



Heritage Survey and Evaluation Form

Building Address/Name:	237 Clemow Avenue
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Construction Date:	This house first appears in the Ottawa City Directory in 1966
Original Resident:	Geoffrey (& Evelyn) Rowe 1967-1968

Heritage Evaluation: <i>Contributing or Non-Contributing</i>	Non-Contributing
Architect/Builder:	Unknown



Architectural Style Influences:	Mid-Century construction
Architectural Description and Features: <i>Plan, Storeys, Roof, Windows, Material, Details, etc...</i>	<p>This two storey red brick and aluminum siding home is a mid-century addition after the destruction of the original 243 Clemow Avenue. This plot of land was severed from 243 and allowed for two houses to be built on one plot of land.</p> <p>Built as a rectangle with one long side facing the street, this house is typical of the style of the 1960s. The roof is open gable. The second floor and the sides of the house are all aluminum siding and only the street side of the house is clad in red brick. The front façade at the second level has a balcony which runs the entire length of the house with a central door providing access. The balcony is sheltered by the extended part of eave. The balcony also has a decorated wrought iron railing. The windows of the house are paired casement windows in a perceived two over four style. All the windows also have decorative shutters, as does the balcony access. The front entrance is a metal storm door with two narrow side lights.</p> <p>Accenting the house are four square pillars from the ground floor to the balcony and a second set of four pillars from the balcony to the eaves of the roof. The positioning of the pillars gives the illusion of large continuous pillars.</p>
Integrity:	N/A
Landscape/Streetscape Contribution:	This property is on the north 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.
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 Monkland Avenues was proposed to better connect the Central Experimental Farm with the Queen Elizabeth Driveway.



	<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 237 Clemow Avenue Not listed in 1966; Geoffrey (& Evelyn) Rowe 1967-1968; Malcolm (& Marguerite) Sutherland-Brown (Canadian International Development) 1969-1982; F. J. Neville 1983-1989; Ian M. (& Marilyn) McArthur 1990-1994...</p>
Additional Comments:	
Sources:	City of Ottawa Directories, Ottawa Citizen archive copies (Google/OPL Microfilm), Wikipedia, Newspapers.com