

Ontario Regulation 9/06 Assessment

Address: 224 McArthur Avenue

Date: August 2024

Prepared by: Heritage Staff



224 McArthur Avenue, northeast corner, Source: City of Ottawa, 2024

Executive Summary

224 McArthur Avenue is a two-storey “L” shaped red brick building located in Vanier constructed circa 1898 to 1908. The first homeowner was Franz/Frank H. Schieman, one of the community’s well-known market gardeners. The Schieman’s residence at 224 McArthur Avenue demonstrates the pattern of German immigration to the early Vanier community, and Vanier’s historic Eastview neighbourhood as an early manufacturing hub of Ottawa which included agriculture. The property is important in maintaining Vanier’s early building stock as a vernacular front gable residence with Late Victorian influences. Additionally, the building is functionally and historically linked to its location on McArthur Avenue and its proximity to the former railway.

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

224 McArthur Avenue is a two-storey “L” shaped red brick building constructed circa 1898 to 1908. 224 McArthur Avenue is located on the south side of McArthur Avenue at the intersection with Olmstead Street in Vanier, Ottawa. This area was part of the

historic neighbourhood of Janeville (1873), 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	
224 McArthur Avenue has design value as a representative example of a vernacular building in Vanier with Late Victorian influences. 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 sills, and a porch over the main entrance. This simple front gable form clad in red brick can be seen around Vanier. 224 McArthur Avenue is a slightly elevated form and design compared to the typical rectangular, front gable buildings in Vanier due to its “L” shaped form, bay window, brick detailing and oval entrance window, which are Late Victorian features.	

Supporting Details – Criterion 1



224 McArthur Avenue, northwest corner, Source: City of Ottawa, 2024

Architectural Analysis and Overview

224 McArthur Avenue was constructed circa 1898 and 1908 and has design value as a representative example of a vernacular building in Ontario and Vanier. The vernacular style is exemplified by its two-storey massing, simple form, red brick cladding, stone sills, and porch over the main entrance. 224 McArthur Avenue is a slightly elevated version of the vernacular building in Vanier with Late Victorian influences due to its large central gable on the west façade, giving the building an “L” shaped form compared to

the typical front gable, pedimented porch compared to a simple canopy over the entrance, first storey bay window, oval window, and decorative brick voussoirs.



Front façade, Source: City of Ottawa, 2018



Front and east façade, Source: GoogleMaps, 2016

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.¹ 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.²

Canada was influenced by the high styles, however true stylistic replicas are rare. This was a result of limited local resources, and preexisting regional design preferences and construction methods, causing highly vernacular expressions.³ For example, early Quebec houses were typically stone clad, compared to Ontario houses that used brick in the latter half of the 19th century.⁴ However most Canadian homes were constructed of wood given the Canadian economy, landscape, and lumber industry.⁵

Late Victorian

The Late Victorian architectural style was developed during Queen Victoria of England's reign from 1840 to 1900, and the period developed many styles and substyles and variation can be seen across the British Colonies. In Canada, around Confederation was the height of High Victorian architecture.⁶ These buildings were

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

² "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.

³ 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>

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

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

⁶ Harold Kalman, *A History of Canadian Architecture: Volume 2*, (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1994,) 533.

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 is 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 according to local environment, asymmetrical forms, variations of colour and texture, red or orange brick, stone, or timber construction, eclectic combination of Classical and Gothic motifs, decorative ornamentation, and attractive entrances.

Architectural Style Locally

The front gable vernacular house in the historic village of Janeville and later Eastview was common, and a cluster of red brick front gable vernacular buildings can be found on the north and south sides of McArthur Avenue. This includes 180, 183, 184 and 197 McArthur Avenue.⁷ These buildings demonstrate Janeville and Eastview’s vernacular home with rectangular footprints, red brick cladding, front gables, stone foundations, stone sills, transoms, and pedimented porches.



184 McArthur, northwest, Source: City of Ottawa, 2024



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



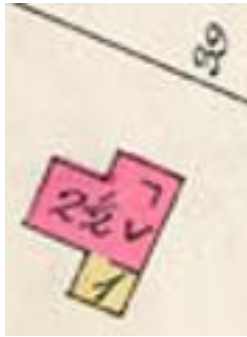
183 McArthur, south, Source: City of Ottawa, 2024



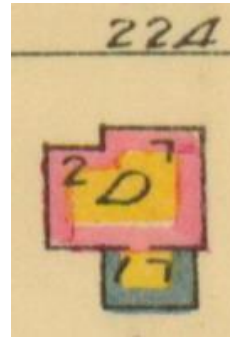
197 McArthur, south, Source: GoogleMaps, 2019

⁷ Note: 183 McArthur Avenue and 197 McArthur Avenue were built by 1912 as they appear on the 1912 *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*.

