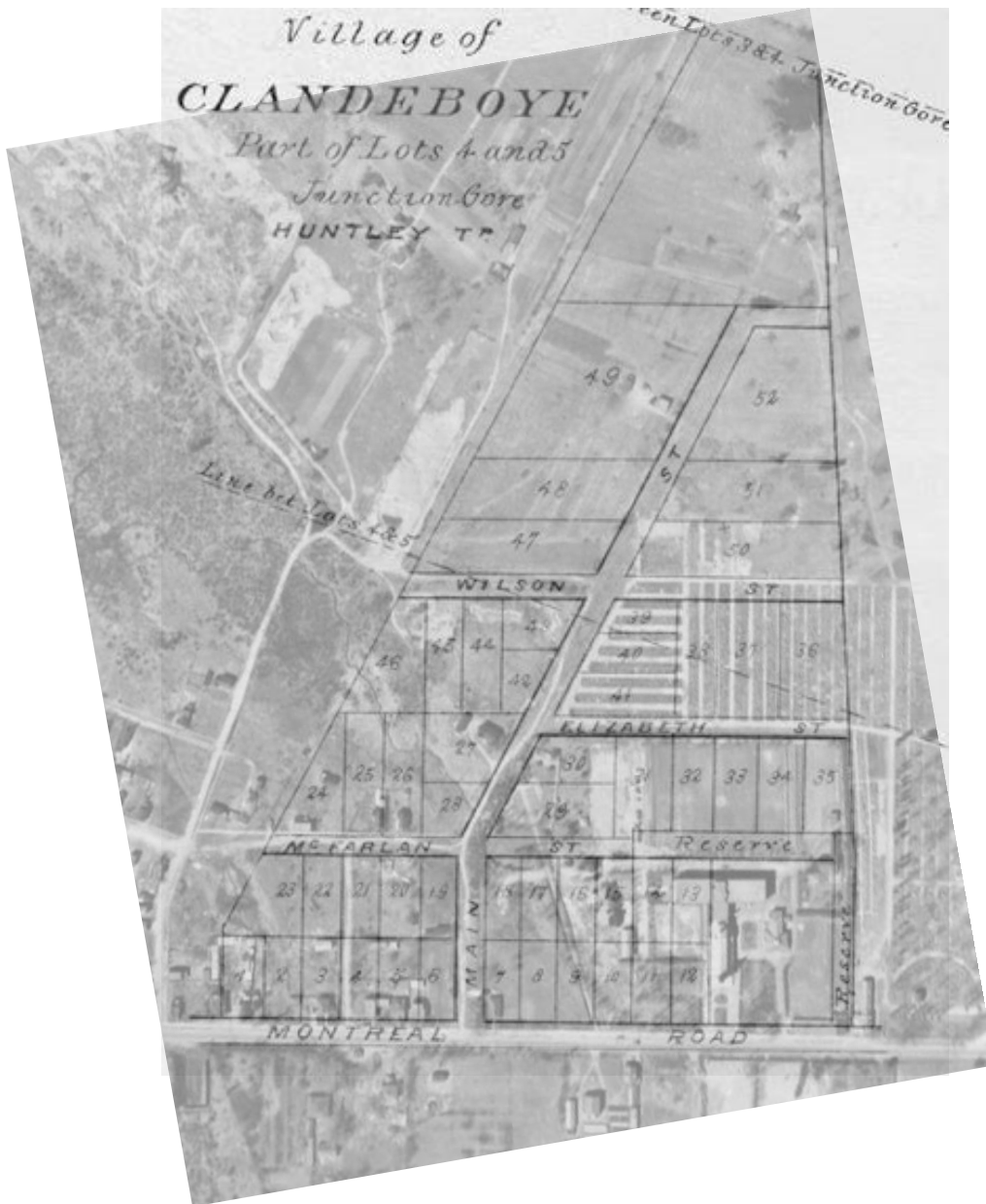
³⁷ "1891 Census of Canada."

³⁸ "125th Anniversary of the Parish of Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes in Vanier," Vanier Museopark, Virtual Museums of Canada, accessed July 8, 2024, https://www.histoiresdecheznous.ca/v1/pm_v2.php?id=story_line&lg=Francais&fl=0&ex=00000849&sl=9591&pos=1.

³⁹ "Joseph Tremblay Dies in Eastview"; "Late Thos. Tremblay."

from the Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes Grotto, a local pilgrimage site since its construction in 1908,⁴⁰ 218 Cantin Street has been a well-known house in the community for generations.

Appendix



Clandeboye 1873 plan overlaid a 1933 aerial view, Source: OnLand, Book 167, PLAN 245; NAPL, A4571_70

Sources

⁴⁰ Andrée Bourassa, *La petite histoire de Vanier* (Ottawa: O.V.U.L., 1975), 25.

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