

Gloucester Street Names

Including Vanier, Rockcliffe, and East and South Ottawa

Updated February 28, 2021

Do you know the history behind a street name not on the list? Please contact us at english@gloucesterhistory.com with the details.

- - The Gloucester Historical Society wishes to thank others for sharing their research on street names including:
 - Société franco-ontarienne du patrimoine et de l'histoire d'Orléans for Orléans street names <https://www.sfopho.com>
 - The Hunt Club Community Association for Hunt Club street names <https://hunt-club.ca/> and particularly John Sankey <http://johnsankey.ca/name.html>

Neighbourhood Street Name Themes

Neighbourhood	Theme	Details	Examples
Alta Vista	American States	The portion of Urbandale Acres closest to Heron Road	Connecticut, Michigan, Illinois, Virginia, others
Blackburn Hamlet	Streets named with 'Park'		Eastpark, Southpark, Glen Park, many others
Blossom Park	National Research Council scientists	Queensdale Village (Queensdale and Albion) on former Metcalfe Road Field Station site (Radar research)	Maass, Parkin, Stedman
Eastway Gardens	Alphabeted streets		Avenue K, L, N to U
Hunt Club	Castles	The Chateaus of Hunt Club near Riverside Drive	Buckingham, Chatsworth, Cheltenham, Chambord, Cardiff, Versailles
Hunt Club	Entertainers	West part of Hunt Club	Paul Anka, Rich Little, Dean Martin, Boone
Hunt Club	Finnish Municipalities	The first section of Greenboro built near Johnston Road.	Tapiola, Tammela, Rastila, Somero, Brando, Borga
Hunt Club	Golf/Fox Hunting	West parts of Hunt Club near the Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club	Foxrun, The Masters, Country Club, Chase, Fox Hunt, Hunt Club, Huntview, Huntridge, Royal Hunt
Hunt Club	Ottawa and Other Photographers	Hunt Club Park east of Conroy Road	Karsh, Blohm, Malak, Ted Grant, Pittaway, Topley, Ewing,

Neighbourhood	Theme	Details	Examples
			Wallack, Esson, Notman, Hime, Claudet, Horsdal, Fardon, Dossetter, Chris Lund
Leitrim	Kemp family members and relatives	Kempark	Kemp, Robert Kemp, Orville Kemp, Dovis, Elma, Melva
Manor Park	Fallen RCMP officers	Campus of the Canadian Police College and RCMP stables	Richard Nicholson, Norman Gleadow, Maxwell Bailey, Terrence Hoey, Donald Stackhouse, others
Manor Park	Forest Hill, Toronto street names		Eastbourne, Kilbarry, Lonsdale, Dunloe, Dunvegan, Braemar
New Edinburgh	Thomas McKay family		MacKay, Crichton, John, Alexander, Charles, Thomas
Orléans	French wines	Part of Convent Glen North	Vineyard, Bordeaux, Beaujolais, Sauterne, Burgundy, Chablis, Medoc
Orléans	Saints	Part of Convent Glen North	St. Germain, Ste-Thérèse, St. Jovite, St. Jérôme, others
Ottawa Airport	Aeronautical history		Billy Bishop, Croil, Breadner, Paul Benoit, Avro Jetliner, many others
Quarries	National Research Council Scientists	National Research Council campus	Legget, Whitby, Howlett, others
Riverside Park	British Columbia towns	South of Walkley Road near Riverside Drive	Kamloops, Quesnel, Revelstoke
Riverside Park	Otterson family members	South of Walkley Road near the Riverside Drive	Otterson, Upper Otterson, Marilyn, Dorothea
Riverview	Poets	The eastern part of the neighbourhood originally known as the Bradley-Cole subdivision	Shelley, Keats, Chaucer, Digby, Browning
Rothwell Heights	Birds		Oriole, Meadowlark, Swans, Whippoorwill, Thrush, Robin, Wren, Dove, Grouse Nest, Audubon, Curlew

Neighbourhood	Theme	Details	Examples
Rothwell Heights	British Towns		Amberly, Taunton, Clovelly, Beckenham, Coxford
Rothwell Heights	Rothwell family		Rothwell, Kaymar, Delong, Rebecca

Streets

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
1.	Alta Vista Drive	Alta Vista	Named after the original Alta Vista subdivision located on the north side of Randall Avenue. It referred to the 'high view' of downtown Ottawa and the Parliament buildings from the subdivision location. Previously named Churchill Drive prior to 1951.
2.	Anand Private	Alta Vista	Named for Anand Aggarwal. He was a founding advisor of the Indo-Canadian Ottawa Business Chamber, Director and Charter Member of The Indus Enterprises not-for-profit trade group dedicated to fostering entrepreneurship. As a director of The Ottawa Heart Institute Foundation, and cofounder of Khadkan, he raised over \$10 Million for the Ottawa Heart Institute. He was awarded Businessman of the Year (ICOBC) in 2007 and Immigrant Entrepreneur Award in 2014.
3.	Applewood Crescent	Alta Vista	Named for the Applewood Acres subdivision where it is located, which was the site of the Billings family apple orchard. Prior to 1955, it was known as Paugh Street.
4.	Arizona Avenue	Alta Vista	One of the many streets in the Urbandale Acres subdivision that was named after an American state.
5.	Balmoral Place	Alta Vista	Named for Balmoral Castle in Royal Deeside, Aberdeenshire, Scotland and owned by Queen Elizabeth II. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balmoral_Castle . This was the original right of way for Smyth Road before the Smyth Road bridge access was built in the early 1960s.
6.	Banbury Crescent	Alta Vista	Named for Banbury, Oxfordshire, England. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banbury
7.	Banff Avenue	Alta Vista	Named for Banff National Park, which was given to the park in 1884 by George Stephen, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway for his birth place of Banff, Scotland.
8.	Billings Avenue	Alta Vista	Named for Braddish Billings, first permanent settler in Gloucester Township and his descendants who owned the property where this street is located.
9.	Blossom Drive	Alta Vista	Named for the location of the old Billings orchard.
10.	Bogen Place	Alta Vista	Named for Bogen, Germany. This was a disconnected portion of Emslie Avenue that was renamed on March 13, 2017

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
11.	Caton Street	Alta Vista	Named for Major Michael Orr Caton, who was a Major in the British Tank Corp in World War II and son-in-law of Gloucester Reeve Alexander Roger.
12.	Chalmers Road	Alta Vista	Named for Donald T. Chalmers, owner at the time of subdivision in 1960.
13.	Connecticut Avenue	Alta Vista	One of the many streets in the Urbandale Acres subdivision that was named after an American state.
14.	Cunningham Avenue	Alta Vista	Named for Admiral of the Fleet Andrew Browne Cunningham, 1 st Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope (1883-1963). He commanded a destroyer during and after the First World War. In World War II, he was Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet. He led the British naval forces to victory in critical Mediterranean naval battles and provided naval support in Allied invasions.
15.	Don Reid Drive	Alta Vista	Named for the former Ottawa mayor who served from 1965 to 1969.
16.	Dorset Drive	Alta Vista	Named for the county of Dorset in southwest England along the English Channel. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dorset
17.	Dowler Avenue	Alta Vista	Named for the family of Whillemina Dowler who acquired part of the east half of Lot 20 Junction Gore in 1887. The landowner at the time of subdivision in 1953 was Harold P. Dowler.
18.	Dunkirk Crescent	Alta Vista	Named for Dunkirk France, where over 300,000 French and British soldiers were evacuated to England in May 1940.
19.	Elmside Street	Alta Vista	Named for the hamlet of Elmside near Norway Bay, Quebec. Robert Andrew Russell, owner at the time of subdivision was born near Elmside.
20.	Essex Street	Alta Vista	Named for the county in England to the northeast of London. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Essex
21.	Evans Boulevard and Evans Place	Alta Vista	Named for the family of John Evans and who settled in the centre portion of Lot 20 Junction Gore in 1830 where these streets are located.
22.	Florida Avenue	Alta Vista	One of the many streets in the Urbandale Acres subdivision that was named after an American state.
23.	Freedom Private	Alta Vista	This honours the World War II veterans who fought for freedom and once lived at this location, the former site of the Rideau Health and Occupational Centre that relocated to Russell Road in 1995.
24.	Frobisher Lane	Alta Vista	Named for explorer Martin Frobisher. Many years ago, this was a portion of the original Riverside Drive.
25.	Grace Street	Alta Vista	Named for Grace Webster, daughter of Frederick Theodore Webster, who owned the land when it was subdivided in 1910.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
26.	Great Oak Private	Alta Vista	This name remembers the oak trees that were prevalent in the area, a few of which are preserved in a nearby park.
27.	Heron Road	Alta Vista	Named for the family of Gilbert and Janet Heron. They farmed on land at the east end of Heron Road. One of Heron farmhouses still stands on Briarhill Drive.
28.	Hillary Avenue	Alta Vista	Named for Sir Edmund Percival Hillary (1919-2008) who along with Sherpa mountaineer Tenzing Norgay were the first climbers confirmed to have reached the summit of Mount Everest on May 29, 1953. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmund_Hillary
29.	Holly Lane	Alta Vista	Named for Holly Reed née Mulligan, daughter of Gordon Mulligan, one of the original owners of the Holly Lane Business Park.
30.	Horsdal Private	Alta Vista	Named for portrait photographer and Danish born Paul Valdemar Horsdal (1897-1978) who was father of popular Ottawa born musician Valdy. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valdy
31.	Hurdman Station Place	Alta Vista	Named for access to the Hurdman transit station and for the family of William H. and George Hurdman who acquired 100 acres at the north half of Lot 12 Junction Gore in 1854. William H., Charles and Robert Hurdman also acquired portions of Lot 13 and 14 Junction Gore. This was once part of Riverside Drive before it was expanded and relocated.
32.	Illinois Avenue	Alta Vista	One of the many streets in the Urbandale Acres subdivision that was named after an American state.
33.	Industrial Avenue	Alta Vista	Named as it serves an industrial area created by the Gréber Plan.
34.	Jasper Avenue	Alta Vista	Named for Jasper National Park. The park is named for Jasper Hawes who operated a trading post in the region of the park for the North West Company.
35.	Juno Avenue	Alta Vista	Named for Juno Beach, where the Canadian army successfully invaded on D-Day June 6, 1944.
36.	Karn Place	Alta Vista	Named for the Karn family. John Karn has owned an insurance and financial services office on this street since 1997 and has been a professor of finance at Algonquin College. Andrew Karn has worked as a volunteer for at-risk, low-income youth in Ottawa South since 2010 as a football coach with the South Ottawa Mustangs and the co-founder of 3 rd & 1 Football, a non-profit organization that provides financial assistance to at-risk youth that allows them to play football in the community. Andrew also volunteered with Junior Achievement, a national non-profit organization that teaches financial literacy to youth and works as a part-time finance professor at Algonquin College. Known as Evans Avenue before it was renamed on March 18, 2019.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
37.	Kilborn Avenue	Alta Vista	Named for Braddish Kilborn, husband of Lamira Billings who was the daughter of Braddish Billings and Lamira Dow. Previously known as Buchan Farm Road.
38.	Kitchener Avenue	Alta Vista	Named for Field Marshal, His Excellency, The Right Honourable Horatio Herbert Kitchener, 1 st Earl Kitchener, who was a senior British Army Officer, colonial administrator, and who won notoriety during imperial campaigns during the Boer War. He later became the Commander-in-Chief and Secretary of State for War at the beginning of the Great War before he lost his life when the ship he was aboard sank on June 5, 1916.
39.	Lamira Street	Alta Vista	Named for Lamira Dow, wife of Braddish Billings
40.	Lansdowne Road	Alta Vista	Named for Sir Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, 5 th Marquess of Lansdowne, 6 th Earl of Kerry, who was Governor General of Canada from 1883 to 1888.
41.	Ledbury Avenue	Alta Vista	Named for a market town and civil parish in the county of Herefordshire, England, lying east of Hereford, and west of the Malvern Hills. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ledbury . Prior to 1951, this was Walkley Avenue.
42.	Louisiana Avenue	Alta Vista	One of the many streets in the Urbandale Acres subdivision that was named after an American state.
43.	Lycée Place	Alta Vista	Named for the French private school Lycée Claudel d'Ottawa located on the street, which honours French poet Paul Claudel. This was once the original Riverside Drive before it was expanded and relocated.
44.	Lynda Lane	Alta Vista	Named for Lynda (Russell) Ball. The Russell farm was located to the east of Lynda Lane. Originally named Linda Lane.
45.	Marshall Court	Alta Vista	Named for George Catlett Marshall Jr. (1880-1959) who was Chief of Staff of the United States Army from 1939 to 1945, Secretary of State from 1947 to 1949 and Secretary of Defense from 1950 to 1951. The Marshall Plan is named for him as an advocate to rebuild Europe after World War II.
46.	McRobie Street	Alta Vista	Named for Dorothy Roger (née McRobie) who was the grandmother of Gloucester Reeve Alexander Roger.
47.	Michigan Avenue	Alta Vista	One of the many streets in the Urbandale Acres subdivision that was named after an American state.
48.	Mountbatten Avenue	Alta Vista	Named for Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicholas Mountbatten, 1 st Earl Mountbatten of Burma (1900 – 1979). He was an uncle of Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, and second cousin once removed of Queen Elizabeth II. He was supreme allied commander, South East Asia Command during World War II, the last Viceroy of India and first Governor-General of independent India.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
49.	Norway Crescent	Alta Vista	Named for Norman Way Construction Limited, Norman Way President, one of the owners at the time of subdivision in 1961. Also, the Russell family who owned the land prior to subdivision had a summer residence at Norway Bay, Quebec and their ancestral home was nearby close to the hamlet of Elmside, Quebec.
50.	Oxbow Avenue	Alta Vista	Named for Oxbow, Saskatchewan, the hometown of Ada Winnifred Pegg, wife of Douglas Russell, and sister-in-law of Robert Andrew Russell, who owned the land at the time of subdivision.
51.	Paardeburgh Avenue	Alta Vista	Named for the Boer war Battle of Paardeberg which took place between February 18 to 27, 1900 in Paardeberg Drift, Orange Free State, South Africa. The British Empire forces were successful in this battle.
52.	Parkhill Circle	Alta Vista	Named for the nearby Billings home originally called 'Park Hill', which is now the Billings Estate National Historic Site.
53.	Peter Morand Crescent	Alta Vista	Named for Dr. Peter Morand, who was Dean of Science and Engineering at the University of Ottawa for 5 years and founding director of the university's office of research services. He was planning a 30-acre Ottawa Life Sciences Technology Park where the street is located. He has also been the president of the Natural Sciences and Engineering Council of Canada, chairman of the Ottawa Life Sciences Council and president of the Canadian Science and Technology Growth Fund Inc.
54.	Playfair Drive	Alta Vista	Named for Playfair Farm owned by Annie Playfair née Armstrong (previously Walker) and Walker's Bread Limited since 1942. Annie Playfair was wife of Walter "Keith" Playfair of Hulse and Playfair Funeral Directors.
55.	Pleasant Park Road	Alta Vista	Prior to 1951, this was Stanley Avenue and had to be changed because of the conflict with Stanley Avenue in New Edinburgh. In 1959, Pleasant Park Road was connected to Fowles Avenue in Elmvale Acres. In 1960, Fowles Avenue and Dunne Street were renamed Pleasant Park Road.
56.	Quinn Crescent	Alta Vista	Named for Michael Quinn, one of the owners at the time of subdivision in 1958.
57.	Remembrance Crescent	Alta Vista	This street honours the many World War II veterans who once lived at this location that once housed the Rideau Health and Occupational Centre, later known as the Rideau Veterans Home that relocated to Russell Road in 1995.
58.	Ridgemont Avenue	Alta Vista	Named for the two Ridgemont subdivisions, one located southeast of Bank Street and Heron Road, and the second southeast of Bank Street and Walkley Road. The

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			area was named Ridgemont because it was at the top of a hill.
59.	Roger Guindon Avenue	Alta Vista	Named for Father Roger Guindon, an Oblate priest, who died in November 2012. He was the first rector of the University of Ottawa when it transitioned from a Catholic university to a public institution in 1965. He was a strong proponent for bilingualism and built a university where both anglophone and francophone students could thrive in each other's language.
60.	Roger Road	Alta Vista	Named for Alexander Roger who was a Reeve of Gloucester Township at the time of the 1950 annexation and subsequently Ottawa City Councillor for Gloucester Ward.
61.	Sandford Fleming Avenue	Alta Vista	Named for Sir Sandford Fleming who notably promoted the use of standard time (ie time zones). He also designed Canada's first postage stamp, was a surveyor and engineered much of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific railways.
62.	Sarah Billings Place	Alta Vista	Named for Sarah (Sally) Billings (1822-1915), youngest daughter of Braddish and Lamira (Dow) Billings. This was a disconnected portion of Billings Avenue that was renamed on April 10, 2017.
63.	Snowdon Street	Alta Vista	Named for the highest mountain in Wales. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snowdon
64.	Station Boulevard	Alta Vista	The first phase of a new street that was to be built to the new railway station planned by the Gréber Plan to be south of Walkley Road near Conroy Road. This was originally to follow the Alta Vista Parkway corridor, but in the 1950s the new railway station was relocated to Tremblay Road instead.
65.	Tall Oak Private	Alta Vista	This remembers the oaks that were prevalent in the area, a few of which are preserved in a nearby park.
66.	Terminal Avenue	Alta Vista	Named since it once provided access to Ottawa's railway freight terminals. It was previously a portion of Russell Road.
67.	Thorne Avenue	Alta Vista	Named for James and Katherine Thorne, who were the parent's of Gloucester Reeve Alexander Roger's wife.
68.	Valour Drive	Alta Vista	Named with a military theme as the street that serves the National Defence Medical Centre,
69.	Verger Place	Alta Vista	A bilingual word meaning 'orchard' in French. In English, Verger means, a church official who serves as sacristan, caretaker, usher and general attendant, or an official who carries the verge before a bishop or other dignitary. Prior to November 21, 2016, this was Palmer Place.
70.	Virginia Drive	Alta Vista	One of the many streets in the Urbandale Acres subdivision that was named after an American state.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
71.	Walkley Road	Alta Vista	Named for Enoch Walkley who farmed Lot A and 1, Concession III, Rideau Front
72.	Webster Avenue	Alta Vista	Named for Frederick Theodore Webster (1866-1926), who owned the land when it was subdivided in 1910.
73.	Smyth Road	Alta Vista, Elmvale Acres	Named after pioneer Colonel William Smyth and his son John Smyth who farmed on the north side of Smyth Road. At one time, it was known as Smith Road or John Smith Road. Correctly pronounced as 'Smith' but now commonly pronounced as 'Smythe'.
74.	Riverside Drive	Alta Vista, Mooney's Bay, Hunt Club	Named as it follows the Rideau River. Prior to 1951, the portion west of Bank Street was known as Bowesville Road.
75.	De Salaberry Street	Beacon Hill	Named for Lieutenant Colonel Charles-Michel d'Irumberry de Salaberry (1778-1829) who served in various campaigns for the British Army and won distinction for rebelling the American advance on Montreal during the War of 1812. His father, Ignace-Michel-Louis-Antoine d'Irumberry de Salaberry and fought in the defence of Quebec during the American Revolutionary War and later served as a member of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada and the Legislative Council of Lower Council. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_de_Salaberry
76.	Foxborough Private	Beacon Hill	Named for the town of Foxborough, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, best known as the site of Gillette Stadium, the home of the New England Patriots of the National Football League. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foxborough,_Massachusetts
77.	Gatineau View Crescent	Beacon Hill	Named for its view of the Gatineau hills.
78.	Green Creek Drive	Beacon Hill	Named for the nearby Green's Creek, which was named for Robert Green of Twin Elm near Richmond, who was amongst the first to use the creek to run squared timber.
79.	La Vérendrye Drive	Beacon Hill	Named for Pierre Gaultier de La Vérendrye de Boumois (1714-1755). He was born near Sorel, Quebec (New France) and was an explorer and fur trader. He travelled as far west as Nebraska and Manitoba. After his explorations were completed, he served in the army until Fort Beauséjour was captured in 1755 by the British. He was assassinated by the British in Montreal shortly thereafter. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre_Gaultier_de_La_V%C3%A9rendrye
80.	Laporte Street	Beacon Hill	Named for André Laporte who had a market garden at this location and later subdivided the land, creating the Laporte subdivision.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
81.	Locksley Lane	Beacon Hill	Named for Locksley, Nottinghamshire, England, the mythical birth place of Robin Hood.
82.	Loyola Avenue, Loyola Court	Beacon Hill	Named for Saint Ignatius of Loyola (1491-1556), who was Basque Catholic priest and co-founded the religious order called the Society of Jesus, also known as the Jesuits and became its first Superior General at Paris in 1541. He was canonized on March 12, 1662 by Pope Gregory XV, and his feast day is celebrated on July 31 st . Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ignatius_of_Loyola
83.	Marquis Avenue	Beacon Hill	Named for 'Marquis' wheat which was developed by Dr. Charles Saunders in 1906-1907 as an improved variety for Canada's growing conditions and short season. By 1918. it had been planted in 20,000,000 acres making Canada the world's greatest wheat exporting country. Read more https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/marquis-wheat
84.	Miss Ottawa Street	Beacon Hill	Named for the Miss Ottawa Motel that was located at the intersection of this street and Montreal Road from about 1956 to 1984.
85.	Naskapi Drive	Beacon Hill	Named for the Naskapi First Nations, a Cree ethnic group, now located at Kawawachikamach just outside Schefferville, Quebec. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naskapi
86.	Rainbow Street	Beacon Hill	This was once the access road to the Odeon Queensway Drive-In and is a reference to the song 'Over the Rainbow' from the movie 'Wizard of Oz'. In that film, Dorothy Gale played by Judy Garland imagines a place over the rainbow, where the world is peace and harmony. In other words, the movie-going experience was a bit of that 'over the rainbow' fantasy. The connecting Canotek Road was once named Odeon Street, also a reference to the drive-in.
87.	Bronson Avenue	Billings Bridge	Named for Erskine Henry Bronson (1844-1920), 19 th century wood dealer, Ottawa alderman from 1872 to 1877 and member of the Ontario legislative assembly from 1886 to 1898. He was born in Bolton New York and came to Bytown with his family in 1853. He was also the President of the Ottawa Power Company which eventually became Ottawa Hydro. He is buried at Beechwood Cemetery.
88.	Brûlé Avenue	Billings Bridge	Named for Alex A. Brûlé, the owner at the time of subdivision in 1943.
89.	Rooneys Lane	Billings Bridge	Named for Bernard Rooney who acquired land at Lot 19 Junction Gore in 1905.
90.	Bank Street	Billings Bridge, Ridgmont, South	Originally a one block street from Wellington Street to the Ottawa River. It is believed to refer to the 'bank' of