224 McArthur Avenue was constructed circa 1898 to 1908 and it is located on lot 4 of Plan 90, which covered the south side of McArthur Avenue.⁸ It was owned by Henry Schieman followed by his son, Franz/Frank Schieman.⁹ The Schieman's also built a house immediately east of the railway on the south side of McArthur, and similar to the Grummisch's houses, the Schieman houses were very similar architecturally. Both had a "L" shape and footprint, brick cladding, metal roof, one-storey wood framed rear section, and similar massing.¹⁰



39 McArthur Avenue, Source: *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*, 1912, Volume 2, 165.



224 McArthur Avenue, Source: *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*, 1948, Volume 2, 244.

Relation of the Building to the Style

224 McArthur Avenue is representative of the vernacular house in Vanier and has slightly elevated Late Victorian features. Its vernacular features are demonstrated by its front gable, two and a half storey massing, red brick cladding, stone sills, an entrance offset in the gable end, and rectangular transom. Its Late Victorian influences can be demonstrated by its larger, L-shaped form, pedimented porch over the front entrance, bay window, oval window, and brick voussoirs.

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 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 detailing, minimal ornamentation, and its simple porch, the property does not display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.	

⁸ Date range determined by the first year Frank Scheman is documented in his own household and is the only Scheman on the south side of McArthur Avenue in 1898, and is consistently documented on the south side of McArthur Avenue until his death in 1933. Henry Scheman sold lot four to his son Frank Schemon in 1908 however tax assessment rolls document Francis Scheman paying for lot 1, 4, 7, 10 on the south side of McArthur Avenue as early as 1899.

⁹ "OTTAWA-CARLETON (04), OTTAWA-CARLETON, Book 100, Plan 90," 80.

¹⁰ *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*, 1912, Volume 2, 165; *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*, 1948, Volume 2, 244.

Criterion 3	
The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	No
Response to Criterion	
Heritage staff have reviewed primary sources 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 224 McArthur 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	
224 McArthur Avenue has historical value because of its direct associations with the theme of German immigration to Canada's capital. Clustered around McArthur Avenue, many German families immigrated in the late 19 th century and established themselves in Janeville, and many were gardeners and market gardeners.	
224 McArthur Avenue also has historical value because it has direct associations with the theme of market gardens in Vanier's early history. The first settlers were drawn to Janeville for its agricultural opportunities, and market gardens flourished on McArthur Avenue into the mid 20 th century. The first owner of 224 McArthur Avenue, Frank H. Schieman, was one of Eastview's well-known market gardeners on McArthur Avenue.	

Supporting Details – Criterion 4

German Immigration to the Capital

Plan 90 was registered in 1885 and it included the south half of lot 7 of Junction Gore, which was the south side of McArthur from the railway approximately to Brant Street today.¹¹ The developers of the twelve lots were: Henry Schieman (also spelled Scheman, Schemon and Schiemann), Frederick Kropp, and Frank Pranschke. Henry Schieman owned lots 1, 4, 7, and 10 and 224 McArthur Avenue is located on four. In 1881, all three are documented are residing at Cummings Bridge¹² and living in proximity to one another.¹³

In Janeville in 1861, there weren't any heads of house from Germany, compared to one in 1871, and nine documented in 1881, showing the increase of Germany families in the

¹¹ "OTTAWA-CARLETON (04), OTTAWA-CARLETON, Book 100, Plan 90."

¹² Woodburn's Directory, *The Ottawa Directory*, 1881 (Ottawa: A. S. Woodburn, 1881), accessed June 7, 2024, https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.8_00289_1/320, 299, 301, 302.

¹³ "1881 Census of Canada, Ontario, Russell, Gloucester," Ancestry, accessed May 29, 2024, 14, https://www.ancestry.ca/discoveryui-content/view/2555027:1577?tid=&pid=&queryId=b94aa949-7f20-418c-8ad5-ab2371a325e5&_phsrc=gnB561&_phstart=successSource.

