

OTTAWA STREET NAMES

(Including Parks, Squares, Bridges and Wards.)

(Contributed to The Evening Citizen)

There are no negligible quantities in history, no more than in mathematics, however small they may be. Little incidents or facts have their importance, relative, no doubt, but all the same appreciable. If from brooks big rivers are born, an accumulation of details will help the work of the historian who will later gather them, sift them, and utilize them to his benefit.

It is under the strength of this idea that I have undertaken this bit of local lore, which at first might perhaps appear insignificant.

A little incursion into the realm of the early history of unpretending old Bytown—at first a mere town of logs and sawn lumber, now happily transformed into the beautiful Capital of confederated Canada—reveals much to the curious-minded concerning the origin of the street names of our fair city.

Queen Victoria was indeed well-adviced when, besides political and other weighty considerations, she selected, in 1857, this lovely spot for the Capital of United Canada. Few persons then considered this choice as judicious, but time has proved it to be the height of wisdom and foresight.

Fronting on the Ottawa river, one of the largest and most beautiful of Canada, and formerly so appropriately called the Grand river, the city of Ottawa is surrounded by water. The Rideau river and the canal of the same name pass through it, while Dow's lake lies between it and the government's Central Experimental Farm which adjoins the Capital. The Gatineau river descending from the Laurentian hills discharges its waters, in front of the city, and the mighty Chaudiere falls rear noisily a little farther up the Ottawa. The houses are built at a certain distance from the sidewalks, and grassy plots and well trimmed trees adorn the streets, which are generally wide and well paved. A splendid driveway, numerous parks and squares, and the many fine public buildings all enhance the beauty of the site. Could a finer spot be found in the whole world? I doubt it. And this fair city is destined to become a queen among the great capitals of the world, if its future may be judged by its steady growth as well as by that of the whole country.

The street names of Ottawa, like those of other cities, are derived from different sources. Firstly, as befitting a town destined to become the capital of a great country, founded by an Englishman who was, moreover, an officer in His Majesty's army, Bytown could at first but tread in the footsteps of other more ancient colonial towns. It was bound to have a King (since happily re-baptized King Edward avenue), a Queen, a Duke, a Marlborough and a Wellington street. The Iron Duke had, of course, to be accompanied by the hero of Trafalgar, so Nelson street was baptized.

Next to these, which one might term the almost obligatory names of a British colonial town, come, as in duty bound, the names and titles of the Royal Family: George, William, Charlotte, Augusta, Kent, Victoria, Empress, Albert, Clarence, Sussex, Cumberland, York, Adelaide, Cambridge, Gloucester, Cobourg, Princess Louise, Alexandra and Connaught.

After these illustrious names, those of the governors of Canada follow: Murray, Carleton, Simcoe, Craig, Drummond, Sherbrooke, Richmond, Boscawen, Aylmer, Arthur, Metcalfe, Cathcart, Elgin, Head, Young, Lisgar, Monck, Dufferin, Lorne, Argyle, Lansdowne, Preston, Stanley, Aberdeen, Melgund, Minto and Grey.

The names of some of the foremost statesmen of Great Britain also found recognition: Arlington, Nepean, Goulburn, Russell, Melbourne, Norfolk, Rosebery, Somerset, Frimrose, Beaconsfield, Gladstone, Chamberlain, Salisbury.

Next in importance are the names of prime ministers and other distinguished Canadian politicians: Louis-Joseph Papineau, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir George-Étienne Cartier, Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir John Carling, Sir Adolphe Chapleau, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir George Eulas Foster, Sir Alexander T. Galt, Lord Strathcona and Sir Robert L. Borden, all have a street or a park named in their honor.

To these have been added other names prominent in the history of Canada: Champlain, Montcalm, Amherst. Daly avenue was named, I presume, after Sir Dominick Daly, for many years provincial secretary of Lower Canada, both before and after the union of 1841, and afterwards lieutenant-governor of Tobago and subsequently of Prince Edward Island.

The mayors, controllers and aldermen and other prominent citizens of Ottawa have also furnished their quota. The most prominent are given here in alphabetical order: ASHBURNHAM Hill (also known as Primrose Hill) was so named after Colonel By's son-in-law.

BALDWIN, A. H., was a lumber merchant, iron founder, etc., in the early days of the city.

BELL, Robert, was a journalist and a member of the city council for several years. He represented the county of Russell in the house of assembly, 1861-1867.

BESSERER, Captain Louis-Théodore, one of Bytown's most respected citizens. He had been an officer in the British army and had also served in the militia of Lower Canada during the war of 1812-15.

BILLINGS BRIDGE was named after Mr. Bradish Billings, who settled, early in the last century, on the Rideau river.

BINGHAM, Samuel, a lumber merchant, was mayor in 1897 and 1898.

BLACKBURN, Robert, was also a lumber merchant.

BOLTON, Daniel, a major in the Royal Engineers, was employed on the construction of the Rideau canal.

BOTELLER street was named after Lt.-Col. Richard Boteller, R.E., who was employed on the construction of the Rideau and Carillon canals. How the "t" got into the name of the street is a mystery.

BOOTH, J. R., "Ottawa's Grand Old Man," is the king of lumbermen and a prince among the manufacturers and railway magnates of the Ottawa Valley.

BRONSON, Hon. Erskine Henry, one of our eminent citizens, was also a lumber manufacturer. He was an alderman for seven years; M.L.A. in

1858, and a member of the executive Council of Ontario, 1889-1897. He died in 1925.

BY, John, colonel commanding the Royal Engineers, in charge of the construction of the Rideau canal, has left his name to By ward.

CHAMPAGNE, Napoleon, a barrister, member of the city council for over a quarter of a century, is now one of the controllers of the city; was M.L.A., 1912-14.

CLAREY, Thomas, a building contractor and former member of city council.

CLEMON, Hon. Francis, one of Bytown's early settlers, was engaged in the forwarding business. He held several important business posts, was an alderman, and was called to the senate in 1885. He died on the 28th May, 1902.

COOPER, Was this street named after the noted English statesman, Anthony Ashby Cooper, or in honor of the famous American novelist?

CRAWFORD was employed in the construction of the Ottawa river canals.

CREIGHTON steel (another faulty spelling) was named after Amy Creighton, wife of Thomas McKay's associate in the construction of the Carillon and Rideau canals.

CUMMINGS BRIDGE was named after Robert Cummings, carriage manufacturer, general storekeeper and postmaster of Cummings Island, Gloucester township.

CURRIER, Joseph Merrill, was a lumber merchant, in the legislative assembly, 1863-1867, and in the commons, 1867-1882.

DUHAMEL, in honor of the Roman Catholic archbishop of Ottawa, the late Mgr. Joseph-Thomas Duhamel.

DUNDONALD, Major-General, the last British officer to command the militia of Canada, 1902-1904.

FORWARD, James A., flour, feed and grain merchant, alderman for many years and still in the city council.

FRIEL, Henry J., a journalist of talent, mayor in 1863, 1868 and 1869. He died while in office and was given a civic burial.

GARLAND, William Foster, was alderman for Victoria ward in 1912 and M.P. for Carleton, 1911-1915; re-elected in 1921.

GILMOUR, Allan, another prominent lumber merchant.

GUIGUES, Joseph E. Bruno, was the first Roman Catholic bishop of Bytown and Ottawa, 1848-1874.

HASTEY, Robert, represented St. George's ward in the city council as alderman, and was also a controller for many years.

HAVELOCK recalls the memory of a British general, Sir Henry Havelock, who fought in India.

HENDERSON, John, was city clerk, 1891 to 1915; he had been manager of the By estate.

HENRY, "Honest" John, a wood and coal merchant, was a leading citizen and alderman for many years.

HERRIDGE, Rev. Dr., a Presbyterian minister of Ottawa, a distinguished orator, F.R.S.C., etc.

HINGEY, Edward H., is inspector of weights and measures; he was alderman in 1909, controller from 1919 to 1923 and in 1927.

HINTON, Joseph, was the founder of Hintonburg.

HOLLAND, Andrew, a journalist, was chief editor of the Ottawa Citizen, afterwards senate reporter, and is one of the city's foremost men.

HOWE, Charles, a building contractor, was mayor of Ottawa, 1909-1911.

HOWICK recalls the home of Lord Minto.

HURDMAN'S Bridge was named after Robert Hurdman, a lumberman and large property owner.

KEEPER, Thomas C., a noted civil engineer and prominent citizen.

LE BRETON, Capt. John, an ex-army officer, was one of the first inhabitants of Bytown, and a large landed proprietor; the Le Breton Flats were also named after him. He was also the founder of Britannia.

LETT, William P., a journalist, afterwards city clerk from 1855 to 1891. Author of "Recollections of Old Bytown," and other publications respecting Ottawa.

LEWIS, John Bower, a lawyer, was mayor of Bytown in 1848 and of Ottawa from 1855 to 1857.

LYON, Robert, a barrister, was mayor in 1867 and junior judge of the county court of Carleton, 1873-1885.

MACLAREN, James, a lumber merchant.

MAJOR'S Hill was named after Major Bolton. It was also known as the Colonel's Hill in the old days.

MARTINEAU, Eugene, a dry goods merchant of Sussex street, was mayor of the city in 1872 and 1873.

MIDDLE divides Victoria Island in two.

MOHRER, W. D., business man, was mayor in 1901.

MOSGROVE, William, was county judge of Carleton for several years.

MUTCHMORE, John, an early settler who obtained a grant of land here for services during the war of 1812-15.

MCDUGAL, Francis, a hardware merchant and large property owner, was mayor of Ottawa, 1885-1886.

MCGEE, Thomas D'Arcy, poet, orator and journalist, represented the west ward of Montreal in the Legislative Assembly in the 6th, 7th and 8th parliaments, under the union; president of the executive council, 1864-67, minister of agriculture, 1864; a member of the house of commons for the same constituency, 1867-68; was assassinated on Sparks street, Ottawa, on the 7th April, 1868.

MCGILLIVRAY, Edward, wholesale merchant, was mayor in 1853 and 1859.

McKAY'S bush was so named after Thomas McKay, a contractor of the Ottawa canals, a millowner and a prominent business man of Bytown and Ottawa. His mansion, enlarged, became Rideau Hall, and is now the residence of the Governor-General of Canada. Part of this property is now known as Rockcliffe Park.

MCTAGGART, John, was clerk of works under Lt.-Col. By in 1826.

NICHOLAS, named after Nicholas Sparks, whose property it bounded on the east.

O'CONNOR, Daniel, one of Bytown's earliest inhabitants; was treasurer of the county of Carleton, 1842-1858.

O'NEARA, John J., was a mer-

chant and a justice of the peace in the county of Carleton.

OSGOODE, William, was chief justice of Upper Canada, 1791-1794; of Lower Canada, 1794-1805. Osgoode Hall, Toronto, is also named after him.

PARENT, Dr. Rufus H., was alderman and controller for several years.

PARLIAMENT Hill used to be called Barracks Hill in pre-confederation days.

PATTERSON avenue and creek were named after Hannah, widow of George Patterson, an old resident of Ottawa.

PERKINS, Edward, an old resident; kept a large machine shop.

PINARD, Alfred, a merchant, represented Ottawa ward in the city council for many years.

PLONFFE Park was named after the late Mr. Moise Plonffe, alderman for Dalhousie ward.

POOLEY, Henry, a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, was an assistant of Colonel By. He built Pooley's bridge.

PORTER'S Island was the property of a man by that name.

POWELL, William F., business associate of Francis Clemon, was M.L.A. for the county of Carleton, 1854-1867; afterwards sheriff.

RANGE road, bounded the old rifle range, now Strathcona Park, on the west.

REDPATH, John, was one of Thomas McKay's associates in the construction of the Ottawa canals, and later proprietor of the Canada Sugar Refinery of Montreal.

RHEAUME, Joseph-Octave, M.D., M.Y.A., was the first French-Canadian to become a minister of the crown in Ontario; he was minister of public works, 1905-1914.