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
		Keys, Blossom Park, Leitrim, South Gloucester	the Ottawa River. Within downtown Ottawa, previously named Esther Street for the wife of Colonel John By. Within Gloucester, previously named before 2001 as Regional Road 31, Regional Road 85, Highway 31, King's Highway 31, Metcalfe Highway, Metcalfe Road, Metcalfe Stone Road, Ottawa and Gloucester Road, Prescott Road, Prescott and Bytown Carriage Road.
91.	Bearbrook Road	Blackburn Hamlet	This road is a fragment of a pioneer forced road that once ran from Montreal Road just east of Green's Creek to the village of Bearbrook. The road is named for that village and the creek by the same name that originates just north of Edwards and runs through Carlsbad Springs, the village of Bearbrook, Cheney and Bourget before emptying into the South Nation River. Navan Road was once part of the Bearbrook Road. The name is derived from the bears that were found in the vicinity during pioneer times. Up until 1971, Bearbrook Road ran along the north edge of Blackburn Hamlet before intersecting Innes Road at the current intersection of Cléroux Crescent (which was part of the Navan Road before the opening of the Blackburn Bypass). Gloucester Township closed that portion of Bearbrook Road at that time and redirected the road into the centre of Blackburn Hamlet on a street previously known as Parkburn Boulevard.
92.	Birchtree Park	Blackburn Hamlet	One of the many 'Park' theme streets in Blackburn Hamlet
93.	Blackburn Hamlet Bypass	Blackburn Hamlet	Named for the Blackburn Hamlet neighbourhood that it bypasses, and which opened in 1990. Blackburn Hamlet was named after Robert Blackburn (1828-1894), Member of Parliament for Russell (which included Gloucester Township at the time) from 1874 to 1878. He requested a post office to be established, which was named after him. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Blackburn_(politician) . 'Blackburn Hamlet' was established as a self-contained community within the Greenbelt in the 1960s.
94.	Cléroux Crescent	Blackburn Hamlet	Named for the family of Louis B. Cléroux who acquired land at this location, Lot 10 Concession III Ottawa Front in 1935. The west half of this street was previously known as Navan Road and even earlier as Bearbrook Road.
95.	Desjardins Street	Blackburn Hamlet	Named for Edgar Desjardins who acquired land south of Anderson Road (then called Forced Road) in 1947. Lot 16, Concession III Ottawa Front.
96.	Dolman Ridge Road	Blackburn Hamlet	Named for the family of John Dolman who purchased 50 acres at Lot 15, Concession IV, Ottawa Front in 1912, which is at the corner of this road and Anderson Road.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
97.	Eastpark Drive	Blackburn Hamlet	One of the many 'Park' theme streets in Blackburn Hamlet.
98.	Garden Park Lane	Blackburn Hamlet	One of the many 'Park' theme streets in Blackburn Hamlet
99.	Glen Park Drive	Blackburn Hamlet	One of the many 'Park' theme streets in Blackburn Hamlet
100.	Gravelle Crescent	Blackburn Hamlet	Named for Seraphin and Mary Gravelle and descendants including son Edmund who was Gloucester Fire Chief from 1959 until 1973. Seraphin and Mary acquired Lot 15 Concession II Ottawa Front in 1945. The street is located on this lot.
101.	Greenway Park Lane	Blackburn Hamlet	One of the many 'Park' theme streets in Blackburn Hamlet
102.	Highpark Crescent	Blackburn Hamlet	One of the many 'Park' theme streets in Blackburn Hamlet
103.	Kemplane Court	Blackburn Hamlet	Named for the family of John Kemp who acquired Lot 10 Concession III Ottawa Front as early as 1857.
104.	Northpark Drive	Blackburn Hamlet	One of the many 'Park' theme streets in Blackburn Hamlet
105.	Orient Park Drive	Blackburn Hamlet	One of the many 'Park' theme streets in Blackburn Hamlet
106.	Parkcrest Court	Blackburn Hamlet	One of the many 'Park' theme streets in Blackburn Hamlet.
107.	Parklane Court	Blackburn Hamlet	One of the many 'Park' theme streets in Blackburn Hamlet.
108.	Parkridge Crescent	Blackburn Hamlet	One of the many 'Park' theme streets in Blackburn Hamlet.
109.	Parkwood Crescent	Blackburn Hamlet	One of the many 'Park' theme streets in Blackburn Hamlet
110.	Pépin Court	Blackburn Hamlet	Named for The Right Honourable Jean-Luc Pépin (1924-1995). He was a Member of Parliament in various terms from 1963 to 1984 and served the riding of Ottawa-Carleton from 1979 to 1984. He also had several federal cabinet positions. This street was formerly a portion of Innes Road, but became a cul-de-sac as a result of the opening of the Blackburn Hamlet Bypass in 1990. The street was named in late 1993. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean-Luc_P%C3%A9pin
111.	Southpark Drive	Blackburn Hamlet	One of the many 'Park' theme streets in Blackburn Hamlet
112.	Tauvette Street	Blackburn Hamlet	Named for, Theodore, Joseph and Marie (Gravelle) Tauvette who owned land at Lot 15 Concession II and Lot 15 Concession III Ottawa Front. The street bounds this property on the west side of Lot 15 Concession II. Theodore Tauvette received permission to build a house in 1949 from Gloucester Township council but it was

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			destroyed by fire on June 3, 1951 leaving his family of 11 homeless.
113.	Weir Road	Blackburn Hamlet	Named for Charles V.F and Barbara E.M. Weir who purchased land in Lot 16 Concession III Ottawa Front in 1954 north of Anderson Road where this road is located.
114.	Westpark Drive	Blackburn Hamlet	One of the many 'park' theme streets in Blackburn Hamlet.
115.	Woodburn Drive	Blackburn Hamlet	Named for James Woodburn and descendants who owned land at Lot 21 and 22 Concession II, and Lot 19 Concession III Ottawa Front from as early as 1855.
116.	Navan Road	Blackburn Hamlet, Orléans	Named as the road to the village of Navan. Navan is named for a town in Ireland. Navan Road was once part of Bearbrook Road.
117.	Aladdin Lane	Blossom Park	Named for the Aladdin Drive-In Theatre that operated from 1951 until 1993 on the opposite side (west side) of Albion Road and just north of Lester Road. Previously, McNaughton Street was at this location which honoured General Andrew McNaughton, an engineer who developed technology that evolved into radar. Neighbouring property to the north had been a World War II radar research station.
118.	Athans Avenue	Blossom Park	Named for Dorothea Athans who subdivided the Athans Park neighbourhood where Athans Avenue is located and made a failed proposal in 1980 for a movie studio on Blais Road at Hawthorne Road.
119.	Cinanni Court	Blossom Park	Named for the family of Michele Cinanni who acquired property at this location in 1966.
120.	D'Aoust Street	Blossom Park	Named for the former D'Aoust Lumber Yard located where Sawmill Creek Elementary School and Gabrielle Roy Public School is today and its owner William D'Aoust. The name had generally been anglicized and pronounced as 'doe'. William D'Aoust was known to use both the normal French pronunciation and the anglicized version.
121.	Davidson Side Road	Blossom Park	Named after Andrew Edgar Davidson who owned land at Lot 11, Concession V Rideau Front from 1915 until Greenbelt expropriation in 1959. Their farmhouse was located on the southeast corner of Davidson Side Road and Conroy Road.
122.	Eureka Avenue	Blossom Park	The ancient Greek word used to celebrate discovery or invention. The neighbourhood had been developed by Dorothea Athans who was education in Greece before coming to Canada.
123.	Goth Avenue	Blossom Park	Named after John and Grace Goth who farmed the south half of Lot 8, Concession IV Rideau Front since 1927 and who subdivided the farm in the early 1950s

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
124.	Gothwood Place	Blossom Park	Named after John and Grace Goth who farmed the southwest quarter of Lot 8, Concession IV Rideau Front since 1927 and who subdivided the farm in the early 1950s. I cannot confirm this, but this street name may also honour the family of Leonard Wood who owned the west half of this lot from 1853 until 1927. The street is more directly named after the developer, Gothwood Developments Ltd.
125.	Kingsdale Avenue	Blossom Park	Named during a period when the monarchy was very popular following Queen Elizabeth's coronation in 1953. This name was adopted in 1956. The original name was Central Avenue.
126.	Lester Road	Blossom Park	Named for Edgar G. and Viola Lester who lived in a field stone house near the southwest corner of Bank Street and Lester Road. They purchased all the land between Bank Street and Albion Road in Lot 11, Concession IV Rideau Front in 1944.
127.	Levadia Avenue	Blossom Park	Named for the Greek town of Livadeia. Dorothea Athans developed the neighbourhood and she was educated in Greece before coming to Canada.
128.	Maass Gate	Blossom Park	Named for Otto Maass (1890-1961) who was assistant to the President of the National Research Council and director of the Directorate of Chemical Warfare and Smoke from 1940 to 1946 and chairman of the Department of Chemistry at McGill University from 1937 to 1955.
129.	Massicotte Lane	Blossom Park	Named for the family Jean Massicotte. It was Massicotte Brothers Construction Ltd. who developed this street.
130.	McMahon Avenue	Blossom Park	Named for the family of Ellen, Michael and Edward McMahon who acquired the 400 acres at Lot 7 and 8, Concession III Rideau Front between 1886 and 1895. The McMahon farm suffered a devastating fire on August 29, 1935.
131.	Parkin Circle	Blossom Park	Named for John Hamilton Parkin (1891-1981), aeronautical engineer. Mr. Parkin worked on explosives production and aviation during World War I. In 1917, he built an air tunnel at the University of Toronto where models were tested of Vickers flying boats, the first commercial aircraft ever designed in Canada. In 1929, he joined National Research Council and was director of mechanical engineering from 1936 to 1957. During World War II, his staff provided technical support for crown corporations building British aircraft and engines. In 1944, his staff began design work on jet engines and perfected a system for keeping ice off of aircraft propellers that was adopted worldwide in 1945. In the post-war years, support was given to Avro and de

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			Haviland for design and production of their aircraft. He also laid the foundation for Canada's National Aviation Museum.
132.	Queensdale Avenue	Blossom Park	Named during a period when the monarchy was very popular after Queen Elizabeth's coronation in 1953. This name was adopted in 1957 replacing the original name, Lawrence Avenue.
133.	Sawmill Creek Crescent	Blossom Park	Named for nearby Sawmill Creek. The creek was named for Braddish Billings' sawmill that was located just east of Bank Street along the creek near Billings Bridge.
134.	Sieveright Road	Blossom Park	Named for Gloucester's first reeve, James Sieveright who owned the west half of Lot 6 Concession IV Rideau Front where this street is located.
135.	St. Barbara Street	Blossom Park	Named for the Great Martyr Barbara of the Eastern Orthodox Church, an early Christian Lebanese and Greek saint and martyr. The feast day for St. Barbara is December 4 th . She is the patron saint of armourers, artillerymen, military engineers, mathematicians, miners and others who work with explosives because of her legend's association with lightning. This street is part of the Athans Park subdivision, developed by Dorteia Athans, a native of Belgrade, Serbia, a mainly Serbian Orthodox city and who was educated in Greece before coming to Canada.
136.	St. Bernard Street	Blossom Park	Named for St. Bernard Roman Catholic Parish and St. Bernard Catholic School. The street first provided access from Sixth Street to the church which opened in March 1959. The street was extended to Bank Street when the Bernard Court subdivision was built in 1979-1980. St. Bernard was Bernard of Clairvaux who was canonized on January 18, 1174. Previously known as Halpenny Lane when it was a simple laneway into the Halpenny farm, which was located east of Ste. Bernardette School.
137.	Stedman Street	Blossom Park	Named for Dr. Don Stedman of the National Research Council who designed a 3-D representation of the periodic table in the 1940s.
138.	Timbermill Street	Blossom Park	Named for the subdivision of the same name but also because it backed onto the former D'Aoust Lumber site that operated from 1951 until 1991 and is now the location of two schools.
139.	Blair Towers Place	Cardinal Heights	Named for the family of Hugh and Janet Blair. Hugh Jr. purchased the east half of Lot 24, Concession III Ottawa Front in 1888. This street was named Blair Place prior to September 16, 2019. Prior to the opening of the Blair Road Queensway interchange in 1968, this was part of Blair Road.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
140.	Elvina Street	Cardinal Heights	Named for Elvina O'Malley, one of the owners of the land at the time that Cardinal Heights was subdivided.
141.	Florette Street	Cardinal Heights	Named for Florence Cardinal, one of the owners of the property at the time of subdivision in 1951.
142.	Séguin Street	Cardinal Heights	Named for Aldege Séguin, the mortgagee for the north part of the Cardinal Heights subdivision.
143.	Boundary Road	Carlsbad Springs	Named as it forms the boundary between the former Gloucester and Cumberland townships
144.	Farmer's Way	Carlsbad Springs	Named for the family of Robert Farmer who purchased 100 acres at the south half of Lot 11 Concession VII Ottawa Front in 1866.
145.	Hall Road	Carlsbad Springs	Named for the family of William Hall who purchased 100 acres in the east half of Lot 7 Concession VI Ottawa Front in 1863
146.	Piperville Road	Carlsbad Springs	Named for the former village of Piperville, which had a Post Office (1890 to 1914) and a New York Central railway station (1900 to 1957). Piperville is named for the family of Benjamin Piper who began leasing 100 acres on the south half of Lot 10 Concession VIII Ottawa Front in 1868. Prior to 2013, this road was known as the Eighth Line.
147.	Spring Street	Carlsbad Springs	Named for the mineral springs that were located near this street.
148.	Aviation Parkway	Carson Grove	Named as the road to Canada's Aviation and Space Museum. Previously known as the Eastern Parkway.
149.	Brookfield Road	Confederation Heights	Named for the former village of Brookfield that was formerly located just south of Sawmill Creek on the south side of Brookfield Road. The village was named as the field, next to the brook, Sawmill Creek. Previously named Kilgour Road.
150.	Hog's Back Road	Confederation Heights	Named for a rock formation that resembled a hog's back at Hog's Back falls. The official name of Hog's Back Falls is Prince of Wales Falls but rarely used.
151.	Belfast Road	Cyrville	Named for the largest city in Northern Ireland. The portion near Tremblay Road was originally named Avenue M, part of Eastway Gardens alphabeted streets.
152.	Cyrville Road	Cyrville	Named as the road to Cyrville. Cyrville was founded by Michel Cyr who purchased Lot 27 Concession II Ottawa Front in 1853.
153.	Humber Place	Cyrville	Named for a place in England, matching the theme of other street names in the area. Prior to June 18, 2018, this was Leeds Avenue
154.	Joseph Cyr Street	Cyrville	Named for Joseph Cyr, son of Michael Cyr (founder of Cyrville) who received a parcel of land from his father in 1858 at Lot 27, Concession II Ottawa Front.
155.	Labelle Street	Cyrville	Named for the family of Octave and Herméline Labelle who arrived in Cyrville in the late 1870s. Herméline

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			acquired land at Lot 27 Concession II Ottawa Front in 1911.
156.	Labrie Avenue	Cyrville	Named for Noe Labrie who acquired land on Lot 25 Concession II Ottawa Front in 1945 and subdivided it.
157.	Lagan Way	Cyrville	Named for the River Lagan, a major river in Northern Ireland runs into the Belfast Lough, an inlet of the Irish Sea and compliments the naming of the nearby Belfast Road. Prior to June 17, 2019, this was a disconnected section of Triole Street.
158.	Michael Street	Cyrville	Named for Cyrville founder Michael (Michel) Cyr who purchased Lot 27 Concession II Ottawa Front in 1853 and subdivided the land for market gardens.
159.	Old Innes Road	Cyrville	This was the original alignment of Innes Road. See Innes Road for details on the Innes naming.
160.	Parisien Street	Cyrville	Named for family of Louis and Délima (Dubeau) Parisien who purchased 10 acres in Lot 27 Concession II Ottawa Front in 1866.
161.	Sheffield Road	Cyrville	Named for Sheffield Industrial Park Limited which began acquiring parts of Lot 24, 25 and 26 Concession III Ottawa Front starting in 1965.
162.	Snow Street	Cyrville	Named for Alfred T and Ethel M Snow, co-owners of the property at the time of original subdivision in 1911.Q22222111
163.	Star Top Road	Cyrville	Named after the Star Top Drive-In Theatre that was located southwest of the intersection of Cyrville Road and Star Top Road from 1951 until 1974.
164.	Steele Park Private	Cyrville	Named for the neighbouring Ken Steele Park. Ken Steele was a former Gloucester councillor who advocated for non-profit housing. He served on the Gloucester Planning Board for several years, was a founding board member of Information Gloucester, chairman of the Gloucester Community Resource Centres Board, and past-president of the Rothwell Heights Property Owners Association before becoming a councillor in 1980 through his death in 1986 at age 58.
165.	Triole Street	Cyrville	Named for the family of Cyprien and Rose-de-Lima (Brunet) Triolle who acquired 10 acres at Lot 27 Concession II Ottawa Front in 1865.
166.	Ogilvie Road	Cyrville, Carson Grove, Cardinal Heights, Beacon Hill	Named for William Ogilvie and descendants who owned land at Lot 26, Concession II Ottawa Front as early as 1844 which is the south side of Ogilvie Road . Previously named Gauvin Road.
167.	Audrey Avenue	Elmvale Acres	It is believed that this street is named after one of the wives of the contractors who built this subdivision.
168.	Canterbury Avenue	Elmvale Acres	Named for the cathedral city of Canterbury, Kent, England. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canterbury