village towards the late 19th century.¹⁴ In 1891 and 1901, of the twenty one heads of house, along with most of their spouses and both of their parents, most were born in Germany.¹⁵ The 1901 Census of Canada indicates the German families living in Janeville immigrated between 1868 and 1895, with the majority arriving between the mid 1870s and mid 1880s.¹⁶ This corresponds to the arrival of the proprietors of the lots on the south side of McArthur Avenue. Frank Pranschke's family arrived in 1873, Frederick Kropp's family in 1874, and Henry Schieman's family immigrated in 1874,¹⁷ and they lived in Gloucester Township from 1881 onwards.¹⁸ By 1911¹⁹ and 1921,²⁰ many first generation Canadians with German parents are now heads of house still residing in Janeville with kinship ties to other German families who immigrated around the same time and were born in the same place. The census records demonstrate the majority were from Stolp [modern day Słupsk, Poland] in Pomerania [modern day northeastern coast of Germany and northwestern coast of Poland] which became part of the German Empire in 1871.²¹



The German Empire, 1871–1918. Source: Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

¹⁴ Robert Serré, *Pioneer Families of Janeville (Gloucester Township)*, (Ottawa: Gloucester Historical Society, 2008), 11.

¹⁵ "1891 Census of Canada, Ontario, Russell, Gloucester," Ancestry, accessed May 29, 2024, 59-63, https://www.ancestry.ca/discoveryui-content/view/4738431:1274?tid=&pid=&queryId=b94aa949-7f20-418c-8ad5-ab2371a325e5&_phsrc=gnB561&_phstart=successSource; "1901 Census of Canada, Ontario, Russell, Gloucester," Ancestry, accessed May 29, 2024, 48-50, <https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8826/images/z000100654?pld=10424943>,

¹⁶ "1901 Census of Canada, Ontario, Russell, Gloucester," 48-50.

¹⁷ "1901 Census of Canada, Ontario, Russell, Gloucester," 48. Note: Corroborated by the date range 1873 to 1876 from Henry's children born in Prussia and his children born in Ontario according to the 1881 Census of Canada.

¹⁸ "1881 Census of Canada, Ontario, Russell, Gloucester," 14; "1891 Census of Canada, Ontario, Russell, Gloucester," 59; "1901 Census of Canada, Ontario, Russell, Gloucester," 48.

¹⁹ "1911 Census of Canada, Ontario, Russell, Gloucester Township, Eastview Village," 1-34.

²⁰ "1921 Census of Canada, Ontario, Russell, Eastview," Ancestry, accessed June 7, 2024, 1-21, https://www.ancestry.ca/discoveryui-content/view/1422389:8991?tid=&pid=&queryId=549885d3-08a3-49b4-af6f-88477b585332&_phsrc=gnB578&_phstart=successSource.

²¹ "Stolp, Pomerania," Family Search, last modified December 4, 2023, https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Stolp,_Pomerania; "German Empire," Britannica, last modified May 21, 2024, <https://www.britannica.com/place/German-Empire>.

This trend of German migration to Ottawa corresponds to the federal government's encouragement of European immigration from the mid to late 19th century, specifically looking for agricultural settlers to establish in sparsely populated regions.²² The immigration offices advertised in Germany's agricultural districts, and in the 1860s to 1870s, many German immigrants from these regions immigrated to Ottawa and its neighbouring suburbs, and worked in the agricultural industry or as general labourers.²³ In the 1880s, a "chain migration" occurred where many Germans immigrated to join family in Ottawa and Canada.²⁴ 1884 was the peak of German immigration to Ottawa, which is the year many Janeville residents immigrated, and most worked as labourers or gardeners.

Market Gardens

In the early days of Gloucester Township, people were drawn to the area for its agricultural opportunities and many operated successful farms and market gardens.²⁵ 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, including the Janeville.²⁶ More families with modest means arrived in the mid-19th century by way of Cummings Bridge. This enabled families to move east of the Rideau River and work in the local lumber mills or market gardens.²⁷ 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."²⁸



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

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

²² A History of Ottawa East, "German Migration and Ottawa," accessed June 7, 2024, http://history.ottawaeast.ca/HTML%20Documents/History/Germans/Ottawa_East_Germans.htm.

²³ A History of Ottawa East, "German Migration and Ottawa."

²⁴ "Immigration Returns: A Chat with the Ottawa Agent," *Ottawa Daily Citizen*, January 3, 1882, accessed June 7, 2024, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/455894485/?terms=relatives&match=1>.

²⁵ The Gloucester Historical Society, "The Gloucester Historical Society," last modified May 27, 2024, <http://www.gloucesterhistory.com/index.html>.

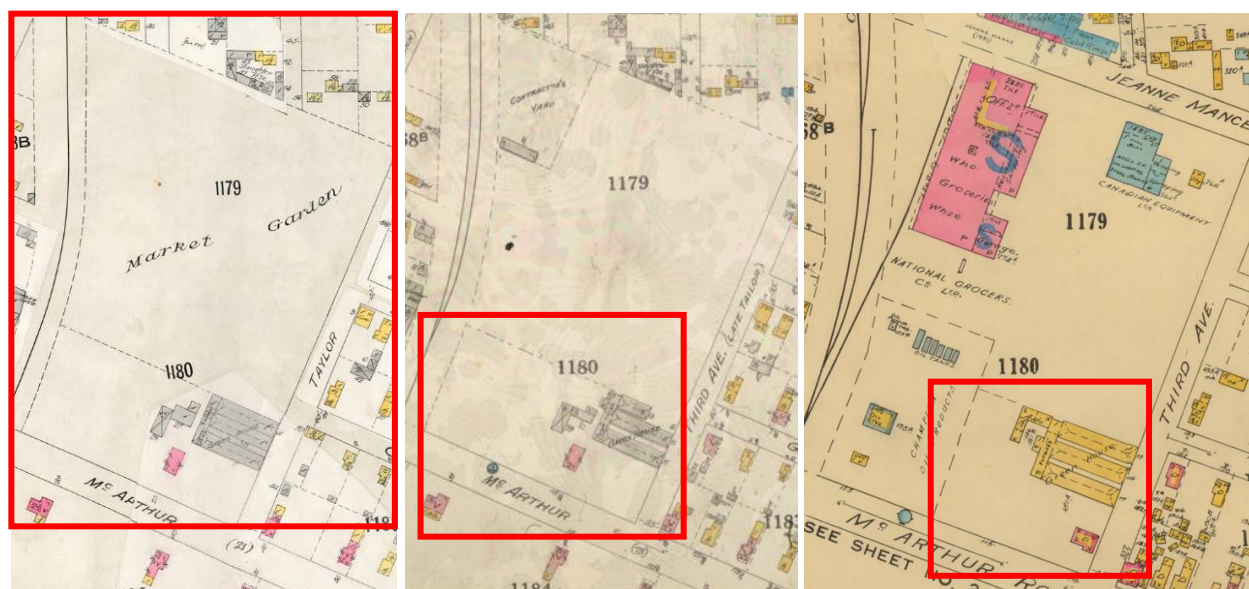
²⁶ Yves Breton, Lucie Lecomte, and Muséoparc Vanier Museopark, Vanier-on-the-Ottawa: Today for Tomorrow (Ottawa : Muséoparc Vanier Museopark, 2007), 13.

²⁷ "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>.

²⁸ "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/>.

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.

In Janeville and later Eastview, McArthur Avenue was a hub of market gardeners likely due to its large lots on the south side of the street, being the southern boundary of the village, and its proximity to the railway and Montréal Road for easy transportation into Bytown/Ottawa. By 1912, there was a large market garden located east of the railway, south of Jeanne Mance Street, west of Cyr Avenue, and north of McArthur Avenue.²⁹ This part of Janeville was part of lot 7 of Junction Gore owned by Donald McArthur. It was south of the original 1873 plan for Janeville,³⁰ and remained undeveloped by 1915 when Plan 144 was created with residential lots between McArthur Avenue, Cyr Avenue, Jeanne Mance Street, Olmstead Street, and west.³¹ This market garden is present on the 1912 *Ottawa Fire Insurance plans* and the southeast portion remained a market garden at least until 1948.³²



Area bounded by the railway, Jeanne Mance, Cyr, and McArthur: a market garden in 1912 is later divided and developed, but the greenhouse at McArthur and Cyr remains from 1912-1948. Source: *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*, 1912, Volume 2, 165; 1922, Volume 2, 165; 1948, Volume 2, 231.

Frank H. Schieman, the first homeowner of 224 McArthur Avenue from its construction to his death in 1933, was, “One of the best known market gardeners on the McArthur

²⁹ *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*, 1912, Volume 2, 165.

³⁰ “OTTAWA-CARLETON (04), Book 3, CONCESSION JUNCTION GORE; LOT 7 TO 8,” Ontario Land Registry Access, accessed June 4, 2024, 2, <https://www.onland.ca/ui/4/books/80364/viewer/983049113?page=2>.

³¹ “OTTAWA-CARLETON (04), OTTAWA-CARLETON, Book 127, PLAN 144 (NOW PLAN 381),” Ontario Land Registry Access, accessed June 4, 2024, 3, <https://www.onland.ca/ui/4/books/82394/viewer/983106200?page=3>.

³² *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*, 1912, Volume 2, 165; *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*, 1922, Volume 2, 165; *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*, 1948, Volume 2, 231.

road.”³³ Frank’s father, Henry Schieman worked as a gardener and market gardener from 1900 onwards, and 1901 was the first year he was listed as a market gardener in Janeville in the *Ottawa City Directory* classifieds.³⁴ Taking up his father’s trade, Frank worked in gardening throughout his career, and operated his own market garden business, Frank H Scheman & Son.³⁵ The directories document that the business operated from the same address as his residence, 224 McArthur Avenue.³⁶ Aerial photographs show a large rectangular building behind 224 McArthur Avenue, supporting market garden production.



Aerial photo of McArthur Avenue farmland, 224 McArthur Avenue (red), Source: NAPL, 1933, A4571_32

Frank’s brother, Werner Schieman lived across the street at the east corner of McArthur Avenue and Olmstead Street, and also worked as a gardener as early as 1903³⁷ and later as a market gardener.³⁸ Frank’s brother William Schieman also lived on the south side of McArthur Avenue, and his son Conrad was employed as a gardener.³⁹

Criterion 5

³³ “Frank H. Schieman Was Well Known Gardener,” *The Ottawa Citizen*, June 29, 1933, accessed May 30, 2024, https://www.ancestry.ca/discoveryui-content/view/519469334:62226?tid=&pid=&queryId=d9a95279-31bd-4076-81af-9a95f9b0b349&_phsrc=gnB441&_phstart=successSource.

³⁴ *The Ottawa City Directory*, 1900, 523; *The Ottawa City Directory*, 1901, 510; *The Ottawa City Directory*, 1903, 597.

³⁵ *The Ottawa City Directory*, 1918, 940; *The Ottawa City Directory*, 1920, 927; *The Ottawa City Directory* 1922, 931.

³⁶ *The Ottawa City Directory*, 1918, 1104; *The Ottawa City Directory*, 1920, 1088; *The Ottawa City Directory*, 1922, 1119.

³⁷ *The Ottawa City Directory*, 1903, 597.

³⁸ *The Ottawa City Directory*, 1918, 1104.

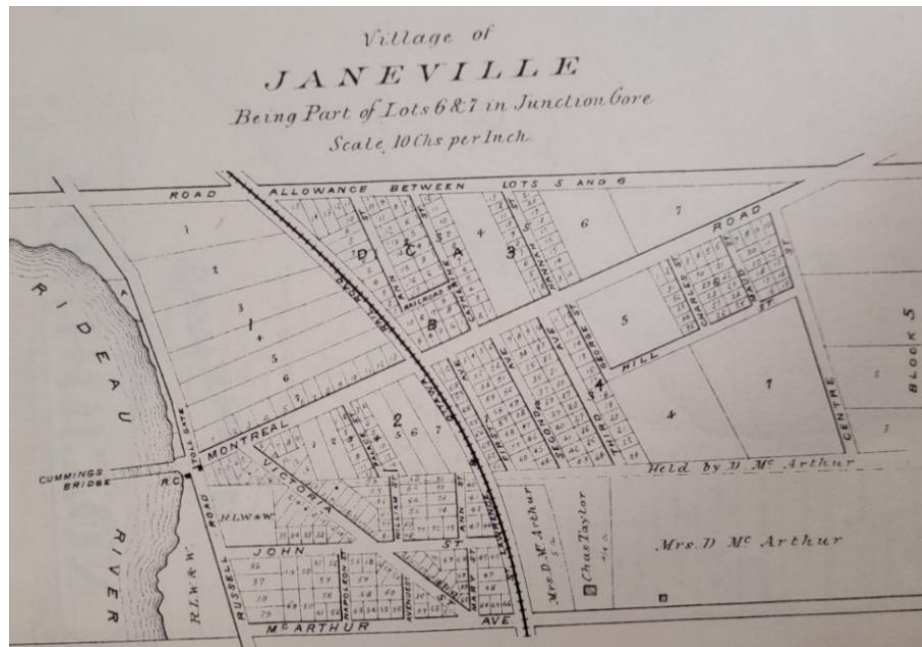
³⁹ *The Ottawa City Directory*, 1921, 1148.