RIDEAU (French for curtain). The name was first applied to the falls by Champlain. It afterwards extended to the river. One of the city's finest thoroughfares, as well as a ward, bears that euphonious name.

ROCHESTER, John, an old business man; was mayor in 1879 and 1871.

SAPPERS' Bridge was built by the Royal Sappers under Colonel By in 1827.

SCOTT, Sir Richard William, was mayor of Bytown in 1852; M.P. for Ottawa, 1858 to 1863; senator, 1874-1878, and secretary of state for Canada, 1874-1878, and 1896 to 1908. He was knighted on the 26th June, 1909, and died on the 23rd April, 1913, aged 88 years.

SHERWOOD, Edward, was registrar of the county of Carleton.

SKEAD, Hon. James, a lumber merchant and manufacturer, was president of the Ottawa board of trade. He represented the Rideau division in the Legislative Council, 1852-1867, and was called to the senate by royal proclamation of 22nd May, 1867.

SLATER, James D., was superintendent of the Rideau canal.

SPARKS, Nicholas; settled here in 1826 and bought the property of J. Burrows Heney. The choice of the route of the Rideau canal enriched him. He was probably the first Ottawa millionaire.

STEWART, Dr. James, was one of the first medical men of Bytown.

SWEETLAND, Dr. John. He first practised his profession in Pakenham, Ont., and removed to Ottawa in 1867. He succeeded Mr. W. F. Powell as sheriff of Carleton county in 1889. In Ottawa he held a great many semi-public positions.

WALLER, W. H., was mayor in 1877. He became registrar for the county of Carleton in 1878.

A few streets owe their names to local conditions:

BANK street runs south from the bank of the Ottawa river.

BAY also runs south from a bay in the Ottawa river.

BRIDGE leads from Perkins north to Chaudiere Island.

BROAD, on account of its width.

CANAL is parallel to the Rideau canal.

CHAPEL was so called because a little chapel was built on it, near Rideau street, in the early days of Bytown.

CHAUDIERE crosses the island of the same name.

CLIFF overlooks the Ottawa.

COLLEGE leads towards the college (now the university) of Ottawa.

DIVISION marked the western limits, south from the Richmond road, of the Rochester survey.

MILL, on Victoria Island, because Bronson and Weston's mill was situated on it.

VICTORIA recalls a famous victory of the British army.

Water street stretches between the Rideau and the Ottawa rivers.

Byron, Waverley, Oxford, Irving and Hawthorne suggest literary taste, while Euclid must have been named by a disciple of the great geometer. The red-skin is represented by Huron and Cayuga.

Quite a number of streets have been adorned (?) with the names of Canadian trees: Acacia, Balsam, Beech, Beechwood, Elm, Hickory, Lindenlea and Linden terrace, Maple, Pine, Poplar and Spruce.

Last, but not least, the patron saints of England, Scotland and Ireland, St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, have also been honored in the Capital. The numbering of certain avenues is a concession to American ways.—FRANCIS J. AUDET.

Coming Events.

Veterans' Women's Association, general meeting, Tuesday evening, April 4, at 7.30. Election of the treasurer and distribution of the garden lots.—(Advt.)

DIED.

ROBERTSON—At her late residence, 385 Elgin St., on Saturday, April 1, 1922, Sarah D. Robertson, widow of the late James Robertson, in her 86th year. Funeral service at above address Sunday, April 2, at 9 a.m., after which remains will be taken to Hamilton for interment. Kindly omit flowers. 483

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SUBLET, \$10, McLaren St. Q. 6621. 53 1/2
S roomed house, 585 Somerset St., May 1, 7 stall horse stable, wash house, good yard, good locality. 48 1/2
\$6,400, 54 Belmont, O.S. new brick and stucco bungalow, h.w. floors throughout, fireplace, glass doors, enamel plumbing, wired for electric stove, etc.; cloak room, s. b. and sun-room. C. 1257. 49 1/2
FURNISHED 2 roomed bachelor apt., very neat, excellent janitor service, Q. 816 W. 8000, evening. 50 1/2
FURNISHED room, May 1, Mrs. Bartholomew, 223 Frank St. 53 1/2
STOVE, gas and kitchen range, reasonable, 169 Rochester St. 52 1/2
PRIVATE sale of household furniture, 12 Adelaide St. C. 4388 W
UNFURNISHED room to let, gas stove. Apply 226 Gloucester. 48 1/2
UNFURNISHED flat, balcony, light heat, tall young couple; mortgages. Apply 148 Elgin St. 53
GRAY-Dorr, 1921 special; Dodge touring, first class shape; Ford touring; Gray-Dorr standard; Chevrolet,

SOME STREET NAMES WHICH HAVE GONE

The people of the fifties and sixties knew a number of streets by names which are today not in use. Some of these street names were changed because they were not euphonious. Others were changed probably because somebody in authority later wanted somebody's deeds kept in memory. But anyway quite a few street names have been changed in the past fifty or sixty years.

Here are some of the names which were used 60 years ago:

Biddy (now Lisgar street).

By (now Somerset street).

Carleton (ran north from Carleton square to Baird street).

Cedar street (now the westerly end of Somerset street).

Charles street (now Frank).

Clegg street (named after well-know lawyer of the period) ran from canal to Rideau River (not identified).

Concession Line (now Bronson avenue).

Esther street (ran from Laurier to Gladstone), the present Bank street.

Halliford, ran from Bank to Concession, ten streets south of Laurier (not identified).

Henry, Bank to Concession, eighth south of Laurier (not identified).

Hugh street (this is either Kent or Lyon street now. Kent then only ran from Sparks street to the river.)

Maria street (now Laurier avenue).

Napoleon street (then continuation of Church street from King to the Rideau River).

Parry street (from King E. to Anglesea Square).

Rear street (the present Cliff street).

Sally street (the present Lyon street).

St. Paul street (the present Beserer street).

St. Paul street, ran from Waller (then Ottawa street) to the Rideau River.

Theodore street (now Laurier avenue east).

Finds Interesting Anecdotes In Study of Street Names

Mrs. Braddish Billings Discovers Wellington Was First Thoroughfare Named— Vittoria Formerly Known as Pig

Three generations ago Goldwyn Smith, that itinerant English savant, dubbed Canada's infant Capital a "sub-Arctic lumber village, converted by Royal mandate into a political cockpit", in one of his nasty moments. Luckily for Ottawa the name did not stick.

However, early Ottawa and its progenitor Bytown differed greatly from the city of winding, tree-shaded driveways, costly mansions and stately buildings of 1939.

Muddy Cowpaths.

Goldwyn Smith saw streets that were muddy cowpaths, dotted by pumps and sentry boxes and apple stands. The soldiers of the Queen were wont to make eyes at pretty maids, while country wagons pitched and rolled past on the way to the market.

Bank street was Esther then, Lyon was familiarly known as Sally, Lisgar as Bidy and Vittoria by the ungracious name of Pig.

Fashionable ladies and their families used to gather in the afternoons on Major's Hill for the band concerts given by the Prince Consort's Own Regiment. Children just out of school were regular and admiring patrons of these performances.

Where six and eight and ten-storey office buildings stand today, Sparks street from O'Connor to Bank cut through a vacant lot, where farmers hitched their teams and hens and chickens picked up the oats left by horses.

Old St. Patrick's church stood on the site of Parker's Dye Works. Today it stands on Bully's Acre, so called in early Ottawa for the toughs who congregated there.

Mrs. Braddish Billings, Slater street, has discovered many interesting anecdotes of Bytown and Ottawa through an exhaustive study of the origin of names of streets, bridges, parks and squares in the Capital. Some of them follow:

For Iron Duke.

"Probably the first street named was Wellington, called in honor of the Iron Duke, the next one, Rideau, was named after the Rideau Falls, meaning curtain. Later came Sparks, Besserer, each named for the owners of property through which they passed. Bank was originally Esther, called for Miss By, renamed, it is supposed, as it led to the banks of the Ottawa river.

"The present Laurier avenue was earlier called Theodore, and took its name from a son of Louis Besserer. The part west of the bridge was called Maria, for a member of the Burroughs family. The bridge itself, forming the connecting link for the two ends of the long avenue, was facetiously dubbed Matrimony, as it made Theodore and Maria one. Bronson was first called Concession, it being really a concession from the Sherwood property. Kent was at one time Hugh.

Names of Royal Family.

"It has been rather difficult to

trace some of the very early street names, such, for instance, as Bidy, now Lisgar, named for the then Governor General. Chapel got its name from a small place of worship which stood at the corner of Rideau. A number of streets took their names from members of the Royal Family, such as York, Gloucester, etc., and many from distinguished statesmen, warriors, scientists, men of letters, and still others from famous places all over the world; also from prominent residents of Bytown and Ottawa. Then, too, many were named after trees, such as Willow, Elm, Acacia, and so on.

"One can easily trace the names of the Governors General: Elgin, Lisgar, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Argyle, Lorne, Minto, Grey, Connaught, Devonshire, Byng, Melgund, Howick Place, Hartington Place. King Edward avenue and Albert street were named for the late King Edward, and the Alexandra Bridge for his consort; then the Governors in Chief, Baron Aylmer, 1830-1835; Cathcart, 1845-1847; Dalhousie, Commander in Chief, 1819-1828; Dundonald, Commander of the Canadian militia; Duke for the Duke of Richmond, Empress for one of Queen Victoria's titles. Gladstone, formerly Ann, named for a member of the Stewart family, was named for the great British statesman. Lambton road, in honor of the Earl of Durham; Middleton drive for the general commanding the militia during the last Riel rebellion in 1885; Metcalfe for the Governor in Canada during 1843-1845. Murray was named for Sir George Murray, who captured Fort Niagara in December, 1813; Primrose for the Earl of Rosebery; Rochester for Hon. John Rochester, M.P. in the Federal House, and Mayor of Ottawa, 1870-71.

Sherwood Family Names.

"Rockcliffe avenue and park were named for a retired British officer who resided there for some years. Flora, now Arlington, Catherine, McLeod, all for members of the William Stewart family; Isabella, Percy—in Mount Sherwood—Hilda, Dorothy, and so on, were called for members of the Sherwood family. Stewart was named for an early physician of Bytown, Dr. James Stewart, here from 1827 to 1848. Pretoria, formerly Jane, for the capital of South Africa. O'Connor was for a Bytown pioneer of that name, coming here in 1827. Holmwood, changed from Centre, in spite of many protestations from the owners of property, was given by the late John Mutchmor, as the road ran straight through what was then a farm, from the Rideau river to Concession street, where stood the great stone farmhouse. One irate resident remarked that she supposed it was named Holmwood as the old men's home stood at one end and the detention home at the other.

"At the last count approximate-

ly 321 streets have been changed, for, to some minds, unreasonable reasons.

"Thomas D'Arcy McGee, patriot, poet, orator, journalist, statesman, has his name bestowed upon an insignificant by-way off St. Patrick street. Nelson commemorates the hero of Trafalgar fame; Cumberland for a Royal duke, Queen for the then reigning sovereign, 1837-1900; Slater for James Dyson Slater, superintendent of the Rideau canal for many years.

Rideau Ward Names.

"Crichton, in Rideau Ward, was named for Anne Crichton, wife of Hon. Thomas McKay; Boteler for one of the Royal Engineers who was employed on the Carillon and Rideau canals; Armstrong was for the late Judge of Carleton County, and Clegg for the ordnance paymaster. Mr. Clegg's sister married the late H. V. Noel, for many years manager of the Bank of British North America and for whom a street was named. Ella, Muriel and Percy, on the Mutchmor estate, were named for the family of the late Alexander Mutchmor, cousin of John Thornton, of that ilk; Scott for Sir Richard, who was mayor of Bytown as early as 1852. Sherwood was for Livius Pejers Sherwood, owner of the famous Lot 40. Lloyd street took its name from General Lloyd, who settled in March township. His wife's niece, Miss Monk, married the General's nephew, Arthur Lloyd Smith, her second husband being the well-known Charles McNab, for years Carleton County magistrate and clerk. The bridge at the west end of Wellington street was named for its designer, Lieutenant Pooley, one of the Royal Engineers.