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
169.	Haig Drive	Elmvale Acres	Named for the Honourable John Thomas Haig who was appointed to the Senate in 1935 and served until 1962. He was Senate leader for the Progressive Conservative party from 1945 until 1958.
170.	Hamlet Road	Elmvale Acres	Named for the Shakespeare story of this name. Read more https://www.sparknotes.com/shakespeare/hamlet/summary/
171.	Lancaster Road	Elmvale Acres	Named for the family of David (1852-1925) and Elizabeth (Wilson) (1854-1936) Lancaster who purchased land in the west half of Lot 23 Concession III Ottawa Front in 1903.
172.	Martha Avenue	Elmvale Acres	It is believed that this street is named after one of the wives of the contractors who built this subdivision.
173.	Othello Avenue	Elmvale Acres	Named for story Othello written by William Shakespeare in 1603. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Othello
174.	Raglan Avenue	Elmvale Acres	Named for Field Marshal FitzRoy James Henry Somerset, 1 st Baron Raglan (1788-1855). He was best known for the failure to deliver orders clearly which resulted in failure of the Charge of the Light Brigade at the Battle of Balaclava and ultimately a failure in the assault on Sevastopol in Crimea, Russia in 1855. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FitzRoy_Somerset,_1st_Baron_Raglan
175.	Saunderson Drive	Elmvale Acres	Named after the Saunderson family who farmed on the south side of Smyth Road and sold the land to Robert Campeau for the Elmvale Acres subdivision
176.	Susan Street	Elmvale Acres	Named for Susan Lepine. Her grandfather, George Edward (Ted) Jones was a draftsman involved with the subdivision who requested the naming of this street.
177.	Tweed Avenue	Elmvale Acres	Named for the River Tweed which forms a portion of the border between England and Scotland. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River_Tweed
178.	Urbandale Drive	Elmvale Acres	Named for Urbandale Realty Corporation Limited which began subdividing the area starting in 1959.
179.	Russell Road	Elmvale Acres, Ramsayville, Carlsbad Springs	Named as the road to the village of Russell. Russell is named in honour of Peter Russell who came to Canada with John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. Russell was a general accountant of the public funds of the new province. He was elected a member of the executive and legislative council in 1792 and when Simcoe returned to England in 1796, he appointed Russell as administrator of the existing government, a position he held until Simcoe's successor arrived in Canada in 1799. Russell remained in Canada, dying in York (Toronto) in 1808.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
180.	Camil Street	Forbes	Named for Camil (Camille) Verhelst (1877-1954), a Belgian native. Adele C. and Ignace Verhelst acquired Lot 1 Plan 26 at the corner of St. Laurent Blvd. and Montreal Road in 1902 and after the death of Ignace, Camille had taken over the property by 1920. He was a well-known gardener and florist, a member of the St. Jean Baptiste Society and the League of the Sacred Heart.
181.	Cummings Avenue	Forbes	Named for owner William R. Cummings at the time of subdivision in 1912. The south portion that was formerly part of Gloucester Township was previously named Dubeau Street and Redpath Street.
182.	de l'Église Street	Forbes	Named as the closest cross street to Notre Dame de Lourdes Church. Previously named Church Street.
183.	Morin Street	Forbes	Named for Gertrude and Reginald Morin, part of the group who owned the property at the time of subdivision in 1960. They acquired the land starting in 1949.
184.	Straby Avenue	Forbes	Named for Donald Straby and his mother Sophia who acquired a part of Lot I Plan 131, Lot 7, Junction Gore in 1958 where this street is located. There had been trailer camps on this site at the end of the 1950s.
185.	Mulligan Street	Gloucester Glen	Named for Henry Eldon Mulligan, owner of the land at the time of subdivision.
186.	Shirley Avenue	Gloucester Glen	Named for Shirley Saunders, one of the owners at the time of subdivision in 1957.
187.	Apolydor Avenue	Heron Park	Named for Apolydor Berthiaume (1889-1948), father of Rémi and Raymond Berthiaume who along with other family members, developed the Heron Park subdivision.
188.	Chasseur Avenue	Heron Park	A French translation for the prior street name 'Huntley Avenue' that reflects that the farm before subdivision was owned by a Franco Ontarian family and the neighbourhood was originally predominately francophone. The street was renamed on September 16, 2019.
189.	Clementine Boulevard	Heron Park	Named for Clémentine Berthiaume née Raymond (1889-1965) mother of Rémi and Raymond Berthiaume, who along with other family members developed the Heron Park subdivision.
190.	Gilles Street	Heron Park	Named for Gilles Berthiaume, son of Rémi Berthiaume and one of the developers of the Heron Park subdivision.
191.	Junction Avenue	Heron Park	Named for the nearby railway junction where the current VIA rail line crosses the Trillium Line commuter railway.
192.	Richard Avenue	Heron Park	Named for Richard Berthiaume, son of Apolydor & Clémentine Berthiaume, and brother of Rémi and Raymond, who were the main developers of the Heron Park subdivision.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
193.	Sawmill Private	Heron Park	Named for nearby Sawmill Creek. The creek was named for Braddish Billings' sawmill that was located just east of Bank Street along the creek near Billings Bridge.
194.	Artistic Place	Hunt Club	Named for Artistic Landscape Design Ltd., which was founded in 1955 by the Schmitz family. The property where the nursery is currently located was purchased in 1964 and retail operations began the following year. Known previously as Bank Place, the street was renamed on March 13, 2017. This was the original course of Bank Street before the neighbouring railway overpass opened in 1953.
195.	Blohm Drive	Hunt Club	Named for photographer and author Hans-Ludwig Blohm. Born in 1927 in Rendsburg, Germany, he immigrated to Canada in 1956 and settled in Ottawa. He criss-crossed arctic Canada and Alaska several times. His photographs have appeared in many books and magazines and on 23 Canadian postage stamps. He wrote 17 books ranging from coffee-table pictorials to a collection of essays from Northerners.
196.	Boone Crescent	Hunt Club	Named for famous American singer Pat Boone.
197.	Borga Crescent	Hunt Club	Named for the Finnish city of Porvoo, which is the seat of the Swedish-speaking Diocese of Borga of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland. Borga is Swedish name for Porvoo. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Porvoo
198.	Brando Crescent	Hunt Club	Named for eastern suburb of Helsinki named Kulosaari which is Brändö in Swedish. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kulosaari
199.	Bridle Court	Hunt Club	Named for the neighbouring Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club. In the early days of the club, a major activity were fox hunts that often took place over neighbouring farms as well. Prior to 1979, this street was known as Crackle Court.
200.	Buckingham Private	Hunt Club	Named for Buckingham Palace, the London residence of the British monarchy. This Hunt Club neighbourhood named The Chateaus of Hunt Club has all streets named after castles, chateaus, or palaces. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buckingham_Palace
201.	Cardiff Private	Hunt Club	Named for Cardiff Castle located in the city centre of Cardiff, Wales. This Hunt Club neighbourhood named The Chateaus of Hunt Club has all streets named after castles, chateaus, or palaces. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cardiff_Castle
202.	Chambord Private	Hunt Club	Named for Château de Chambord in Chambord, France. This Hunt Club neighbourhood named The Chateaus of Hunt Club has all streets named after castles, chateaus, or palaces. Read more

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ch%C3%A2teau_de_Chambord
203.	Chase Court	Hunt Club	Named for the neighbouring Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club. In the early days of the club, a major activity were fox hunts that often took place over neighbouring farms as well. Prior to 1979, this street was known as Rosetree Court.
204.	Chatsworth Crescent	Hunt Club	Named for Chatsworth House, a stately home in Derbyshire, England. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chatsworth_House
205.	Cheltenham Private	Hunt Club	Named for Sudeley Castle located near Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England. This Hunt Club neighbourhood named The Chateaus of Hunt Club has all streets named after castles, chateaus, or palaces. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudeley_Castle
206.	Chris Lund Private	Hunt Club	Named for Chris Lund (1923-1983) who was an Ottawa photographer who worked with the National Film Board starting in 1942. One of his most important shoots was of the construction of Expo 67 in Montreal. Read more https://www.gallery.ca/collection/artist/chris-lund#:~:text=Chris%20Lund%20was%20an%20important.of%20significant%20development%20and%20growth.
207.	Claudet Crescent	Hunt Club	Named for early French photographer Antoine François Jean Claudet (1797-1837). Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antoine_Claudet
208.	Clifford Private	Hunt Club	Named for the family of Thomas Clifford who owned 100 acres at Lot 5 Concession V Rideau Front in 1855 or earlier.
209.	Conroy Road	Hunt Club	Named for John Conroy and descendants who owned land at Lot 6 an 7, Concession V Rideau Front which bounds the east side of the road.
210.	Country Club Drive	Hunt Club	Named for the neighbouring Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club
211.	Cutts Private	Hunt Club	Named for Timothy and Jane (Birtch) Cutts. Timothy moved to approximately the location of the street during the great blizzard of 1869. A few years later they relocated to Bank Street just south of Ledbury Avenue where Timothy farmed, and Jane operated a small store out of the family homestead. Jane later became the first postmaster of the village of Ellwood, which operated out of her store, from 1906 until her death in 1923. Ellwood honours the Ellis and Wood families.
212.	Dazé Street	Hunt Club	Named for the family of Guillaume Dazé who purchased 100 acres of the east half of Lot 3 Concession III Rideau Front in 1847, which is includes the northern portion of the South Keys Shopping Centre. The Dazé homestead, which had been an inn and tavern in the 19 th century was

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			on the west side of Bank Street where it bends south of Johnston Road. It survived into the 1960s. Thomas Dazé acquired portions of Lot 4 in 1930, which is the location of a portion of this street.
213.	Dean Martin Crescent	Hunt Club	Named for the famous American singer and actor.
214.	Degas Court	Hunt Club	Named for Edgar Degas (Hilaire-Germain-Edgar De Gas) (1834-1917), a French impressionist artist. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edgar_Degas
215.	Depper Place	Hunt Club	Named for the family of John D. Depper who acquired 100 acres in the east half of Lot 5 Concession IV Rideau Front where this street is located.
216.	Dossetter Way	Hunt Club	Named for Edward William Dossetter (1843-1919), a British photographer who travelled and photographed coastal British Columbia between 1881 and 1884.
217.	Downpatrick Road	Hunt Club	Named for the town of Downpatrick, Northern Ireland. It is a Catholic enclave within Northern Ireland, and it is believed that St. Patrick is buried in the town's cathedral. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Downpatrick
218.	Esson Street	Hunt Club	Named for photographer James Henry Esson (1853-1933), one of Canada's most famous photographers based in Preston, Ontario. Even some of Ottawa's elite were photographed by him. Read more https://generations.regionofwaterloo.ca/getperson.php?personID=117007&tree=generations
219.	Ewing Street	Hunt Club	Named for the famous Washington DC photographers Harris & Ewing (George W. Harris and Martha Ewing) who were active from 1905 to 1955 and who photographed in Ottawa in 1914. Read More https://broadway.cas.sc.edu/content/harris-and-ewing
220.	Fardon Way	Hunt Club	Named for George Robinson Fardon (1807-1886), born in Birmingham England. He travelled to New York in the 1840s and to San Francisco in 1849. He published a book of San Francisco in 1856, the first ever of a city. He moved to Victoria, British Columbia in 1858 where he photographed Vancouver Island. Read more https://www.canadianmysteries.ca/sites/robinson/murder/castofcharacters/1682en.html
221.	Fox Hunt Avenue	Hunt Club	Named for the neighbouring Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club. In the early days of the club, a major activity were fox hunts that often took place over neighbouring farms as well.
222.	Foxrun Lane	Hunt Club	Named for the neighbouring Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club. In the early days of the club, a major activity were fox hunts that often took place over neighbouring farms as well. Prior to 1979, this street was known as Hackett Lane.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
223.	Gillespie Crescent	Hunt Club	Named for the family of William Gillespie who owned the northwest half of Lot 3 Concession II Rideau Front (facing McCarthy Road) starting in 1832.
224.	Greenboro Crescent	Hunt Club	Named for the Greenboro neighbourhood, which is named for Ottawa mayor Lorry Greenberg (1975-1978)
225.	Hackett Street	Hunt Club	Named for the family of Andrew Hackett who owned 140 acres of the west half of Lot 4 Concession II Rideau Front where this street is located.
226.	Hime Crescent	Hunt Club	Named for Humphrey Lloyd Hime (1833-1903) who was the first person to photograph Western Canada in 1858. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humphrey_Lloyd_Hime
227.	Hunt Club Place, Hunt Club Private	Hunt Club	Named for the neighbouring Ottawa Golf and Hunt Club. Hunt Club Place specifically follows an adjustment in lot lines between Concession 2 and the Gore between Concession 2 and 3 Rideau Front. Many years ago, Hunt Club Place was part of Hunt Club Road.
228.	Hunt Club Road	Hunt Club	Named for the Ottawa Golf and Hunt Club which is located along Hunt Club Road. It is a historic road that more or less follows the boundary between Lot 5 and 6 Rideau Front.
229.	Huntwood Court	Hunt Club	This is a reference to the nearby Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club.
230.	Karsh Drive	Hunt Club	Named for famous Ottawa photographer Yousuf Karsh (1908-2002) best known for his iconic 1941 photo of Winston Churchill when he was visiting Ottawa.
231.	Kiwanis Court	Hunt Club	Named for the international service club with local chapters that was founded in Detroit, Michigan in 1915. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kiwanis
232.	Lillico Drive	Hunt Club	Named for Colin Clayton Lillico, who acquired property near this street as part of a war veteran scheme (The Veteran Land Act) in 1958. He was a descendant of an old Gloucester family that had resided on Hawthorne Road just south of today's Hunt Club Road. He was the owner of Lillico & Wert Ltd. -excavators and also Past District Deputy Grand Master – Ottawa District and member of many Masonic affiliations.
233.	Lorry Greenberg Drive	Hunt Club	Named for former Ottawa Mayor Lorry Greenberg who served from 1975 to 1978 who took a particular interest in the design of the Greenboro neighbourhood. Prior to 1986, this street was named Reston Drive.
234.	Macoun Circle	Hunt Club	Named for John Macoun (1831-1920) who was a Canadian naturalist who contributed over 100,000 samples to the National Herbarium of Canada at the Canadian Museum of Nature. His son, William Terrill Macoun, became the Dominion Horticulturist of Canada. Macoun marsh at

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			Beechwood Cemetery is also named for him. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Macoun
235.	Malak Street	Hunt Club	Named for photographer Malak Karsh (1915-2001), brother of Yousuf Karsh. Born in Mardin, Ottoman Empire, he immigrated to Canada in 1937 where his brother helped him establish as a photographer in Ottawa. He received many awards for his skills and in 1952, he encouraged the Ottawa Board of Trade to establish the Tulip Festival. Library and Archives Canada acquired approximately 400,000 images from the Malak collection.
236.	McCarthy Road	Hunt Club	Named for the family of Donald McCarthy who owned 70 acres of the northeast quarter of Lot 4 Concession II Rideau Front and the south quarter of Lot 5 Concession II Rideau Front starting in 1854. Both of those properties faced the original McCarthy Road, which was re-routed from a straight line in the 1970s. The current Hunt Club Road intersection with Uplands Drive used to be the McCarthy Road intersection. At one time, this road was known as Gillespie Road named for another early landowner.
237.	Moxley Private	Hunt Club	Named for the family of James Moxley who owned 100 acres of the east half of Lot 6 Concession IV Rideau Front starting in 1842.
238.	Notman Way	Hunt Club	Named for William Notman, a Montreal photographer (1826-1891). He was born in Paisley, Scotland and immigrated to Canada in 1856 after which he established a photographic studio. His studio business was very successful and in 1868 he established a studio in Ottawa managed by William Topley. At the height of his photographic empire, he had 20 studios bearing his name in several cities. When the business closed in 1935, 450,000 photographs were sold and are now being preserved by the McCord Museum in Montreal.
239.	Paul Anka Drive	Hunt Club	Named for famous singer and Ottawa native, Paul Anka.
240.	Picasso Drive	Hunt Club	Named for famous artist and sculptor Pablo Ruiz Picasso (1881-1973). Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pablo_Picasso . He was also a photographer. Read more https://www.lensculture.com/articles/pablo-picasso-picasso-the-camera
241.	Pittaway Avenue	Hunt Club	Named for early Ottawa photographer Alfred George Pittaway (1858-1930)
242.	Plante Drive	Hunt Club	Named for the family of Jean-Baptiste Plante and the Plante Dairy who first acquired 100 acres (the southwest quarter of Lot 4 Concession IV Rideau Front) in 1920 and was located where this street is today. The dairy

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			operated from 1926 until 1975. There used to be a 'Plante Dairy' sign on Bank Street near what is the main entrance into South Keys Shopping Centre while the dairy was still in operation. 10 acres was sold for a quarry to the Canada Cement. Land was sold to the National Capital Commission in 1965 for the Airport Parkway and in 1968 to Campeau Corporation Limited for subdivision. This included lands west of the Airport parkway for residential development and east for South Keys Shopping Centre.
243.	Rastila Crescent	Hunt Club	Named for an eastern suburb of Helsinki, Finland
244.	Reubens Court	Hunt Club	Named for artist Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640), the most influential artist of the Flemish Baroque tradition. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Paul_Rubens
245.	Rich Little Drive	Hunt Club	Named for Ottawa born entertainer Rich Little
246.	Rivergate Way	Hunt Club	Named for the Rivergate Condominium towers. This was previously a section of Riverside Drive and prior to 1951, Bowesville Road.
247.	Royal Hunt Court	Hunt Club	Named for the nearby Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club. This street was named Ptarmigan Court prior to 1981 but residents requested a name change because the spelling was problematic with the silent 'P'.
248.	Somero Private	Hunt Club	Named for a town in Finland. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Somero
249.	Stevenage Drive	Hunt Club	Named for the town of Stevenage, Herefordshire, England.
250.	Swansea Crescent	Hunt Club	Named for Swansea, second largest city of Wales.
251.	Tammela Court	Hunt Club	Named for the municipality of the same name in Finland. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tammela,_Finland
252.	Tapiola Crescent	Hunt Club	Named for the city in Finland from which planners got some of their ideas for the Greenboro neighbourhood.
253.	Ted Grant Private	Hunt Club	Named for Ted Grant (1929-2020) regarded as the "Father of Canadian Photojournalism". He has the most prolific collection of photos in Canadian history, 280,000 images at the National Archives of Canada and a further 100,000 images at Canada's Museum of Contemporary Photography. He was also the author of eight books.
254.	The Masters Drive	Hunt Club	Named for the famous Masters golf tournament at the Augusta National Golf Club in Augusta, Georgia. In keeping with a 'golf' theme associated with the neighbouring Ottawa Golf and Hunt Club. Prior to 1979, this street was known as Stethem Avenue.
255.	Topley Crescent	Hunt Club	Named for early photographer William James Topley (1845-1930) who operated a studio in various locations in downtown Ottawa from 1868 until 1907, when his son

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			took over the business. A substantial collection of 150,000 photographs are stored at Library and Archives Canada
256.	Uplands Drive	Hunt Club	Named for Uplands Airport, a prior name for MacDonald-Cartier International Airport. The Uplands name came from a company named Uplands Realty that purchased the land along Hunt Club Road where the original airport was located with plans to subdivide it.
257.	Versailles Private	Hunt Club	Named for the Château de Versailles, Versailles, France, which was the principal French royal residence from 1682 until the start of the French Revolution in 1789. This Hunt Club neighbourhood named The Chateaus of Hunt Club has all streets named after castles, chateaus, or palaces. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palace_of_Versailles
258.	Wallack Private	Hunt Club	Named for Samuel Wallack, who founded Wallack's on Bank Street in 1939. The business began as a photographic supplies shop then became an art gallery and art supplies shop.
259.	Winterfell Private	Hunt Club	A reference to the television series Game of Throne. Winterfell is the capital of the Kingdom of the North and the seat and the ancestral home of the royal House Stark. It is a very large castle located at the center of the North, from where the head of House Stark rules over his or her people.
260.	Albion Road	Hunt Club, Blossom Park, Leitrim	'Albion' is an archaic and now seldomly used alternate name for Great Britain that may have been derived from the 'White' Cliffs of Dover. The name was first given following the 1950 annexation for the portion between Bank Street and Walkley Road that was within the city limits. As a result of the decision to expand Ottawa airport in 1951, which would block Bowesville Road, Gloucester Township decided to upgrade and name the remainder of Albion Road. Previously and since the construction of a radar research station just south of today's Queensdale Avenue during the war years, the road was often referred to as Research Road. Prior to that, it was sometimes referred to as Long Swamp Road. It ran through the Leitrim wetland.
261.	Analdea Drive	Leitrim	Named for Analdea (Peter) Giroux who subdivided the land that became Analdea Drive.
262.	Barrett Farm Drive	Leitrim	Named for the Barrett family who farmed the property at Lot 16 Concession IV Rideau Front until 2020. George W. Barrett first acquired the property in 1887.
263.	Blais Road	Leitrim	Named after the families of Jean B., Joseph and Albert Blais who acquired 150 acres on the south side of Blais Road, Lot 21 Concession V Rideau Front between 1903

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			and 1910. Often pronounced as 'Blah' by older residents. Apparently, the family also used the same pronunciation.
264.	Braddish Street	Leitrim	Named for Braddish Billings, first settler of Gloucester Township. Prior to 2001, it was known as Neely Street
265.	Cedar Creek Drive	Leitrim	Refers to the cedar trees that grow along Findlay Creek west of Bank Street. Prior to development, there was a much more extensive cedar woodland in this area.
266.	Del Zotto Avenue	Leitrim	Named for Giovanni and Bruno Del Zotto who purchased 42 acres with others in 1968.
267.	Doris Avenue	Leitrim	Named for Doris Barrett, daughter of George and Elma Kemp and wife of former Gloucester mayor Fred Barrett.
268.	Dun Skipper Drive	Leitrim	Named for a type of butterfly with common name Dun Skipper, <i>Duphyes vestris</i> , which is native to Eastern North America. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euphyes_vestris
269.	Elma Street	Leitrim	Named for Elma Spratt, wife of George Kemp.
270.	Eric Maloney Way	Leitrim	Named for Rifleman Eric Maloney (1922-2015) from Douglstown, Quebec. He was a member of the C Force that travelled to Hong Kong, arriving on November 16, 1941. He was captured on December 31 st and was a prisoner of war for the remainder of the war. He moved to Ottawa in 1987 where he supported many charities and organizations especially the Nepean Museum.
271.	Fenton Road	Leitrim	Named for the family of brothers George and William Fenton who were amongst the first settlers in the Leitrim area, as early as 1828 according to one newspaper account. George Fenton acquired at one point had 300 acres officially recorded as early as 1842 at Lot 13 and 14 Concession IV Rideau Front. Lot 14 was later the Kemp farm where Kempark is located today. William Fenton had as much as 400 acres at Lot 18 and 19 Concession V Rideau Front where he donated land for the Methodist Church in 1837, one of the earliest churches in Gloucester Township. George's grandson, George W. Fenton owned the Fenton Bakery chain for many years.
272.	Findlay Creek Drive	Leitrim	Named for the nearby Findlay Creek, which is named for pioneer James Findlay who purchased Lot 20 Concession IV Rideau Front in 1847. There are valid questions about the correct spelling of 'Findlay'. With the exception of the original crown purchase of 1847, the spelling has evolved to 'Finlay', 'Findley' and more recently and consistently 'Finley', which is likely the correct spelling.
273.	Gilligan Road	Leitrim	Named for the family of W. Barth Gilligan who purchased the entire 200 acre Lot 17 Concession III Rideau front in 1868.
274.	Helen Rapp Way	Leitrim	Named for Sergeant Helen Rapp née Villeneuve who had served in the Canadian Women's Army Corps (CWAC)