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
<p>Response to Criterion Based on research conducted by Heritage Staff, the property at 224 McArthur Avenue does not yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture.</p>	

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
<p>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 224 McArthur Avenue.</p>	

Criterion 7	
The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.	Yes
<p>Response to Criterion 224 McArthur Avenue has contextual value as it maintains the character of Vanier and the former neighbourhoods of Janeville and Eastview. The building was constructed circa 1898 to 1908, and Janeville at this time was densely populated with a hub of local industries centered on or near Montréal Road and the residential area centered on both sides of the railway line near Montréal Road. Amalgamation of Clarkstown, Janeville, and Clandeboye into Eastview in 1908 (later Vanier in 1969) prompted additional settlement and residential growth between Montréal Road and McArthur Avenue. Most historic buildings were constructed between the 1890s and 1920s, and 224 McArthur Avenue conforms to Janeville’s typical character of shallow setbacks, low continuous building mass, with mature trees, and its vernacular homes with steep roofs, front gables, and porches over the entrance. 224 McArthur Avenue also contributes to the character of vernacular red brick buildings constructed in the 1900s and 1910s clustered on McArthur between the railway and Olmstead Street.</p>	

Supporting Details – Criterion 7



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

224 McArthur 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 turn of the 20th century and reflects the historic building stock and character of Janeville.

In 1879, the village of Janeville is documented in parts of lots 6 and 7 and later also parts of lot 5 and 8 of Junction Gore in Gloucester Township.⁴⁰ 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 1879.⁴¹

The heritage character of Janeville included the commercial and industrial area focused on Montréal Road and near the intersection of Montréal Road and the railroad, and the historic residential area between the Vanier Parkway, Deschamps Street, Olmstead Street, and Jeanne Mance Street.⁴² The villages of Clarkstown, Janeville, and Clondeboye were amalgamated into Eastview in December 1908⁴³ (later Vanier in 1969) which prompted additional settlement and growth. Large vacant lots around the

⁴⁰ Robert Serré, *Pioneer Families of the Gloucester Quarries in Eastern Ontario*, (Ottawa: Gloucester Historical Society, 2004), 6-7.

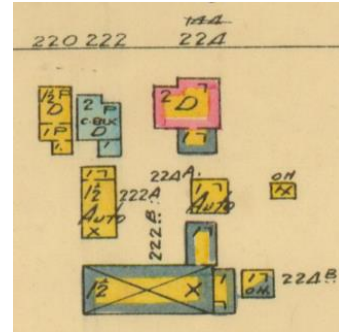
⁴¹ H. Belden & Co, *Historical Atlas of Carleton County*, (Toronto: H. Belden, 1879), 36; Serré, *Pioneer Families of the Gloucester Quarries in Eastern Ontario*, 6.

⁴² Andrea Hossack and Dorota Grudniewicz, *The Janeville Heritage Study*, Canadian Studies Heritage Conservation, April 27, 1996, page 2, 13058GL, City of Ottawa Archives, Ottawa.

⁴³ "Thriving Village of Eastview Which Wants To Become A Town." Note: Village of Eastview effective December 1908, first council elected January 1909.

CPR line became available providing new opportunities for industries,⁴⁴ and new plans were created on the eastern boundaries and between Montréal Road and McArthur Avenue, which significantly expanded the residential areas.⁴⁵ Interestingly, Vanier today remains within Eastview's boundaries created in 1909.⁴⁶

Plan 90 includes the south side of McArthur Avenue, which was created in 1885 and in the late 19th and early 20th centuries most of the lots were developed.⁴⁷ McArthur Avenue's residential development followed Janeville's built character by having narrow and deep lots, shallow setbacks, low continuous building mass, with some mature trees still present, and typically with narrow streets⁴⁸ however McArthur Avenue was widened by Eastview Council in 1925.⁴⁹ Common architectural features of most Janeville and Eastview building stock from the 1890s to 1920s included rectangular shaped buildings with steep roofs, front gables, and front porches, with additions at the rear (to accommodate family growth).⁵⁰ 224 McArthur Avenue fits this description with its shallow set back, steep roof, front gable, and entrance porch. Its main differences are that it has a larger, more square "L" shape footprint and it did not have rear additions. This is likely due to its wide lot which allowed the construction of several separate buildings and garages, accommodating the large Schieman family on lot 4.



Lot 4, Source: *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*, 1948, Volume 2, 244.

The residential section of McArthur Avenue was developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and a cluster of red brick buildings can be seen in this area on the 1912 *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans*. Compared to the rest of Janeville, most buildings have wood cladding, with some buildings with wood cladding and a brick façade, and even fewer with brick cladding. Most of these buildings were constructed by a few families who likely used the same architectural designs or only made small adjustments.

⁴⁴ 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>.

⁴⁵ 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>.