"George Hay, who designed Ottawa's Coat of Arms, came to Bytown in 1844. He became confidential clerk to Hon. Thomas McKay. On being questioned on his having been the one to suggest the name Ottawa, Mr. Hay modestly explained that the idea came to him as the result of his having worked for a man in L'Orignal, named Alexander Grant, who always insisted upon having his goods marked Ottawa. When the proposal came to change the name Bytown, he suggested the present one. As to the name By being perpetuated, the only trace found, so far, is By Ward and By Ward market, certainly nothing with which to do the Capital's founder honor."

LIQUOR IN N.S.W.

SYDNEY, N.S.W. — Australians are drinking more beer, but less spirits, a government report on alcoholic liquor consumption in New South Wales shows.

FOLLOWS HER MATE.

LONDON.—Moina, 14-year-old gorilla, died recently at the London Zoo of a septic foot wound. Her mate, Mok, died last year and at that time the pair were valued at £20,000 (\$94,000).

TO HONOR PIONEERS.

PRETORIA, South Africa.—The University of Pretoria is seeking parliamentary authority to change its name to "Voortrekker University", to identify it with the culture, ideals and spiritual traditions of the Afrikaners.

Hilda St. Was Once Called By The Name Of Pine Alley

**Continuation of the List of Former Street Names—
Ever Hear of Reserve Street, or St. George's Street?
Pine Used To Be a Popular Name. The Record Is
Added To Today.**

The story of Ottawa's old streets is resumed today.

The first we refer to today is old "Pine Alley." The alley is today known as Hilda street. The name was changed to Hilda street in 1908 when Hintonburg came into the city. Hilda street runs at present from Armstrong street to Scott. Prior to 1908 Pine Alley ran from O'Meara avenue to the Richmond road.

There used also to be a Pine street in Hintonburg prior to 1908. Old Pine street is today Burnside avenue. It runs west from Stonehurst to Parkdale.

Prior to 1926 there was a short street in Dalhousie ward called Pine street. In 1926 it became part of Gladstone avenue, which now stretches from the Canal to Parkdale avenue as a through street.

The present "Rideau Gate" in New Edinburgh prior to 1908 was known as Pine street.

Young Street

Prior to 1908 Young street (west of Preston) was called Poplar street. Young street now runs from Preston street to 450 feet west of Fairmount avenue.

Prior to 1908 Carlyle avenue in Ottawa South was known as Queen street. The change was made when Rideauville and Ottawa South came into the city. Carlyle runs from Echo Drive to Woodbine Place.

Reserve Street

Ever hear of Reserve street? According to the records, prior to 1880 there used to be a street so called. It ran from Bell street to Division.

In 1880 the name was changed to Portland.

Rideau Street N.E.

Prior to 1912, the present Stanley Avenue in New Edinburgh was called Rideau street.

In 1893 the lane in New Edinburgh lying between Creighton street and Stanley avenue, was called River Lane.

Prior to 1880 there was a street in St. George's ward, south of Theodore street, that was called Riverside avenue.

Prior to 1912 Gerard street on Victoria Island in the Chaudiere used to be known as River Lane.

St. George's Street

It may interest readers to learn that prior to 1830, Arthur street in Dalhousie ward was called St. George's street.

It was in the year 1880, that old St. Paul street was changed to Besserer street. St. Paul street ran from the canal to Waller street. From Waller street, eastward, the street had been called Besserer.

It was in 1880 that Sally street was changed to Lyon street.

School Lane

In 1893 the lane lying between Charles street and Union street and extending from McKay street to Stanley avenue, became known as School Lane.

In 1908 Second avenue in Ottawa East was changed to Greenfield avenue.

Another second avenue in Hintonburg was changed in 1908 to Laurel street.

In 1908 still another Second avenue in the West End was changed to the present Carruthers.

Stand by!

Friel St., Prior To 1880, Was Known As Gloucester Street

**Change Was Made, Partly in Honor of the Friel Family
And Partly to Straighten Out a Duplication.
Also a Gloucester Street in Upper Town. Other
Changes in Street Names. A Number of Cases
Referred To.**

Today we get back to the former names of Ottawa streets.

There used to be a Gloucester street in Lower Town. That street is now Friel. The change to Friel was made in 1880 (53 years ago). The change was made partly in honor of the Friel family and partly because of the duplicate Gloucester street in Upper Town.

Prior to 1908 there used to be a Gordon street in Ottawa East, as well as one in the Glebe, when Ottawa East entered the city, the Gordon street there was changed to Hazel.

Grove street in Ottawa South, is well known. There used to be another Grove street in Central ward. It was at the tail end of Gilmour street, from Driveway to Robert street, and was changed to Gilmour street in 1899.

Part of Gladstone avenue out in Hintonburgh (between Irving and Parkdale avenue) was once known as Hetherall street. It first was changed to Bethany road and in 1911 to Gladstone avenue.

Former Henry Street.

The present Lewis street, named after John Bower Lewis (M.P. and mayor) was prior to 1880, known as Henry street.

The present Strathcona avenue out Bank street was once known as Hickey street. The change was made in 1902.

Ottawa has had a Hill street since the sixties. It is the little street that connects Albert and Wellington streets just west of Bronson avenue. It was named after Dr. Hamnett Hill. There was another Hill street in the West End. It was the first street east of Skead's road, and ran from Wellington street to the C.P.R. tracks. In 1908

it was changed to Gilchrist and Leonard Street.

Leonard avenue in Ottawa South prior to 1908 was known as James street. Because of the James street in Center Town, the name was changed. Leonard runs from canal to Woodbine place.

There was another James street out in Hintonburgh prior to 1908. When Hintonburgh entered the city, the James street was changed to a strong street in honor of the Judge Armstrong who had lived in Hintonburgh.

James Street Rupert.

Prior to 1906 there was still another James street. It was on old Mutchmore property. It was the second street east of Bank street, ran south from Fifth avenue, and its present name is Rupert. It was, I believe, named after Charles Rupert, the builder.

First avenue in Hintonburgh, changed when Hintonburgh entered into the city. It was re-named in 1908 in honor of the late Count Napoleon Champagne. The narrow street is now Champagne avenue.

Franklyn Street.

The part of Clarence street which lies between Augusta street and Rideau river, used to be known prior to 1880, as Franklyn street.

Old George Street.

That part of Wellington street which lies between Bay street and Pooley's Bridge, used to be known as George street, prior to 1880.

In 1880 there was a general changing of duplicate streets.

In 1876 Besserer street, from canal to Waller street was known as St. Paul street. From Waller street to the east end the name was Besserer. The present Waller street is known as Ottawa street.

Interesting Facts of By-Gone Days

THERE was a time in the history of Ottawa South about 1880, when all the streets bore different names from what they do now. That was when the popular South end was known as Rideauville. After it was annexed to the city the street names were changed. The section of Bank street, south of the then existing swing bridge over the canal, was known as Macadamized Road. Aylmer avenue was Dufferin street; Barton avenue was William street; Grosvenor avenue was Mary street; Rosedale avenue was King street; Roslyn avenue was James street; Leonard avenue was Wellington street; Seneca avenue was Sparks street, and Woodbine Place was Lisgar street.

How Names of Ottawa Streets Have Been Changed in the Past

Prior to 1908 Hawthorne avenue in Ottawa East (Rosedale) was known as Seventh avenue. Prior also to 1908 Wildwood avenue in Ottawa East was called Sixth avenue.

Prior to 1880 Slater street used to cross the canal and extend to Waller street. In 1880 Wilbrod street was extended to the canal basin and the name Slater ceased to exist east of the canal. For years Wilbrod street had existed from the Rideau river to Waller street.

It may not be generally known but prior to 1908 there was a Sparks street in Ottawa South. It ran from Echo Drive to Woodbine Place. In 1908 the name was changed to Shirley avenue but the name is now out of existence owing to the formation of a new subdivision.

There used to be a Spruce street in Hintonburg. In 1912 it was changed to Emmerson avenue.

Prior to 1908 there was a Stanley avenue in Ottawa South. As there already was a Stanley avenue in Rideau ward, the name was changed to the present one of Sunnyside avenue. Today Sunnyside avenue is one of the noted streets of the south end.

It was in 1904 that Theodore street in St. George's ward was changed to Laurier avenue east.

In 1912 Third street in Hintonburg was changed to Hinchey in honor of the then Controller Edw. Hinchey.

There was prior to 1908 another Third street in Ottawa East. It ran from Greenfield avenue to the C.N.R. tracks. The name was changed in 1908 to Montcalm.

Prior to 1880 that part of O'Connor street which lay between Maria and Lisgar streets was called Tylee. The name was changed to O'Connor in 1880.

Prior to 1906 the present Empress avenue, off Albert street, used to be called Victoria street. The name was changed largely because it conflicted too much with Vittoria street.

Peculiar to say, prior to 1880 Vittoria street used to be called Victoria street. Why the name was changed to Vittoria street in 1880 is not clear. Possibly because it conflicted with the other Vittoria street in the West End. Who can tell?

That part of Wellington street from Hill street to Broad street prior to 1880 was known as Vittoria Terrace.

Prior to 1880 the short piece of

Bible was published in Scotland in 1807.

An interesting fact about the old Gaelic Bible is that it is all smoke colored and the leaves are curled. This was due to the fact that the Bible had an honored place on the old pioneer fireplace mantel and the smoke that curled into the room used to affect it. Mr. Fisher lived to be 93.

Glazed Ink Bottle

Mr. Carter has a fine example of the old time glazed stone ink bottles of the seventies and earlier. He also owns some fine examples of the "flower" visiting cards of the seventies. In these old cards the name was covered by a bunch of flowers glazed and embossed. The flowers were on a pivot. When they were lifted up the name of the owner of the card was revealed. Mr. Carter also has some fine examples of the old blue bordered post cards of the seventies.

Bay street between Wellington street and the Ottawa river was known as Water street. In 1880 there was a more important Water street in Lower Town so the name of the Upper Town Water street was changed to Bay street.

Editor, Old Time Stuff:—The following rhyme, which goes to the tune of the hymn "There is a Happy Land Far Far Away," was prevalent in Ottawa many years ago. "There is a boarding house Not far away.

Where they have ham and eggs
Three times a day.
Oh, how the boarders yell
When they hear the dinner bell,
Three times a day."

Perhaps some Old Timer can give an idea where the boarding house was.—ENQUIRER.

Man's Lip Spring

In the sixties and seventies there used to be a very fine spring on the hill, northwest of St. James' cemetery in Hull. The people who knew it, called it "Man's Lip" spring, because of the peculiar formation of the rock over which the water from the spring flowed. The spring was about 200 yards from the cemetery, and on the north side of the Aymer road. The water was cold on the hottest day.

OTTAWA STREET NAMES WHICH WERE, BUT ARE NOT.

Prior to 1880 there used to be a short street that ran from Vittoria street to the Ottawa river at the foot of Lyon street. It was called John street. The name was changed to Lyon street.

Prior to 1908 there was another John street in Rideauville, Ottawa South. When Ottawa South entered the city in 1907, the name of John was changed to Galt avenue.

There is a John street in New Edinburgh.

Prior to 1902 Pretoria avenue, Central ward, was known as Jane street.

King street was changed to King Edward avenue in 1906.

Prior to 1880 Kent street between Maria street (Laurier W.) and Somerset street, was called Kenneth street.

Prior to 1908 there was a King street in Rideauville. It is now

Rosedale avenue.

Prior to 1906 there was a Laurier avenue in the east end of the city. It ran north from Beechwood avenue. The name was changed to Champlain street.

Prior to 1908 there was a Lewis street in Rideau ward. In 1908 the name was changed to Ivy street.

There used to be another Lewis street in Dalhousie ward prior to 1880. In that year the name was changed to Christie street. Christie runs from Bronson avenue to Bell street.

In 1908 Little Lisgar street, Rideauville, was changed to Woodbine Place. This street runs from Grosvenor to Barton.

There used to be a Little Percy street in Capital ward. It ran from Craig to Gordon. In 1906 the name was changed to Newton street.

In 1912 Little Sussex street, be-

Finally Aylmer was reached. There the soldiers were given freedom for a time, and rations were served. The lads were given something to eat.

On Cow-path.

The march home was the worst. The barefooted lads were foot weary when they got home that afternoon. They had walked on the "cow-path" most of the way. The road was too hard on the feet.

Young Edward Pinard later became very chummy with the officers and non-coms. of the Sixtieth. They called him "Frenchy," and he ran messages for them. These services produced considerable pocket money.

But take it from us, Edward Pinard did not walk to Aylmer the second time.

tween Rideau and Besserer streets, was changed to Sussex street. New-comers may not be aware that up to that period Little Sussex street was only half its present width. It was widened by a property expropriation.

Some Street Names Of Bygone Days

A CORRESPONDENT writes to ask if O.T.S. will give a list of some of the streets which were known by other names years ago. There were quite a number and some of them were changed because they were not euphonious. Others were changed probably because somebody in authority wanted somebody else's deeds kept in memory. But anyway quite a few street names have been changed in the past fifty or sixty years.

Following were the names of some of the streets in 1870:

Biddy (now Lisgar street).

By (now Somerset street).

Carleton (ran north from Carleton Square to Baird street).

Cedar (now the westerly end of Somerset street).

Charles (now Frank street).

Clegg (named after a well known lawyer of the period), ran from canal to Rideau river.

Concession Line (now Bronson avenue).

Esther (ran from Laurier to Gladstone), the present Bank street.

Halliford, ran from Bank to Concession, ten streets south of Laurier (not identified).

Hugh street (this is believed to have been Kent south of Wellington). It is given in the 1870 City Directory as running south from Sparks to southern limits, sixth street west of canal. Kent is given as starting at Sparks and running north to the Ottawa river. The next street (Lyon) was then called Sally.

Maria (now Laurier avenue).

Napoleon (then continuation of Church street from King to the Rideau river).

Parry (from King east to Anglesea Square).

Rear street (the present Cliff street).

St. Paul street (the present Bessemer street). St. Paul ran from Waller (then Ottawa street) to the Rideau river.

Theodore (now Laurier avenue east).

Note: Some old-timers have told O.T.S. that Kent street was once known as "Pig" street, but there is no confirmation of that fact in any of the old city directories.

STREET NAMES WHICH ONCE WERE, BUT ARE NOT NOW.

Getting back to former names of Ottawa streets, let it not be forgotten that Ottawa once had Maple street. In fact it had Maple street from the earliest days of Rochester-ville till 1928, when it was changed to Primrose avenue to be in keeping with Primrose avenue into which it ran at its east end. Maple street was not called Maple because of maple trees on it. The founders of Rochester-ville named a street after almost every known tree in the bush—Maple, Willow, Spruce, Cedar, Poplar, Elm, etc., etc.

Fairmont avenue, Hintonburg, prior to 1908 was known as McDonald street.

That part of Metcalfe street which lies between Maria street (Laurier) and Lisgar street, was, prior to 1880, called Moberley street.

Victoria street, which runs from Albert street to Somerset street, was, prior to 1880, known as Nelson street.

Let us not forget that Ottawa once had an Oliver street in Hintonburg. This street in 1926 was changed to Gladstone avenue and is now part of the long street which runs from the canal to Parkdale avenue. Oliver street was so named in honor of James Oliver and his sons, who built the furniture factory in Hintonburg. Oliver street used to run from the C.P.R. tracks (St. L. and O.) to Irving avenue.

The present Hopewell avenue in Ottawa South prior to 1908 was called Park avenue.

Prior to 1880, that part of Clarence street which ran from Cumberland to Chapel was known as Parry street.

Streets of Ottawa Full of Memories

Many Changes Come in 25 Years — Eminent Citizens Recalled.

Twenty-five years sees many changes in the streets of a city and Ottawa is no exception to this rule. In a growth which has seen the population more than doubled new districts and suburbs have been added, hundreds of new street names have been assumed and some once populous areas have declined in importance. Twenty-five years ago there was no Greater Glebe, no Ottawa South, no residential Rockcliffe, no new section west of Holland avenue. Sandy Hill and Centre Town were the chief residential areas and Sparks and Bank streets the chief business thoroughfares.

Streets, and their names, have a way of associating themselves in our minds. The streets where big business is done and life is lived at high pressure; the streets whose houses speak of wealth, of fashionable living; the more modest streets, whose houses tell of steady incomes and pleasure taken in a house's appearance; the streets where houses hold a menace of dark lurking shadows, of people with shifty faces, whose houses are not honours but merely hiding places.

Pleasant Streets.

Then there are the little pleasant streets beautiful with green trees and gardens, at whose front doors happy children play. The names of streets bring memories, some sad and others which bring back the haunting fragrance of bygone days, when life and love were young, and laughter ruled the world.

One can learn historical facts by looking at the names of streets and finding out their origin. Wellington street takes its name from Patrick Arthur, the great Duke of Wellington. Various Governors-General have streets named after them. Lord Elgin lives in Elgin street; Lord Dalhousie is remembered in Dalhousie street and Dalhousie ward; Lord Lisgar in Lisgar street, Lord Lorne in Lorne avenue and Lorne terrace. Dufferin bridge was named after Lord Dufferin; Lansdowne Park after Lord Lansdowne. Metcalfe street and Metcalfe square were named after Lord Metcalfe. The name of the great discoverer is remembered in Cartier Square. By ward was named after Colonel By, and Major's Hill Park is a remembrance of Majors Boulton and Thompson of the same time, of great events—the building of the Rideau canal. In Commissioner street a body long since dead, the old waterworks commissioners, will go down to posterity.

Honored names in different walks of life live in streets named after them—

On or About T

CANADIAN EXPOSITION GROUND
grand stand destroyed by fire.

FOOTBALL

OTTAWA ROUGH RIDERS defeated

Rough Riders

McGee

Powell

William

Neave

Kitt

Buckham

Kennedy

Sherriff

Walter

Church

Lafleur

Moore

Shillington

M. Walters

Fullba

Halv

Quart

Scribr

Right

Left W

WORLD CHAM

CAPITALS VS. TECUMSEHS at Lat
Tickets at Allen & Cochrane's

BIG PRIZE

TERRY MCGOVERN AND YOUNG
the National A. A., Philadelphia

DREADNOUGH

THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP DREAD
was the first of the Dreadnought

ELOQUENT I

REV. DR. HERRIDGE preached on
Andrew's Church

OIL COMPAN

STANDARD OIL CO found guilty of
AT LANSDOWNE

OTTAWA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

ON THE

MRS. THOMAS MACKARELL won
Mary Burn won the Consolation
against Montreal Outremont Club.

Blackburns, Besserers, Christies, Curriers, Friels, Gilmours, Hendersons, Heney's, Hills, Keefers, Le Bretons, Lyons, McDermotts, McKays, McTaggart's, McDonalds, McDougalls, MacKenzies, MacLarens, Magees, Martineaus, Musgroves, Nicholas and Sparks, after the late Nicholas Sparks, the O'Connors, Perkins, Pinards, Redpaths, Russells, Roberts, Sherwoods, Slaters, Stewarts, Sweetlands, Torneys, Wallers, and Wilbrods. Some streets have been named after saints—St. Andrew, St. James, St. Joseph, and St. Patrick.

Royalty gives its names to Victoria, Albert, and Queen. Local surroundings name others such as Church, Bank, Gloucester, Rideau, Ottawa, and Goulburn. Statesmen live in Beaconsfield and Grenville. Christian names have been given to many, and some have been named after places in the older countries.

"Lakeside Park" Name Selected

Street Names for New Residential Subdivision Are Announced.

Selection of the name of Lakeside Park, instead of Dow's Lake Park, for the new residential sub-division opened up, south of Carling avenue, by J. R. Booth Limited, and also the selection of names for the streets was announced last night by Norman B. MacRostie.

It was decided to call the drive in front of the park, Opeongo Drive, while the extension of Third avenue will be called Kippewa Drive and the extension of Fifth avenue, Madawask Drive, after the names of the well-known timber limits of J. R. Booth Limited, from which much of the family fortune was derived.

The two other short streets on the sub-division will be called Jackson avenue, after C. Jackson Booth, and Frederick Place, after the late J. Fred Booth.

STREET NAMES.

Street names were again taken up and it was decided to call Tenth avenue, Hintonburg, Rosemount avenue. This was satisfactory to a deputation which was present. What to call Canal road caused another discussion, the residents in question being divided. Some want it called Echo drive, others East avenue, and others still Riverside drive or Minto drive. After hearing further argument the board, Controller Hastey dissenting, decided to call it Echo drive. This was the name suggested at a meeting out there, but it is not wholly satisfactory to all. Lewis street, New Edinburgh, was changed to Ivy street, and the name of Bronson avenue, as attached to what was formerly Concession street, was confirmed. Bronson street, Ottawa East, will be called Glenora street on a petition. This disposes of the list and the recommendations will now go to council and afterwards to the county judge.

MORE STREET NAMES.

The street names came up again, and M. J. Gorman, K.C., argued that as Seventh avenue, Ottawa East, had to be changed, it should be called O'Gara avenue, after the late Martin O'Gara, who dedicated most of the street allowance. There were a number of suggested names for other streets, some of them in conflict with existing ones, so it was decided to leave over the Ottawa East portion till another meeting. Meanwhile the city engineer will report on the list. The board tentatively approved the petitions of Ottawa South and Rideauville people for new names for their streets as follows: Dufferin street to Euclid avenue; John street to Galt avenue; William street to Barton avenue; Mary street to Grosvenor avenue; King street to Rosedale avenue; James street to Leonard avenue; Wellington street to Roslyn avenue; Sparks street to Shirley avenue; Queen street to Carlyle avenue; Albert street to Fulton avenue; Little Lisgar street to Woodbine avenue; Park avenue to Wentworth avenue; Elm avenue to Riverdale avenue; Parliament street to Bellwood avenue; Stanley avenue to Sunnyside avenue. The engineer will report on the Hintonburg names, and the whole subject will be up again though Rideauville is practically settled.

FINISHING UP STREET NAMES

Board of Control Have
Few Left.

RESIDENTS HAVE DIFFER-
ENT VIEWS.

Charity Officer States Many Applica-
tions for Aid Still Received from
Immigrants.

The board of control yesterday afternoon made some progress with the changing of street names. The objections to new names proposed were heard through deputations and petitions and where there was a clear wish on the part of a majority for a certain name, or no serious opposition developed, the board confirmed the name presented by Mr. Ker previously or inserted a new one as a result of petition. Some changes were left over until Friday on account of opposition in order that counter-petitions may be presented. The changes confirmed were:

Bronson avenue in Ottawa East to Prefontaine; Dufferin street, Ottawa South, to Aylmer avenue; John, Ottawa South, to Ontario; McLean, Rideauville, to Euclid avenue; Seventh avenue Hintonburg, and McDonald in Bayswater to Fairmont; Victoria, Ottawa East, to Springhurst; Ninth avenue, Hintonburg, to Sherbrooke avenue; Tenth avenue, Hintonburg, to Clarendon.

"Echo Bank," the name of Mr. Geo. Hay's home, was proposed for the drive from the deep cut to Bank street or Concession which now has several names, being originally Canal Road. A petition was in to change it to Alexandra Drive, but it was opposed to this that this would be confused with Alexander street. Mr. J. Ballantyne pointed out that the old Canal Road had been a highway in use since 1807 and it would always be the Canal Road whatever it was called. Controller Champagne proposed that as a compromise it be called Echo Drive from Nicholas street right through along the canal to the city limits. This was approved.

A Dispute.

The new name for Seventh street in Ottawa East caused some argument. Petitions were in for both O'Gara and Hawthorne. It has also been proposed to call it Ballantyne. Mrs. M. O'Gara wrote objecting to have her late husband's name attached to a small side street. He had dedicated part of this Seventh street to the village and his services and those of his family entitled him to the honor of having it named after him.

Mr. J. Ballantyne stated that he had never suggested his own name for any street. He pointed out that Mr. O'Gara had been an efficient official in Ottawa, but had never taken an active interest in Ottawa East and none of those living on the street wanted it named O'Gara.

Mr. Martin O'Gara and others voiced their views in a prolonged discussion. Hawthorne avenue was approved by the board.

Those left over without argument were Centre, Ottawa East, proposed name Concord, objected to by ex-Reeve Roche; Park street, Ottawa South, proposed Wentworth avenue; Third avenue, Hintonburg and Bayswater, proposed Hopewell avenue or Galt.

Controller Davidson suggested changing Wellington street from Bank to Rideau to Macdonald Place in honor of the former premier. Controller Hasteley pointed out there was a Macdonald street in the city already and the residents upon it should be consulted before taking action. The matter was left over until Friday.

Change Names Of 14 City Streets

Subdivision development and post office complaints have led to 14 street name changes in three Ottawa wards.

The changes, requested by petitions from home owners and from the Planning and Works Department, were approved yesterday by Board of Control. All the changes must be approved by a county judge at which hearing all the interested property owners have the right to appeal.

Following is the list of revisions in street names as approved by the board: (The former names of the streets are indi-

cated in brackets)

New Names

Rideau Ward—Plum Tree Crescent (Margam Street); Bernard Street (Barry Street); Hardy Avenue (Bernard Street); Skyway Avenue (Rainsford Avenue).

Carleton Ward—Navaho Drive (Navaho Street); Navaho Drive, easterly part in Plan 372115, (Iris Street); Whitmore Avenue (Cline Créscent); Lenestef Avenue (Georgina Drive); Raven Avenue (Martin Street); Woodward Avenue (Forbes Street).

Gloucester Ward—Conroy Road (road allowance between Concessions Nos. 4 and 5 Rideau Front, Gloucester); McCarthy Road (Road allowance between Concessions Nos. 2 and 3, Rideau Front, Gloucester); Albion Road North (Albion Road); Albion Road South (Albion Road).

The Ottawa Citizen
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
22 Apr 1959, Wed • Page 52

Street Names Recall Old Families

Continued From Page 28.

Greenfield avenue also recalls the name of an Ottawa pioneer family.

Guigues avenue was named after Msgr. J. E. Guigues, first Roman Catholic Bishop of Ottawa.

Harvey got its name from Robert Harvey, a mayor in 1849.

Hastey recalls Robert Hastey, alderman, controller and mayor.

Heney street was named after John Heney, alderman and fuel dealer.

Hill honors the name of Dr. Hamnett Hill.

Hinchey was named after Edward Hinchey, alderman and controller.

Hinton commemorates Joseph Hinton, founder of Hintonburg.



FRED A. HENEY
President, 1938

Holland was named after a family of that name.

Hopewell got its name from Charles Hopewell, former mayor and chief magistrate.

Hurdman Road honors Robert Hurdman, wood dealer.

Keefer recalls the name of Thomas Coltrick Keefer, noted engineer and founder of the waterworks system.

Laurier avenue was named after Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canadian Prime Minister.

Lett street brings back memories of William Pittman Lett, City Clerk from 1855 to 1891.

Lewis street was named after John Bower Lewis, mayor of Bytown.

Lisgar street honors Baron Lisgar, Governor General of Canada from 1869 to 1872.

Lorne also was named after a Governor General of Canada, the Marquis of Lorne, 1878 to 1883.

Lowrey street was named for Thomas G. Lowrey, present managing editor of The Ottawa Journal.

Lyon street got its name from Robert Lyon, mayor in 1867.

McKay got its name from Thomas McKay, founder of New Edinburgh and contractor for the Rideau canal.

Mackenzie avenue was named after Prime Minister Alexander Mackenzie.

MacLaren recalls the name of James MacLaren, lumberman.

McAmiff commemorates William McAmiff, lumber dealer.

McDougall avenue was named

after Francis McDougall, mayor 1885-1896.

For Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

McGee brings back memories of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Father of Confederation.

McGillivray was named after Edward McGillivray, mayor 1858-1859.

Metcalfe was named after Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor General 1843-1845.

Morris street was named after another former mayor of Ottawa, William D. Morris.

Mosgrove got its name from Judge William Mosgrove.

Mutchmor recalls John Mutchmor, a wealthy pioneer of Bytown.

O'Meara brings back the name of John J. O'Meara, justice of the peace.

O'Connor was named after Daniel O'Connor, Bytown pioneer.

Osgoode owes its name to Chief Justice William Osgoode.

Parent avenue was named for Dr. Rufus H. Parent, alderman and controller.

Patterson avenue recalls the name of a Bytown pioneer, George Patterson.

Pinhey was named after Hamnett Kirkes Pinhey, noted pioneer of March township.

Powell avenue got its name from William F. Powell, former MLA.

Putman is in honor of Dr. J. H. Putman, former chief inspector of Ottawa public schools.

Queen street was named for Queen Victoria.

Range Road.

Range Road brings back memories of the site of the shooting grounds where the nation's best marksmen used to compete.

Rideau street got its name from the Rideau river.

Rochester was the name of a former mayor of Ottawa, John A. Rochester.

Scott street commemorates Sir William Richard Scott.

Sherwood was named for Livius Peters Sherwood.

Skead was for James Skead, lumber dealer and senator.

Slater was named for James D. Slater, a superintendent of the Rideau Canal.

Sparks street honors the memory of Nicholas Sparks, pioneer of Bytown.

Strathcona avenue was named after Sir Donald A. Smith, first Baron of Strathcona and Mount Royal.

Sweetland avenue derives its name from Dr. John Sweetland, a sheriff of Carleton county.

Tormey street was named after William Tormey, a blacksmith for the Rideau Canal in the days of Colonel By.

Waller street was for William Henry Waller, a mayor of Ottawa.

Wellington street was named for the Duke of Wellington.

Wilbrod street commemorates the eldest son of William Theodore Besserer.

Young is in honor of Captain Levi Young, builder of a sawmill at the Chaudiere.



Ottawa Street Names Recall Old Families and Associations

The street names of Ottawa were to recall many old families associated with the growth of the Canadian capital as well as geographical origins and persons in official position in the life of the city and the country.

Lucien Braak, in his work *Ottawa Old and New*, has compiled a lengthy list of the street names and tells how they became named.

Origin of the 'A's'

Aberdeen got its name from the seventh Governor General of Canada, 1882-1898.

Albert recalls Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, 1841-1919, later King Edward VII.

Allan Place was named after Allan Powell, a former sheriff of Carleton County.

Angloes Square was named after the Marquis of Angleson who was Master General of Ordnance in 1827 at the time the canal was built.

Argyle serves to recall the Governor General of Canada 1878-1882.

Arjmer avenue derived its name from the Governor in Chief of Canada from 1850 to 1875.

Armstrong got its name from Judge Armstrong.

Baird street recalls K. H. Baird, Ordnance officer and prominent resident of Bytown.

Baldwin serves as a reminder of A. H. Baldwin, proprietor of an iron foundry.

Bank Street

Bank street apparently obtained its name from the fact that it runs to the banks of the Ottawa and Rideau rivers. It formerly was known as Esther street, in honor of Esther By.

Bay street became known as such because it started at a small bay in the Ottawa river.

Beckwith Road may have been named, according to Mr. Braak, after Sir George Beckwith, Commander General of Ireland or Walter Beckwith of Westmeath, a lumberman.

Bell street recalls Robert Bell, a journalist, member of the municipal council and Member of Parliament for Russell from 1861 to 1867.

Belmont avenue, Mr. Braak says, was named after a character of Thomas Moore's play "The Foundlings".

Bessmer street recalls the name of a proprietor of Sandy Hill, Louis Theodore Bessmer.

Blackburn got its name from a wood dealer, Robert Blackburn.

Bolton street was named after Daniel Bolton, an officer in the Royal Engineers.

Booth street commemorates the famous J. R. Booth, Ottawa lumber king.

Boteiler street recalls the name of Richard A. Boteiler, an officer in the Royal Engineers and a member of Colonel By's staff.

Bristol avenue was named after Edward Bristol, one of the early residents of this area.

Bronson Avenue

Bronson avenue is derived from Erskine Henry Bronson, alderman, member of the Legislative Assembly in 1886 and of the Executive Council from 1890 to 1897.

Bruyere street was formerly Water street but the name was changed to honor the memory of the founder of the Grey Wars of the Cross, whose mother house is at Bruyere and Sussex.

Carleton avenue was named after Sir Guy Carleton.

Carling avenue honors the memory of Sir John Carling.

Cartier street got its name from a Father of Confederation, Sir George Etienne Cartier.

Cathcart street recalls the Earl of Cathcart, Governor General of Canada from 1843 to 1847.

Named for Controller

Champagne avenue commemorates Napoleon Champagne, former alderman and member of the Legislative Assembly.

Chapel street, Mr. Braak says, derived its name from the Methodist Chapel which was erected on Rideau street near this street in 1828.

Chapleau avenue was named after Sir Joseph Adolphe Chapleau.

Charlotte got its name from

Princess Charlotte, only child of George IV.

Chrysler was probably named after a Bytown lawyer, P. H. Chrysler.

Clarence street recalls the fourth son of George III, later King William IV.

Clegg street was named after William T. Clegg, paymaster of Ordnance.

Clery commemorates Thomas Clery, alderman and controller.

Origin of Cluses

Clemow avenue derived its name from Francis Clemow, who helped develop the present capital and was a senator from 1885 to 1902.

College avenue got its name from the nearby University of Ottawa, formerly known as Ottawa College.

Connaught Park and Place was named after the Duke of Connaught, brother of King Edward VII and Governor General of Canada from 1811 to 1818.

Cooper street recalls Paul Cooper, a resident of Bytown and employe in the Rideau Canal office.

Craig street was named after a family of the same name.

Crichton was named in honor of Ann Crichton, wife of Thomas McKay.

Cumberland derived its name from the Duke of Cumberland.

Dalhousie had its origin in the name of the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor General from 1819 to 1828.

Daly avenue recalls Sir Dominick Daly, Provincial Secretary for Lower Canada before and after the Union of 1841.

Desjardins commemorates Alfred Desjardins who sat in City Council for some 30 years.

Devonshire is the name of the Duke of Devonshire who was Governor General of Canada from 1918 to 1921.

Dow's Lake

Dow's Lake got its name from Abraham Dow, who settled in the vicinity of Bytown in 1814.

Drummond recalls Robert Drummond, a contractor during



WILLIAM CONNORS
President, 1900

the building of the Rideau Canal.

Dufferin was named after the Earl of Dufferin, Governor General from 1873 to 1878.

Duhamel commemorates Archbishop Duhamel, first

Roman Catholic Archbishop of Ottawa.

Elgin street was named after the Earl of Elgin, Governor General from 1847 to 1854.

Frontenac avenue got its name from the man who built the first house there.

Forward avenue was named after James Forward, alderman and controller.

Friel street got its name from Henry James Friel, journalist and mayor.

Fuller recalls Thomas Fuller, architect of the Parliament Buildings.

Gardner commemorates William Foster Gardner, former MP for Carleton, Mr. Braak states.

Gilmour honors the memory of Allan Gilmour, one of the pioneer lumbermen of Ottawa.

Named for British PM

Gladstone avenue was named after Prime Minister William Earl Gladstone of England.

Graham avenue brings back memories of one of the pioneers of Ottawa.

Continued on Page 11.



Best Wishes

TO

THE OTTAWA BOARD OF TRADE

ON THEIR

Hundredth Anniversary

THE MUNICIPAL ACT

In the Matter of Street Names a proposed by-law of The Corporation of the City of Ottawa changing the names of certain streets.

Notice is hereby given that his Honour the County Judge of the County of Carleton has appointed Friday, the 3rd day of February, 1956, at the hour of 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon at his chambers in the Court House, Nicholas Street, Ottawa, for the purpose of considering a proposed by-law of The Corporation of the City of Ottawa to change the names of the several streets below listed and for hearing those advocating and those opposing such changes and any other person as His Honour may think fit.

Dated at Ottawa this 5th day of January, 1956.

GORDON C. MEDCALF, Q.C.,
Solicitor for the Applicant.

BY-LAW NUMBER

A by-law of The Corporation of the City of Ottawa to change the names of certain streets.

WHEREAS in order to eliminate duplication of names and to avoid confusion, it is expedient to change the names of certain streets as hereinafter provided;

AND WHEREAS the County Judge of the County of Carleton appointed Friday, the third day of February at the hour of 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon at his chambers in the Court House, Nicholas Street, Ottawa, as the day, hour and place for considering this by-law and for hearing those advocating and those opposing the said change of names;

AND WHEREAS a notice of such application in a form approved by the said Judge was published in the Ontario Gazette on the 14th day of January, 1956, and once a week for four consecutive weeks, namely; in the Ottawa Citizen newspaper on the 5th and 19th days of January, 1956, and in the Ottawa Journal newspaper on the 12th and 26th days of January, 1956;

AND WHEREAS the said Judge has by certificate dated the day of February, 1956, approved the changing of the names of the said streets as hereinafter set forth;

THEREFORE the Council of The Corporation of the City of Ottawa by a vote of three-fourths of all the members thereof, enacts as follows:

1. The name of each street set forth in the first column is hereby changed to the name set forth opposite thereto in the third column below and the said streets shall hereafter be known and designated by the name set forth in the third column:

Present Name	Plan Number	New Name
Bruce Street	612	Woodcrest Road
Lennox Street	301 and 559	Gregg Street
Barry Street	333	Bernard Street
Wallace Street	322	Cochrane Street
Grace Street	322	Goderich Street
Paugh Street	608	Applewood Crescent
Denise Street	525	Grasmere Crescent
Hatley Street, Clementine		
Boulevard and	46, 149, 527	
Aldea Avenue	and 529	Clementine Boulevard
Marcel Street	333	Alether Street
Fairbank Avenue	543, 582, 599,	
	620 and 626	Fairbanks Avenue
Delamere Avenue	253944, 305	
	324	Lawn Avenue

2. This by-law shall come into effect on the day on which a certified copy is registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the City of Ottawa, in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the County of Carleton and in the Land Titles Office for the City of Ottawa.

GIVEN under the Corporate seal of the City of Ottawa this Fifth day of January, 1956

N. R. OGILVIE,
City Clerk.

CHARLOTTE WHITTON,
Mayor

Street Name Changes Blocked By Residents

Residents clashed with city authorities this morning in a hearing before Judge Peter Macdonald to change the names of about a dozen city streets. As a result of representations by residents, four streets will retain their old names.

Objections to the changing of the name of Hillary Street—named after the conqueror of Mount Everest, were dropped when it was revealed that the portion on which the objectors lived was not slated for change. Part of the street will be re-named Denver Avenue.

A proposal to change the name of Willowdale Avenue to Waterford Avenue was amended to make the new name Forrest Hill Avenue.

Lenester Remains

Lenester Avenue will retain its present name due to a petition of residents instead of becoming Georgina Drive as was proposed. Evans Avenue will remain as at present after objection was raised, to a change to Garvin Avenue. Alderman Alexander Roger urged retaining of the old name, which has been in existence for 22 years. Quinlan Road will remain instead of a new proposal of Harrow Street.

In other changes, Budd Street will become Lampman Crescent, Tessier Avenue will become Kenzie Street, Eastwood Avenue will become Eastfield Street, Tampa Avenue becomes Denver Street, and Shaftesbury Street is changed to Halstead Street.

Alton Place becomes Crestwood Place, Shelley Drive, a crescent street in the Bradley

Cole development north of Elmvale Acres, retains its present name for the eastern section. The north section becomes Devon Street and the south section Browning Avenue. Guildsford Street becomes Botsford Street. Mott Street becomes Ridgecrest Place.

APARTMENTS WON'T HAVE PENTHOUSE

Contrary to early reports, there will be no penthouse atop the new Sandringham Apartments on Range Road, a rental officer of Toronto General Trust Company said today.

There are three-bedroom and two-bedroom suites on the 10th floor with wide windows that give an unobstructed view of the Gatineau Hills and all directions, the spokesman said.

The building will be completed in about two months and there will be "no penthouse," he said.

Cab Stolen, Driver Hit By Passenger

Hull police are looking for a man who beat up Ottawa taxi driver Rene Evraire, of 192 Bank Street, and stole his cab early this morning.

Evraire told Hull police that he picked up a young man in Ottawa who asked to be driven

THE MUNICIPAL ACT

Street Names

In the matter of a proposed by-law of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa changing the names of certain streets.

Notice is hereby given that His Honour the County Judge of the County of Carleton has appointed Monday the 23rd day of March, 1953, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon at his Chambers in the Court House, Nicholas Street, Ottawa, for the purpose of considering a proposed by-law of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa to change the name of the several streets below listed and for hearing of those advocating and opposing such change and any other person as His Honour may think fit.

DATED at Ottawa this 23rd day of February, 1953.

GORDON C. MEDCALF, Q.C.,
Solicitor for the Applicant.

BY-LAW

A By-law of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa changing the names of certain streets.

WHEREAS in order to eliminate duplication of names and avoid confusion it is expedient to change the names of certain streets as hereinafter provided:

AND WHEREAS the County Judge of the County of Carleton appointed Monday, the 23rd day of March at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon at his chambers in the Court House, Nicholas Street in the City of Ottawa as the day, hour and place for considering this by-law and for hearing those advocating and opposing the said changes of names:

AND WHEREAS a Notice of such application in a form approved by the said Judge, was published in the Ontario Gazette on the 7th day of March, 1953, and once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Ottawa Citizen newspaper on the 25th day of February and the 11th day of March, and in the Ottawa Journal newspaper on the 4th and 18th days of March, 1953;

AND WHEREAS the said Judge has by his certificate dated the -- day of March, 1953 approved of changing the names of the said streets as hereinafter provided:

THEREFORE, The Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa by a vote of at least three-fourths of all the members thereof enacts as follows:

1. The name of each street set forth in the first column below is hereby changed to the name set forth opposite thereof in the third column below and the said streets shall hereinafter be known and designated by the names set forth in the third column.

PRESENT NAME	PLAN OR PLANS	NEW NAME
OLDER PART OF CITY		
Imperial Avenue (west of Bronson Avenue)	114089 and 47	Plymouth Street
Oxford Street	. 88291	Spencer Street
Queen Street West	2	Fleet Street
NEPEAN AREA		
Beatrice Street	309, 299, 443, 448, 364, 259.	Iona Street
Balmoral Avenue) 317, 354, M-29, 374)	
Dovercourt Avenue) 310, 451)	
Olive Avenue) 374, 484, 351, 257, 204)	
Gail Street) 459)	
Harnett Avenue) 377)	Dovercourt Avenue
Eighth Avenue	317, 354	Rowanwood Avenue
Eton Street	277	Eden Street
Fissiault Avenue	346	Woodward Avenue
Ninth Avenue	317, 354	Redwood Avenue
Kathleen Street	265, 295067, 302312	Parkview Road
Mountainview Avenue	314, 312	Pineview Avenue
Stephen Street	523	Roseview Avenue
Westmount Avenue	295067, 302312	Westview Avenue
GLOUCESTER AREA		
Centre Street	34	Leduc Street
Creek Street	46	Ohio Street
Devonshire Street	370	Hastings Avenue
Watson)	304766	Irene Crescent
Kuhnle)		
Doxey Road — from centre Lot 18 to south boundary Lot 19	552, 556	Braeside Avenue
That part of Dubeau St. within the City of Ottawa	217	Cummings Avenue
Frederick Street	296	Franklin Street
Glasgow Avenue east of St. Laurent Blvd.	533	Peel Street
Gloucester Avenue	316	Guelph Street
Helen Street	343	Quebec Street
Henry Street	333	Marcell Street
Hilton Street	399, 453	Marquerte Avenue
Laure Avenue	527	Secord Avenue
Lawrence Street	301, 559	Lennox Street
Rachel Street	549	Snowdon Street
Robinson Avenue	301	Carlson Avenue
Wesley Avenue	316	Osler Street

2. This by-law shall come into effect on the day on which a certified copy is registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the City of Ottawa in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the County of Carleton and in the Land Titles Office for the City of Ottawa.

GIVEN under the corporate seal of the City of Ottawa this -- day of March, 1953.

CITY CLERK

MAYOR

I approve of the above notice, and direct that the same shall be published in the Ontario Gazette and daily newspapers in the City of Ottawa in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 96 of Sub-section 1 of Section 388 of The Municipal Act.

J. P. McDOUGALL,
County Judge of the
County of Carleton.

Sussex Street Now Becomes Sussex Drive

Changes in names for 10 Ottawa streets were approved today by County Judge P. J. Macdonald.

Out of 13 petitions presented by the City of Ottawa to change street names, three were turned down in the hearing held in County Court House this morning.

Approval was given to change Sussex street, from Rideau street to Rideau Gate, to Sussex Drive.

Five changes in the new Glabar Park and Honeywell Farm area were: Achbar street to Kingsmere avenue; Glatt avenue to Muskoka avenue; Balmoral avenue to Knightsbridge road; Grey avenue, to Neepawa avenue, and Lorne avenue to Saville Row.

Some of these changes were to make streets running through the two subdivisions carry the same names.

Edmond street was changed to Skuce street.

In the Glebe a minor change was granted in the name of Roseberry avenue. In future the street will be known as Rosebery avenue, with only one "R".

In the new subdivision near Mooney's Bay, Wayne avenue is changed to Revelstoke Drive.

In the Billings Bridge area Kilgour street was changed to Brookfield road.

Petition to change the name of Hatley street to Clementine street was opposed by Alderman Roger and a group of petitioners.

The change was not granted and as a result the change of Aldea street to Barth street, in the same area was also withheld.

In the Glabar Park area change of Hare avenue to Kawartha Drive was opposed by a petition presented by residents. No change was allowed.

Changes In Street Names Get Approval

Changes in names of a number of city streets, particularly in the newer areas, were approved by City Council Monday night, mainly because of duplications.

Changes are as follows:

Bruce Street, running north from Kilborn Avenue, three streets east of Alta Vista Drive, changed to Woodcrest Road.

Richard Street, running east from St. Laurent Boulevard, first south of Montreal Road, changed to Camil Street.

Lennox Street, first south of Heron Road, west of Alta Vista, changed to Gregg Street.

Barry Street, between Queen Mary Road and Prince Albert, changed to Bernard Street.

Wallace Street, not opened, south of Walkley Road, east of Bank, changed to Cochrane Street.

Grace Street, in the same subdivision as Wallace, changed to Goderich Street.

Paugh Street, running north from Cunningham Avenue, changed to Applewood Crescent.

Denise Street, south of Heron Road, between Bank and Alta Vista, changed to Grasmere Crescent.

Hatley, Clementine and Aldea, a continuous roadway intersecting Heron Road west of Bank, will be changed to Clementine Boulevard.

Marcil Street, a continuation of Alesther Street, will be known as Alesther throughout.

Delamere Avenue and Lawn Avenue, a single continuous roadway, will be known as Lawn Avenue throughout.

Ald Roly Wall was asked to bring in a petition for his proposed change of a portion of Laurel Street, divided from the rest of the street, which causes delivery confusion.

Street Names Changed

Glin Avenue, Overbrook, is to take on the name of "Glynn" Avenue as the result of its similarity in spelling with Glen Avenue in South Ottawa.

The section of Riverside Drive from Hurdmans Bridge to the Eastview town limits will in future be known as "River Road."

These are two of the street name changes approved by Board of Control yesterday as the result of Post Office complaints and subdivision development.

Many Changes

Following is a list of other street name changes: (the former street names appear in brackets)

Rainsford Avenue (Skyway Avenue); Gaddes Lane (unnamed lane at MacKay Street and Dufferin Road); Deer Park Road (Dynes Side Road); Lanark Avenue (Brandon Street and Corbett Road); Bakerville Drive (Taylor Street); Maplewood Avenue (Graham Avenue); Edgeland Place (Gertrude Street); Terminal Avenue (that part of Russell Road from Hurdmans Bridge to the westerly limit of the NCC Subdivision); Belfast Road (Avenue M to the Queensway); Lynda Lane (Linda Lane); Pleasant Park Road (Fowles Avenue and Dunne Street).

The Ottawa Citizen
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
30 Mar 1960, Wed • Page 5

Names of Ottawa Streets are Historical

Origin of Capital Street Names Filled With Historic Interest

THE street names of Ottawa, like those of other cities, are derived from different sources. First, as befitting a town destined to become the capital of a great country, founded by an Englishman who was, moreover, an officer in His Majesty's army, Bytown could at first but tread in the footsteps of other more ancient colonial towns. It was bound to have a King (since happily re-baptized King Edward avenue), a Queen, a Duke, a Marlborough and a Wellington street. The Iron Duke had, of course, to be accompanied by the hero of Trafalgar, so Nelson street was baptized.

Next to these, which one might term the almost obligatory names of a British colonial town, came as its duty bound, the names and titles of the Royal Family; George, William, Charlotte, Augusta, Kent, Victoria, Empress, Albert, Clarence, Sumner, Cumberland, York, Adelaide, Cambridge, Gloucester, Cobourg, Princess Louise, Alexandra and Connaught.

After these illustrious names, those of the governors of Canada follow: Murray, Carleton, Simcoe, Craig, Drummond, Sherbrooke, Richmond, Dalhousie, Aylmer, Arthur, Metcalfe, Cathcart, Elgin, Head, Young, Inkster, Menck, Dufferin, Lorne, Argyle, Lansdowne, Preston, Stanley, Aberdeen, Melgund, Minto and Grey.

The names of some of the foremost statesmen of Great Britain also found recognition: Arlington, Nepean, Goulburn, Russell, Melbourne, Norfolk, Rosebery, Somerset, Primrose, Beaconsfield, Gladstone, Chamberlain, Salisbury.

Next in importance are the names of prime ministers and other distinguished Canadian politicians: Louis-Joseph Papineau, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir George-Edouard Cartier, Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir John Carling, Sir Adolphe Chapleau, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir George Elias Foster, Sir Alexander T. Galt, Lord Strathcona and Sir Robert L. Borden, all have a street or a park named in their honor.

The mayors, controllers and aldermen and other prominent citizens of Ottawa have all furnished their quota. The most prominent are given here in alphabetical order.

Ashburnham Hill (also known as Primrose Hill) was named after Colonel By's son-in-law.

Baldwin, A. H., was a lumber merchant, iron founder, etc., in the early days of the city.

Bell, Robert, was a journalist and a member of the city council for several years. He represented the county of Russell in the House of Assembly, 1851-1857.

Besserer, Captain Louis-Theodore, was Ottawa's most respected citizen. He had been an officer in the British army and had also served in the militia of Lower Canada during the war of 1812-15. Billings Bridge was named after Mr. Hradish Billings, who settled early in the last century, on the Rideau river.

Bingham, Samuel, a lumber merchant, was mayor in 1897 and 1898.

Blackburn, Robert was also a lumber merchant.

Bolton, Daniel, a major in the Royal Engineers, was employed on the construction of the Rideau Canal.

Boteler street was named after Lt.-Col. Richard Boteler, R.E., who was employed on the construction of the Rideau and Carleton canals. How the "T" got into the name of the street is a mystery.

Bosch, J. H., Ottawa's Grand Old Man, the king of lumbermen and a prince among the manufacturers and railway magnates of the Ottawa Valley.

Bronson, Hon. Erskine Henry, was one of our eminent citizens. He was a lumber manufacturer. He was an alderman for seven years; M.L.A. in 1854, and a member of the executive council of Ontario, 1859-1897. He died in 1920.

By, John, colonel commanding the Royal Engineers, in charge of the construction of the Rideau Canal, has left his name to By ward.

Champagne, Napoleon, a barrister, member of the city council for over a quarter of a century, was M.L.A., 1811-1814.

Clary, Thomas, a building contractor, and former member of city council.

Clemow, Hon. Francis, one of Bytown's early settlers, was engaged in the forwarding business. He held several important business posts, was an alderman, and was called to the Senate in 1855. He died on the 28th May, 1901.

Cooper, was this street named after the noted English statesman, Anthony Ashley Cooper, or in honor of the famous American novelist?

Crawford was employed in the construction of the Ottawa river canal.

Crichton street (another family spelling) was named after Anne Crichton, wife of Thomas McKay's associate in the construction of the Carleton and Rideau canals.

Cummings Bridge was named after Robert Cummings, carriage manufacturer, general storekeeper and postmaster of Cummings Island, Gloucester township.

Currier, Joseph Merrill, was a lumber merchant; he represented the city of Ottawa in the legislative assembly, 1845-1847, and in the Commons, 1847-1857.

Duhamel, in honor of the Roman Catholic archbishop of Ottawa, the late Mgr. Joseph-Théodore Duhamel.

Dundonald, Major-General, the Earl of Dundonald, was the last British officer to command the militia of Canada, 1903-1904.

Forward, James A., flour, feed and grain merchant, alderman for many years and still in the city council.

Friel, Henry J., a journalist of talent, mayor in 1843, 1868 and 1869. He died while in office and was given a civic burial.

Garland, William Foster, was alderman for Victoria ward in 1912 and M.P. for Carleton, 1911-1915; re-elected in 1924 and 1925.

Gilmour, Allen, another prominent lumber merchant.

Quigues, Joseph E. Bruno, was the first Roman Catholic bishop of Bytown and Ottawa, 1848-1874.

Hosley, Robert, represented St. George's ward in the city council as alderman, and was also a controller for many years.

Havelock recalls the memory of a British general, Sir Henry Havelock, who fought in India.

Henderson, John, was city clerk, 1891 to 1918; he had been exchanger of the By estate.

Honey "Honest" John, a wood and coal merchant, was a leading citizen and alderman for many years.

Herridge, Rev. Dr., a Presbyterian minister of Ottawa, a distinguished orator, F.R.S.C., etc.

Hinchey, Edward H., is inspector of weights and measures; he was alderman in 1908, controller from 1910 to 1913 and in 1917.

Hinton, Joseph, was the founder of Hintonburg.

Holland, Andrew, a journalist, was chief editor of the Ottawa Citizen, afterwards Senate reporter, and in one of the city's foremost men.

Hopewell, Charles, a building contractor, was mayor of Ottawa, 1909-1911.

Howick recalls the home of Lord Minto.

Hurdman's Bridge was named after Robert Hurdman, a lumberman and large property owner.

Keefer, Thomas C., a noted civil engineer and prominent citizen.

Le Breton, Capt. John, an ex-army officer, was one of the first inhabitants of Bytown, and a large landed proprietor; the Le Breton Place was also named after him. He was also the founder of Britannia.

Lett, William P., a journalist, afterwards city clerk from 1855 to 1891. Author of "Recollections of Old Bytown" and other publications respecting Ottawa.

Lewis, John - Bowser, a lawyer was mayor of Bytown in 1848 and of Ottawa from 1855 to 1857.

Lyon, Robert, a barrister, was mayor in 1847 and junior judge of the county court of Carleton, 1813-1828.

MacLaren, James, a lumber merchant.

Major's Hill was named after Major Bolton. It was also known as the Colonel's Hill in the old days.

Martineau, Eugene, a dry goods merchant of Somerset street, was mayor of the city in 1872 and 1873.

Morris, W. D., business man, was mayor in 1891.

Mosgrove, William, was county judge of Carleton for several years.

Mitchner, John, an early settler who obtained a grant of land here for services during the war, of 1812-15.

McDonnell, Francis, a hardware merchant and large property owner, was mayor of Ottawa, 1855-1856.

Motie, Thomas D'Arcy, poet orator and journalist, represented the west ward of Montreal in the Legislative Assembly in the 8th, 7th and 4th Parliaments, under the union; president of the executive council, 1852-53; Minister of Agriculture, 1854; a Member of the House of Commons for the same constituency, 1847-48; was assassinated on Sparks street, Ottawa, on the 7th April, 1849.

McGillivray, Edward, wholesale merchant, was mayor in 1858 and 1857.

McKay's bush was so named after Thomas McKay, a contractor of the Ottawa canals, a millowner and a prominent business man of Bytown and Ottawa. His mansion, enlarged, became Rideau Hall, and is now the residence of the Governor-General of Canada. Part of this property is now known as Rockcliffe Park.

McTaggart, John, was clerk of works under Lt.-Col. By in 1826.

Nicholas, named after Nicholas Sparks, whose property it bounded on the east.

O'Connor, Daniel, one of Bytown's earliest inhabitants; was treasurer of the county of Carleton, 1843-1858.

O'Meara, John J., was a merchant and a Justice of Peace in the county of Carleton.

O'Connor, William, was Chief Justice of Upper Canada, 1791-1794, of Lower Canada, 1794-1803; Ontario Hall, Toronto, is also named after him.

Parent, Dr. Rufus H., was Alderman and Controller for several years.

Patterson avenue and creek were named after Hannah, widow of George Patterson, an old resident of Ottawa.

Parkins, Edward, an old resident; Parkins street, Ottawa.

Pinard, Alfred, a merchant, represented Ottawa ward in the City Council for many years.

Plouffe Park was named after the late Mr. Moses Plouffe, Alderman for Dalhousie ward.

Pooley, Henry, a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, was an assistant of Colonel By. He built Pooley's bridge.

Powell, William F., business associate of Francis Clemow, was M.L.A. for the county of Carleton, 1811-1817; afterwards sheriff.

Range road, bounded the old ride range, now Strathcona Park, on the west.

Redpath, John, was one of Thomas McKay's associates in the construction of the Ottawa canals, and later proprietor of the Canada Sugar Refinery of Montreal.

Rheault, Joseph-Octave, M.D., M.P.A., was the first French-Canadian to become a Minister of the Crown in Ontario; he was Minister of public works, 1861-1814.

Rideau (French for curtain). The name was first applied to the falls by Champlain. It afterwards extended to the river. One of the city's finest thoroughfares, as well as a ward, bears this apposite name.

Rochester, John, an old business man; was mayor in 1870 and 1871. Sappers' Bridge was built by the Royal Sappers under Colonel By in 1827.

Scott, Sir Richard William, was mayor of Bytown in 1842; M.P. for Ottawa, 1844 to 1848; Senator, 1874; 1874-1875, and 1890 to 1899. He was knighted on June 26, 1899, and died April 22, 1913, aged 88 years.

Sherwood, Edward, was registrar of the county of Carleton.

Head, Hon. James, a lumber merchant and manufacturer, was president of the Ottawa Board of Trade. He represented the Rideau division in the Legislative Council, 1842-1857, and was called to the

Senate by Royal proclamation on May 22, 1847.

Slater, James D., was superintendent of the Rideau Canal.

Sparks, Nicholas, settled here in 1828 and bought the property of J. Burrows Honey. The choice of the route of the Rideau Canal enticed him. He was probably the first Ottawa millionaire.

Stewart, Dr. James, was one of the first medical men of Bytown.

Sweetland, Dr. John. He first practiced his profession in Pakenham, Ont., and removed to Ottawa in 1867. He succeeded Mr. W. J. Powell as sheriff of Carleton county in 1880. In Ottawa he held a great many semi-public positions.

Waller, W. H., was mayor in 1877. He became registrar for the county of Carleton in 1878.

A few streets owe their names to local conditions:

College leads towards the college (now the university) of Ottawa.

FEW REMINDERS
WAR'S OUTBREAK

PARIS, Aug. 17.—One of the things which struck foreigners visiting Paris during the last week in July and the first in August was the complete lack of any remembrance of the anniversaries of mobilization or the outbreak of the world war in 1914. There were few ceremonies and no newspaper articles to revive memories of those fatal days.

The Socialists held ceremonies in memory of the murder of their leader, Jaures, on the eve of the war. The Communists celebrated the twelfth anniversary of what they called "the world's greatest butchery" by a children's fête at St. Cloud Woods. Here hundreds of children paraded, each wearing a red cap ornamented with an embroidered hammer and sickle.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE OTTAWA GENERAL HOSPITAL

As an appendix to Dr. Chevrier's address at the graduating exercises of the nurses of the Water Street Hospital last June, it was deemed opportune on the occasion of Ottawa's centenary, to give to the public the following historical notes on the Ottawa General Hospital, one of the oldest service institutions in the city.

The Oblates of Mary Immaculate and the Grey Nuns of the Cross have founded neither the Parliament nor the public libraries but they have enriched the City of Ottawa in its Catholic institutions of charity and education.

On the 18th of May, 1845, the first hospital of the City of Ottawa was opened by the courageous Mother Bruges, at 153 St. Patrick street, in a house measuring 24 ft. by 13 ft., sold for \$40 by Mr. J. B. Lavoie, to Rev. Father Teimon, O.M.I., who remitted the keys to the Grey Nuns on May 8th, 1845.

On the main floor was one ward of three beds, a dispensary, a kitchen, one small room and a narrow corridor. On the upper floor were two rooms for women. In 1845, sixteen patients were treated, the different cases being: Fracture, 4; rheumatism, 1; phlebotomy, 1; typhoid fever, 1; accident, 1; dangerous wound, 1; caries of bone, 1.

The first attending doctor was Dr. Van Cortland and the first nurse was Sister Thibodeau of immortal memory.

In 1848, the Sisters bought, for the sum of \$25, the hospital for the emigrants of 1847, on their own ground on Water street; it was 43 ft. by 23 ft., and another story was added to it.

In 1851, this last building being too small, a part of the Mother House was used as private rooms for the patients.

In 1861, relying on the treasures of Divine Providence, the Sisters have a contract for the construction of the stone building forming part of the present hospital; it was 135 ft. by 44 ft., and four stories high.

As money was sometimes scarce, it took five years before it was finished. It was then blessed by His Lordship's Bishop Guigue, O.M.I., who with Mr. Felix Larocque, were benefactors of the institution. The hospital cost \$35,000, and to help meet this debt, it was rented to the Government for three years for the use of the soldiers.

From 1864 to 1879 patients were treated in the house on St. Patrick street and at St. Charles' Home.

At last in 1879, the Water Street Hospital was opened, to the great joy of all the citizens.

In 1884, the Training School for Nurses was opened for the Sisters only. In 1899, young ladies were admitted to follow the course. Our last graduate is the 133rd.

In 1931 the hospital owed not a penny, but since it has acquired heavy debt owing to the loans made when new additions were built in 1897, 1904, 1916, 1921 and 1925; and still at the present time the hospital cannot answer the needs of the doctors for accommodation. Must the debt be increased to half a million? Were the Grey Nuns as rich as many think, the difficulty would fast disappear, but unfortunately they are not, and so, as in the past, they confide in Divine Providence in undertaking magnificent works of charity which the Lord aids by His blessing.

It is quite probable that in the near future will be realized the project of enlargement announced to the public a few years ago. Uncontrollable facts have prevented its execution up to this date, to the great regret of the authorities of the hospital.

The Divine Superior of the Ottawa General Hospital was the good Sister Servé. From the foundation the institution has never ceased to be under the immediate control of the General Administration of the Community, united to the Mother House, in name subscribed on the incorporation act of the institution in: "The



General Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. Today there are 120 beds in the hospital. It is administered by 27 Sisters, 22 doctors and 75 nurses.

Our devoted medical men, animated by the zeal and largeness of their professions, co-operate to maintain the high standard of the General Hospital of the Grey Nuns of the Cross.

During the year 1925 the hospital admitted 4,053 patients. The out-door department received 1,139 new patients, 12,328 re-visits and 197 urgent dressings were made.

The department of dental surgery treated 5,339 patients. The pharmacy has filled 12,616 prescriptions, 3,337 for the in-door service of the hospital and 1,123 for the out-door service.

The above records are a proof that the Water Street Hospital is prosperous in every way.

From its origin, it is to be noted, this institution, although Catholic, French-Canadian and bilingual, gladly and bravely opens its doors to all, because the charity of the Grey Nuns of the Cross is extended to suffering humanity, regardless of nationality or creed.

In conclusion this hospital has met the requirements of the American Hospitals' Association, affiliated with which is the Catholic Hospitals' Association of America, and holds the certificate of the American College of Surgeons of minimum standardization for conscientious and efficient service.

THE OTTAWA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Honorary President.
His Grace J. M. Emard, Archbishop of Ottawa.

Administrative Committee.
The Mother General of the Grey Nuns of the Cross and the members of her council.

The Superior of the Hospital and her councilors.

Medical Staff.
Honorary President and Chief Surgeon, Dr. R. Chevrier.

President, Dr. C. A. Young.
Vice-President, Dr. J. L. Loney.
Secretary, Dr. J. H. Lapointe.

Active Staff.
Surgery, Dr. E. M. Nagle, Dr. J. C. Woods and Dr. F. B. Belanger.

Gynaecology, Dr. J. L. Lamy and Dr. F. P. Gault.
Orthopedics, Dr. C. A. Young.
Urology, Dr. J. E. Delisle.

Neurology, Dr. J. H. Lapointe and R. F. Roy.
Pediatrics, Dr. A. Charlebois.
Ophthalmology, Oto - Rhinology, Dr. Drouin.

Consulting Staff.
Dr. J. L. Chabot, J. E. O'Brien, E. L. Smith, E. Bourque, R. H. Hill, R. E. Vain, R. L. Rime.

Associate Staff.
Surgery, Dr. A. Loney, R. V. Connor, E. Gault.
Medicine, Dr. L. P. Mantha.
Anesthesiology, Dr. J. H. Legault, R. H. Gordon, E. Brunst.
Radiology, Dr. R. E. Patterson.

Pathology, Dr. J. H. Laidlaw.
Ophthalmology, Oto - Rhinology, Dr. J. L. Chabot.
Dentist, Dr. F. P. Price.

Interns.
Dr. F. H. Potier, Dr. R. Lasser.

A Popular Figure



W. F. Garland, ex-M.P. for Carleton County, and one of the best-loved men in the historic Conservative stronghold. He has been prominent in every form of community life in the riding, and has represented the constituency alertly in the House of Commons.

Mr. Garland was born June 1, 1875, at Bell's Corners, Ont., a son of Absalom Garland. He was educated at Bell's Corners Public School and the Ottawa Collegiate Institute. In 1895 he married Margaret, daughter of Robert Green, of Twin Elm.

Carleton's ex-member of Parliament is a druggist, and one of the prominent members of the L.O.L., A.F. and A.M., the R.B.P. and the I.O.F. Mr. Garland is one of the best-known men in Eastern Ontario, as he possesses that quality that appeals to John A. Macdonald's "never-gets-a-lace-as-a-guy."

NOTICE STREET NAME CHANGES

The Council of The Corporation of the City of Ottawa proposes to pass a by-law to change the names of the following streets:

Present Name	New Name
CRACKLE COURT	BRIDLE COURT
ROSETREE COURT	CHASE COURT
STETHEM AVENUE	THE MASTERS DRIVE
HACKETT LANE	FOXRUN LANE

Pursuant to By-law Number 17-79 of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, The Street Name Change Committee will hold a Hearing ON THE 19th DAY OF APRIL 1979 AT 9.30 O'CLOCK in the forenoon. 2nd floor City Hall to hear persons who claim that he/she will be adversely affected and who apply to be heard.

Any person who applies to be heard should file his application with stated reasons, with the Planning Administration Division, Community Development Department, Room 502, City Hall, 111 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario. K1N 5A1 on or before MONDAY, MARCH 19th, 1979.

The Street Name Change Committee will proceed even if the persons filing do not attend and no further notice will be published.

CITY CLERK

Street Name Changes Made In Gloucester

Gloucester council Monday approved the following name changes for streets in Hiawatha Park:

—Metropolitan Avenue changed to Hiawatha Avenue, First Avenue to Beauchamp Avenue, Second Avenue to Potvin Avenue, Third Avenue to Amyot Avenue, Fourth Avenue to Ethier Avenue, and Hiawatha Street to Piche Street.

The changes were made in order to avoid similarity of street names in Ottawa-Carlton.



— Citizen photo

William Cavaye isn't thrilled with Overbrook's transition

Overbrook has changed, not always for the best

By Valerie Raymond
Citizen staff writer

When Sandy Cavaye moved to Overbrook 38 years ago, he thought "it was the greatest place I could ever find."

As a police village enjoying a measure of autonomy within Gloucester Township, Overbrook was "a quiet, pleasant place to live."

"Everybody knew everybody," said the 68-year-old retired horticulturist.

But since 1950, when Overbrook was annexed to Ottawa, there have been so many changes within the community — serious traffic problems, the influx of low-cost rental housing, the loss of close ties with neighbors — that Cavaye and his wife considered leaving their Queen Mary Street home.

"But we'd been here so long we just decided to stay," he said.

Active in community affairs from the time he arrived in the area, Cavaye continues to attend Overbrook Community Council meetings as an experienced elder advisor.

He hopes the city's planned neighborhood study of Overbrook will lead to plans for reduced traffic flow through the community and other recommendations to improve the area's quality of life.

Last week Ottawa planning board approved a preliminary work schedule and the hiring of a community animator to get the study underway. It is expected to take about 18 months.

"Let's hope there will be enough citizen participation to make it worthwhile," said Cavaye.

His most active involvement in the community's life was during the early 1940's when he served as chairman of the Overbrook police village board for three years.

Under Gloucester Township's jurisdiction, the three-member board was allowed to recommend and pass bylaws regarding such matters as road improvement, garbage pickup and prohibiting dogs from running at large.

"We created a volunteer fire brigade and built a station," said Cavaye, who also served as chairman of the brigade.

"I was on call 24 hours a day," he said, "and it seemed the siren always rang when I came home for dinner."

Dial-a-fire engine

When it rang, the firefighter nearest to the station would start up the brigade's lone truck, and hurriedly wheel it around the community's streets picking up other volunteers.

It didn't take long, considering there were only about a half dozen residential streets in Overbrook then.

"But although Overbrook was just a

small area, we sent a lot of boys to fight in the (second world) war."

In fact, some of the community's current street names are a tribute to residents who lost their lives in the war.

"Stevens Street was named after Maurice Stevens who was killed overseas."

It had been called Union Street.

"Donald Street, once the Somerset extension, was named after Donald McLeod."

"We couldn't name the street McLeod because there was already one in Ottawa," said Cavaye.

When the war ended the community came out to celebrate. Two blocks along Queen Mary Street were cordoned off for a street dance and barbecue.

"We were a multi-cultural community where nobody worried about who or what you were," said Cavaye.

"People came here to buy a lot and build their own home," he said, adding about 97 per cent of the residents owned their homes prior to annexation.

"As soon as Ottawa took over," said Cavaye, "the community began changing from a owner-occupied area to a controlled rental area."

Overbrook was one of the city's first communities to receive a substantial number of low-rental housing units.

Cavaye said because people who rent homes do not generally care for them as well as homeowners, some houses became run down and the area began to deteriorate.

"The percentage of owner-occupied homes in Overbrook is now probably less than 40 per cent," he said.

Also during the 1950's and '60's, "the area became hemmed in by busy roads." They include St. Laurent Boulevard and River Road, now carrying heavy traffic coming off the Queensway's Alta Vista exit.

Vanier Arterial

But what worries Cavaye most is the proposed extension to the Vanier arterial. If constructed, the extension would run through the community to link with the Queensway at the Alta Vista exchange.

By splitting Overbrook in two, "the arterial would demolish the community," said Cavaye.

"Overbrook would become valueless as a place to live."

But despite traffic problems, Cavaye said the change in Overbrook which bothers him most is "the loss of personal closeness."

"Before I could tell you every person who went past this house."

Now, like in so many urban communities, "it's hard to get to know your neighbors."