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			and the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals during World War II.
275.	Kelly Farm Drive	Leitrim	Named for Clarence Kelly and descendants who operated a dairy farm at Lot 18, Concession IV Rideau Front until the land was purchased for the Findlay Creek subdivision.
276.	Kemp Drive	Leitrim	Named for George and Elma Kemp who operated a dairy farm at Lot 14 Concession IV Rideau Front from 1932 until 1950.
277.	Leitrim Road	Leitrim	Named after the village of Leitrim at the corner of Bank Street and Leitrim Road. Leitrim was named because the pioneer Cowan family who owned Lots 16 and 17, Concession IV and Lot 16 Concession V Rideau Front were from County Leitrim, Ireland. West of Bank Street, it was previously known as Pine Road. In the 1940s and earlier, it was known as Johnston's Side Road between Bank Street and Albion Road for Edward and Matthew Johnston who owned the south half of Lot 15, Concession IV Rideau Front from 1891 to 1944.
278.	Lynch Street	Leitrim	Named after the Lynch family (William and Margaret Lynch) who farmed the east half of Lot 13 Concession IV Rideau Front. The farm house was once located on the east side of Bank Street at the former Capital Golf Gardens
279.	Melva Avenue	Leitrim	Named for Melba Hopson (née Spratt), choir director at Rideau Park United Church and sister of Elma Kemp (née Spratt). 'Melba' was not available as a street name and the spelling was changed to 'Melva'.
280.	Orville Kemp Street	Leitrim	Named for Orville Kemp, son of George and Elma Kemp. Previously known as Orville Street.
281.	Park Lane	Leitrim	Named for the family of Duke and Annie (Ferguson) Parke who once lived at the corner of Bank Street and Park Lane. The street name was incorrectly spelt. They purchased the east half (east of Bank Street) of Lot 11 Concession IV Rideau Front in 1939.
282.	Quinn Road	Leitrim	Named for Michael Quinn who was owner at the time of subdivision in 1957.
283.	Robert Kemp Street	Leitrim	Named for Robert "Bob" Kemp who was son of George and Elma Kemp, operator of the Kemp Service Centre on Bank Street at Leitrim Road for 49 years, founding member of the Gloucester Lions Club and board member of the Gloucester Historical Society. Previously known as Robert Street.
284.	Rotary Way	Leitrim	Named for the Ottawa Rotary Home located on this street.
285.	Slattery's Field Street	Leitrim	Named for Ottawa's first 'accidental' air strip located near Riverdale Avenue in Old Ottawa South where a

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			hydro substation building bears a plaque. It marks the first location where airplanes landed in Ottawa as part of Central Canada Exhibition demonstration between September 11 and 14, 1911 when large crowds prevented landing at Lansdowne Park. It also marked the landing place for the first Canadian intercity flight from Montreal on October 8, 1913. William Slattery emigrated from Ireland 1850 and bought properties in 1872 and 1877, the latter where he sited his home named Mount Pleasant at 40 Riverdale Avenue that survived until destroyed by fire in 1993. His son Bernard (Barney) (1852-1922) was a well-known beef farmer and butcher with an establishment at the ByWard Market. Bernard Slattery's landholdings also included 225 acres acquired in 1896 at Lot 25 Concession II, Ottawa Front on Cyrville Road in Gloucester Township that had included a stone house (1353 Cyrville Road) built by the McGuire family and had served as Ta Tung Chinese restaurant in recent years until it was demolished in 2014.
286.	Southclark Place	Leitrim	Named for Caroline Clark who formerly owned the property for the Albion Road Industrial Park prior to expropriation for the Greenbelt
287.	Lindenlea Road	Lindenlea	Named for the Lindenlea neighbourhood founded in 1919 as a City of Ottawa Housing Commission project. It was designed as an ideal garden suburb. Lindenlea was the name of the residence of General Frederick Dobson Middleton who lived on this property in the 1880s.
288.	Middleton Drive	Lindenlea	Named for General Frederick Dobson Middleton who resided on this property in the 1880s. He is best known for leading 900 men to victory over Louis Riel at Batoche in Saskatchewan and subsequently ending the Cree uprising in 1885.
289.	Rock Avenue	Lindenlea	Named for a forked street that works around a rock outcrop that was more expensive to remove than the value of the land.
290.	Rockcliffe Way	Lindenlea	Named for historic Rockcliffe Park that was named after the Rockcliffe Manor House, built by Duncan Rynier MacNab in 1838. This is the main through street through Lindenlea.
291.	Alexander Gamman Private	Manor Park	Named in memory of RCMP Constable Alexander Gamman (1892-1950) who joined the RNWMP in 1914. After leaving the force in 1933, he re-joined in 1940. On May 25, 1950, a robbery took place at the Bank of Toronto on Dorchester Street in Montreal. When Constable Gamman tackled the robber, the latter broke free and shot the constable three times in the chest at point-blank range. He was buried in Union Cemetery, Calgary,

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			Alberta. All the streets at the Canadian Police College and RCMP stables are named for fallen RCMP officers.
292.	Blasdell Avenue	Manor Park	Named for Nathaniel Sherrold Blasdell who owned the north portion Lot 26 Concession I Ottawa Front and died in 1870. Blasdell Avenue runs through this property.
293.	Braemar Street	Manor Park	Named for a street in the Forest Hill district of Toronto
294.	Donald Stackhouse Private	Manor Park	Named in memory of Corporal Donald Gilbert Stackhouse (1913-1944). He joined the RCMP on January 8, 1934 and volunteered for The Canadian Provost Corps in 1940. He was killed in action on May 31, 1944 and is buried in Cassino War Cemetery, Italy. All the streets at the Canadian Police College and RCMP stables are named for fallen RCMP officers.
295.	Dunloe Avenue	Manor Park	Named for a street in the Forest Hill district of Toronto
296.	Dunvegan Road	Manor Park	Named for a street in the Forest Hill district of Toronto
297.	Eastbourne Avenue	Manor Park	Named for a street in the Forest Hill district of Toronto.
298.	Finter Street	Manor Park	Named for Frederick and Priscilla Finter and descendants. Frederick Finter was a gardener.
299.	Kilbarry Crescent	Manor Park	Named for a street in the Forest Hill district in Toronto
300.	Lonsdale Road	Manor Park	Named for a street in the Forest Hill district of Toronto.
301.	Mafeking Avenue	Manor Park	Named for the Siege of Mafeking, a 217 battle at Mafeking, Cape Colony, South Africa, during the Second Boer War from October 13, 1899 to May 17, 1900. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Mafeking
302.	Maxwell Bailey Private	Manor Park	Named in memory of Corporal Maxwell George Bailey (1886-1913) who enlisted with the Royal Northwest Mounted Police on November 20, 1909. He was born in England and came to Canada in 1908. He died while attempting to apprehend a suspect in Grassy Lake, Alberta April 23, 1913 and is buried in Edmonton. All the streets at the Canadian Police College and RCMP stables are named for fallen RCMP officers.
303.	Norman Gleadow Private	Manor Park	Named in memory of RCMP Constable Norman Alfred Gleadow (1909-1939), a native of Regina, Saskatchewan who had joined the force on October 1, 1931. He was bludgeoned to death with a hammer when attempting to arrest a theft suspect in Esterhazy, Saskatchewan on October 11, 1939. All the streets at the Canadian Police College and RCMP stables were named for fallen RCMP officers.
304.	Quarry Road	Manor Park	Refers to the nearby former Kirby Quarry. The quarry is now filled in, but 'The Highlands' condominiums are built in the quarry.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
305.	Richard Nicholson Private	Manor Park	Named for Sergeant Richard Henry Nicholson (1894-1928) of the RCMP. Born in Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, he immigrated to Canada in 1913 and went to Saskatchewan where relatives lived and joined the Royal Northwest Mounted Police later that year. In 1918 he volunteered for service in the Great War and arrived in France on October 7, 1918. Following the war, he resumed his career with the soon to be founded RCMP. On November 9, 1928, Sergeant Nicholson and Constable John R. Watson of the Manitoba Provincial Police seized and dismantled a still operation without incident 4 ½ miles northwest of Molson Manitoba operated by William Eppinger. On December 28 th , the operation had been re-activated, and the two policemen agreed to investigate on December 31 st . The two policemen walked to the location and caught Mr. Eppinger by surprise. There was a struggle over his rifle, which was discharged, and fatally injured Sergeant Nicholson.
306.	Rockledge Road	Manor Park	This refers to the former Kirby Quarry, which is now filled in. The Highlands condominium towers are built in the quarry. This street runs near the east edge of the quarry.
307.	Terrance Hoey Private	Manor Park	Named in the memory of RCMP Constable J. Terrence Hoey who was killed on November 7, 1958 by a shotgun blast at Botwood, Newfoundland while investigating a possible murder. He is buried in Peterborough, Ontario. All the streets at Canadian Police College and RCMP Stables are named in memory of fallen RCMP officers.
308.	William Doak Private	Manor Park	Named in memory of RCMP Corporal William Andrew Doak (1883-1922) who enlisted with the RNWMP on June 2, 1905 as a trumpeter. He was sent to the Tree River Detachment in the Northwest Territories to increase the Force's presence in the Arctic. When an inmate got out of his cell, he stole a rifle and shot Corporal Doak as he slept on April 1, 1922. All the streets on the site of the Canadian Police College and RCMP stables are named for fallen RCMP officers.
309.	Willis Rhodenizer Private	Manor Park	Named in memory of RCMP Constable Willis Edward Rhodenizer born in Farmington, Nova Scotia. He joined the RCMP on July 2, 1935. On August 26, 1939, following a family dispute, the husband pursued his wife and children to the in-laws house in Carlyle, Saskatchewan where he killed his wife and both in-laws. A search for the assailant included Constable Rhodenizer, a dog master, and his German shepherd 'Tell' who tracked down the murderer in darkness of night. When he turned on his flashlight to locate his dog, he was shot but

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			before dying he returned fire wounding the suspect. He is buried in Parkdale, Nova Scotia. All the streets at the Canadian Police College and RCMP stables are named for fallen RCMP police officers.
310.	St. Laurent Boulevard	Manor Park, Forbes, Cyrville, Elmvale Acres	Named in 1951 for Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent. Previously known as Base Line Road. Portions north of Montreal Road was previously called Malakoff Road. For a distance south of Montreal Road, it was previously called Forbes Road.
311.	Bridge Street	Manotick	Named because it crossed the two Long Island bridges in Manotick
312.	Cecil Rowat Lane	Manotick	Lot 1 Long Island (34 acres) was purchased by William Rowat in 1860. John "Cecil" Rowat was the last "Rowat" to live on this property before his death on August 25, 1990.
313.	Driscoll Drive	Manotick	Named for the family of Cornelius Driscoll who acquired 59 acres at Lot 2, 62 acres in Lot 3, 16 acres in Lot 4, and 23 acres in Lot 5, Long Island starting in 1852.
314.	McLean Crescent	Manotick	Named for George McLean who acquired parts of Long Island in the late 1950s for the Hillside Gardens subdivision.
315.	Mowatview Court	Manotick	Named for the family of Hector Mowat who acquired 116 acres at Lot 26 Broken Front in 1910.
316.	Alexander Street	New Edinburgh	Named for Alexander McKay, son of New Edinburgh founder Thomas McKay.
317.	Beechwood Avenue	New Edinburgh	Named as the road that led to Beechwood Cemetery
318.	Champlain Avenue	New Edinburgh	Named for explorer and Québec founder Samuel de Champlain.
319.	Chapleau Avenue	New Edinburgh	Named for Sir Joseph-Adolphe Chapleau (1840-1898), lawyer, journalist, businessman, politician, the 5 th Premier of Quebec (1879-1882) and Lieutenant Governor of Quebec (1892-1898).
320.	Charles Street	New Edinburgh	Named for Charles McKay, son of New Edinburgh founder, Thomas McKay.
321.	Crichton Street	New Edinburgh	Named for Ann Crichton, wife of Thomas McKay. This street was known as Creighton Street at one time.
322.	Dufferin Road	New Edinburgh	Named for the Earl of Dufferin (Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, 1st Marquess of Dufferin and Ava), governor general of Canada from 1872 to 1878
323.	Electric Street	New Edinburgh	Named for the Ottawa Electric Railway. The east part of this street was combined with Ivy Street in 1966 to form Ivy Crescent.
324.	John Street	New Edinburgh	Named for John McKay, son of New Edinburgh founder Thomas McKay.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
325.	Keefer Street	New Edinburgh	Named for Thomas Coltrin Keefer, a well-known civil engineer, husband of Elizabeth McKay and son-in-law of Thomas McKay.
326.	Langevin Avenue	New Edinburgh	Named for The Honourable Sir Hector-Louis Langevin (1826-1906). He was a Quebec City councillor starting in 1856 and mayor from 1858 to 1861. He was elected to the Legislative assembly of the Province of Canada in 1857, Solicitor General from 1864 to 1866, Postmaster General (1866-67), Secretary of State for Canada (1867-69), Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs (1868-69), Minister of Public Works (1869-73). He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Quebec from 1871 to 1874 and again was a Member of Parliament from 1877 to 1896 and again Minister of Public Works from 1879 to 1891. He attended to all the conferences leading up to Confederation and is a Father of Confederation. He lobbied behind the scenes against the hanging of Louis Riel. The Langevin Block opposite Parliament Hill was named in his honour. Because of his involvement in the Indian residential school system, the building was re-named the Office of the Prime Minister and Privy Council in June 2017.
327.	MacKay Street	New Edinburgh	Named for Thomas McKay, founder of New Edinburgh, builder of the Ottawa Locks, Hog's Back dam and Rideau Hall.
328.	Noel Street	New Edinburgh	Named for H.V. Noel who was an agent and later manager of the Quebec Bank in Bytown and later Ottawa.
329.	Putman Avenue	New Edinburgh	Named for Dr. John Harold Putman (1866-1940). He acquired property at Block 20 Plan 70 where this street is located in 1898. Dr. Putman was a city alderman in 1907, a progressive educator and Chief Inspector for the Ottawa School Board from 1910 to 1937 and served on Ottawa Board of Control from 1938 until his death. Read more here https://www.newspapers.com/clip/69157824/jh-putman-part-1/ and https://www.newspapers.com/clip/69157906/jh-putman-part-2/ and https://www.newspapers.com/clip/69157930/jh-putman-part-3/
330.	Queen Victoria Street	New Edinburgh	Named for the Queen of England (and Canada) who reigned from 1837 to 1901. Previously Victoria Street.
331.	Stanley Avenue	New Edinburgh	Named for Frederick Arthur Stanley (1841*1908), 16 th Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley of Preston and Governor General of Canada from 1888 to 1893. In 1892, he presented Canada with the Stanley Cup, which is now awarded to

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			the champion of the National Hockey League each year. Originally known as Rideau Street as it was the closest street in New Edinburgh to the Rideau River.
332.	Sussex Drive	New Edinburgh	Named for the Earl of Sussex (1773-1843), six son of King George III
333.	Thomas Street	New Edinburgh	Named for Thomas McKay Jr., son of New Edinburgh founder Thomas McKay.
334.	Union Street	New Edinburgh	Commemorates the 1842 union of Upper and Lower Canada.
335.	Amyot Avenue	Orléans	Named for the family of René Amyot who acquired several lots in the Hiawatha Park subdivision starting in 1938. Prior to 1971, this street was officially named Third Avenue.
336.	Barsona Place	Orléans	Named for Vincent Barsona, who resided on this street from 1959 until his death in 2004. Mr. Barsona was a tireless volunteer including as the secretary of the Orléans Police Village, assisted founding the first library, and the recreation commission, President of the Gloucester Planning Board, member of the Orléans Chamber of Commerce, Warden of St. Joseph d'Orléans parish, chairman of the Gloucester High School Board, a founding member of the Carleton Board of Education where he pushed for the construction of Garneau High School. The street was known prior to April 10, 2002 as Arthur Street, which was named for Arthur Charbonneau who subdivided lots on this street around 1954.
337.	Beauchamp Avenue	Orléans	Named for the family of Eugene, Theresa and Roger Beauchamp. Starting in 1954, they acquired several lots in the Hiawatha Park subdivision including the original lot where the Hiawatha Park Hotel once stood. Prior to 1971, this street was officially named as First Avenue.
338.	Beaujolois Crescent	Orléans	Named for red wines from the Beaujolois region of France. All the streets in this portion of Convent Glen North are named for types of wine.
339.	Belcourt Boulevard	Orléans	Named for Napoléon-Antoine Belcourt, who was Liberal member of Parliament for Ottawa in 1896, 1900, and 1904 and appointed to the Senate in 1907. He was president of the Association canadienne-française d'éducation de l'Ontario for 1910 to 1912 and 1919 to 1932. He fought against Regulation 17, which sought to make English the sole language of education in Ontario. He died in 1932 and Regulation 17 was modified in 1927 and was finally abolished in 1944. Prior to 1957, this street was known as Montpetit.
340.	Benoit Street	Orléans	Named for Laurent P and Claire Benoit who purchased a lot in the Dumas subdivision in 1953.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
341.	Bergeron Private	Orléans	Named for Rhéal Bergeron (1954-2011) who owned a wholesale fruit and vegetable business named Roger Bergeron et fils, inc., a business started by his father, Roger Albert Bergeron (1926-2007) and was situated at 5911 Meadowglen Drive northwest of the Innes Road and Orléans Boulevard intersection. The entire Lot 7, Concession II Ottawa Front (200 acres) was purchased by Rhéal's great uncle Ernest Bergeron in 1906 where the family business was located. Portions of this property were transferred to grandfather, Albert Bergeron in 1918 and then to parents Roger and Evelyn Bergeron in 1953. Benjamin, father of Ernest and Alfred, acquired property at Lot 5 Concession III and Lot 9 Concession IV Ottawa Front starting in 1886.
342.	Bilberry Drive	Orléans	This is named after the nearby Bilberry Creek. Bilberries are the European equivalent and closely related to our native blueberries.
343.	Bordeau Grove	Orléans	Named for wines produced in the Bordeaux region of France. All the streets in this portion of Convent Glen North are named for types of wine.
344.	Boyer Road	Orléans	Named for Paul and Joseph Boyer who acquired land bounding this road at Lot 5 Concession II Ottawa Front in 1883. Prior to 1957, known as Brisebois Street named for Louis Brisebois who acquired part of Lot 5 from Joseph Boyer's estate in 1901.
345.	Brian Coburn Boulevard	Orléans	Named for former Progressive Conservative MPP and cabinet minister who served in the riding of Carleton-Gloucester from 1999 to 2003
346.	Burgundy Lane	Orléans	Named for wines produced in the Burgundy region of France. All the streets in this portion of Convent Glen North are named for types of wine.
347.	Carrière Street	Orléans	Named for Laurier Carrière, a prominent Franco-Ontarian educator. He had been principal of Garneau High School, located on this street, had served as a school inspector, was a professor at the École normale of the University of Ottawa, had served as Assistant Deputy Minister of Education and as president of the Council on French-Language Schools in Ontario.
348.	Chablis Park	Orléans	Named for a white wine from the Burgundy region of France. All the streets in this portion of Convent Glen North are named for types of wine.
349.	Chaîne Court	Orléans	Named for Alphonse-Marius Chaîne (1836-1918), he was a native of Rousset France. He was ordained as a priest by Monseigneur Guigues in 1860 at Ottawa, after which, he served for 4 months at St. Mary's parish in South Gloucester. On October 1, 1860, he became the first resident priest at Saint-Joseph d'Orléans where he served

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			until November 1873. For more details on his career, please see https://www.sfopho.com/cour-chaine/ . As a result of By-Law 67 passed on April 25, 1977 by Gloucester Township council, this street name was changed from Densmore Avenue to Cour Chaîne.
350.	Champlain Street	Orléans	Named for explorer and Québec founder Samuel de Champlain. Prior to 1957, named Cumberland Street.
351.	Chants-d'Oiseaux Way	Orléans	Reflects Ottawa's natural environment and Orléans francophone community. In English, it means "bird songs". Prior to January 11, 2016, it was known as Notre Dame Street West.
352.	Cholette Crescent	Orléans	Named for J. Alexandre Cholette (1909-1977). He arrived in Orléans in 1943 with his wife Ludivine Asselin to supervise the construction of a flax mill at Taylor Creek. Following the loss of the mill to fire in 1947, he purchased a lot on Montreal Road in the west end of the village and built a restaurant with cabins in 1948 and operated an Esso gas station. After the Orléans highway bypass opened in 1952, the restaurant was gradually converted into a grocery store which they sold in 1970. Alexandre also served in his community as a justice of the peace, churchwarden and as a works inspector for Gloucester Township. He was appointed as a commissioner in 1971 by the Honourable William Ross Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. A plaque was installed at 2193 St. Joseph Boulevard to denote the former location of the Cholette grocery store.
353.	Cousineau Street	Orléans	Named for Félix Cousineau who acquired land at Lot 4 Concession 1 Ottawa Front in 1886. The street was merged with St. Charles Street in 2002 to eliminate a name duplication with a street in Vanier. St. Charles Street was known as Scott Street prior to 1957.
354.	Dumas Street	Orléans	Named for the family of Félix Dumas who acquired much of the south half of Lot 2 Concession II Ottawa Front in 1931 and used it as a market garden. In 1946, close to 50 acres were passed to his son René and daughter-in-law Blanche (Taillefer) and they began subdividing the land (known as the Dumas subdivision) in 1948. René was a tax assessor for Gloucester Township, a member of various parish and community organizations, Vice-President of the 'Ligue du Sacré-Coeur', Secretary-Treasurer for Gloucester School Section 26, and a member of "l'Ordre de Jacques Cartier".
355.	Dussere Street	Orléans	Named for Pierre Dusserre Telmon, a priest who was brought to Ottawa in 1866 by Monseigneur Guigues and was appointed the parish priest in Pointe-Gatineau. Starting in 1875, he served St. Mary's parish (Our Lady of

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			the Visitation) for 17 years at South Gloucester then 20 years at Saint-Grégoire Church in Vankleek Hill. Prior to the 2001 amalgamation, this street was named Dupuis Street after 1859 Orléans pioneer François Dupuis. The street name is inconsistent with the person's real name.
356.	Edgar Brault Street	Orléans	Named for Edgar Brault who operated a garage for many years and was very active in church organizations, the Association of Orléans Property Owners, and the Russell and Carleton Automotive Association. He was also co-founder of Club 60 d'Orléans, member of the Caisse populaire, President and councillor for the Police Village of St-Joseph d'Orléans where he worked to bring street lighting and to establish a volunteer fire fighting service. He was named Citizen of the Year by the Orléans Chamber of Commerce in 1964. He resided on Pasteur Street which was renamed in his honour shortly after his death in 1971.
357.	Elizabeth Cosgrove Private	Orléans	Named for the wife (1829-1913) of Louis Perrault (1824-1887), who owned 200 acres at Lot 2 Concession V Ottawa Front in 1855. He later acquired land at Lot 5 Concession IV Ottawa Front. The street is within this latter lot.
358.	Ethier Avenue	Orléans	Named for the family of Emile Ethier who acquired lots in the Hiawatha Park subdivision in 1954. Prior to 1971, this street was officially named Fourth Avenue.
359.	Famille-Côté Avenue	Orléans	Named for the Côté family who arrived in Orléans in 1903 when Alexander Côté acquired the north-east quarter of Lot 6 Concession II, Ottawa Front.
360.	Fern Casey Street	Orléans	Named for Fern (Fernande) Casey who served on Cumberland Township Council from 1985 to 1988 and 1991 to 1994. She had previously been president of the Overbrook Community Association. Prior to July 18, 2016, this was a disconnected portion of Belcourt Boulevard.
361.	Frank Bender Street	Orléans	Named to honour the founder and long-time President of the Orléans Minor Softball Association and a long-time volunteer with Children's Aid Society of Ottawa-Carleton. The portion north of Innes Road was previously named Belcourt Boulevard.
362.	Grey Nuns Drive	Orléans	Named for the Grey Nuns of the Cross known as the Sisters of Charity of Ottawa since 1968, who operated Youville Farm from 1885 until 1970. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grey_Nuns
363.	Henri-Lauzon Street	Orléans	Named for Henri Lauzon, whose family had farmed 50 acres, the north-west corner of Lot 5 Concession II Ottawa Front since 1910. The family home built by father, Joseph in 1920 was located at 6654 Notre-Dame

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			<p>Street. Henri also built a home very close by at 1402 Henri-Lauzon Street. The farm was sold off for development between 1972 and 1975.</p>
364.	Hiawatha Park Road	Orléans	<p>Named for the Hiawatha Park resort and a hotel named the Hiawatha that operated from 1910 until the late 1930s along the Ottawa River front in Lot 6 Concession 1 Ottawa Front. The road appeared on the Belden map of 1879 and ran from the Ottawa River to today's St. Joseph Boulevard.</p> <p>Previously known as Besserer's Grove for owner Andrew Donald Besserer (1862-1936), son of pioneer Louis Théodore Besserer of Sandy Hill, and for a property high above the river with a beautiful pine grove, a wharf was built in about 1887 allowing the public to take advantage of the lovely location for picnics and sports matches. Ottawa River steamer service stopped at the wharf until 1923. Victoria was the last steamer to stop here.</p> <p>In 1897, the Besserer property was subdivided into park lots by the Metropolitan Loan and Savings Company and a hotel was built named Jubilee House at Besserer's Grove. When the hotel did not prove tremendously successful, the 50-acre property was partially re-subdivided in 1901 into cottage lots.</p> <p>After further years of financial difficulties when the property was up for sale or auction several times, and the hotel was likely closed, a new syndicate named Hiawatha Company Limited purchased the property in 1910 and renamed it Hiawatha Park and the hotel was updated and also named the Hiawatha. The syndicate consisted of William J. Best, Aylesworth E. Shaver, and George R. Christie.</p> <p>At that time, a new plan to further subdivided the property and the access road from Montreal Road was known as Metropolitan Avenue after the Metropolitan Loan and Savings Company of the 1897 subdivision. The resort was named for the poem "The Song of Hiawatha" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The 1910 plan #288 had the hotel located at Lot 10 which is facing today's Radisson Way between Beauchamp and Potvin Avenues [<i>Ottawa Journal</i>, February 12, 1910 p.14]. The newly renamed resort was also to be served by a new railway station named Hiawatha Station on the Canadian Northern Railway (opened in 1909) and sidewalks built along Hiawatha Park Road from the station to the hotel.</p>

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			<p>World War I brought a fundamental change in society and quickly ended leisurely travel by steamer and quiet extended stays at country inns. This hastened the decline of Hiawatha Park that struggled to survive. In 1923 and 1924, the hotel was known as the Hiawatha Park Tea House, then it closed, along with the nearby railway station. Neither were noted on a 1925 topographical map.</p> <p>The property was subject to a 1926 court case which awarded ownership to Dr. James Edward Hanna who then placed the resort and hotel up for sale [<i>Ottawa Citizen</i>, August 10, 1926 p.7]. No sale took place, and it was in tax arrears the following year [<i>Ottawa Citizen</i>, May 3, 1927 p.12]. One can imagine that a derelict and unheated building would not last for long. Demolition likely took place not long after.</p> <p>The picnic grounds, and sports fields continued to be used in the late 1920s but without steamer service or a railway station, access was via motorboat or launch or via the road using bicycles, automobiles, buses or even motorcycles. The lack of road maintenance further hastened the resort's decline.</p> <p>The road was a mere 30 feet wide with two log bridges and was in poor condition [<i>Ottawa Journal</i>, October 10, 1931 p.32, <i>Ottawa Citizen</i>, June 8, 1932 p.8]. Gloucester Township finally took action by re-surfacing and widening the road to a standard 66 feet width in 1932 [<i>Ottawa Journal</i>, September 7, 1932 p.5]. By this time, the resort was almost dead with the last picnic noted in 1937 [<i>Ottawa Citizen</i>, July 5, 1937 p.5]. The main benefactors of the road improvement were cottage owners.</p> <p>Doctor Hanna died in 1935 [<i>Ottawa Citizen</i>, September 3, 1935 p.15] and the property was up for sale again in 1937 with no hotel mentioned [<i>Ottawa Citizen</i>, May 14, 1937 p.6].</p> <p>Most of the lots in the 1910 plan were never sold to individual buyers especially those away from the river and the road. Samuel Greenberg of Billings Bridge acquired those lots in 1942 and had Gloucester Township Council cancel the vacant portion of the subdivision plan in 1943 [<i>Ottawa Journal</i>, April 21, 1943 p.12]. Mr.</p>

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			<p>Greenberg also acquired the lot where the hotel once stood.</p> <p>Hiawatha Park Road was truncated as the Convent Glen subdivision was built and Highway 174 twinned in the latter part of the 1970s.</p> <p>Metropolitan Avenue remained the official street name until Gloucester Township council changed it on June 7, 1971.</p>
365.	Ida Street	Orléans	Named for Ida R. Ladouceur, one of the owners of the land at the time of subdivision in 1957.
366.	Jeanne d'Arc Boulevard	Orléans	Named for the famous heroine and catholic saint, Joan of Arc, who was a prominent figure from the 100 years war and was burned at the stake on May 30, 1431 at age 19. Joan had been sent by as-yet-unanointed King Charles VII to the Siege of Orléans as part of a relief army.
367.	John Holden Way	Orléans	Named for John Holden (1846-1913) husband of Anastasia (Ann) Neville. In 1911, he had 40 acres in the east part of the south half Lot 11, Concession II Ottawa Front which was acquired in 1874. This is in the old Proving Grounds north of Innes Road near Cléroux Crescent.
368.	Joseph Drouin Avenue	Orléans	Named for Joseph Drouin (1894 - 1972) who acquired a portion of Lot 3, Concession I, Ottawa Front in 1926. He was married to Agnès Franche (1897 - 1973) and they are buried at St. Joseph's Cemetery, Orléans.
369.	Ken Steele Court	Orléans	Named for the former Gloucester councillor who advocated for non-profit housing. He served on the Gloucester Planning Board for several years, was a founding board member of Information Gloucester, chairman of the Gloucester Community Resource Centres Board, and past-president of the Rothwell Heights Property Owners Association before becoming a councillor in 1980 through his death in 1986 at age 58.
370.	Leblanc Drive	Orléans	Named for Ernest (1905-1963) and Fernande (Guénette) (1912-2005) who purchased land at Lot 3 Concession III Ottawa Front in 1955. Their home was at 6958 Notre-Dame Street. Ernest had been an employee of the E.B. Eddy Company.
371.	Leblond Street	Orléans	Named for Louis Leblond who purchased a lot in the Dumas subdivision from René and Blanche Dumas in 1953.
372.	Maisonneuve Street	Orléans	Named for Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, a French military officer who founded Fort Ville-Marie (which became the City of Montreal) in 1642.
373.	Maranger Street	Orléans	Named for the family of Sévère Marangère who acquired 3 1/10 acres at Lot 6 Concession I Ottawa Front in 1909

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			and 6 park lots within Plan 162 in the same lot and concession in 1905.
374.	Maurice Street	Orléans	Named for Maurice Ladouceur, one of the owners of the land at the time of subdivision in 1957
375.	Medoc Court	Orléans	Named for a red wine from Bordeaux, France. All the streets in this portion of Convent Glen North are named after types of wine.
376.	Mer Bleue Road	Orléans	The road to the Mer Bleue bog. Translates to Blue Sea in English. The Mer Bleue is a sphagnum bog that is situated in an ancient channel of the Ottawa River and is a remarkable boreal-like ecosystem normally not found this far south.
377.	Mullin Private	Orléans	Named for Elizabeth Mullin, wife of Robert Perrault and daughter-in-law of Louis Perrault Sr. and Elizabeth Cosgrove. The Perrault farm was at Lot 5 Concession IV Ottawa Front.
378.	Napoléon Way	Orléans	Named for Napoléon Bonaparte, first emperor of France. This was a disconnected section of Champlain Street that was renamed on June 20, 2016.
379.	Notre Dame Street	Orléans	Translates to 'Our Lady' but refers to the Blessed Virgin Mary. This street follows the second concession line along the edge of the escarpment above St. Joseph Boulevard and appropriately overlooks St. Joseph parish. The street was named in 1957 when the first section from Belcourt Boulevard to just beyond St. Jean Street opened.
380.	Orléans Boulevard	Orléans	Named for the community and original village of Orléans. The name is believed to have originated from the birth place of the first postmaster Théodore Besserer which was Île d'Orléans, just east of Québec City
381.	Pagé Road	Orléans	Named for former Gloucester firefighter Jean Lucien Pagé who moved to the southeast corner of this street in 1952. He had been Deputy chief in the mid 1950s and was a first responder to assist in saving lives when a jet plane crashed into the Villa St. Louis Convent on May 15, 1956. Previously known as Cléroux Road which honoured the families of Louis and Joseph Cléroux, the street was renamed to honour Jean Pagé bravery and heroism during the Villa St. Louis tragedy.
382.	Potvin Avenue	Orléans	Named for the family of R.A. Potvin who acquired lots in the Hiawatha Park subdivision in 1952. Prior to 1971, this street was officially named Second Avenue.
383.	Quarry Ridge Drive	Orléans	This street runs along the top edge of the former Frazer-Duntile Quarry.
384.	Radisson Way	Orléans	Named for 17 th century French explorer and fur trader Pierre-Esprit Radisson. Prior to October 17, 2016, this was Roslyn Avenue.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
385.	Ravine Way	Orléans	This street backs onto a small ravine known as Greens Creek in the 1910 plan for Hiawatha Park. This street more or less follows the course of Hiawatha Avenue from that plan, which was renamed Piche Street in 1971.
386.	Raymond Labrosse Street	Orléans	Named in 1990 for the late Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond LaBrosse (1920-1988), an Ottawa native. He had been one of Canada's most successful agents to infiltrate German lines during World War II and organized an escape network in occupied France. As a result of his pursuits, he received the Military Cross, the American Medal of Freedom, the Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur and the Croix de Guerre with palm. A 1971 Canadian film titled 'Inside Out' is based on his wartime adventures. More details can be found in the Ottawa Citizen, February 27, 1971, Page 96.
387.	Renaud Road	Orléans	Named for brothers Joseph and Charles Renaud who arrived in 1872 and were the first market gardeners of what became a market garden community. Previously known as Forced Road.
388.	Rocque Street	Orléans	Named for Pierre Rocque and descendants. Mr. Rocque acquired portions of Lot 1 and 2, Concession 1 Ottawa Front in 1863, where the street is located. He was foreman during the construction of Ottawa's Notre Dame Basilica and supervised the construction of Ottawa's Sainte-Anne Parish in 1873. Son Ovide-Arthur served as Gloucester Township Reeve in 1901.
389.	Saint-Emmanuel Terrace	Orléans	Named for Saint Emmanuel who was executed in Sirmium, Serbia in the year 304 with 42 other martyrs as part of the Diocletian's persecution of Christians. The feast day for this saint is March 26 th .
390.	Sauterne Park	Orléans	Named for a type of white wines produced in the Bordeaux region of France. All the streets in this portion of Convent Glen North are named for types of wine.
391.	Scott-Dupuis Way	Orléans	Named for the founding couple of Orléans, Mary (Marie-Thérèse) Scott and François Dupuis. François Dupuis owned Lot 3 Concession I Ottawa Front starting in 1846 but he appears on assessment rolls as early as 1833 for this same property. The Dupuis home was located at 2510 St. Joseph Boulevard until 1984 when it was moved to the Cumberland Village Museum. This street was Beauchamp Avenue before it was renamed on April 10, 2017.
392.	St. Albans Court	Orléans	Named for Saint Alban who is considered the first-recorded British Christian martyr and is believed to have been beheaded in the Roman city of Verulamium, which is modern St. Albans. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Alban

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
393.	St. André Drive	Orléans	Named for Saint Andrew (André) the Apostle, one of the 12 disciples of Jesus and brother of Saint Peter. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_the_Apostle
394.	St. Dunstons Place	Orléans	Named for Saint Dunstan (909-988 AD) who was the Bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury. He is venerated in the Catholic, Eastern Orthodox and Anglican churches with a feast day of May 19 th . Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dunstan
395.	St. Germain Crescent	Orléans	Named for the French Saint Germaine Cousin (1579-1601) who is venerated in the Roman Catholic church and canonized by Pope Pius IX on June 29, 1867. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germaine_Cousin
396.	St. Jean Street	Orléans	Named for St. John the Apostle, one of Jesus' twelve disciples, author of several books of the New Testament, son of Zebedee and Salome and brother of St. James. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_the_Apostle . Prior to 1957, the street name was St. John Street.
397.	St. Jérôme Crescent	Orléans	Named for Saint Jerome of Stridon, who is best known for his translation of most of the Bible into Latin and for his commentaries on the Gospels. He is venerated in the Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, Oriental Orthodox, Anglican and Lutheran churches with a Catholic feast day of September 30 th . Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jerome
398.	St. Joseph Boulevard	Orléans	Named after the St. Joseph parish in Orléans as well as the original community name of St. Joseph d'Orléans. Before 1957, it was known as Montreal Road and within the immediate village of Orléans as Ottawa Street. St. Joseph was the husband of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
399.	St. Jovite Ridge	Orléans	Named for Saint Jovita or Jovinus who along with his brother Saint Faustinus were martyred by Roman Emperor Hadrian in 120 AD. Saint Jovita's feast day is February 15 th and are venerated in the Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faustinus_and_Jovita
400.	St. Louis Drive	Orléans	Named for the nearby Residence St. Louis. It is the main access road to that residence and the Bruyère Village.
401.	St. Lucia Place	Orléans	Named for St. Lucia (Lucy) of Syracuse (283-304) who was a Christian martyr who died during the Diocletianic Persecution. She is venerated in the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Lutheran and Eastern Orthodox churches and the feast day for St. Lucia is December 13 th . Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Lucy
402.	St. Moritz Court	Orléans	Named for St. Moritz (Maurice) who was the leader of the legendary Roman Theban Legion of the 3 rd century. Venerated in Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, Coptic, and Oriental Orthodox churches. The feast day in the

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			Catholic church is September 22 nd . Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Maurice
403.	St. Pierre Street	Orléans	Named for St. Peter, Simon Peter, Cephas or Peter the Apostle, he was one of Jesus' twelve disciples and first leaders of the Christian Church. He is believed to be the first bishop of Rome and first Pope and according to Christian tradition, he was crucified in Rome by Emperor Nero. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Peter . Prior to 1957, the street name was St. Peter Street.
404.	Ste. Agathe Park	Orléans	Named for Saint Agatha of Sicily (231-251 AD) who is one of the virgin martyrs commemorated by name in the Canon of the Mass. She is venerated in the Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, Oriental Orthodox and Anglican churches with a feast day of February 5 th . Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agatha_of_Sicily
405.	Ste. Thérèse Lane	Orléans	Named for Marie Françoise-Thérèse Martin (1873-1897) or Saint Therese of the Child Jesus and the Holy Face. She was a French Catholic Discalced Carmelite nun who was one of the most popular saints in the history of the church. She was canonized by Pope Pius XI on May 17, 1925 and her feast day is October 1 st . Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Th%C3%A9r%C3%A8se_of_Lisieux
406.	Vineyard Drive	Orléans	Named as the central street in a portion of Convent Glen North where the surrounding streets are all named for types of French wine.
407.	Viseneau Drive	Orléans	It is believed that this honours Orléans pioneer Joseph Vézina who purchased 400 acres at Lot 5 and 6, Concession II Ottawa Front in 1851. The spelling Visineau appeared in an 1898 land transfer from the Besserer and Cowan families on Lot 5 Concession I Ottawa Front to son Joseph but reverts to the Vézina spelling in subsequent transfers. There are numerous spelling variations of this surname in early tax assessment records. The book 'Carleton Saga' suggested that Joseph Viseneau along with François Dupuis were the first two settlers of Orléans. This is likely the source of the spelling of the street name. As a result of By-Law 67 passed by Gloucester Township Council on April 25, 1977, this street was renamed from Cathedral Drive.
408.	Youville Drive	Orléans	Named for the Youville Farm and Convent that was operated by the Grey Nuns from 1885 until 1970 at this location. The Convent Glen and Chapel Hill subdivisions also honour the convent. The Youville name honours the founder of the Grey Nuns (The Sisters of Charity), Saint Marguerite d'Youville.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
409.	Adastra Road	Ottawa Airport	The name comes from the 1924 to 1968 motto “per ardua ad astra” meaning “Through adversity to the stars”. This was previously a disconnected portion of High Road prior to the name change on November 20, 2017.
410.	Avro Arrow Private	Ottawa Airport	Named for the famous Canadian built fighter, the Avro Canada CF-105 Arrow, that was being developed in the the 1950s. It had its first flight on March 25, 1958 but development was cancelled on February 20, 1959 by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker.
411.	Avro Jetliner Private	Ottawa Airport	Named for Avro Canada C102 jetliner, the second passenger jet to ever fly on August 10, 1949, only beaten by 13 days by the De Havilland Comet
412.	Balmoral Drive	Ottawa Airport	Named for Balmoral Castle in Royal Deeside, Aberdeenshire, Scotland and owned by Queen Elizabeth II. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balmoral_Castle
413.	Billy Bishop Private	Ottawa Airport	Named for Billy Bishop, the Canadian World War I flying ace.
414.	Breadner Boulevard	Ottawa Airport	Named for Air Marshal Lloyd Samuel Breadner who joined the Royal Naval Air Service in 1915. He became the Chief of Air Staff in 1940 and turned the RCAF into one of the most powerful air forces in the world. On January 1, 1944, he became the Air Officer Commander-in-Chief, RCAF Overseas. For further details, see https://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/national-inventory-canadian-memorials/details/871
415.	Clear Skies Private	Ottawa Airport	Named for the airport authority’s charitable giving program. It was previously a disconnected portion of Convair Private.
416.	Convair Private	Ottawa Airport	Named for the Convair Aircraft Division of General Dynamics. In 1943, the company was founded from a merger of Consolidated Aircraft and Vultee Aircraft. When purchased by General Dynamics in 1953, it was renamed Convair. Canadair acquired the designs, rights, tools and three unsold Convair CV-440 Metropolitan aircraft. Canadair converted the aircraft to turboprop engines under the number CL-66. CL-66C first flew on February 2, 1959. This became the CC-109 Cosmopolitan or simply the “Cosmo” which flew out of CFB Uplands for VIP transport from 1960 until 1994.
417.	Croil Private	Ottawa Airport	Named for Air Vice-Marshal George Mitchel Croil. Born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, he joined the Royal Flying Corps at the outbreak of the Great War. For some time, he was Lawrence of Arabia’s own pilot. In 1940, he became the Inspector General for the RCAF. For more details, see

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			https://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/national-inventory-canadian-memorials/details/8709
418.	De Niverville Private	Ottawa Airport	Named for Air Vice Marshal Joseph Lionel Alphege Albert De Niverville. For details on his career which began in 1917 when he joined the Royal Flying Corps, please see https://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/national-inventory-canadian-memorials/details/8706
419.	Kiowa Private	Ottawa Airport	Named for the Bell CH-136 Kiowa Helicopter used by the Canadian Armed Forces from 1971 until 1995.
420.	Leckie Private	Ottawa Airport	Named for Air Marshal Robert Leckie who joined the Royal Naval Air Service in 1915. In 1940, he became the Air Member for Training in charge of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. In 1944, he was promoted to Air Marshal and Chief of the Air Staff. For further details, see https://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/national-inventory-canadian-memorials/details/8705
421.	Lindbergh Private	Ottawa Airport	Named for Charles Lindbergh, the first to fly non-stop from North America to Europe in 1927. Charles Lindbergh flew to Ottawa on July 2, 1927 to participate in Canada's Diamond Jubilee ceremonies.
422.	Paul Benoît Driveway	Ottawa Airport	Named for Paul Benoît, who was the chief executive of the Ottawa Airport Authority when the new airport terminal was built and opened on October 12, 2003. Previously known as the Royal Route.
423.	Spitfire Private	Ottawa Airport	Named for the famous British fighter plane of World War II.
424.	Taxiway Private	Ottawa airport	Named for the route used by airplanes between the airport terminal and the runway.
425.	Thad Johnson Private	Ottawa Airport	Named for Lieutenant Thad Johnson who was killed after a mid-air plane collision on July 2, 1927 while accompanying Charles Lindbergh to Ottawa. He was killed at the site of the original Ottawa airport south of Hunt Club Road.
426.	Airport Parkway	Ottawa Airport, Hunt Club, Heron Park, Billings Bridge	The main access road to MacDonald-Cartier International airport, it first opened in December 1972. The road and corridor were in federal ownership until it was transferred to Ottawa-Carleton regional government in 1996. It is connected to Bronson Avenue just north of Heron Road.
427.	Donald Street	Overbrook	Named after Pilot Officer John 'Donald' MacLeod, Overbrook resident and lost in World War II. Formerly Somerset Street and locally known as Wolff Lane. Donald Street ran through the former Wolff farm.
428.	Drouin Avenue	Overbrook	Named for Georges Drouin, one of the owners at the time of subdivision in 1953.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
429.	Edith Avenue	Overbrook	Named for Edith Wilhelmina Vaux née Sparks (1882-1921), daughter of Robert Sparks and Wilhelmina Stewart. The Wolff and Sparks families had owned much of the land where Overbrook is located.
430.	King George Street	Overbrook	Named for King George V following his coronation in 1911
431.	Monseigneur-Lemieux Avenue	Overbrook	Named for Marie-Joseph Lemieux, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Ottawa from 1953 to 1966.
432.	Newman Avenue	Overbrook	Named for Purkiss Neuman, owner of the land at the time of subdivision in 1957.
433.	Paul-Émile Lamarche Avenue	Overbrook	Named for Paul-Émile Lamarche, Conservative Member of Parliament for Nicolet from 1911 to 1916. He found himself in opposition to his party concerning the issue of French language education in Ontario and bilingual education in Manitoba. Regulation 17 limited French language education in Ontario. Mr. Lamarche resigned in 1916 and died in 1918 at the young age of 36.
434.	Père Charlebois Avenue	Overbrook	Named for Ovide Charlebois, Oblate of Mary Immaculate, and Bishop of Keewatin (parts of northern Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario). He was educated and ordained in Ottawa before going out west where he did extensive missionary work amongst the indigenous population. He supported improved education and French language rights.
435.	Presland Road	Overbrook	Named after Flying Officer Gordon Richard Presland, originally from Overbrook and lost in World War II
436.	Prince Albert Street	Overbrook	Named for Prince Albert, who later became King George VI
437.	Queen Mary Street	Overbrook	Named for Queen Mary, wife of King George V at the time of his coronation in 1911
438.	Renouf Avenue	Overbrook	Named for Sydney W.B. and May Renouf, owners at the time this street was subdivided. This one street subdivision was named Mayview.
439.	Sharp Street	Overbrook	Named for owners Mary Ann and Margaret Jane Sharp at the time of subdivision in 1912.
440.	Stevens Avenue	Overbrook	Named after Flying Office Maurice Frederick Stevens, Overbrook resident and lost in World War II
441.	Tremblay Road	Overbrook	Named for Nicholas Tremblay who owned the north half of Lot 11, Junction Gore. Previously named Nicholas Street also for the same person.
442.	Vera Street	Overbrook	Named for Vera H. Horler née Wolff (1902-1953). Much of Overbrook was formerly the Wolff farm.
443.	Vincent Massey Avenue	Overbrook	Named for Governor General Vincent Massey
444.	Whitton Crescent, Whitton Place	Overbrook	Named for former Ottawa may Charlotte Whitton who was mayor from 1951 to 1956 and 1961 to 1964. A city

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			sponsored, affordable rent project, city council voted in favour of this name in 1953 with the mayor abstaining.
445.	Wolff Street	Overbrook	Named for the family of Charles Everand and Esther (Sparks) Wolff. This family operated a dairy farm until after World War II on North River Road in the vicinity of Donald Street.
446.	Wolffdale Crescent	Overbrook	Named for Charles Everand Wolff and wife Esther Sparks and their descendants. This family operated a dairy farm until after World War II on North River Road in the vicinity of Donald Street.
447.	Queensway	Overbrook, Cyrville, Beacon Hill, Orléans	Named for Queen Elizabeth II who inaugurated construction in October 1957.
448.	Aurele Street	Pineview	Named for Aurele Seguin, one of the owners of the land that became the Seguin subdivision.
449.	Innes Road	Pineview, Blackburn Hamlet, Orléans	Named for Gloucester Reeve John Innes who served from 1931 until 1939. The Innes family had a farm at the intersection of Innes Road and Bantree. Alexander Innes (John's father) acquired the northeast quarter of Lot 26 Concession III Ottawa Front in 1895. Previously, there had been considerable confusion about the name of this road which Gloucester Township Council finally resolved in 1970. Between the Cyrville Road and Navan Road intersections, the road had various names including Cyrville-Navan Road, Navan-Cyrville Road, Blackburn Road, Bearbrook Road, Innes Road, and particularly east of the Navan Road intersection, it was known as the Third Line.
450.	Blair Road	Pineview, Cardinal Heights, Rothwell Heights	Named for the family of Hugh and Jane Blair. Hugh Jr. purchased the east half of lot 24, Concession III Ottawa Front in 1888. Grandson George Christopher Blair (1891-1975) (wife Kathleen MacPhail) purchased Lot 20 Concession II Ottawa Front in 1921. This land is on the east side of Blair Road between Innes and Ogilvie. Previously named Skead Road north of Ogilvie Road prior to 1968. Skead Road honoured the family of Robert Skead who acquired Lot 20 Concession I Ottawa Front between 1858 and 1861. This is the land east of Blair Road and north of Ogilvie Road, consisting of Cardinal and Rothwell Heights.
451.	Carson's Road	Quarries	Named for John and Mary Carson who acquired 100 acres at Lot 23 Concession I Ottawa Front in 1839.
452.	Chataway Avenue	Quarries	Named for Dr. Helen D. Chataway, who was amongst the initial recruits to the Division of Chemistry at the National Research Council in 1929 and 1930. She had received her doctorate at McGill University in 1926. Read

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			more https://www.newspapers.com/clip/69425915/dr-helen-d-chataway/
453.	Codd's Road	Quarries	Named for George and Henry Codd who acquired land at Lot 23 Concession I Ottawa Front in 1852.
454.	Den Haag Drive	Quarries	Named for The Haag, Netherlands
455.	Douglas Street	Quarries	Named for Dr. Alexander 'Alex' Edgar Douglas (1916-1981), a Canadian physicist at the National Research Council known for his work in molecular spectroscopy and president of the Canadian Association of Physicists in 1975-1976. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Edgar_Douglas
456.	Howlett Street	Quarries	Named for Dr. Leslie E. Howlett (1904-1992). He joined the National Research Council in 1931 and singlehandedly set up an optics laboratory the following year. He was a member of Comité International des Poids et Mesures from 1955 to 1968, became Vice-President in 1960 and President in 1964. He also became President of the Comité Consultatif pour la Définition du Mètre in 1956. Read more https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1992Metro..29..441P/aabstract
457.	Kuhring Avenue	Quarries	Named for Malcolm "Mac" Sheraton Kuhring (1902-1976), Mechanical Engineer. He had been an early employee of the aeronautics branch of the National Research Council and later became the chairman of the committee on bird hazards to aircraft. He had also been chairman of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Aeronautical Institute, Member of the Order of the British Empire (1946), a team member instrumental in establishing the National Aviation Museum, 1971 winner of the Laura Taber Barbour Award for aircraft safety, the 1975 winner of the McCurdy Award for outstanding achievement in aeronautics and space research.
458.	Lang's Road	Quarries	Named for George Lang who acquired land at Lot 23, Concession I Ottawa Front in 1858.
459.	Laurence Avenue	Quarries	Named for Dr. George Craig Laurence (1905-1987) who was appointed as Radium and X-ray physicist at the National Research Council 1930. He later worked at nuclear research laboratories in Montreal and Chalk River and was President of the Atomic Energy Control Board from 1961 to 1970. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Laurence
460.	LeBoutillier Avenue	Quarries	Named for Captain William Percy Cecil LeBoutillier (1904-1972), Royal Rifles of Canada, who was a Japanese Prisoner of War during World War II. He was awarded the Member of the Order of the British Empire in 1946 for gallant and distinguished service while a Prisoner of

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			War. He was originally from Kenogami, Quebec, but later resided in Ottawa.
461.	Legget Avenue	Quarries	Named for Dr. Robert Ferguson Legget (1904-1994). He was born in Liverpool, England and joined the National Research Council in 1947 to serve as its director. He was perhaps best known for establishing a National Building Code. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Legget
462.	Newton Lane	Quarries	Named for Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1726 or 1727) who was a British mathematician, physicist, astronomer, theologian and author. He was best known for his theory of gravity after watching an apple falling from a tree. Two apple trees planted next to building M-36 were received in 1961 and are believed to descendants of Newton's apple tree. There is a plaque on-site. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Newton . Read more about the Newton apple trees on the NRC campus http://blog.cdnsiencepub.com/newtonian-physics-dubious-dna-and-killing-bambi/
463.	Whitby Lane	Quarries	Named for Dr. George Stafford Whitby who was the first director of the Division of Chemistry at the National Research Council. His tenure was from 1929 to 1938. Read more https://www.nature.com/articles/142987ao and https://www.newspapers.com/clip/69427182/dr-gs-whitby/ and https://www.newspapers.com/clip/69427382/dr-gs-whitby/
464.	Blake Road	Ramsayville	Named for the family of Matthew Blake who purchased 100 acres in the east half of Lot 6 Concession VI Rideau Front in 1885.
465.	Whyte Side Road	Ramsayville	Named for the families of John and Stuart Whyte who owned land at Lot 10 and 11, Concession VI Rideau Front as early as 1898.
466.	Ramsayville Road	Ramsayville, Rural Gloucester South	Named for the village of Ramsayville located at the corner of Ramsayville Road and Russell Road. Previously called Baseline Road. Named for pioneer Alexander Ramsay and descendants who owned property since the 1840s at Lot 20 Concession V Ottawa Front.
467.	Cromwell Avenue	Riverside Park	Named for Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658) who led the armies of the Parliament of England against King Charles I during the English Civil War and subsequently ruled the British Isles from 1653 until his death in 1658. He was also commander of the English campaign in Ireland in 1649-1650 when his forces defeated the Confederate and Royalist coalition in Ireland bringing an end to the Irish Confederate Wars. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oliver_Cromwell

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
468.	Dorothea Avenue	Riverside Park	Named for Dorothy H. Otterson, wife of John Gerald Otterson, owners of the property at the time of subdivision in 1955. John Gerald Otterson died when a trailer parked next to his McCarthy Road home exploded on April 10, 1957.
469.	Kamloops Avenue	Riverside Park	Named for the town of the same name in British Columbia. A number of streets in the immediate area are named for British Columbia towns.
470.	Leopolds Drive	Riverside Park	Named for Leopolds Sipolins, owner at the time of subdivision in 1958.
471.	Marilyn Avenue	Riverside Park	Named for Marilyn Elizabeth Otterson (McKay), daughter of George Wilfred Otterson, who owned the property at the time of subdivision in 1951.
472.	Mooney's Bay Place	Riverside Park	Named for the nearby Mooney's Bay which was named after Patrick Mooney who operated a hotel in the late 19 th century at the corner of Walkley Road and Riverside Drive.
473.	Otterson Drive	Riverside Park	Named for pioneer James Otterson and descendants who owned land at Lot 1 Concession II Rideau Front since as early as 1827. George Wilfred Otterson was the owner of the land when it was subdivided in 1951.
474.	Quesnel Drive	Riverside Park	Named for the town of the same name in British Columbia. A number of streets in the immediate area are named for British Columbia towns.
475.	Revelstoke Drive	Riverside Park	Named for the town of the same name in British Columbia. A number of streets in the immediate area are named for British Columbia towns. Originally named Riverside Boulevard.
476.	Ulster Crescent	Riverside Park	Named for the 1649 Conquest of Ulster in Ireland by Oliver Cromwell's forces and his Parliamentary supporters. http://bcw-project.org/military/third-civil-war/cromwell-in-ireland/ulster . Note the adjoining Cromwell Drive.
477.	Upper Otterson Place	Riverside Park	Named for pioneer James Otterson and descendants who owned land at Lot 1 Concession II Rideau Front since as early as 1827. Prior to November 21, 2016, this was a disconnected part of Otterson Drive. George Wilfred Otterson was the owner at the time of subdivision in 1951.
478.	Brian Good Avenue	Riverside South	Named in memory of Trooper Brian Richard Good (1965-2009), Royal Canadian Dragoons who lost his life on January 9, 2009 while serving his country in Afghanistan.
479.	Earl Armstrong Road	Riverside South	Named for Gloucester Reeve Earl Armstrong. Formerly known as Armstrong Road
480.	Limebank Road	Riverside South	Richard Halpenny started a limekiln in the area following the discovery of a lime deposit. He passed this on to Francis Hardy who also ran a sawmill, a grocery and began a post office named 'Limebank'.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
481.	Ralph Hennessy Avenue	Riverside South	Named for Vice-Admiral Ralph Lucien Hennessy (1918-2014) of the Royal Canadian Navy who accepted the position of controller-general of the unified armed forces in 1966. He joined the navy in 1936 and was involved in 80 North Atlantic convoys during World War II. At the time of his retirement in 1971, he was Chief of Personnel of the Canadian Armed Forces. Following retirement, he was the executive director of the Standards Council of Canada. His father, Colonel Patrick Hennessy was killed on December 8, 1941 during the Battle of Hong Kong.
482.	Spratt Road	Riverside South	Named for the family of John Spratt who acquired land at Lot 21 Broken Front in 1867. This was at the present corner of Spratt Road and Earl Armstrong Road (75 acres southwest of intersection).
483.	River Road	Riverside South, Manotick	Named as it follows the Rideau River. Previously known as Manotick Road.
484.	Botsford Street	Riverview	Named for William Botsford (1773-1864), he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick in 1812, Solicitor General in 1816, speaker of the assembly in 1817 and appointed to the province's Supreme Court in 1823. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Botsford
485.	Browning Avenue	Riverview	Named for English poet and playwright Robert Browning (1812-1889). Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Browning
486.	Chaucer Avenue	Riverview	Named for English poet and author Geoffrey Chaucer (1340-1400). Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geoffrey_Chaucer
487.	Coronation Avenue	Riverview	Named for the 1953 coronation of Queen Elizabeth II
488.	Digby Street	Riverview	Named for English poet Digby Mackworth Dolben (1848-1867). Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digby_Mackworth_Dolben
489.	Keats Avenue	Riverview	Named for English romantic poet John Keats (1795-1821). Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Keats
490.	Shelley Avenue	Riverview	Named for English poet Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822). Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Percy_Bysshe_Shelley
491.	Thirsk Street	Riverview	Named for the North Yorkshire, England market town of Thirsk. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirsk
492.	Acacia Avenue	Rockcliffe	Named for a large variety of trees native to Africa and Australia. In Eastern North America, 'false acacia' is often used as the common name of Robinia pseudoacacia, which is a tree with feathery leaves and fragrant white pea flowers. Although not native to Ottawa, it grows well here and easily naturalizes in the

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			region. A large colony can be found on Conroy Road opposite from the dog park.
493.	Ashbury Road	Rockcliffe	Named for the nearby private Ashbury College that has been located on Mariposa Avenue since 1910.
494.	Belvedere Crescent	Rockcliffe	Named for Belvedere Realty Corporation Limited who were building on 24 lots at this location starting in 1937.
495.	Blenheim Drive	Rockcliffe	Named for the Blenheim light bomber of World War II. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bristol_Blenheim
496.	Buchan Road	Rockcliffe	Named for John Buchan, 1 st Baron Tweedsmuir, The Lord Tweedsmuir who served as Governor General of Canada from 1935 until his death in 1940.
497.	Buena Vista Road	Rockcliffe	Named for the good views from this street of downtown Ottawa and the Parliament buildings.
498.	Coltrin Road and Coltrin Place	Rockcliffe	Named for Thomas Coltrin Keefer, son-in-law of Thomas McKay
499.	David Thomas Lane	Rockcliffe	Named for David Rees Thomas (1873-1954), a native of Wales who came to Canada in 1893, chairman of the first board of trustees for Rockcliffe Public School. He built one of Buena Vista Road's first houses in 1912. Read more https://www.newspapers.com/clip/69880907/david-thomas-lane-rockcliffe/
500.	Elmwood Avenue	Rockcliffe	Named for Elmwood Farm, of which the portion containing the house and farm buildings later became Elmwood School. Elmwood was the home of Thomas MacKay Jr. (he changed the spelling of their surname) until his death in 1865. It then passed to his sister Jessie, wife of Thomas McLeod Clark. When she died in 1880, the farm passed to her nephew Charles Henry Keefer who lived there until 1914 when his father Thomas Coltrin Keefer passed at which time, he moved to the Manor House. He leased the farmhouse to Theodora Philpot for a nominal amount who founded the Rockcliffe Preparatory School for Boys and Girls designed to train young children for entry into nearby Ashbury College. The Rockcliffe Preparatory School became Elmwood School in 1923.
501.	Howick Street	Rockcliffe	Named for Howick Hall, the British family residence of Albert Henry George Grey, 4 th Earl Grey and Governor General of Canada from 1904 to 1911. Howick Hall is located in Howick, Northumberland, England. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_Grey,_4th_Earl_Grey and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Howick_Hall
502.	Juliana Road	Rockcliffe	Named for Dutch Queen Juliana who reigned from 1948 until 1980. During the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands, then Princess Juliana resided in Ottawa

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			from June 24, 1940 until July 16, 1945. Her daughter was born at Ottawa Civic Hospital on January 19, 1943. During their stay in Ottawa, they resided at 541 Acacia Avenue, the former residence of Mr. and Mrs. Perley Robertson.
503.	Kinzua Road	Rockcliffe	Named for Kinzua Viaduct, McKean County, Pennsylvania, which was built in May 1882, an engineering wonder, at 301 feet high and 2,053 feet long. At the time, it was the highest and longest in the world. It was rebuilt of steel in 1900. Much of the bridge collapsed as a result of a tornado in 2003. Kinzua is the Seneca-Iroquois word for 'fish on a spear'. Read more https://visitanf.com/history-of-the-kinzua-viaduct/
504.	Lisgar Road	Rockcliffe	Named for Sir John Young, 1 st Baron Lisgar (Lord Lisgar), 2 nd Bart, Governor General of Canada from 1869 to 1872.
505.	Lyttleton Gardens	Rockcliffe	Named for Oliver Lyttelton, 1 st Viscount Chandos (1893-1972) who entered Winston Churchill's war cabinet in 1940. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oliver_Lyttelton,_1st_Viscount_Chandos
506.	MacKinnon Road	Rockcliffe	Named for John MacKinnon, son-in-law of Thomas McKay and builder of Earnscliffe
507.	Manor Avenue	Rockcliffe	Named for the Rockcliffe Manor House, now the Apostolic Nunciature in Ottawa, and was built in 1838 by Duncan Rynier MacNab, who died before it was completed.
508.	Mariposa Avenue	Rockcliffe	Mariposa is the Spanish word for butterfly and makes reference to when Rockcliffe was a nature preserve.
509.	Minto Place	Rockcliffe	Named for the Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada from 1898 to 1904.
510.	Montagu Place	Rockcliffe	Named for Lieutenant Colonel Sir Hugh Andrew 'Montagu' Allan (1860-1951) is perhaps best known for donating the Allan Cup in 1908 after the Stanley Cup became the trophy for professional hockey teams. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H._Montagu_Allan
511.	Old Lakeview Avenue	Rockcliffe	Named for its views of nearby McKay Lake. Prior to June 18, 2018, this was Lakeview Avenue.
512.	Perley Court	Rockcliffe	Perley was named after William Goodhue Perley, born in Lebanon, New Hampshire on June 4, 1820. As a teen, he started in the lumber business as a clerk, buying land in northern New York state. In the 1850s, he moved to Bytown with his business partner, Gordon Pattee. They purchased water lots at the Chaudière, running the successful business of Perley & Pattee. He bought land in LeBreton Flats and became the area's first rich man. His stone mansion was one out of only 25 listed in the 1853

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			<p>city directory. By 1865, his mills were churning out 16 million board feet of lumber a year.</p> <p>Perley augmented his fortune by ensuring a proper trade route to the United States. He started by organizing the local scene, where in 1866 he created a compromise urban transit system: horse-drawn streetcars that ran on rails.</p> <p>He then moved on to the regional scene, founding the Upper Ottawa Steamboat Company in 1868. Finally, with the financial assistance of several lumber barons, he created and became president of the Canadian Atlantic Railway (1879-1888), guaranteeing Ottawa's access to American markets. He was also a member of Parliament for Ottawa, from 1887 until his death on April 1, 1890. Perley donated land and money to create the Perley Home for the Incurables. In 1896, his estate offered to donate a house for Ottawa's first public library, but ratepayers rejected the project as too expensive.</p>
513.	Pond Street	Rockcliffe	Named for the adjacent "Pond" that was originally part of a sand and gravel operation that was active from 1890 to 1949.
514.	Princess Avenue	Rockcliffe	<p>Named for Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll (1848-1939), wife of the Marquess of Lorne, who was Governor General of Canada between 1878 and 1883. She was the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. She was a strong proponent of the arts, higher education and feminist causes and established the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts in 1880. During her stay, she took a great interest in Canada and was very popular with the Canadian public.</p>
515.	Rockcliffe Road	Rockcliffe	Named for access to the old village of Rockcliffe Park and for the Rockcliffe Manor House, built by Duncan Rynier MacNab in 1838 and now the Apostolic Nunciature in Canada.
516.	Roxborough Avenue	Rockcliffe	<p>Named for Roxborough Castle, Moy, County Tyrone, Northern Ireland that was built in 1738 and burned out by the Irish Republican Army in 1922. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roxborough_Castle . Prior to 1951, the eastern part of this street was named Arbutus Avenue.</p>
517.	Sir Guy Carleton Street	Rockcliffe	Named for Sir Guy Carleton, 1 st Baron Dorchester (The Lord Dorchester). Carleton County in which Ottawa is located also honoured him. He was the Governor of Quebec from 1768 to 1778, Governor General for British North America from 1785 to 1795. He commanded British troops during the American War of Independence, led

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			the defence of Quebec in 1775 and forced the American rebels out of Quebec in 1776. He also oversaw the evacuation of Loyalists from New York City in 1783 and assigned Samuel Birch to create the Book of Negroes.
518.	Soper Place	Rockcliffe	Named for Warren Soper, co-owner of the Ottawa Electric Railway, Ottawa Light and Power Company and the Ottawa Telephone Company.
519.	Willingdon Road	Rockcliffe	Named for Freeman Freeman-Thomas, 1 st Marquess of Willingdon (1866-1941) who was Governor-General of Canada from 1926 to 1931 and Viceroy and Governor-General of India from 1931 to 1936. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freeman_Freeman-Thomas,_1st_Marquess_of_Willingdon
520.	Sir George-Etienne Cartier Parkway	Rockcliffe, Manor Park, Rothwell Heights, Beacon Hill	Named for Quebec Father of Confederation, Sir George-Etienne Cartier and considered the second key person in the founding of Canada along with Sir John A. MacDonald. Previously known as the Rockcliffe Parkway
521.	Amberly Place, Amberly Court	Rothwell Heights	Originally Amberley Place, it is named after Amberley, West Sussex, England. It is believed that this may have been a place visited by Bert Lawrence during his World War II military service. The neighbouring village of Arundel, is also commemorated by the subdivision name, Arundel Heights where this street is located.
522.	Beckenham Lane	Rothwell Heights	Named for the town of Beckenham, Kent, England, now part of Greater London.
523.	Bracken Court	Rothwell Heights	Named for The Honourable John Bracken (1883-1969), who served as Premier of Manitoba from 1922 to 1943, and leader of the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada and Leader of the Opposition from 1942 to 1948. He retired to a farm at Manotick and was buried at Kars, Ontario. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Bracken#:~:text=John%20Bracken%20PC%20(June%2022,Canada%20(1942%E2%80%931948) .
524.	Briarcliffe Drive	Rothwell Heights	Briarcliffe was the name of the hobby farm of Edward and Margaret Kindle, who acquired land at Block 4, Plan 118 in 1922. A group of property owners including the Kindles joined together in 1956, to subdivide their properties under plan 668 with the name Arundel Heights.
525.	Clovelly Road	Rothwell Heights	Named for Clovelly, Devon, England. This may have been a town visited by Bert Lawrence during his World War II military service.
526.	Combermere Lane	Rothwell Heights	Named for Field Marshall Stapleton Cotton, 1st Viscount Combermere (1773-1865), who was a British Army officer, diplomat. and politician. He had served as a commander in the Peninsular War, Governor of Barbados,

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			Commander-in Chief in Ireland (from where pioneer Benjamin Ra(o)thwell had emigrated around that time) and Commander-in-Chief in India. The family estate was named Combermere Abbey. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viscount_Combermere
527.	Coxford Street	Rothwell Heights	Named for the village of Coxford, Norfolk, England.
528.	Davidson Drive	Rothwell Heights	Named for Lois Lawrence née Davidson, wife of Albert “Bert” Benjamin Rutter Lawrence (1923-2007), World War II veteran (injured twice and decorated with Military Cross), and Ontario Conservative MLA and cabinet minister in the Robarts and Davis governments. The Davidson family was well known for its lumbering business. Read more about Bert Lawrence https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bert_Lawrence . This was part of subdivision plan which was a joint project of Justin D. Bogue and Bert Lawrence. Justin Bogue first acquired part of Lot 3 Plan 118 in 1946 and Bert Lawrence joined in 1950.
529.	Delong Drive	Rothwell Heights	Named for Myrtle Lucretia Rothwell née de Long (1883-1969) who was the mother of Benjamin George Rothwell, who subdivided this land in 1956.
530.	Kaymar Drive	Rothwell Heights	Named for Kathy and Margot Rothwell, daughters of Benjamin and Rebecca Rothwell. Benjamin subdivided the land in 1956 under Plan 652.
531.	Kindle Court	Rothwell Heights	Named for Dr. Edward M. Kindle, a paleontologist, who acquired land for a hobby farm named Briarcliffe at Block 4, Plan 118 on the east side of Blair Road. In 1956, he joined other nearby landowners to subdivide the properties under Plan 668 named Arundel Heights.
532.	Massey Lane	Rothwell Heights	Named for Governor General Vincent Massey who served from 1952 to 1959. There was a personal connection between the Governor General and Benjamin and Rebecca Rothwell. Read more https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vincent_Massey
533.	Nicol Street	Rothwell Heights	Named for W.M. Nicol, President of Granic Developments Limited, owner at the time of subdivision in 1971.
534.	Niven’s Place	Rothwell Heights	Named for the neighbouring Niven’s Woods that was named for Dr. Charles David Niven who acquired land at this location (Block 6 Plan 118) in 1933. He was a research physicist at the National Research Council since 1930 and was researching building insulation and a spokesman for the Ottawa Human Society. He was elected as Royal Society Fellow in 1942. He sold Niven’s Woods to Arundel Realty Limited (Bert Lawrence) in 1965. He passed in 1968 while still a resident of Rothwell Heights.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
535.	Rebecca Crescent	Rothwell Heights	Named for Katherine Inez Rebecca (Becky) Rothwell née Alexander (1924-1994) and wife of Benjamin George Rothwell who subdivided land in Plan 652, Lot 19, Concession I Ottawa Front in 1956.
536.	Rothwell Drive, Rothwell Circle, Rothwell Ridge	Rothwell Heights	Named for Benjamin and Jane Rathwell and descendants. The name Rathwell eventually became spelt as Rothwell. The Rothwell family owned the land at Lot 19 Concession I Ottawa Front since 1857 until Benjamin George Rothwell (1919-1995) began subdividing the land in the early to mid 1950s, which became the Rothwell Heights neighbourhood.
537.	Taunton Place	Rothwell Heights	Named for Taunton, Somerset, England. This may have been a place visited by Bert Lawrence during his World War II military service.
538.	Wick Crescent	Rothwell Heights	Named for Wick Brothers of Canada Limited. The brothers were Halfoan A. and Meinerth Wick (wife Mona Isabel O'Hara) and were specialists in building custom ranch bungalows. There were several land transactions at Rothwell Heights involving Benjamin Rothwell between 1953 and 1956 and Wick Brothers were selling houses at this location during that period. Wick Brothers in latter years had their business location east of Orléans. The assets of the business were auctioned in 1977 and dissolved in 1984. Meinerth had been a Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Navy.
539.	Anderson Road	Rural Gloucester South	Named for the families of Nichol and James Anderson who owned a number of properties as early as in 1854 at Lot 14, Concession VI and Lot 14 and 15 Concession VII Ottawa Front.
540.	Bowesville Road	Rural Gloucester South	Named for the former village of Bowesville that was located near the passenger terminal for MacDonald-Cartier International Airport. Bowesville was named after Richard Bowes, a pioneer who owned land at Lot 10 Concession II Rideau Front
541.	Downey Road	Rural Gloucester South	Named for the families of Michael and Joseph Downey who acquired 100 acres at Lot 28 Concession II Rideau Front in 1875.
542.	Ficko Crescent	Rural Gloucester South	Named for Herman F. Ficko who purchased the land in 1958 and subdivided it.
543.	Hawthorne Road	Rural Gloucester South	Named for the village of Hawthorne that was formerly located at the intersection of Russell, Hawthorne and Walkley Roads.
544.	Louiseize Road	Rural Gloucester South	Named for the family of Gilbert Louiseize who purchased in 1913 the west 75 acres in Lot 21 Concession VI Rideau Front, the southwest portion of the lot at the corner of this road and Hawthorne Road.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
545.	Ridge Road	Rural Gloucester South	Named for the sand ridge it runs along known as the Borthwick Ridge. Previously known as Borthwick Road and named for Alexander and Thomas Borthwick who each acquired half of Lot 18 Concession IV Ottawa Front in 1875-1876 through which this road runs.
546.	Mitch Owens Road	South Gloucester	Named for former Gloucester Mayor Mitch Owens who was in office in 1984 and 1985 and served on Gloucester council from 1966 until 1991. This street was named in his honour in 1992. His birth name was Mikhail Onsowitch.
547.	Power Road	South Gloucester	Named for the family of Thomas Power who acquired 50 acres at Lot 27 Concession V Rideau Front in 1886.
548.	Acadie Court	Vanier	Named for Acadian cultural heritage. Prior to March 21, 2016, this was a disconnected portion of Ste.Cécile Street.
549.	Alfred Street	Vanier	Named for Alfred E. Wilson, one of the owners of the property at the time of subdivision in 1904.
550.	Alice Street	Vanier	Named for Alice Clark, daughter of Thomas McLeod and Jessie Clark. Jessie was the youngest daughter of Thomas McKay, founder of New Edinburgh. Thomas was the founder of Clarkstown before it became part of Eastview.
551.	Altha Avenue	Vanier	Named for Altha Ann (Baker) Brown (1842-1923), second wife of William Edwards Brown (1849-1926) who owned the land at the time of subdivision in 1905.
552.	Baribeau Street	Vanier	Named for Monseigneur Clement Baribeau (1908-2004). He was born in Lac-Ste-Marie Quebec and ordained in Ottawa in 1935. He taught at the Grand Seminaire d'Ottawa from 1939 to 1946. In 1953, he was the founding pastor of Notre Dame du Saint Esprit Parish in Vanier. In 1960, he was named Prelate of Honor by His Holiness. Read more https://ottawacitizen.remembering.ca/obituary/clement-baribeau-1065872370
553.	Barrette Street	Vanier	Named for Monseigneur François-Xavier Barrette (1878-1962), parish priest at Saint-Charles Roman Catholic Parish from 1912 to 1961. He was instrumental in founding the l'Ordre Jacques-Cartier on October 22, 1926 in Eastview. The order was a secret society designed to counteract the actions of the Orange Lodge and Freemasons and even Irish Catholics to improve linguistic, social and economic rights of francophones. The movement gradually expanded nation wide and at its peak had 10,000 members. It was formally dissolved on February 27, 1965.
554.	Bégin Street	Vanier	Named for Romeo Bégin, Clerk-Treasurer of Eastview from 1924 and 1938.
555.	Blake Boulevard	Vanier	Named for S.George Blake who developed the apartment blocks on this street starting in 1950. The neighbourhood

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			was named Blakeview. Mr. Blake built hundreds of homes in the Ottawa area during the post-war era, including many in Eastview. This was a time of great housing shortages.
556.	Bradley Street	Vanier	Named for the family of George Edward 'Clements' Bradley (1803-1876), one of the first settlers of Janeville (Vanier). His son Richard Austin Bradley (1843-1916) was a well-known Ottawa barrister whose firm was Bradley and Snow. The Bradley farm was north of Montreal and Richard subdivided the land.
557.	Cantin Street	Vanier	Named for Édouard and Philomène Cantin, an early francophone family in Janeville (Vanier).
558.	Carillon Street	Vanier	Named for Fort Carillon and the Battle of Fort Carillon of 1758. Fort Carillon was located south of Lake Champlain and north of Lake George (New York State) to provide a good defensive position to repel British attacks north into Canada during the Seven Years War. The King's Engineer Michel Chartier de Lotbinière began construction in 1755. The inevitable British attack began on July 8, 1758. Louis-Joseph de Montcalm was in charge of the defense. Despite several attempts, the French were able to defend the fort and the British suffered a few thousand casualties and were forced to retreat. The French lost the fort the following year in the Battle of Ticonderoga, and the British renamed the fort with that name. The flag of Carillon is the basis of the current Quebec flag. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Carillon
559.	Charlevoix Street	Vanier	Named for Pierre François-Xavier de Charlevoix (1682-1761), he was a French Jesuit priest, traveller, and historian. He wrote the first history of New France, which was published in 1744. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre_Fran%C3%A7ois_Xavier_de_Charlevoix
560.	Côté Street	Vanier	Named for Thomas Côté, one of the mortgagees at the time of subdivision in 1959.
561.	Crete Place	Vanier	Named for Roger Crete who was a Vanier alderman starting in 1962 and mayor from 1970 to 1972. He was the owner of Roger Crete Cleaners in Eastview (on McArthur Avenue) and Commercial Cleaners in Ottawa. He was also a member of the Eastview-Russell Kiwanis Club, director of the Eastview Chamber of Commerce, past-president of the Ottawa-Hull Dry Cleaners and Launderers Association and a governor of the Ontario Association.
562.	Cyr Avenue	Vanier	Named for the family of Georges Cyr who acquired Lot 14 and the north half of Lot 15, Plan 39, Lot 6 Junction Gore in 1916 and 1917. The property was owned by the Cyr

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			family for several decades. Prior to 1948, this was Third Avenue.
563.	Deschamps Street	Vanier	Named for Ovila Deschamps (1895-1974), a veteran of both world wars, separate school trustee in Vanier for many years, member of the Tiers-Ordre, and member of the Adoration Nocturne. Previously known as John Street for John Allen Snow (1823-1888), father of Alexander John Russell Snow (1857-1937), one of the owners of the land when it was subdivided in 1890.
564.	Desrosiers Street	Vanier	Named for Dr. Arthur Desrosiers who was Eastview Mayor in 1918, 1919, 1922, 1924, to 1927. Previously known as Ann Street named for Annie Gilmour (Baine) Snow (1857-1895), one of the owners of the property at the time of subdivision in 1890.
565.	Dieppe Street	Vanier	Named for the infamous World War II battle at Dieppe, France in 1942. Previously named Mavis Street which was named for owner Ernest Mavis.
566.	Donat Street	Vanier	Named for Joseph Jules Donat Grandmaître (1891-1959) who was mayor of Eastview from 1933 to 1936 and 1938 to 1948. He also assisted in founding the Montfort Hospital and the Caisse Populaire. His son Gérard also served as mayor from 1965 to 1969 and 1973 and 1974.
567.	Ducharme Boulevard	Vanier	Named for Father Edmund Ducharme (1891-1974), parish priest of Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes Church from 1932 until 1953. He led many projects including the adoption of French street names in Vanier, the founding of Eastview High School, the founding of a credit union by the same name as the church, and he was a proponent to establish a francophone hospital. He asked the Daughters of Wisdom to found and lead the hospital which became the Montfort Hospital.
568.	Duford Street	Vanier	Named for Edward Duford, mortgagee at the time of subdivision in 1957.
569.	Dundas Street	Vanier	Named for Henry Dundas, 1 st Viscount Melville (1742-1811). He was the trusted lieutenant of British prime minister William Pitt and the most powerful politician in Scotland in the latter decades of the 18 th century. His reputation has recently been tarnished because of his involvement in the debate over the abolition of the slave trade in 1792. While he clearly favoured abolition, he amended the bill for a gradual abolition instead to guarantee the passage of the bill. Ultimately, the amended bill was passed by the House of Commons but was defeated in the House of Lords. In the end, this delayed abolition until 1807, something that was likely inevitable. Henry Dundas's popularity in Canada related to his friendship with John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			Governor of Upper Canada. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Dundas,_1st_Viscount_Melville
570.	Durocher Street	Vanier	Named for the family of Joseph Durocher (1844-1923). Joseph was born in Valleyfield, Quebec, and had been a merchant for over 45 years on Montreal Road in Eastview at the time of his death. [<i>Ottawa Citizen</i> , August 13, 1923 p.5]. Previously known as Catherine Street for Mary Catherine (Bradley) Snow (1822-1887), mother of Alexander John Russell Snow (1857-1937), one of the owners of the land at the time of subdivision in 1890.
571.	Eastview Street	Vanier	The previous municipal name for Vanier from 1908 to 1968. It referred to the 'east' view of Ottawa and Parliament.
572.	Emond Street	Vanier	Named for Joseph (1869-1956) and Claire (Durocher) (1875-1945) Emond who acquired Lot 1 and 2 of Plan 242 on Montreal Road between Durocher and Emond in 1909. Prior to 1948, this was Ogilvie Street.
573.	Esther Street	Vanier	Named for Esther Olmstead, daughter of Janeville pioneer Gideon Olmstead.
574.	Ethel Street	Vanier	Named for Ethel Jane Robertson (1871-1906), wife of William Overton Bradley (1878-1938), grandson of Janeville pioneer George Edward 'Clements' Bradley. The street honoured their 1906 marriage and sadly her death which took place on August 4, 1906, a railway accident at Dorval, Quebec station.
575.	Frontenac Street	Vanier	Named for Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac et de Palluau (1622-1698) who was a French soldier, courtier, and Governor General of New France from 1672 to 1682 and from 1689 to 1698. He established a number of forts on the Great Lakes including Fort Frontenac at Kingston, Ontario. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_de_Buade_de_Frontenac
576.	Genest Street	Vanier	Named for Samuel McCallum Genest (1865-1937). He was chairman of the Catholic schools of the City of Ottawa when Regulation 17 was enacted. He brought a case before the courts to support the rights of francophones to have their children educated in French.
577.	Gladu Street	Vanier	Named for Camille Gladu, the first mayor of Eastview (Vanier)
578.	Grandmaître Street	Vanier	Named for the family of Pierre Grandmaître who acquired land in Lot 4 Junction Gore in 1882. His son, Joseph Jules Donat Grandmaître (1891-1959) was mayor of Eastview from 1933 to 1936 and 1938 to 1948. He also assisted in founding the Montfort Hospital and the Caisse Populaire. His son Gérard also served as mayor

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			from 1965 to 1969 and 1973 and 1974. The old Grandmaître gravel pits were located at the nearby Nault Park.
579.	Grant-Toole Way	Vanier	Named for Grant R. Toole (1948 – 2014) who was actively involved in the Vanier community for almost 40 years. He served in many community organizations including the Business Improvement Area, the Coalition anti-drogue, the Vanier Community Service Centre and Action Vanier. He also fought for francophones' right to run their own schools. Formerly a disconnected portion of Stevens Avenue, the street was renamed on May 16, 2016.
580.	Granville Street	Vanier	Named for Sergeant-Major Walter Granville Bradley (1880-1934), son of Richard A. Bradley and grandson of pioneer Clements Bradley. He had served in the Boer War, the Natal Rebellion and World War I. He had been a member of the Northwest Mounted Police and after its founding, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
581.	Hannah Street	Vanier	Named for Hannah Louisa Olmstead (1838-1928), daughter of Gideon Olmstead, a Janeville pioneer.
582.	Hector-Hotte Way	Vanier	Named for Hector Hotte (1924-2014), World War II veteran, a member of Vanier City Council for 22 years (1950-1974), member of St. Charles Youth Centre, St. Vincent de Paul Society, the St. Jean Baptiste Society, director of the Eastview Softball League and other community organizations. He was a life-long resident of Vanier and had suggested the name change from Eastview to Vanier in 1968. This was a disconnected portion of Genest Street prior to March 21, 2016.
583.	Iberville Street	Vanier	Named for Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville (1661-1706) who was a soldier, ship captain, explorer, colonial administrator, knight of the Order of Saint-Louis, adventurer, privateer, trader, member of Compagnies Franches de la Marine and founder of the French colony of Louisiana. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre_Le_Moyne_d%27Iberville
584.	Jean Talon Street	Vanier	Named for Jean Talon, Count d'Orsainville (1626-1694), first Intendant of New France. Talon was appointed by King Louis XIV and his minister, Jean-Baptiste Colbert to serve as the Intendant of Justice, Public Order and Finances in Canada, Acadia, and Newfoundland from 1665 to 1668 and 1670 to 1672. He attempted to diversify the economy and encouraged greater immigration including over 800 women known as the filles du roi (the King's daughters) who were actually orphans.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
585.	Jeanne Mance Street	Vanier	Named for Jeanne Mance (1606-1673), she was born in Langres, Haute-Marne, France and came to New France two years after the Ursuline nuns arrived. She was among the founders of Montreal in 1642 and founded the city's first hospital, Hôtel-Dieu de Montréal in 1645.
586.	Jeanneville Private	Vanier	A French version of the early community name of Janeville, which was named for pioneer Jane McArthur.
587.	Joffre-Bélanger Way	Vanier	On March 24, 2016, a portion of Ste-Cécile Street was renamed to celebrate a Vanier centenarian born on Olmstead Street. Active in community organizations including the Saint-Jean-Baptiste Society in which he served as president for several years, the Club Optimiste, the Club 60 de Vanier and the Cercle de l'Amitié; he founded the Centre d'accueil Champlain. Joffre Bélanger along with Mayor Gérard Grandmaître led the project to rename Eastview to Vanier in 1969. He was awarded Sovereign's Medal for Volunteers on December 15, 2015 by the Governor General of Canada. Joffre died on May 4, 2018. Known as Scott Street prior to 1948.
588.	Jolliet Avenue	Vanier	Named for French-Canadian explorer Louis Jolliet (1645-1700) who in 1673 along with Jesuit Father Jacques Marquette were the first non-Natives to explore and map the Mississippi River. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_Jolliet
589.	Kipp Street	Vanier	Named for William Joseph Kipp (1876-1967). He was born in Ottawa and moved to Janeville in 1887 where he later established a successful business. He was involved in Eastview municipal politics in the early years. In 1914, he proposed the purchase of an old school on Montreal Road which became the town hall. During the winter of 1916, Eastview was experiencing a serious shortage of coal for home heating. He was instrumental in solving it. When the Spanish Flu epidemic hit in 1918-1919, as acting mayor, he obtained permission to convert the Eastview Hotel into a hospital. He was considered a hero for helping afflicted families during the epidemic. Read news clipping https://www.newspapers.com/clip/69083629/william-kipp-part-1/ and https://www.newspapers.com/clip/69083669/william-kipp-part-2/ . Prior to 1948, it was known as King Street.
590.	Lacasse Avenue	Vanier	Named for Joseph (1878-1918) and Rose Anna (Desjardins) (1878-1964) Lacasse who acquired Lots 37 and the west half of Lot 38 Plan 238 between 1912 and 1919. This was located on this street. Rose remained on this street through to the 1950s. Previously named

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			Brown Avenue for William Edwards Brown (1849-1926) who owned the land at the time of subdivision in 1905.
591.	Lafontaine Avenue	Vanier	Named for Sir Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine (1807-1864) who was second Premier of Canada East (1842-1843) and the first Premier of the united Province of Canada (1848-1851) and the first head of responsible government at that time. Following the 1837 rebellion, he advocated for political reforms within the new union regime of 1841. Previously known as Edwards Avenue named for Elizabeth Edwards, mother of William Edwards Brown (1849-1926), owner of the land at the time of subdivision in 1905.
592.	Lajoie Street	Vanier	Named for Reverend Charles Lajoie SMM (Montfort Missionary) who was the parish priest at Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes Church, Vanier from 1946 to 1963. Prior to 1948, it was known as Centre Street.
593.	Lalemant Street	Vanier	Named for Saint Gabriel Lalemant (1610-1649), born in Paris, France. He was a Jesuit missionary who came to New France in 1646. Caught up in warfare between the Hurons and the nations of the Iroquois Confederacy, he was killed in St. Ignace, Ontario by Mohawk warriors. He was canonized by Pope Pius XI on June 29, 1930.
594.	Landry Street	Vanier	Named for the family of Félix Landry who was an early resident of Clarkstown before it became part of Eastview. Prior to 1948, this street was named Clark Street for the founder of Clarkstown Thomas McLeod Clark and son-in-law of Thomas McKay.
595.	Laval Street	Vanier	Named for François de Laval (1623-1708) who was the first Roman Catholic bishop of Quebec. He was the Vicar Apostolic of New France and Titular Bishop of Petra, Palestine from 1658 to 1674. He was canonized as a saint on April 3, 2014 by Pope Francis. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fran%C3%A7ois_de_Laval
596.	Lavergne Street	Vanier	Named for the family of Louis (1854-1924) and Elizabetha (Gaizel) (1851-1926) Lavergne, who were residents of John Street (Deschamps Avenue) for many years. Their son, Henri (1877-1946) was a well known Eastview poultry dealer, and his son Gordon (1910-1970) was mayor of Eastview from 1948 to 1960.
597.	Lévis Avenue	Vanier	Named for François-Gaston de Lévis, Duc de Lévis (1719-1787). He was a military officer and in 1756 he accepted the post of second in command (under Louis-Joseph de Montcalm) of the French regulars in Canada with the rank brigadier. He was not present during the disastrous defeat at the Plains of Abraham on September 13, 1759 and attempted to rally the troops afterwards, but total defeat was inevitable. He returned to France on October

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			18, 1759.where he enjoyed an illustrious post-war career. http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/levis_francois_de_4E.html
598.	Loyer Street	Vanier	Named for Félix (1867-1936) and Julie (Hamelin) (1867-1934) Loyer who were early residents of Clarkstown before it became part of Eastview. Mr. Loyer is believed to have brought Monseigneur François-Xavier Barrette from Quebec to St. Charles parish in 1912. Originally Elmwood Street and also previously Maisonneuve Street.
599.	Maria Goretti Circle	Vanier	Named for Saint Agnes of the 20 th Century. At age 12 on July 5, 1902, in an attempted rape, she had been stabbed many times with an awl and died the next day. On June 24, 1950, she was canonized by Pope Pius XII with her mother, remaining siblings and the perpetrator, Alessandro Serenelli in attendance. Before she had died, Maria forgave Alessandro as did her mother some years later. Alessandro later joined the Order of Friars Minor Capuchin as a lay brother where he spent the remainder of his life until his death in 1970. Maria Goretti is the patron saint for chastity, rape victims, girls, youth, teenage girls, poverty, purity and forgiveness. Maria's feast day in General Roman Calendar is celebrated on July 6 th .
600.	Marier Street	Vanier	Named for the family of Pierre and Tharsille (Robillard) Marier. Pierre was a stone cutter and arrived in Janeville (Vanier) in the 1870s.
601.	Marquette Avenue	Vanier	Named for Jacques Marquette (1637-1675) who was a French-Canadian Jesuit missionary who founded Michigan's first European settlement at Sault Ste. Marie and in 1673 with Louis Jolliet were the first Europeans to explore and map the upper Mississippi River valley. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacques_Marquette
602.	McArthur Avenue	Vanier	Named after pioneers Donald and Jane McArthur. The street ran through the middle of their farm.
603.	Meilleur Private	Vanier	Named for Madeleine Meilleur, Vanier City Councillor from 1991 to 1994, Ottawa-Carleton Regional Councillor from 1991 to 2000, Ottawa City Councillor for Rideau-Vanier Ward from 2001 to 2003, Member of Provincial Parliament for the Ottawa-Vanier riding from 2003 to 2016. During the 1990s Harris provincial government era, she led a campaign named 'SOS Monfort' to successfully save the Montfort Hospital from planned closure. While in provincial government, she served as Minister of Culture with responsibility of Francophone Affairs, Minister of Community and Social Services, Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services, and Attorney General of Ontario.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
604.	Montfort Street	Vanier	Named for the Montfort fathers who founded Notre-Dame de Lourdes Church on August 4, 1887. The Monfort fathers are also known as the Missionaries of the Company of Mary that was founded in 1705 by St. Louis Marie grignon de Monfort. Prior to 1948, this street was known as Overton Street which honoured William Overton Bradley (1878-1938), grandson of Janeville pioneer George Edward 'Clements' Bradley and was given on the occasion of his 1906 marriage to Ethel Jane Robertson. William Overton Bradley was a medical doctor practicing in Montreal.
605.	Montgomery Street	Vanier	Named for Bernard Law Montgomery (1887-1976), 1 st Viscount Montgomery of Alamein. He served as a senior British Army Officer in World War I, the Irish War of Independence and in World War II. He commanded the British Eighth Army in the Western Desert campaign through second battle of Alamein to the final victory in Tunisia. He subsequently commanded the eighth army during the Allied invasion of Sicily and the invasion of Italy. He was then in commander of Allied ground forces on D-Day. After the war, he was Chief of the Imperial General Staff and before his 1958 retirement, he served as NATO's Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. Prior to 1948, this was Victoria Street.
606.	Morgan Street	Vanier	Named for McKenzie Morgan, one of the owners of this property when it was subdivided in 1911.
607.	Olmstead Street	Vanier	Named for the family of Gideon Olmstead (1793-1869) who was one of the first settlers of Janeville, now known as Vanier and had property at Lot 6 Junction Gore.
608.	Patton Street	Vanier	Named for Charles W. Patton who acquire Lot 57 to 64 Plan 238 in 1912, which is where Patton Street is located.
609.	Pauline Charron Place	Vanier	Named for Pauline Charron née Lefebvre who was born in 1920 in Orléans. She was a social worker with Les Équipières sociales and a member of Mouvement de la Jeunesse ouvrière chrétienne. She had been a resident of Vanier from 1954 until her death in 1979. She ran a baby clothing business "Chez Joanne" and with the help of friends, she founded "Club 60" in 1963. As a result, that same year, she was named the Eastview Citizen of the Year. In 1974, a commemorative plaque bearing her name was installed for the inauguration of the Seniors Reception Centre on Savard Street. In 1976, she was named the Citizen of Merit at the Julien-Daoust Sports Gala. The following year, she became one of the founders of La Fédération des aînés francophones de l'Ontario.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
610.	Pères-Blancs Avenue	Vanier	Named for Le séminaire des pères blancs built in 1938 that this street provided access to. Prior to 1987, this street was known as White Fathers Avenue.
611.	Pie XII Street	Vanier	Named for Pope Pius XII born Eugenio Maria Giuseppe Giovanni Pacelli (1876-1958). He was pope from 1939 to 1958. He faced the challenges of World War II when the Allied powers considered his denunciation of genocide inadequate, but the Germans considered him an Allied sympathizer. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pope_Pius_XII
612.	Regis Avenue	Vanier	Named for Jean-François Régis, St. Régis (1597-1640) who was a French Jesuit (Society of Jesus) missionary who was recognized as a saint by the Roman Catholic Church in 1737. He appealed to the uneducated peasantry and resulted in numerous conversions. He longed to devote himself to the conversion of the indigenous inhabitants of Canada but remained in France his entire life. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Francis_Regis
613.	René-Doré Way	Vanier	Named for René L. Doré (1943-2003) who co-owned Depanneur Hannah, worked for the City of Vanier for 32 years, was president of Action Vanier, scout leader and a member of Notre-Dame du Saint-Esprit parish. Formerly a disconnected portion of Stevens Avenue, the street was renamed on August 15, 2016.
614.	Richelieu Avenue, Richelieu Court	Vanier	Named for Armand Jean du Plessis, Duke of Richelieu (Cardinal Richelieu) (1585-1642). Richelieu encouraged King Louis XIII to colonize the Americas by the foundation of the 'Compagnie de la Nouvelle France' and encouraged peaceful coexistence between natives and colonists. Under Richelieu's guidance, King Louis XIII issued the Ordonnance of 1627 allowing Indians who converted to Catholicism to be considered "natural Frenchmen". https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cardinal_Richelieu
615.	Selkirk Street	Vanier	Named for Thomas Douglas, 5 th Earl of Selkirk (1771-1820) who was a Scottish philanthropist who sponsored immigrants to settle at the Red River Colony, now Manitoba. The Selkirk settler intrusion rallied the existing population to form a shared identity, which became the Métis people. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Douglas,_5th_Ear_of_Selkirk
616.	Shakespeare Street	Vanier	Named for famous writer William Shakespeare. Previously named First Avenue.
617.	St. Ambroise Street	Vanier	Named for Aurelius Ambrosius (Saint Ambrose of Milan) (340-397AD). He was the Roman governor of Aemilia-Liguria in Milan when he was made Bishop of Milan in

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			<p>374AD. Western Christianity identify him as one of its four traditional doctors of the church. He is considered a saint by the Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, Anglican churches and various Lutheran denominations and is the patron saint of Milan.</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ambrose#:~:text=Ambrose%20(born%20Aurelius%20Ambrosius%3B%20c.figures%20of%20the%204th%20century.&text=Western%20Christianity%20identified%20Ambrose%20as,traditional%20Doctors%20of%20the%20Church.</p>
618.	St. Charles Street	Vanier	<p>Named for St. Charles Roman Catholic parish at the corner of Beechwood Avenue and St. Charles Street. Known as Charles Street prior to 1948. St. Charles is Charles Borromeo (1538-1584) who was the Archbishop of Milan from 1564 to 1584 and also a cardinal in the Catholic Church. He was a leading figure opposing the Protestant Reformation. He also led significant reforms including the founding of seminaries for the education of priests. The feast day in his honour in the Catholic Church is November 4th.</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Borromeo</p>
619.	St. Denis Street	Vanier	<p>Named for Saint Denis of Paris, a 3rd century Christian martyr. According to his hagiographies, he was bishop of Paris (then Lutetia) and together with his companions Rusticus and Eleutherius, was martyred for his faith by decapitation. He is the patron saint of France and Paris. A chapel was raised at the site of his burial, which later was expanded into an abbey and basilica, around which the Parish suburb of Saint-Denis grew.</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Denis_of_Paris</p>
620.	St. Jacques Street	Vanier	<p>Named for St. Jacques (or St. James in English) who was one of Jesus' disciples. Following Jesus' death, he went to Galicia in the north of Spain to spread Christianity. After his return to Jerusalem in 44 AD, he was beheaded by Herod of Agrippa, grandson of Herod the Great, the first disciple to be martyred. His body was returned to Galicia for burial.</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_the_Great</p>
621.	Ste. Anne Street	Vanier	<p>Named for Saint Anne, mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary and maternal grandmother of Jesus.</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Anne</p>
622.	Ste. Cécile Street	Vanier	<p>Named for Saint Cecilia, a Roman martyr venerated in the Catholic, Orthodox and Anglican churches. She is the patron saint for music and musicians as it is written that as musicians played at her wedding, Cecilia 'sang in her heart to the Lord'. Music is dedicated to her and the feast day in her honour is November 22nd, an occasion for</p>

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			concerts and music festivals. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Cecilia
623.	Ste. Monique Street	Vanier	Named for Saint Monica (Sainte Monique) (332-387AD) who was an early African Christian saint and mother of St. Augustine of Hippo. She is honoured in the Catholic and Orthodox churches for her outstanding Christian virtues, particularly the suffering caused by her husband's adultery, and her prayerful life dedicated to the reformation of her son. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Monica
624.	Tabor Avenue	Vanier	Named for Sarah Taber (1806-1870), wife of Janeville pioneer George Edward 'Clements' Bradley.
625.	Washington Avenue	Vanier	Named for Henry R. Washington, first Clerk-Treasurer of Eastview.
626.	Montreal Road	Vanier, Forbes, Quarries, Rothwell Heights, Cardinal Heights, Beacon Hill	Named is it was originally the main road to the city of Montreal from Ottawa. Previously known as the King's Road.
627.	North River Road	Vanier, Overbrook	Named because it runs along the Rideau River. Prior to 2001, it was named River Road. Prior to 1951, it was named Russell Road.
628.	Vanier Parkway	Vanier, Overbrook	Named for the City of Vanier and Governor General Georges Vanier (1888-1967) who served from 1959 until his death in 1967. This street runs along the right of way of Ottawa's first railway, which was abandoned in 1966.
629.	Avro Circle	Wateridge	Named for the Avro Canada, a Canadian aircraft manufacturing company from the 1920s to 1960s that built many types of planes flown by the RCAF including the Anson, Arrow, Avian, Canuck, Lancaster, Lincoln, Lynx, Manchester, Viper and Wright. Several of their aircraft can be found in the nearby Canada Aviation and Space Museum.
630.	Barreille Snow Street	Wateridge	This honours two families. Jean Barreille acquired part of Lot23 Concession I Ottawa Front in 1844 and he erected a stone house on the property. In 1868, John Snow acquired the north half of the lot (130 acres) which passed to his son Charles in 1890 following John's death. The farm had extensive orchards. In 1899, part of the farm was acquired by the federal government for the Rockcliffe Rifle Range and specifically for target pits. However, problems quickly arose as the targets were not sufficiently distanced from the remainder of the still active farm and buildings. In an Ottawa Journal article dated September 12, 1902 (Page 7) "Mr. Snow has complained that the bullets from the ranges whiz around his ears when he goes out in his orchard." Dominion

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
			police investigated and similarly needed to take cover from stray bullets. Mr. Snow requested compensation and on December 30, 1905, the Department of Militia and Defence purchased the property. The Bareille-Snow house later became the Officer's Mess at the Rockcliffe Air Station.
631.	Chêne Way	Wateridge	The French word for 'oak', it is adjacent to 'Mieshimin' park, which is the Algonquin word for 'acorn of white oak'.
632.	Kiniw Private	Wateridge	The Algonquin word for eagle.
633.	Lysander Place	Wateridge	Named for a type of aircraft flown by the RCAF starting in 1938 and best known for their exceptional short field performance, which enabled clandestine missions using small, unprepared airstrips behind enemy lines in occupied France during World War II. Initial RCAF training was conducted at RCAF Station Rockcliffe.
634.	Makadewa Private	Wateridge	The Algonquin word for "black". This is the traditional Algonquin colour associated with the cardinal direction west.
635.	Makwa Private	Wateridge	The Algonquian word for bear.
636.	Michael Stoqua Street	Wateridge	Named for Private Michael Joseph Stoqua (1893-1917) who was an First Nations member of the 75 th Battalion of the Canadian Infantry from the Golden Lake Band, Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, Ontario who died of his wounds on April 12, 1917 and is buried at Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, Boulogne-sur-Mer, France.
637.	Mikinak Road	Wateridge	The Algonquin word for "turtle", which is a very important animal in the Algonquin creation story.
638.	Miskwa Private	Wateridge	The Algonquin word for "red". This is the traditional Algonquin colour associated with cardinal direction south.
639.	Moses Tennisco Street	Wateridge	Named for First Nations soldier Private Moses Tennisco (1884-1917) who served in World War I with the 107 th Battalion of the Canadian Infantry (Alberta Regiment) and lost his life on June 27, 1917. He was laid to rest in Brookwood Military Cemetery, Surrey, United Kingdom. He was from the Golden Lake Band, Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nations, Ontario.
640.	Ozawa Private	Wateridge	The Algonquin word for "yellow". This is the traditional Algonquin colour associated with the cardinal direction east.
641.	Squadron Crescent	Wateridge	A reference to an operational unit within air force and this location's previous use as the Rockcliffe air station.
642.	Takamose Private	Wateridge	An Algonquian word pronounced as 'tuk-kuh-moh-say' meaning 'ford' or a place where a river or body of water is shallow enough to be crossed by wading.

#	Street	Neighbourhood	Details
643.	Vedette Way	Wateridge	Named for the first aircraft designed and built to meet Canadian conditions. It was a single-engine biplane flying boat purchased to meet RCAF need for forestry survey and fire protection work. Most of the topographical maps in use in Canada today are based on photos taken between 1920 and 1960 from Vedette aircraft and then processed at the former CFB Rockcliffe.
644.	Waba Private	Wateridge	The Algonquin word for 'white'. This is the traditional colour associated with the cardinal direction north.
645.	Wanaki Road	Wateridge	The Algonquin term for 'at peace' which is the re-aligned Burma Road. It will lead to the future major Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) commemoration sites.