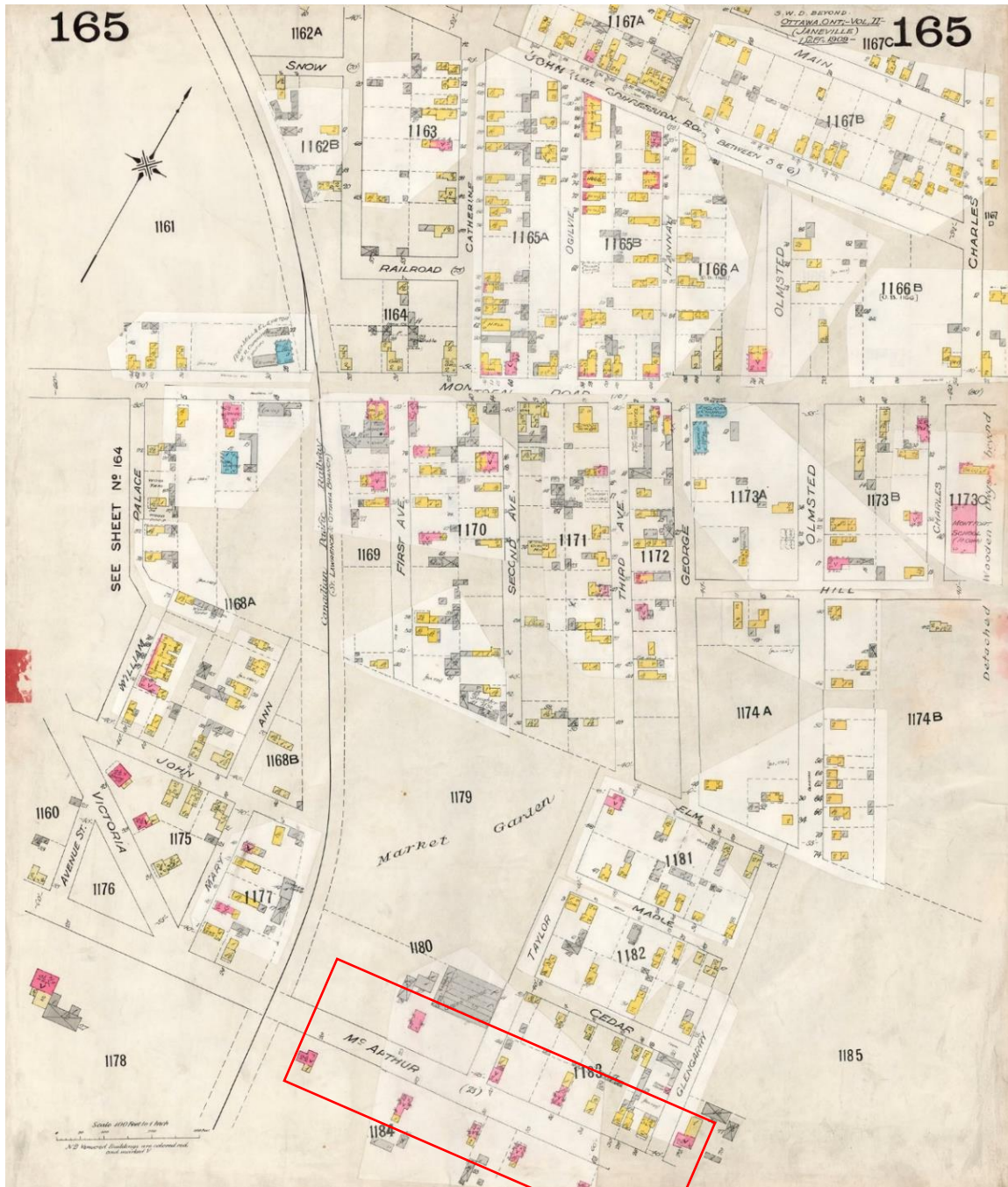
⁴⁶ Hossack and Grudniewicz, *The Janeville Heritage Study*, Canadian Studies Heritage Conservation, 3.

⁴⁷ "OTTAWA-CARLETON (04), OTTAWA-CARLETON, Book 100, Plan 90."

⁴⁸ Hossack and Grudniewicz, *The Janeville Heritage Study*, Canadian Studies Heritage Conservation, 3.

⁴⁹ "OTTAWA-CARLETON (04), OTTAWA-CARLETON, Book 100, Plan 90," 80.

⁵⁰ Hossack and Grudniewicz, *The Janeville Heritage Study*, 3.



Janeville, wood construction (yellow), brick construction (red), cluster of red brick buildings on McArthur, Source: *Ottawa Fire Insurance Plans, 1912, Volume 2, page 165*

Criterion 8	
The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.	Yes
Response to Criterion	
224 McArthur Avenue has contextual value because it is functionally and historically linked to its surroundings. McArthur Avenue was a hub of market gardeners which was likely driving by its location. The lots on the south side of McArthur Avenue were wide and deep and could accommodate several buildings and rear farms and gardens.	

Additionally, the proximity to the railway and Montréal Road made it a convenient location to transport goods to the City of Ottawa. 224 McArthur Avenue's first homeowner Frank Schieman was a well-known market gardener on McArthur Avenue for several decades, and likely chose this location due to its location in proximity to local transportation networks.

Supporting Details – Criterion 8

The village of Janeville was established in 1873 and it centered around Montréal Road and the railway. Donald McArthur owned lot seven of Junction Gore which was the southern boundary of the village of Janeville.⁵¹ In 1885, Donald McArthur sold the southwestern half of lot seven, including the southside of McArthur Avenue from the railway to approximately Brant Street today for Plan 90, and in 1892 approximately from Brant Street to St. Laurent Boulevard was surveyed for Plan 131.⁵² In 1893, the three acre blocks in Plan 131 were advertised indicating the large lots that would be “suitable for private residences or market gardens.”⁵³ They boasted its advantageous location near Cummings Bridge, which had been replaced that year from a wood to a metal structure.⁵⁴ The proximity to Cummings Bridge, the railway, Montréal Road, and Russell Road,⁵⁵ made McArthur Avenue a convenient location for farmers and market gardens to transport goods easily into the city.⁵⁶

224 McArthur Avenue is located on the south side of McArthur Avenue four lots east of the railway. Its use clearly fits within the historical and physical context of lots on the south side of McArthur Avenue as it was used for family residences and for gardening operations. The wide lot contained 224 McArthur Avenue, the primary residence for Frank Schieman and his family, and two buildings immediately west, 220 and 222 McArthur Avenue to accommodate his extended family. Frank's sister Marie Popke's family resided at 220 McArthur Avenue,⁵⁷ and Frank's sister Dorothy Grichen's family⁵⁸

⁵¹ Philip Shea, *History of Eastview* (Ottawa: The Historical Society of Ottawa, 1964), 1.

⁵² “OTTAWA-CARLETON (04), OTTAWA-CARLETON, Book 124, PLAN 131,” Ontario Land Registry Access, accessed June 10, 2024, 3, <https://www.onland.ca/ui/4/books/82379/viewer/187316640?page=3>.

⁵³ “I. B. Tackaberry,” *The Ottawa Citizen*, September 22, 1893, accessed June 10, 2024, <https://www.proquest.com/hnpottawacitizen/docview/2331998420/9A1425151A8543E1PQ/2?accountid=46526&sourcetype=Historical%20Newspapers>.

⁵⁴ Serré, *Pioneer Families of Janeville*, 8.

⁵⁵ The original Russell Road originated east of Cummings Bridge, at Montréal Road it ran south along the river, ran southeast past Hurdman's Bridge, then towards Gloucester Township. “Gloucester Place Names Project,” The Gloucester Historical Society, last modified February 23, 2011, <http://www.gloucesterhistory.com/placenames.html>.

⁵⁶ “Thriving Village of Eastview Which Wants To Become A Town.”

⁵⁷ “1931 Census of Canada, Ontario, Russell, Eastview,” Ancestry, accessed May 31, 2024, <https://www.ancestry.ca/discoveryui-content/view/2229344:62640>; “Papke, August,” *The Ottawa Citizen*, June 17, 1970, accessed May 31, 2024, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/459455599/>.

⁵⁸ “OTTAWA-CARLETON (04), OTTAWA-CARLETON, Book 100, Plan 90,” 80; “Solution and Winners,” *The Ottawa Journal*, January 13, 1969, accessed May 31, 2024, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/46150195/>.

and later Frank's son Walter resided at 220 McArthur Avenue.⁵⁹ The deep lot also allowed Frank Schieman to operate his market garden business from his property.

A cluster of red brick vernacular houses on both sides of McArthur Avenue is still present between the Vanier Parkway and Olmstead Street. Many first homeowners were Germans who immigrated to Ottawa/Janeville in the 1870s and 1880s, and most homes were constructed in the late 19th and the early 20th centuries. Most of the heads of house were labourers or gardeners, and the access to large lots and the accessibility to Cummings Bridge and Montréal Road likely made for easy transportation for work.

Criterion 9	
The property has contextual value because it is a landmark	No
Response to Criterion	
224 McArthur Avenue does not have contextual value as a landmark. Although it is a well-preserved early 20th century home, 224 McArthur Avenue is a vernacular house with architectural characteristics seen throughout the historic neighbourhood of Eastview. However, the building's location on McArthur Avenue, which was the southern boundary of Eastview, and near the intersection with Olmstead Street likely would have made the building very familiar to Eastview and Vanier residents.	

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