



Historic Gloucester

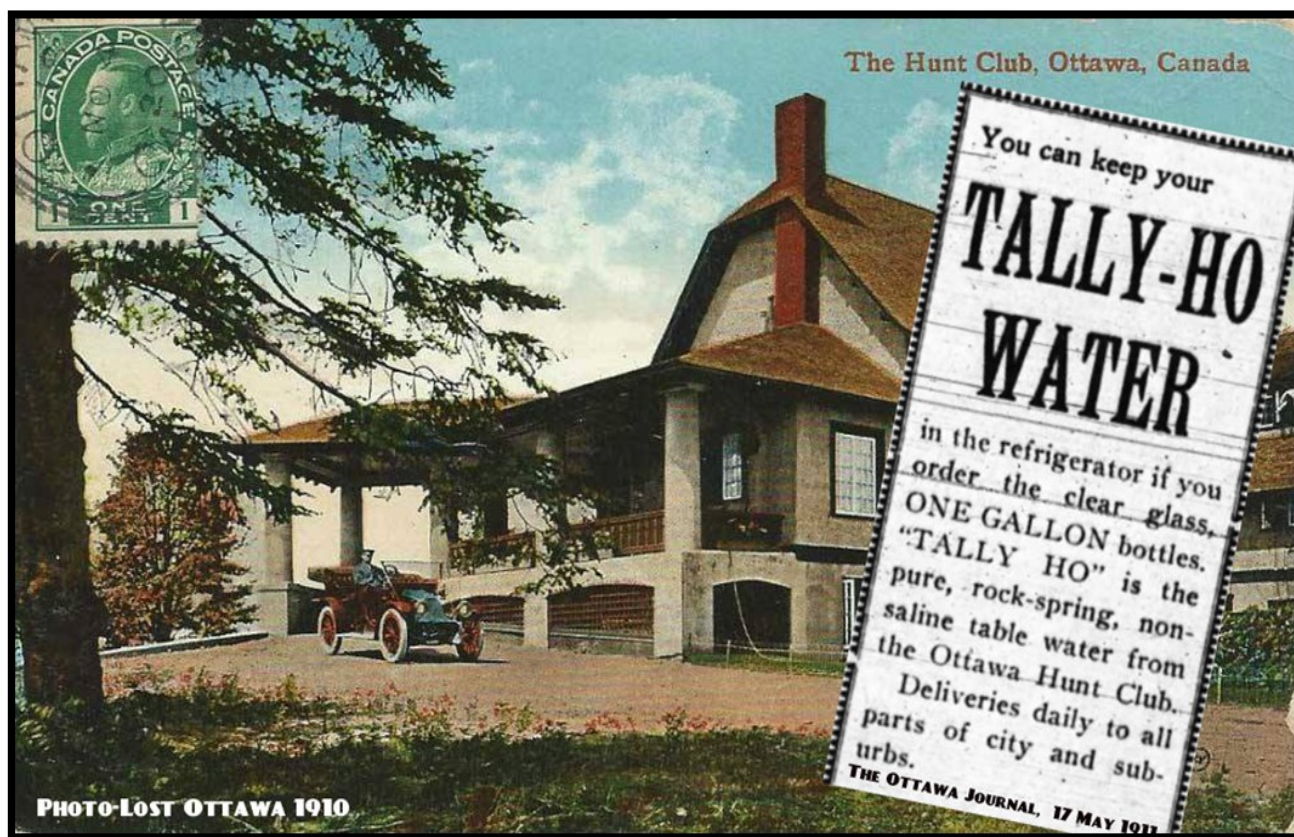
Newsletter of the

**GLOUCESTER
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**

www.gloucesterhistory.com

Vol. 22, No. 3

Fall 2021



The original Ottawa Hunt Club photo dates from a 1910 postcard. The advertisement for Tally-Ho Water was probably superimposed on it sometime between 1910 and 1914. Source was Lost Ottawa Facebook page.

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President's Report

By Glenn Clark

All I seem to talk about is the Covid Pandemic. The news never seems to end. Now the latest Omicron variant and increasing travel restrictions. This is creating uncertainty for our upcoming holiday celebrations and any travel plans. We are living through a very historic event, but I am sure we will all be happy when this is over. Ultimately, we will need find a way to live with Covid. It appears that it will be like the various flu strains that we face every year, so we need to be careful but at the same time, we can't succumb to the campaign of fear that underlines some of the daily reporting.

This newsletter includes three stories, each covering different parts of Gloucester. The first is a contribution by Bruce McDonald on Hunt Club's Tally Ho water. Some of the water pumps still exist on the golf course today.

Second, a story on the out-of-print book covering the history of the Kempark subdivision, Gloucester's other Greenbelt island neighbourhood. The community association has been kind enough to authorize our Society to re-print this book and as soon as our supply arrives, we will add it to the list of publications available through our on-line store on our website
www.gloucesterhistory.com .

Lastly, a story that was contributed by a reader on the naming of Enfield Avenue in Vanier. This has a military connection as do a number of other streets in the Overbrook/Vanier area.

I am already working on our next story, on the biggest event in Gloucester history prior to the 2001 amalgamation. I will discuss how the 1950 annexation came about when Manor Park, Overbrook, Alta Vista, Billings Bridge, Elmvale, Mooney's Bay and Hunt Club all became part of Ottawa while Vanier and Rockcliffe did not. Watch for it in our next Newsletter.

THE GLOUCESTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY HISTORY ROOM WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
 BY APPOINTMENT ONLY DURING THE WINTER MONTHS

LOCATION: 4550B BANK STREET

(ENTER FROM AT LEITRIM ROAD, NEXT TO FIRE STATION)

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

Mary Boyd at 613-521-2082 or boydmary172@gmail.com

Historic Gloucester is published by The Gloucester Historical Society. It is intended as a Newsletter to members of the Society to provide interesting articles on Gloucester's past and to keep them informed of publications available, upcoming events and other items of general interest. Comments and suggestions regarding the Newsletter are always welcome.



Gloucester Historical Society gratefully acknowledges the financial support of the City of Ottawa.

Tally Ho Water at the Ottawa Hunt Club – Early 1900s

By Bruce McDonald

This unusual advertisement for Tally Ho Water, with our original clubhouse as a backdrop, was found while perusing the Facebook page of Lost Ottawa, a site specializing in vintage photos of Ottawa. The coloured photo is a unique view of the Ottawa Hunt Club's first club house. It was probably taken between 1910 and 1914 when postcards such as this were a popular way to communicate. The Heritage Committee was able to locate an original postcard, without the advertising. It is on display in our Legacy Room, along with an enlarged framed picture of the club house.

The story of Tally Ho water, drawn from wells on Hunt Club property in the early 1900s and sold via an Ottawa company, is an interesting one. In fact, two hand-operated pumps from these early days of the Hunt, remain on the property. One is located just to the southwest of the Gold/Blue Tee Box on #9 West, the original and current finishing hole on the course. The other pump is between the greens of #1 North and #6 South, near the rain shelter. Both pumps were in operation until the early 1990s at which time they were decommissioned by the Agronomy staff.

Our Course Superintendent Eric Ruhs recalled that when he began his career at the Club, he would prime the pumps each spring so water could then be used for drinking. A third pump on the west course of Bowesville Road was removed in the early 1990s due to golf course renovations. This pump was located near the old #10 Green (1931), now Hole #5 West (2012) Blue Tee box.¹



The Tally Ho Pure Water Company and its connection to the Club began in the early 1900s when there was a great demand for pure water because of water born diseases. Ottawa suffered through several disease epidemics prior to the era of water purification. The most virulent disease was typhoid fever resulting from a contaminated water supply originating from Nepean Bay on the Ottawa River. Severe outbreaks of the disease occurred during the 1840's, 1880's and early in 1911, when 987 cases were reported and 83 deaths resulted. Although the city finally responded by allocating increased funding to sanitation and health care, a further outbreak of disease occurred in 1912, with smallpox and later typhoid claiming 93 citizens. Permanent improvements to the water supply system were not in place until 1917 to 1919.

It appears that water from the Ottawa Hunt Club, possibly drawn from the pumps remaining on our property, was sold to the public via an entity called the Ottawa Wine Vault Company. Mr. William Y. Denison, the long time Secretary of the Hunt Club and our first historian, was quoted in 1911 as saying that over six thousand gallons of water were taken from the artesian well at the Club by Ottawa Wine Vault Company.² Later that year, newspaper reports indicated that a bottling plant was under construction at the intersection of Bowesville and Hunt Club Roads, across the street from the Ottawa Hunt Club³. An expert from Ireland was hired to oversee the bottling plant,⁴ drilling 600 feet to access the water.⁵ The bottling plant officially opened in August 1912. The public was invited to tour the new plant owned by the Tally Ho Pure Water Company.⁶ The principal officer of both companies was Mr. Arthur Charbonneau. The Hunt Club Membership book of 1909 does not list Charbonneau as a shareholder or member.

In our 75th anniversary book, Eddie MacCabe, when covering the pre-World War I history of the Club, does not mention the Ottawa Wine Vault Company or the Tally Ho Pure Water Company in his description of the Club's connection to Tally Ho water. He offers the view that the Club, after re-opening in 1919, received a "small trickle of revenue" by selling Tally Ho water from a pump near #18 hole. While it is certain that the Hunt Club was financially compensated for selling Tally Ho water in the early years, it is unclear whether this continued into 1919 or when such an arrangement was terminated

Tally-Ho Water

— Is Pronounced PURE —

By City Analyst

The analysis of bottled water from samples taken at random by the Health authorities made by the City Board of Health and published today confirms our statement of the absolute purity of TALLY-HO.

No Colon Bacilli in TALLY-HO

THE OFFICIAL ANALYST STATES SO.

Every drop of TALLY-HO Water sold by us comes from the famous Hunt Club spring. Read the following certificate from the secretary of the Ottawa Hunt, Limited.

The Ottawa Hunt Club Ltd.
121½ Bank St., Ottawa, Ont.

The Ottawa Wine Vault Co. Limited,
George Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Gentlemen,—Replying to your enquiry regarding the report which you had heard of, to the effect that this water was not being brought from the Hunt Club, we take pleasure in certifying that our representative at the Club advises us that during the month of February 6,480 gallons were taken by you from the artesian well on the Hunt Club property.

Yours truly,

THE OTTAWA HUNT, LIMITED,
Per Wm. Y. Denison,
Secretary.

We have an exclusive contract with the Ottawa Hunt Club for a supply from the Artesian well on their property at Bowesville. This water we have named Tally-Ho and we have registered the name with the Dominion Government. Every drop of bottled water sold by us is Ottawa Hunt Club TALLY-HO.

Ottawa Wine Vault Co., Ltd.

Phones 5916-5917


GEORGE ST.

The Ottawa Citizen 8 March 1911

MacCabe also states that St Luke's Hospital, the leading general hospital in the city during this era, was supplied with water from the Hunt Club.⁷ Interestingly our first President James Woods was a Life Director of St Luke's Hospital.⁸ Woods was a founding member of the Hunt Club, a leading businessman of the day and a well-known philanthropist. As such, we speculate that he would have been aware of any agreements to sell water from Hunt Club land. It should be noted that Woods had land holdings on this concession but it is unclear if they included the land where the Tally Ho bottling plant was built.

In "*Bowesville: A Place to Remember*,"⁹ a Gloucester Historical Society publication, the history

of Tally Ho Pure Water Company was reviewed. The Tally Ho Water building was described as attractive and low set, "...with ornate patterns set in the exterior walls at the front and around the eight slender windows on the north side. Over the double centred doors was a sign proclaiming "The Home of Tally-Ho Water. Various newspaper articles of that era describe the Tally Ho Pure Water company operations, mentioning the 600-foot depth to which they have to go to reach the artesian wells. Customers included nearly every hospital in the city, most physicians and the best families and clubs in Ottawa. Both water and beverages were bottled at the Tally Ho Pure Water Company which served over 2000 customers.¹⁰



TALLY-HO **Table Water**

TALLY-HO
The pure, natural, cooling, Table Water from the famous **HUNT CLUB SPRINGS.**
Effervescent and Still.
It blends perfectly with wines and liquors.
Ask for it—Get it—For Health's Sake.
Wholesale and Retail. Controllers:
The Ottawa Wine Vault Co. Ltd.
PHONE 5916-5917. **GEORGE STREET.**

Fight Off the Deadly Typhoid Germ by Using
"TALLY-HO" WATER
The Water of Purity and Zest

"Tally-Ho" comes from the famous rock spring of the Ottawa Hunt Club at Bowesville. Already it is used in many Ottawa homes, and its purity and refreshing qualities are known to all Hunt Club members.

"TALLY-HO" WATER is Pure, Palatable and Refreshing

PRICE LIST—(Delivered)

Barrels (40 gals.)	\$3.00
Jars (5 gals.)	.50
Jars (3 gals.)	.30
Bottles (1-2 gal.)	.10
Vichy Bottle (1 quart)	.05

Charges for containers (refunded on return): Barrel, \$3; 5-gal. Jar, 75c; 3-gal. Jar, 50c; 1-2 gal. bottle, 10c. No charge for Vichy Bottles.

Analysis and Report
made for the Ottawa Hunt Club by Mr. Frank T. Shutt, M.A., F.I.C., chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms, January 31, 1931, of "Tally-Ho" Water from the spring on the Hunt Club property at Bowesville.

Parts per million.	
Free Ammonia	Free
Albuminoid Ammonia	.02
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	.02
Chlorine	2.8
Solids at 212 deg. F.	241.2
Residue after ignition	149.2
Loss on ignition	91.6
Phosphates	Free

Practically colorless; very slightly murky; odorless.
These data are in accord with those of waters of recognized purity and wholesomeness, they indicate freedom from all forms of organic pollution, and justify the conclusion that the water is one eminently suitable for drinking purposes.

(Sgd.) **FRANK T. SHUTT,**
Dominion Experimental Farms,
Chemist.

WE DELIVER AND CALL FOR CONTAINERS WHEN EMPTY.

Ottawa Wine Vault Co.
PHONES 5916-5917. **35 GEORGE ST.**



Photo 1 from the Club Archives Circa 1931. Page 61 in our 100th anniversary book. Top of the photo is looking south.

Note what appears to be the Tally Ho bottling plant in the left centre portion of the photo,



Photo 2 July 1927 – Charles Lindbergh's arrival in Ottawa to celebrate Canada's 60th Birthday. Bowesville Road is seen to the right. The Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club is right centre with the Tally Ho Building to the south.

The Tally Ho Pure Water Company appears to have operated as late as 1939.¹¹ The building was then sold to the Department of Transport as an equipment garage. In the immediate war years, the federal government expropriated close to 90 acres of land along Bowesville Road for the British Commonwealth Air Training Centre. This expropriation included the Tally Ho building which was being used by Trans Canada Airlines, the forerunner to Air Canada.¹² At some point in the late 1950s, the Tally Ho building disappeared.¹³

Shown on the right is the Department of Transport building, circa 1950s formerly the Tally Ho Water bottling plant.





Note the building and tree on Hunt Club property in picture to the left.



Photos of the Department of Transport Garage and Tally Ho bottle are from the Gloucester Photo Collection.



Footnotes

1. Landscape and Cultural Heritage, The Hunt Club Community, Rhoda Bellamy April 1988 (found online). She writes a detailed description of the Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club and the Tally Ho Water Company.

2. See Page 3 below, Ottawa Citizen advertisement of March 1911

3. The Ottawa Citizen 9 Dec 1911

4. The Ottawa Journal 15 May 1912.

5. "*Bowesville: A Place to Remember*" by Grace Johnston, Publication #3, Gloucester Historical Society Page

6. The Ottawa Journal, 6 August 1912

7. Eddie MacCabe, Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club, 75

8. The Ottawa Citizen 30 January 1907. Woods was listed as Life Director of St Luke's and President of Imperial Real Estate Company. In *Who's Who & Why – Biographical Dictionary of Men and Women of Canada and Newfoundland, Volume 6-7, 1915-16*, Woods is also listed as President of Ottawa Uplands Ltd. With the assistance of Glenn Clark, Gloucester Historical Society, early property records for the lands just south of the Ottawa Hunt Club were searched to determine whether Woods or any other Club Director or Shareholder had an interest in Ottawa Wine and Vault Company or Tally Ho Pure Water. We could find no obvious connection. In November 1911, a Mr. and Mrs. O'Rourke sold a piece of land to Ottawa Wine and Vault Company. In 1918, the company sold the same one-acre plot to Tally Ho Pure Water Company which then sold it back to the Ottawa Wine and Vault Company in the same month – July 1918. Later records show this parcel being sold to the federal government for the Uplands Airport. Of interest: in March 1912, Charles Hopewell, presumably the then-Mayor of Ottawa and wife sold a parcel of land to Ottawa Uplands Ltd.

9. *Bowesville: A Place to Remember*, By Grace Johnston, Publication #3, 1988, Gloucester Historical Society

10. The Ottawa Citizen 19 August 1913. See Photo of Tally Ho Ginger Ale on Page 7 below.

11. *Bowesville: A Place to Remember*, By Grace Johnston, Publication #3, 1988, Gloucester Historical Society, Page 27

12. The Ottawa Journal, 19 February 1940

13. *Bowesville: A Place to Remember*, By Grace Johnston, Publication #3, 1988, Gloucester Historical Society, Page 27

Looking for a Good Read?

By Joan Scott

The Gloucester Historical Society has many good books for research, to find families, to learn more about a specific area, or to just enjoy. One book that covers all these things is the newly reprinted book *Kempark – Then and Now*.

This book tells a fascinating story of how part of a farm bought in 1828 by widow, Mrs. Fenton, who came to Canada with a large family of boys and girls. Eventually the farm passed through the Fenton family until George Kemp Sr and his wife, Martha Rothwell, and their family of eleven moved to Leitrim in 1902 and bought 150 acres of the farm from Jim Fenton. The story of George Kemp is a very interesting one as he was involved in numerous enterprises. In 1917, George William Kemp married Mary Spratt and they took over the farm as Mr. and Mrs. Kemp Sr. moved to Ottawa to live with their daughter Edith.

After the house burned down in 1925 it was quickly replaced by a stately new one. The details of the fire and what little was saved from the house make interesting reading. According to the book, the farm was a busy place with cattle and crops needing attention. Around 1928, the depression was causing financial difficulties so Mr. Kemp decided to start a dairy business. Soon they had two routes, one local and one in the city. It continued until 1950 when it was sold.

Plans for a subdivision for the front of the farm were made. The streets were to be named for Mrs. Kemp and her four children. The Municipal Board held up the registered plan for 5 years waiting for the new Greenbelt legislation to be passed. Eventually it was passed and the National Capital Commission purchased the rest of the farm.

Kempark consists of 61 lots and the book contains the names and stories of most of the owners

from 1951 to 1996. These are fascinating reading indeed. Particularly intriguing are the stories from Newspaper articles of those who won a new house in Kempark through a raffle held at the Central Canada Exhibition each year from 1958 to 1964. And in some cases it changed their life for the winners.

Also in the book are pieces about the Kempark Property Owners Association, Halloween, Special Events, Neighbourhood Watch Program, the Park, Canada Post Boxes, Schools, and a timeline of Dates Worth Knowing. The whole book is filled with excellent and enlightening photos, anecdotes, valuable information and interesting facts.

Whether you are a present or former resident of Kempark, are living in the Leitrim area, are just a history buff, or are just looking for some interesting reading, this book will keep you happily occupied. After you enjoy this book you may want to check out our list of other publications for sale at reasonable prices, on our website: www.gloucesterhistory.com.

Vanier's Enfield Avenue Another Mystery Solved

By Glenn Clark

In the Fall 2021 edition of Ottawa Magazine, a story titled "The Name Change Game" appeared on the topic of sometimes controversial street name changes. As a result of my extensive research earlier this year, I had been contacted when this story was being written. The final version included an anecdote about the extensive list of street name changes that had occurred in Eastview (Vanier) in 1947 and 1948. Reader Judie Preece noted the omission of Enfield Avenue from my research paper, and she contacted our society with the story behind the name.



Enfield Avenue was originally named Third Avenue in Subdivision Plan 450, which was registered on January 7, 1946, one of Ottawa's first post-war housing projects. It was a continuation of Cyr Avenue, which was also originally named Third Avenue.

Judie wrote: *"It was my father, Clifford Neill, who submitted the name Enfield for street re-naming."* Clifford and Beverly Neill lived at 377 Enfield Avenue (Lot 13) from 1946 until 1951.

In the latter part of 1947, many street names in Eastview were proposed to be changed in order to eliminate name duplications that were causing delivery problems for the Post Office. Third Avenue was one of the streets slated for revision. The proposed street name change by-law was subject to a judicial review and this was reported in the Ottawa Journal on October 6, 1947. *"C. McCarthy, representing all the property owners on Third Avenue, voiced their protest against the name 'Hotel de Ville' street. They wanted 'Conrad Street', he stated. A group of residents from the new portion of Third avenue, south of McArthur Road, voiced a similar protest but wanted the name 'Enfield Road' for their portion. It was pointed out by Mr. Hill that the new section was not included on the map for which the proposed street name list was prepared, and that therefore the residents could have 'Enfield Road' as their street name if they chose. They must make a new application to the town (Eastview), however."*

Enfield Road was adopted shortly thereafter and was quickly in common use. Eventually, it transitioned to Enfield Avenue. However, some legalities must not have been completed as notice of the name change did not appear in the Ottawa Citizen until October 29, 1962 (page 44). At the same time, Cyr Avenue was officially adopted.

But what did 'Enfield Avenue' commemorate?

Clifford Neill was a veteran of World War II and the name that he proposed refers to the Lee-Enfield rifle. This is a bolt-action, magazine-fed repeating rifle that was the main firearm of the military forces of the British Empire and Commonwealth during the first half of the twentieth century including both world wars. It was officially adopted in 1895

and was replaced in 1957 but continued in use well into the 1960s. The name honours James Paris Lee, the designer of the rifle's bolt system and the Royal Small Arms Factory in Enfield, Middlesex, England (now a Borough of London) where the rifle was designed.



Have you considered volunteering? Covid has put extra stress on the Gloucester Historical Society as is the case with most other volunteer organizations. Being part of the GHS helps to document the history of our neighbourhoods and brings interesting stories to the public. Volunteers also receive as they learn how to research local history and genealogy and find out those inside stories that don't always get published. There are ample opportunities to share your skills and interests no matter what they are, and your time commitment is very flexible. Think about it.

To renew or become a new member, please complete this form and return it to the address below with your cheque. Memberships may also be purchased on our website.

Membership Form—Gloucester Historical Society/Société historique de Gloucester
(Membership year runs from April 1 to March 31.)

Please note that we added a new category of long term (10 year) membership and discontinuing life memberships. Current life members will continue to be honoured. Details are below.

Annual Membership/ - \$20.00 for one year..... 10 year Membership \$150.00

NAME: _____ Email Address: _____

ADDRESS: _____ Telephone # _____

CITY: _____ PROV _____ POSTAL CODE _____

Donations are always welcome. We are a registered charitable organization and provide tax receipts.

Mailing Address: Gloucester Historical Society
4550B Bank Street,
Gloucester, Ontario
K1T 3W6 Tel: 613-822-2076