



Heritage Survey and Evaluation Form

Building Address/Name:	160 Clemow Avenue
Construction Date:	This house first appears in the Ottawa City Directory in 1913
Original Resident:	Maurice M. O'Connell (President of Ottawa Plumbers and Steamfitters Association) 1913 – 1915



Heritage Evaluation: <i>Contributing or Non-Contributing</i>	Contributing
Architect/Builder:	Watts, John William Hurrell (1850-1917), was an architect, designer,



	<p>artist, and civil servant born in Teignmouth, England. Watts worked as a draftsman, surveyor, and evaluator in London before immigrating to Canada in 1873. Soon after arriving in Canada, Watts was hired in Ottawa as a draftsman by Thomas Seaton Scott, chief architect for the Department of Public Works. By 1897 Watts had left the public service and started a private practice, becoming one of the most successful architects in Ottawa at the turn of the century. Watts's most notable buildings in Ottawa include the Andrew Fleck House, built in 1903-05, the Booth House, completed in 1909, St. James Presbyterian Church (currently St. James United Church) in 1904, and the Adath Eshuroon Synagogue, built in 1904.</p>
Architectural Style Influences:	Queen Anne Revival
Architectural Description and Features: <i>Plan, Storeys, Roof, Windows, Material, Details, etc...</i>	Built in the Queen Anne Revival style, this large red brick home includes steeply-pitched front and side gables with walls and gables clad in red brick, an enclosed first storey veranda, and a flat-roofed second-storey balcony with square pillars. A flat-roofed dormer lies directly behind the second story veranda roof. Note a large semicircular window facing east.
Integrity:	Excellent. The house as viewed from the street is quite original and the side and rear additions have been carefully designed to not detract from the heritage character of the original building. The second story veranda has a complex wood railing that is a replica of the original.
Landscape/Streetscape Contribution:	This property is on the south side of Clemow Avenue and forms part of the Clemow-Monkland Driveway that has traversed the north end of the Glebe for more than 100 years. This property reflects the distinctive features of the residential Driveway including the house's deep and consistent setback from the street, the open front yards, double tree-lined boulevards and sidewalks and decorative exposed aggregate street lights topped by a frosted glass globe. This home is the first house on the south side of Clemow heading west from Bank Street and forms a highly visible and important architectural gateway building to this portion of the historic Monkland-Clemow Driveway.
History: <i>Trends/ events/ persons</i>	The development of Clemow Avenue 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



	<p>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 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.</p> <p>Clemow Avenue west of Bank Street was mostly completed by the end of 1910. By 1916 concrete lamp posts had been placed at regular intervals along the Clemow-Monkland Driveway, creating an additional picturesque quality to the area.</p> <p>The streetscape of Clemow Avenue developed during early part of 20th century. The land was subdivided in 1906, and most of the properties on the street were developed by the mid-1930s.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Past Occupants of 160 Clemow Avenue Maurice M. O'Connell (President of Ottawa Plumbers and Steamfitters Association) 1913 -1915; Arthur Baylis 1916-1921; Vacant 1922; Herbert D. Williams 1923 -1926; Mrs. Mary Luke 1927; Hon. Peter (& Annie) Heenan 1928-1934; John Bowler (General Secretary of Canadian Legion) 1935-1942; Winifred Bowler (widow) 1942-1960; Gaston (& Maria) Blanchet 1965; Chaplains General of the Canadian Armed Forces: Rev. Norman J Gallagher 1966; Rev. Francis J. Spence 1967-1973; Sisters of Saint Joseph Residence, Sister Loretta Rice, 1974; Wolfgang (& Anne) Illing (DG MOSST) 1976-present.</p>
Additional Comments:	
Sources:	City of Ottawa Directories, Ottawa Citizen archive copies (Google/OPL Microfilm), Wikipedia, Newspapers.com, The Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada