



TOPONYMY

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Daoust	Gaia	Mohawk	Todd
Darling	Gundy	Oakdale	Towle
Décary	Hamilton	Peace	Wicksteed

Rue

Abercorn

Abercorn Avenue - October 3, 1938

This name refers to a locality in Scotland, in the former County of Linkithgowshire. It also lent its name to political leaders in Great Britain, including James Hamilton, 1st Duke of Abercorn, and his son, James Hamilton, 2nd Duke of Abercorn, descendants of an old noble family, the first of whose line was ennobled in 1603 with the title of Baron.

Abercorn Avenue was previously known as Cambridge Avenue or Cambridge Road. ↑

Aberdare

Aberdare Road - October 3, 1938

An urban centre in Wales, Aberdare in the County of Mid Glamorgan occupies the banks of the Cynon River. This community's origins are very old, dating back to the middle Ages when St. John's Church was built there in the 12th century on its current site. But it was in the 19th century, with the exploitation of coal and iron mines, that the area experienced a real expansion. This was also the result of the Glamorganshire Canal and the railway, which ensured better markets for its products. In the next century, the mining industry ceased operations and the economy turned to the tertiary sector in an attempt to check its inevitable decline. Aberdare was transformed into a service town for the region, with the addition of a few modern industries. Among the figures native to this town was the Welsh statesman Henry Austin Bruce, 1st Baron of Aberdare (1815-1895). A lawyer by profession, he was the first Chancellor of the University of Wales.

Aberdare Road was previously known as Dunraven Road. ↑

De l'Acadie

De l'Acadie Boulevard - June 6, 1961

Formerly known as Allan Avenue and McEachran Avenue, this boulevard was renamed in 1956 by the City of Montreal which wanted to commemorate the bicentenary of the Acadian deportation, an anniversary which had been marked magnificently a year earlier. Since this major artery marks the boundary between Montreal and Town of Mount Royal, the latter ratified this name change.

This tragic page in Acadian history began in 1713, after the Treaty of Utrecht, when France ceded its colony to England. To ensure the loyalty of its new subjects, England demanded that they swear an oath of allegiance to the king. The Acadians refused to submit to this obligation and

instead proposed to remain neutral in any future conflict between England and France. The British authorities used this refusal to submit as justification for a plan of deportations which continued until 1762. Loaded onto ships, the Acadians, after arduous voy-ages, were deported to the English colonies or to England itself. Out of the approximately 13,000 inhabitants of Acadia, 75% suffered this sad fate, while the others escaped, mainly taking refuge in the St. Lawrence Valley. After the end of the Seven Years' War in 1763, the British authorities allowed them to return to Acadia, but only on condition that they swear the oath of allegiance. ↑

Ainsley

Ainsley Crescent - February 19, 1951

There are two hypotheses about the origin of this name. One is that the Town Council wanted to pay special homage to the British politician John William Ainsley (1899-1976). Coming from a fairly modest background in Durham, he went to school briefly before obtaining work as a miner. Involved in several organizations, he served as Chairman of the Northern Advisory Council for Further Education and entered the House of Commons in 1955 as a Labour Party M.P. According to another source, Council wanted to honour Ken Ainsley, a former resident of Dobie Avenue and Regional Manager of the London-based Barclay's Bank. ↑

Alexander

Alexander Road - May 5, 1947

Harold Rupert Leofric George Alexander, 1st Earl of Tunis (1891-1969) served as Canada's last British Governor General from 1946 to 1952. Born in London, he came from a family with close ties to the Irish aristocracy. A career military man, he played an active role in the First World War as an officer in the Irish Guards regiment. Promoted to the rank of Major General in 1937, he thus became the youngest officer in the British Army to hold such rank. During the Second World War, he was involved in numerous military operations. Present at the evacuation of Dunkirk (see Dunkirk Road) in 1942, he became Supreme Commander of the British Army in the Mediterranean later that year. In North Africa, he fought alongside Montgomery (see Montgomery Avenue), and together they accepted the surrender of the German and Italian forces in 1943. After the War, Winston Churchill (see Churchill Avenue) appointed him Governor General of Canada. After returning to England, he served as Minister of Defence. In 1948, the Earl of Tunis came to Town of Mount Royal to preside over the unveiling of the cenotaph, located in the present-day Peace Park. ↑

Algonquin

Algonquin Avenue - October 3, 1938

A nation of hunters, the Algonquin people, called Anissinapek" in their own language, lived along the Ottawa River and its tributaries. However, the Algonkian language is identified with a much vaster territory, because this family of languages includes several nations living from Labrador to Tennessee and extending westward to the Great Plains. Among them are the Blackfoot, the Crees, the Montagnais and the Algonquins as such. From the beginning of the 1st century, they were faithful allies of the French in their various conflicts with the English and the Iroquois. But in the defence of common interests, all of these ancient rivalries have faded away, replaced by some degree of rapprochement among the different Amerindian nations of Canada. Today, the Algonquins form a community of over 4,600 inhabitants.

Algonquin Avenue was previously known as Rumsey Avenue. ↑

Andover

Andover Avenue - May 21, 1957

A town located in Hampshire County in England, Andover developed on the hills along the Anton River. Its origins are ancient, dating back to the 12th century, and it experienced some prosperity in the middle Ages, especially in the 14th century when it was a major centre of commercial activity. Fairs and markets were held there, specializing in the sheep and iron trades. It also had a reputation for the manufacture of parchment, wool and silk. Today, Andover is part of a large and flourishing agricultural region. The village of Enham, north of Andover, was founded to house amputees from the First World War. In 1947, it took the name of Enham-Alamein to commemorate the famous battle of the Second World War. The region contains several military establishments, including the Royal Air Force Staff College. ↑

Appin

Appin Avenue

The name Appin reminds Scots of a sad event in their history. In 1752, following the Jacobite Rebellion by the supporters of James III, James Stewart of the Glens was hanged at Appin in the Highlands. He had been unjustly accused of the murder of Colin Campbell, nicknamed the Red Fox. This episode was evoked by the author Robert Louis Stevenson in his novel, Kidnapped.

The original town plan drawn up in 1912 for the Canadian Northern Railway contains the name Applyn Road, which is nevertheless written as Appin Road on the plan produced by surveyor Malcolm D. Barclay in 1914. A simple handwriting error could explain these two variants. In 1924, Town Council assigned the current generic of Avenue to this artery. ↑

Ardwell

Ardwell Avenue - May 21, 1957

This name alludes to a huge estate in Scotland, located in Dumfries and Galloway, near the town of Stranraer. Consisting of a manor, this vast property extended over a peninsula between the Irish Sea and Luce Bay. However, this appellation would also be extended to several place names in the vicinity of the estate, including Ardwell Mill, Lower Ardwell, High Ardwell, South Ardwell, Ardwell Bay and Ardwell Point. Today, the Ardwell House Gardens, famous for their great variety of plants, can be visited in this region. ↑

Atherton

Atherton Road

This artery was initially named in 1955 by the City of Montreal, and its extension into Town of Mount Royal retained the same appellation. The intention was to honour the memory of William Henry Atherton (1867-1950), a famous Montreal historian. Born in Salford in Lancashire, England, a graduate in philosophy, he began his career as a teacher in that country. After landing in Canada in 1907, he taught courses in various Montreal educational institutions. His social involvement extended to the municipal scene, as a member of several associations working to improve the quality of urban life. He was also very active in Montreal's literary community, producing two major works. In 1914, he wrote Montreal, 1534-1914, published in three volumes. In 1931, he collaborated on the four-volume work, The Storied Province of Quebec. ↑

Athlone

Athlone Road

Alexander Augustus Frederick William Alfred George Cambridge, Earl of Athlone (1874-1957), was Governor General of Canada from 1940 to 1946 and the second member of the royal family, after the Duke of Connaught, to occupy this position (see Connaught Park). He had a brilliant military career, participating in the Boer War, among other conflicts. He was supposed to succeed the Duke of Connaught as Governor General of Canada in 1914 but instead requested that his candidacy be withdrawn because of the war. During the First World War, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General and was decorated by many countries for his services. A member of the Privy Council, he served as Governor General of South Africa from 1923 to 1930. When he was again offered the post of Governor General of Canada, he considered himself too old to accept such a responsibility. Despite this reluctance, he accepted the offer and performed his duties admirably. He also remained in this post longer than expected.

The name Athlone is taken from a town in Ireland, located in the County of Westmeath. Athlone Road appeared on the original town plan drawn up in 1912 for the Canadian Northern Railway. ↑

Balfour

Balfour Avenue

Arthur James, 1st Earl of Balfour (1848-1930) was Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1902 to 1905. A native of Whittingehame in Scotland, he was very young when he began his political career. Elected to the British House of Commons in 1874, he was appointed Secretary for Ireland by Prime Minister Salisbury in 1887. A leader of the Conservative Party, he adopted many reforms during his three-year term as head of government, especially in the fields of education and foreign policy. In the 1906 and 1911 elections, he suffered crushing defeats. Recalled to government as Minister of Foreign Affairs, he issued a Declaration in 1917 whereby the British government considered the establishment of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine. The Balfour Declaration was a key event in the creation of the State of Israel.

Several Scottish place names also evoke the Balfour family. In particular, there is Balfour House in Aberdeenshire and in the Orkney Islands. According to the original town plan of 1912, Balfour Avenue was designated as Balfour Road. The Town Council adopted its current name in 1924. ↑

Barton

Barton Avenue - April 1, 1957

This is the name of a British locality, but the large number of places of this name in England does not allow us to determine its precise source. However, the largest town of this name, Barton-upon-Humber in Lincolnshire, could be the origin of this name. ↑

Bates

Bates Road

An extension of the road opened around 1925 in the City of Outremont, the name of this artery commemorates Mary Florence Bates (1863-1911), wife of James Eugene Wilder, a real estate promoter who developed Outremont's north-western sector. Married in 1889 and a native of Hartland, Vermont, she was the daughter of Jacob Fox Bates and Augusta Ainsworth. Very well known in the real estate field, her husband also participated in the development of Town of Mount Royal, where he owned many lots along the Canadian Pacific tracks. ↑

Beaumont

Beaumont Avenue

This is the extension of an avenue which starts in the City of Montreal. It was named at the end of the 19th century by the promoter, The Montreal Investment and Freehold Company, which developed this sector when it was still part of the Town of Saint-Louis before this municipality was annexed by the City of Montreal. When the original Town of Mount Royal plan was drawn up in 1912, it was decided to keep the same name. Several hypotheses could explain the name's origin. It might recall one of the many places in England named Beaumont. Other possible explanations could be the existence of Beaumont families in this district of Montreal, or the view of Mount Royal from this avenue. ↑

Berwick

Berwick Avenue and Crescent - June 17, 1935

Several place names in Great Britain evoke this name, but the source in this case seems to have been Berwick upon Tweed, a town in Northumberland, located at the mouth of the River Tweed, the natural border between Scotland and England since the 12th century. Over the centuries, this fishing port suffered the consequences of wars because of its geographical location. It changed countries thirteen times before finally being reclaimed by England in 1482. Proclaimed in 1302, it was surrounded by ramparts under the reign of Edward I. Among the many monuments attesting to its history is a bridge spanning the Tweed, which was designed by Robert Stephenson, who also designed the Victoria Bridge in Montreal. The former County of Berwick and the locality of North Berwick can be found in Scotland. North Berwick is a seaside resort and small fishing port at the mouth of the Firth of Forth.

The history of this name in Town of Mount Royal is quite interesting. According to the original town plan of 1912, Berwick Avenue was known as Milton Avenue. However, in April 1935, at the request of Owen Roberts, Council changed its name to Bessborough Avenue. That same month, because of the clear opposition of the street's residents, a new name was adopted — Currie Avenue. Finally, in June 1935, after a new consultation of the residents, Council adopted the current name. It seems that this change was made because of the confusion that probably existed between Milton Avenue and Milton Street in Montreal. Berwick Crescent was named on January 20, 1950. ↑

Beverley

Beverley Avenue - January 2, 1924

A town in England, the county seat of Humberside, Beverley began to develop in the 8th century around a monastery founded by John de Beverley, Archbishop of York, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. This sanctuary was rebuilt several times. Destroyed by the Danes, it was reconstructed by the Anglo-Saxon King Athelstan and then by the Normans. The current collegiate church, which still dominates the town, was built between 1220 and 1420 and remains a fine example of the evolution of Gothic architecture in England. Because of the many miracles reported at the tomb of its canonized founder, it became an important place of pilgrimage for several English kings. The town's incorporation dates from 1129, when it became a flourishing commercial centre, particularly for weaving. Little touched by industrialization, this old market town was able over the centuries to preserve its magnificent old buildings, bearing witness to its history. Today it is a dormitory suburb of the city of Kingston upon Hull.

Beverley Avenue was a section of Kindersley Avenue prior to 1924. ↑

Brittany

Brittany Avenue - February 19, 1951

This name evokes the region of France whose origins date back to the 5th and 6th centuries, when Britons fled the invasion of what is now England by the Angles and Saxons to take refuge in Armorica, a region which then took the name of Bretagne, or Brittany. The Franks, under the reign of King Dagobert, established their domination over the region before it came under the influence of the Counts of Rennes. One of their descendants, Duchess Constance of Brittany, married Geoffrey II of Anjou, son of the King of England. Their son Arthur became Duke of Brittany at birth, but upon his death in 1203, Brittany was subjected to French influence following the marriage of Arthur's sister Alix to a Capetian prince. The Capetian dynasty reigned over the region for more than a century until the beginning of a war of succession, which brought Jean de Montfort to the duchy's throne in 1365. In exchange for the support he received from Charles V, de Montfort swore fealty to the French crown. Brittany was finally annexed by France in 1524 upon the death of Queen Claude, wife of King Francis I and daughter of Anne of Brittany. ↑

Brookfield

Brookfield Avenue - January 2, 1924

This name, of English origin, literally means a field traversed by a brook. Despite the existence of a watercourse near the place where this avenue was opened, this explanation is very hypothetical. It could be taken from the town of Brookfield, Connecticut, where Thomas Stephen Darling, Town of Mount Royal's first mayor, completed part of his schooling. Darling was mayor when this name was given in 1924. Another hypothesis is that the name comes from the village of Brookfield in Renfrewshire, less than two kilometres from Kirlbachan, Scotland.

Brookfield Avenue was previously called Kirkfield Drive, a name recalling the birthplace of Sir William Mackenzie, one of the founders of the Canadian Northern Railway. ↑

Caledonia

Caledonia Road

Name given by the Romans to Scotland. Conquered by the Romans, Caledonia was officially part of their Empire from the 1st century to 410. However, they had little control over the region, and this domination was mainly reflected in the construction of major fortifications. Thus, to stop eventual barbarian invasions, the Emperor Hadrian ordered the building of a defensive wall in 121. Emperor Antoninus later built a second wall north of Hadrian's Wall. This defensive system was abandoned before the end of the 2nd century, however. The Romans finally had to withdraw from the region because of the many barbarian incursions into the Empire. Caledonia during this period was inhabited by four peoples: the Scots, the Picts, the Britons and the Angles.

Caledonia Road appeared on the original Mount Royal town plan of 1912. ↑

Cambridge

Cambridge Road - February 19, 1951

A famous university town in England, with the same status as Oxford, Cambridge is located on the River Cam and is the county seat of Cambridgeshire. An artistic and industrial town, it mainly owes its fame to the university it contains. Founded in the 13th century on the model of Oxford University and the Sorbonne, Cambridge University today has 21 autonomous colleges, the most famous of which are Peterhouse, established in 1284, Clare, Pembroke, Gonville, Caius and Corpus Christi. Its

Publishing and Printing Department, established in the 16th century, still publishes under the name of Cambridge University Press. Among the important figures who were natives of Cambridge was the economist John M. Keynes.

According to the original town plan in 1912, an artery named Cambridge Road was to be opened, but the Town Council changed this name to Abercorn Avenue and assigned the name Cambridge Road to a new artery in 1951. ↑

Canora

Canora Road

This name is an acronym for Canadian Northern Railway, the company which built the Mount Royal Tunnel and the Model City. Created in 1899 by the merger of two Manitoba railway lines, this company underwent considerable expansion over the next twenty years. Its two main promoters, William Mackenzie and Donald Mann, developed a true transcontinental railway network. Despite the stiff competition they encountered, particularly from the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk, this growth continued, especially in the Prairies, thanks in part to the government's financial backing. But in exchange, the government eventually demanded all the company's shares. Nationalized in 1918, the Canadian Northern Railway then became a component of the Canadian National Railways but maintained its corporate identity until 1956.

According to the original Mount Royal town plan of 1912, Canora Road was called Canora Avenue. The Town Council adopted the current generic in 1924. ↑

Carlyle

Carlyle Avenue

Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881) was a Victorian historian and philosopher of Scottish origin, born at Ecclefechan in Dumfriesshire. He was the author of a considerable body of work, largely influenced by the German philosophers of his time, such as Goethe and Schiller. His fame was derived from two works. One, entitled History of the French Revolution, was published in 1837, and the other, Heroes and Hero-Worship, in 1841. In his writings, he sought to show the importance of genius in the evolution of humanity. Associated with social justice, Carlyle also expressed a tierce opposition to materialism, but identified with the law and efficiency, the theory of which he developed in his major work, Frederick the Great. He also helped to popularize the great German thinkers.

According to the original Mount Royal town plan of 1912, Carlyle Avenue was called Carlyle Road. The Town Council adopted the current generic in 1924. ↑

Chester

Chester Avenue - January 2, 1924

An industrial city in northwestern England and the county seat of Cheshire, Chester developed along the shores of the River Dee. Located on the Roman site of Deva, it was founded around 907 by Ethelfeld, Earl of Mercia. Captured by the Normans in the 11th century, the town then experienced a period of prosperity which was maintained until the 15th century by important commercial and port activities. The city walls have been preserved from the medieval period, as well as magnificent mansions from the Tudor Age. Chester's economy today is based on foundries and aeronautic construction.

Chester Avenue was previously known as Vivian Street. Among its former residents were Thomas Stephen Darling and John A. Dakin, respectively the first and fourth mayors of Town of Mount Royal. ↑

Churchill

Churchill Road - November 21, 1945

Born at Blenheim in Oxfordshire, Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill (1874-1965), Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1940 to 1945 and 1951 to 1955, fought energetically during the Second World War against Nazi domination in Europe. Elected in 1900 to the House of Commons as a Conservative, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1924. Defeated in the 1929 election, he stayed away from public life until the Second World War, devoting himself to literary activities. In 1939, Neville Chamberlain appointed him First Lord of the Admiralty and the next year he became Prime Minister of a coalition government. It was during this difficult period that he proved to be a real wartime leader by mobilizing all the country's resources for a single objective — final victory over the Nazi forces. He participated in several Allied conferences, including the Quebec Conference with Roosevelt (see Roosevelt Avenue). Defeated in the 1945 election, he remained Leader of the Opposition until 1951, when he again came to power. He finally resigned as Prime Minister in 1955 and henceforth spent his time writing *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*.

Churchill Road previously bore the names Stratford Road and Hartington Road. ↑

Clyde

Clyde Road -October 3, 1938

The largest watercourse in Scotland, the River Clyde rises in the Southern Uplands and travels 170 kilometres before emptying into the Irish Sea through a broad estuary, or firth. After describing a bend, it flows northwest, watering several cities, including Glasgow. The Clyde and the Firth of Forth have been linked by a canal. The lower course, or Clydeside, is dotted with satellite industrial towns of Glasgow, like Greenock (see Greenoch Avenue).

Clyde Road was previously known as Dumfries Road. ↑

Cornwall

Cornwall Avenue - June 8, 1927

This designation recalls the city of Cornwall, Ontario, the home town of the Gravely family, one of the first to live on this avenue. Founded in 1784 by Loyalists, Cornwall initially was called Johnstown before being renamed in honour of the Prince of Wales, who was also the Duke of Cornwall. During the first half of the 19th century, Cornwall became an important transshipment centre on the St. Lawrence. This role declined over the years with the construction of canals and the Grand Trunk Railway. However, this decline was succeeded by the establishment of textile and pulp mills, which stimulated the city's economy. Many Quebecers were attracted by this prosperity, and their descendants make up a substantial part of the population. Today, these industries still are the main engine of the local economy. Despite a boom in the 1950s, particularly due to construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway, the city is continuing to diversify its activities.

Before receiving its current designation, Cornwall Avenue was known by two other names. Until 1924, it was called Portland Avenue, but the Town Council changed this to Rutland Avenue, an appellation which it kept for barely three years. ↑

Côte-de-Liesse

Côte-de-Liesse Road

This name refers to the old Côte Notre-Dame-de-Liesse, which itself was named after a place of pilgrimage in France dedicated to "Notre-Dame" ("Our Lady"). The small town of Liesse in the

Department of the North became famous because of the pilgrimages made there since 1134. Crusaders returning from the Holy Land brought back a wooden statue of the Virgin and its attached legend. This statue was deposited in a chapel called Notre-Dame-de-la-Joie, or Laetitia in Latin, hence the name "de Liesse". After going through several major changes, this shrine was replaced with a basilica built in 1384 and enlarged in 1480. Its silhouette still dominates the town today. It ranks among France's important holy places, to which kings made it their duty to come as pilgrims. During the turmoil of the French Revolution, the statue of the Black Virgin vanished and the church was temporarily closed. Pilgrimages resumed in 1802, but the little statue brought back by the Crusaders never reappeared and had to be replaced with a new one. Made in 1857, it is venerated today by pilgrims.

Many commercial and industrial companies have set up business on Côte-de-Liesse Road, including the Rockland Shopping Centre, one of the municipality's leading employers. It is also possible to see an old stone house, a magnificent witness to the era when the Town of Mount Royal's territory was still dotted with farms. Part of Côte-de-Liesse Road is made up of the old Côte-Saint-Laurent Road, which was opened in the 18th century. ↑

Dalton

Dalton Road - May 21, 1957

Dalton is located in Dumfries and Galloway near Lockerbie, Scotland. Traversed by the Annan River and its tributary, the Dalton Burn, it was the home of William Bettie, biographer of the poet Thomas Campbell. ↑

Darnley

Darnley Road - May 21, 1957

This refers to the former baronage of Darnley, erected at Eastwood in Renfrew, Scotland. This estate belonged to a branch of the Stewart family. The first of this illustrious line to be elevated to the title of Baron was John Stewart in 1460, one of whose descendants, Henry Lord Darnley, became the husband of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland. But this domain has not always been the property of this clan and has been held by many owners since. The Darnley name has extended to several entities located on the limits of this estate. ↑

Dawson

Dawson Avenue - October 3, 1938

This specific name probably refers to John William Dawson (1820-1899), geologist and the first Canadian scientist to achieve world renown. Born in Nova Scotia, he studied applied science at Pictou in his native province and at Edinburgh in Scotland. As Principal of McGill University from 1855, he was a leading light of university education for nearly 40 years, specializing in the study of fossil plants and publishing twenty books during this period. A founder of the Royal Society of Canada, he was knighted in 1884 for his contribution to the community. Under his leadership, women were admitted to the university. His sons also achieved some degree of fame. William Bell Dawson (1854-1944) held the post of engineer and Superintendent of Tides with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and George Mercer Dawson (1849-1901) was a geologist who mapped the Canadian West. His name was given to Dawson City, in the Yukon.

Dawson Avenue was known as Hanna Avenue before 1938. ↑

Deal

Deal Avenue

A locality in the County of Kent in England, on the Straits of Dover, Deal is a small seaside resort where a maritime tradition has developed over the centuries. It trained many pilots who took the helm of ships to steer them through the rocky sea. Deal has a very ancient history. It was on its beaches that Julius Caesar landed with his legions in 55 B.C. to begin his invasion of Britain. Incorporated in 1691, the town was an associate member of the League of the Cinque Ports, which also included the city of Dover (see Dover Road). Built for military purposes by Henry VIII in the 16th century, Deal Castle and Walmer Castle are magnificent architectural witnesses to the town's history. The name Deal Avenue is mentioned for the first time on a 1914 plan of Town of Mount Royal. ↑

Décarie

Décarie Boulevard

This artery is the extension of a boulevard which begins in the City of Montreal, which named it to honour the memory of an old family of Notre-Dame-de-Grace district. The Décarie family was among Montreal's first settlers. Their ancestor, Jean Descaries, known as Le Houx, landed in New France before 1653 and married Michelle Artus the following year. Five children were born from this marriage including Paul, Michel and Louis who perpetuated the names Descaries, Décary or Décarie over the centuries. They held several farms on Coteau Saint-Pierre, now Notre-Dame-de-Grace district, and the current Décarie Boulevard was opened along the edge of one of these properties. One of their descendants was Adélarde Descaries, who served from 1892 to 1895 as the Conservative Member of the Quebec Legislative Assembly for Jacques-Cartier riding, which included the current territory of Town of Mount Royal at that time. Another descendant was Ernest-R. Décary, a member of the Town of Mount Royal Council from 1913 to 1918 (see Ernest-R. Décary Park). ↑

Delmeade

Delmeade Road - May 21, 1957

In naming this industrial artery, Town Council wanted to evoke a small locality in Great Britain, probably in Scotland. ↑

De Vimy

De Vimy Road

This road is the extension of an existing avenue in Montreal and Outremont and was named by the latter municipality. The purpose was to commemorate one of the most important battles of the First World War, the Battle of Vimy Ridge, which lasted from April 9 to 14, 1917. This struggle allowed Canadian troops, commanded by General Curie, to distinguish themselves by dislodging the German forces from this strategic position. The Canadians thereby succeeded in an exploit at which the British and the French had both failed. The fighting lasted five days and produced over 10,000 victims on both sides. This victory later earned the British General Sir J. H.G. Byng, who directed the attack, the title of Baron Byng of Vimy. Byng was also appointed Governor General of Canada. The village of Vimy is located north of Paris. In 1936, King Edward VIII inaugurated a monument there in the memory of the Canadians who died in the First World War. ↑

Devon

Devon Avenue - February, 19 1951

An English county lying between the English Channel and the Bristol Channel, Devon was previously known as Devonshire. Exeter is its county seat and Plymouth its largest city (see Plymouth Avenue). Formed by a Hercynian plateau, it is covered with vast grassland favourable to agriculture, particularly cattle and sheep grazing. Its subsoil is rich in minerals like copper, tin and lead. Fishing is also practised on the coast. Several well-known figures were born in this region, including the painter Joshua Reynolds and the author John Ford. ↑

Devonshire

Devonshire Road and Place - September 22, 1950

Victor Christian William Cavendish, 9th Duke of Devonshire (1868-1938) was Governor General of Canada from 1916 to 1921. Taking a very early interest in politics, he entered the British House of Commons in 1891 as its youngest M.P. He served in the House until 1908, the year of his elevation to a dukedom. The successor of the Duke of Connaught (see Connaught Park), he served a trouble-free term as Governor General. After completing this mission, he held the position of Colonial Secretary for some time. In 1892, he married the daughter of the Marquess of Lansdowne, who had served as Governor General of Canada from 1883 to 1888.

Located in the Town's industrial sector, Devonshire Road is the address of several companies, including Kraft which has operated in Town of Mount Royal since 1953.

Devonshire Place was named around 1965. ↑

Dieppe

Dieppe Road - April 21, 1947

Known as Caledonia Road before 1947, Dieppe Road is the extension of an existing avenue in Montreal, commemorating the August 19, 1942 raid by Canadian and British troops on the town of Dieppe in France. Known as Operation Jubilee, this attack proved to be a disaster. Its objective was to probe the strength of the German defences and the Allied capacity to defeat the Germans. Apart from some successes by British commandoes, the 2nd Canadian Division, under the command of Major General J. M. Roberts, could not achieve its objective. There was a heavy toll. Losses were very high: 900 killed and 1,300 prisoners out of the 5,000 Canadian soldiers participating in this operation. Despite the raid's failure, it provided useful experience, particularly for the amphibious assaults launched during the 1944 landing. Devastated during this battle, Dieppe was finally liberated by the 1st Canadian Army on September 2, 1944. ↑

Dobie

Dobie Avenue

Chosen by Thomas S. Darling, this name appeared on the first town plan drawn up in 1912. However, since Darling left no records explaining his choices, we had to direct our research elsewhere. We were unable to identify the person to whom the first mayor of Mount Royal wanted to pay homage. It should be noted that this surname is fairly rare and is also spelled with two Bs, as Dobbie. ↑

Dover

Dover Road

A city in England in the County of Kent, Dover is recognized by its high chalk cliffs along the English Channel. An important tourist centre, it is known as the Gateway to England because it has become the leading port of entry to the country. Its history dates back to the Roman Empire, when it was known as Dubrae or Dubris and was the starting point of the road to London. Because of its strategic location, the closest point to the Continent, it was fortified considerably over the centuries. In 1940, during the Second World War, Dover was the command centre for the evacuation of English and French troops under German bombing at Dunkirk, in France (see Dunkirk Road). The city today contains many monuments bearing witness to its history, particularly its fortifications or Dover Castle.

We found the first mention of Dover Road on the town plan of 1953. ↑

Dresden

Dresden Avenue

An industrial city in East Germany, Dresden is the capital of Saxony. It owes its development to two important factors: the navigability of the Elbe and the presence of lignite in the region. Its economy is mainly based on processing industries — mechanical, electrical and chemical — combined with a solid network of canals and roads. Considered as a centre of the arts, it is particularly known for its art museum, the Gemäldegalerie. Beginning its development in the 13th century, the city passed into the hands of the Dukes of Saxony and experienced an artistic flowering under Augustus II and Augustus III. Napoleon won a victory there in 1813, during his wars of European conquest. During the Second World War, Dresden suffered heavy damage from the Allied bombings of February 1945, which destroyed the vast majority of its Baroque monuments.

According to the original Mount Royal town plan of 1912, Dresden Avenue was known as Dresden Road. Town Council adopted its current generic in 1924. ↑

Dumfries

Dumfries Road

This name evokes a city in southwestern Scotland, the main urban centre of the Dumfries and Galloway region and the chief town of the Nithsdale District. Located on the River Nith on the border with England, Dumfries was a former royal borough. Because of its proximity to the border, it suffered major damage during the Scottish wars of independence. In a region with a mainly agricultural economy, Dumfries has diversified its industries. Among its citizens who acquired some degree of celebrity was the poet Robert Burns, who died there in 1796 and whose house is now a museum.

This name appeared for the first time on the original Mount Royal town plan of 1912. ↑

Dunbar

Dunbar Avenue

Dunbar is one of the main towns of East Lothian in Scotland and has a port on the North Sea. From an economy formerly based on fishing, this small community of about 6,000 inhabitants is today known as a seaside resort. The ruins of Castle Dunbar attest to some of the major events of its history. King Edward II took refuge in Castle Dunbar before sailing for England in 1314, and Mary Queen of Scots withdrew there to defy the Scottish lords who were opposed to her remarriage to

Lord Bothwell. In 1650, at Dunbar, Cromwell defeated the Scottish royalists who had recognized Charles II as king. Among the famous figures native to this region was the poet William Dunbar. The name Dunbar Avenue appeared on the original town plan drawn up for the Canadian Northern Railway in 1912. ↑

Duncan

Duncan Road - May 19, 1952

Probably named in honour of Sir Andrew Rae Duncan (1884-1952). Minister of Supply in the Churchill government (see Churchill Road) during the Second World War. In this capacity, he played an important role in determining the course of this conflict. A native of Ayrshire in Scotland, and a jurist by training, he acquired his experience in posts with many companies. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Iron and Steel Federation from 1935 to 1940 and from 1945 until his death, he was also a director of the Bank of England from 1929 to 1940. In Canada, he chaired two Royal Commissions. Elected in 1940 as an M.P. for London, he found himself in opposition at the end of the War after the defeat of the Conservative government, and became a fierce opponent of nationalization of the iron and steel industry. ↑

Dunkirk

Dunkirk Road - June 2, 1947

One of the most important military operations of the Second World War took place in this French city. Known as Operation Dynamo, its objective was to bring British and French soldiers threatened by the German advance back to England. From May 27 to June 4, 1940, over 230,000 soldiers were evacuated from the beaches and the port of Dunkirk. Heavily damaged during this conflict, the city was completely rebuilt. The third largest port in France, it is now an important industrial centre.

Dunkirk Road was previously called Canora Road. ↑

Dunrae

Dunrae Avenue

This name, found for the first time on the original town plan of 1912, seems to evoke a place in County Donegal in Ireland, known under the names of Dunree Head and Dunree Fort. These are located east of the Lough of Swilly, a few kilometres from Bunrana. ↑

Dunraven

Dunraven Road

Mentioned on the original town plan of 1912, the name of this artery probably recalls the sumptuous Dunraven Castles, located in Kerry in Ireland and Glamorganshire in Wales. They are the property of the Dunraven family, whose noble titles date back to Valentine Richard Quin (1752-1824), who was named Viscount of Mount Earl in 1816 and Earl of Dunraven in 1822. Among his illustrious descendants were Windham Thomas Wyndham Quin, 4th Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl (1841-1926). A native of County Limerick in Ireland, he interrupted his university studies at Oxford to enlist as a cornet in the 1st Life Guard. He was very active politically as a Conservative. As Colonial Undersecretary, he was also a supporter of Home Rule, or political autonomy for Ireland. Upon Ireland's independence in 1922, he became a member of its first Senate. His literary output was considerable. Among his many published titles were *Canadian Nights* in 1914 and *Cheap Food for the People: an Open Letter to the People of Ireland* in 1925. ↑

Dunsmuir

Dunsmuir Road - October 3, 1938

This name evokes the extremely rich Dunsmuir family of Scottish origin, who settled in British Columbia. A native of Hurlford, Robert Dunsmuir (1825-1889) arrived in Vancouver in 1851. The discovery of a coal seam caused him to found his company and build a town called Wellington. Despite his great unpopularity with his workers, he was twice elected to the Legislative Assembly. Shortly before his death, he began construction of a luxurious residence, Craigdarroch Castle, in Victoria. His son James (1851-1920) took over his large estate upon his death. Until 1900, he was the most influential businessman in the province. Opposed to any unionization, he considerably increased the value of his assets. In 1883, he and his father built the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, which he later sold to William Mackenzie and Donald Mann, owners of the Canadian Northern Railway (see Canora Road), along with his collieries. Elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1898, he served as Premier from 1900 to 1902 and as Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia from 1906. ↑

Dunvegan

Dunvegan Road

This name, noted for the first time on the original town plan of 1912, evokes Dunvegan Castle, the castle on the shores of Loch Dunvegan, on the Isle of Skye in Scotland, which has been the residence of the chiefs of Clan MacLeod or McLeod since the 12th century. The construction of this castle was spread over many years. Consisting of two towers, the keep erected in the 15th century and another tower built a century later, it also has a main building dating from the early 17th century. In the Fairy Room, visitors can view the Fairy Flag, the magical standard of the MacLeods, and various objects from this family's history.

Dunvegan Road appeared on the original Mount Royal town plan of 1912. ↑

Eden

Eden Road - May 19, 1952

Anthony Robert Eden, Earl of Avon (1897-1977) was a British statesman, born at Windlestone Hall in Durham. After studying at Eton and Oxford University, he entered the House of Commons in 1923 as a Conservative M.P. and became Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1935, but resigned shortly thereafter. When Churchill (see Churchill Road) came to power, he recognized his skills by appointing him to the same ministry in 1940, a post which he held until the war's end and again upon the Conservative government's reelection in 1951. In the meantime, he was Leader of the Opposition in the Commons. After Churchill left the political stage in 1955, he succeeded him as Prime Minister and, while holding this office, organized a military expedition to Egypt in an attempt to prevent the nationalization of the Suez Canal. He resigned from public office in 1957 because of his precarious health and was named an Earl in 1961. ↑

Ekers

Ekers Avenue - February 6, 1961

This artery is the extension of the existing Ekers Avenue in Montreal. It was known as Brinton Road until 1959 and recalls the memory of Henry Archers Ekers (1855-1927), Mayor of Montreal from 1906 to 1908. Born in this city, he joined the family business founded by his father, whom he succeeded in 1889. He merged his firm with Canadian Breweries and became president of a new company, Dawes Black Horse, which ceased operations in 1952. In 1909, he became Vice-President

of National Breweries Ltd. Mayor of Montreal for two years, he also served as alderman for St. Lawrence Ward. His political activities were not confined to municipal politics, but he was twice defeated in seeking election to the House of Commons. ↑

Ellerton

Ellerton Avenue - April 16, 1956

This name probably refers to a place in Yorkshire on the shores of the River Swale. Ellerton-Priory grew out of a priory founded in 1212 by William Fitz-Piers for the Sempringham Order. Its ruins are a magnificent architecture remnant of that age. This region of England has two other places with similar names — Ellerton-Abbey and Ellerton-upon-Swale.

Ellerton Avenue was previously known as Delmont Avenue. ↑

Fenton

Fenton Avenue - April 16, 1956

In changing the designation of Parkdale Avenue to Fenton Avenue, the Town Council was seeking to evoke one of the eight English localities named Fenton. It might be one of those in the counties of Cumberland, Lincoln and Northumberland. There are also place names which contain Fenton as one of their elements, including Kirk Fenton and Little Fenton in the County of York, and Fenton-Calvert and Fenton-Vivian in the County of Stafford.

In 1963, the residents of Fenton Avenue petitioned the Town Council to change the name of this artery to eliminate potential postal confusion between the spelling of this name and those of other streets. No action was taken on this request. ↑

Fernlea

Fernlea Crescent - April 1, 1957

Two hypotheses are advanced regarding the origin of this name. Town Council seems to have wanted to evoke a small locality in Great Britain, probably one named Fairnilee in Scotland, on the River Tweed. However, according to another source, it could also be a descriptive English designation not in common use. It is employed in some literary genres, especially poetry. ↑

Ferrier

Ferrier Street

This artery is the extension of an existing street in Montreal, named by the latter municipality in 1947. Born in Scotland, James Ferrier (1800-1888) was Mayor of Montreal from 1844 to 1846. A prosperous businessman, he was considered to be one of the richest Montrealers of his time. His fortune increased particularly due to his business on Notre Dame Street and his numerous real estate acquisitions. President of the Montreal and Lachine Railway from 1846 to 1851, he held the same position at the Grand Trunk Railway from 1857 until his death. Interested in public affairs, he was appointed to City Council in 1841 and entered the Legislative Council a few years later. At the time of Confederation, he was appointed to the Senate in Ottawa, while continuing to sit on the Quebec Legislative Council, retaining both posts until his death. He played an important role at McGill University, serving as Chancellor from 1884. The sons from his marriage to Mary Todd also distinguished themselves in business, and their father invested his own capital in partnership with them. ↑

Fleet

Fleet Street - October 3, 1938

This name recalls the prestigious London artery. Since the Middle Ages, Fleet Street has been the main access road to the City, the oldest district and economic centre of London. Its fame derives from the fact that, until the 1980s, it was the headquarters of many newspapers and printing plants. The first newspaper to have a Fleet Street address set up shop there in the early 18th century. It accommodated most of the offices of the major London dailies, including the Daily Telegraph, the Daily Express and the Reuter's press agency. The street owes its name to a small watercourse, the Fleet Ditch, which descends from the heights of Hampstead and empties into the Thames.

According to the original Mount Royal town plan of 1912, Fleet Street corresponded in part to the current Moyle Road. In 1938, the Town Council gave a section of Graham Boulevard the new name of Fleet Street and assigned the appellation of Wembley Road to the former Fleet Street. ↑

Fleming

Fleming Road - October 3, 1938

This name honours the memory of Sir Sandford Fleming (1827-1915) who for some time was the most famous construction engineer in Canada. A native of Scotland, where he studied engineering, he arrived in Canada in 1845 and joined the Simcoe and Huron Railway. In 1863, he was appointed chief surveyor of a section of the Intercolonial Railway between Quebec City and Halifax. Starting in 1871, he was the chief engineer of the railway under construction between Montreal and the Pacific, but left this position a few years later to work as a consultant on the promotion or construction of other major projects. These included the telegraph cable between Canada and Australia and an international system to measure time. He was one of the main instigators of the International Prime Meridian Conference, held in Washington in 1884, which adopted the international standard time system. As for Sir Alexander Fleming, a native of Ayshire, Scotland, he was knighted in 1944 and the following year received the Nobel Prize for medicine jointly with two other British scientists, Howard Florey and Ernest Boris Chain.

Fleming Road was previously known as Dunraven Road. ↑

Franklin

Franklin Avenue - January 2, 1924

This artery, designated under the name of Rumsey Road prior to 1924, seems to evoke the memory of Sir John Franklin (1786-1847), explorer of the Arctic coasts. Born in England, he displayed an interest at a very early age in hydrography and the natural sciences, an interest which led to his career as an explorer. In 1819, the British Admiralty entrusted him with the mission of mapping the Arctic coastline of North America, a region which was still unknown. Despite the relative failure of this voyage, he undertook a second expedition in 1825, this one better prepared, which allowed him to almost complete the voyage of exploration he had begun a few years earlier. In 1845, he embarked on a perilous voyage to the Arctic islands from which he never returned. The two ships under his command, the Erebus and the Terror, were caught in the ice floes near King William Island. After his disappearance was announced, several rescue missions were organized, but unfortunately these searches proved in vain. Franklin's discoveries made a considerable contribution to the hydrographic knowledge of the Arctic region and earned him a place as one of the great Canadian explorers. ↑

Fulton

Fulton Road - October 3, 1938

According to the most plausible hypothesis, the Town Council chose this name to commemorate the Scottish scientist Thomas Alexander W. Fulton (1855-1929). After studying at the University of Edinburgh, he worked at the Fishery Board for Scotland and also lectured for many years at the University of Aberdeen in Scotland.

Fulton Road was known as Oxford Road or Oxford Street prior to 1938. ↑

Geneva

Geneva Crescent - October 3, 1938

A city in Switzerland and administrative capital of its canton, Geneva developed a reputation as a centre of international diplomacy, beginning in the mid-19th century. It also owes its fame to the magnificence of its environment. Built on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, with its famous fountain jet, it contains many parks. An important industrial and financial centre, it houses several international agencies, such as the UN and the International Red Cross. Initially under Roman rule, it became a free Republic in 1533, endowed with a rigid constitution by Calvin, and emerged as the leading centre of Calvinism. Annexed by France in 1798, Geneva regained its autonomy in 1814. Representatives of several countries met in this capital of international diplomacy to sign the Geneva Convention on the protection of war victims. Several historical figures were born in Geneva, including Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Henri Dunant.

According to a Mount Royal town plan of 1914, a Geneva Park was to have been developed along Geneva Crescent, evoking the magnificent green spaces found in the Swiss city. However, a new plan established at a later date eliminated this park from the urban fabric in order to open new roads. The name Geneva was assigned in 1938 to a crescent formerly known as The Boulevard. ↑

Glencoe

Glencoe Avenue

This name recalls a tragic event in Scottish history, the Massacre of Glencoe. In 1691, William III of England obtained an oath of allegiance from most of the Scottish clan chiefs. But the chief of Clan MacDonald of Glencoe was unable to swear his oath in time and incurred the wrath of the King, who ordered Livingstone to punish the MacDonalds of Glencoe for their insubordination. The mission was entrusted to Archibald Campbell, Earl of Argyll. On February 13, 1692, the village was looted and burned and part of its population slain. The news of this massacre stupefied all of Scotland. To commemorate this affair, a Celtic cross was erected to the memory of Maclain, Chief of Glencoe, and all the others who had perished in the attack. John Campbell, an enemy of the MacDonalds, was suspected of organizing the assault.

According to the original Mount Royal town plan of 1912, Glencoe Avenue was called Glencoe Road. In 1924, the Town Council changed this designation to the current generic of Avenue. ↑

Glengarry

Glengarry Avenue - February 19, 1951

This name refers to a small locality in the Northern Highlands of Scotland, where the ruins of Glengarry Castle can be found. This was a former residence of Clan Macdonnell, who dominated the region for over three centuries. The last of this illustrious line was Alexander Randalson Macdonnell, whose son disposed of the family's famous patrimony around 1830. Other places in the region

have also appropriated the name, including Loch Garry and Glen Garry. A member of this family, Alexander Macdonnell, led a group of immigrants who settled in the early 19th century in what later would become Glengarry County, Ontario. ↑

Graham

Graham Boulevard

George Perry Graham (1859-1943) was Minister of Railways and Canals when the Mount Royal Tunnel project was designed. Born in Eganville, Ontario, he embarked on a journalistic career after completing high school. He was editor of the Morrisburg Herald and then worked for the Brockville Recorder. Attracted by political life, he was defeated in the 1890 Ontario provincial election but elected in 1898. He resigned as leader of the Ontario Liberal Party in 1907 to enter federal politics. He was elected, beginning a checkered political career of victories and defeats. However, Prime Minister Laurier showed his confidence in Graham by appointing him a Minister in 1907, a position he held until his defeat in 1911. After being reelected in 1921, he was given other portfolios, including Defence and Militia and the portfolio he had held during his first term. A member of the Imperial Privy Council, he was appointed to the Senate in 1926.

Named in 1912 by Thomas S. Darling, Graham Boulevard was then known as Graham Road. In 1924, the Town Council changed this designation to the current generic of Boulevard. On October 3, 1938, a bylaw was adopted whereby a section of Dresden Avenue — between Rockland Road and the limits of the City of Montreal — became Graham Boulevard. This artery today is the address of several public buildings, including the Reginald J.P. Dawson Municipal Library, Mount Royal United Church, the Hungarian United Church and the Post Office. ↑

Greenoch

Greenoch Avenue - October 3, 1938

This designation, which should be written “Greenock” instead of Greenoch, refers to the important industrial centre built on the Clyde Estuary (see Clyde Road), located in the District of Renfrew, near Glasgow. The origin of this major urban centre was a small fishing village which, during the 18th and 19th centuries, underwent considerable expansion, mainly due to the growth of its port facilities. During the Second World War, it was one of the main Free French naval bases. A Cross of Lorraine was built there in memory of the French sailors who disappeared in the Battle of the Atlantic. Several famous figures were born there, including the well-known pirate, Captain William Kidd, and James Watt, inventor of the steam engine. It is interesting to note that a place named Loch Greenoch exists elsewhere in Scotland.

Greenoch Avenue was previously known as Elbron Avenue or Elbron Road. ↑

Grenfell

Grenfell Avenue - February 19, 1951

Sir Wilfred Thomason Grenfell (1865-1940) distinguished himself as a missionary doctor in Labrador. Born in England, he studied at the London Medical School. A few years later, he joined the National Mission for Deep-Sea Fishermen. As director of this organization, he travelled the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, administering medical treatment to a scattered population unaccustomed to receiving a doctor's visit more than once a year. This venture led him to found a hospital at Battle Harbour, to which he later added an orphanage, nursing stations and the first co-operatives in the region. His influence with the elites allowed him to obtain funding for all of these projects. In 1912, as a result of tensions within the mission, the International Grenfell Association

was formed. The importance of his work was recognized by proclaiming him first a Companion and then a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. ↑

Hanover

Hanover Road - February 19, 1951

This name identifies the German royal house of Hanover, a dynasty which gave England six monarchs. George Louis, Elector of Hanover, was proclaimed King of England in 1714 under the name of George I and was succeeded by George II, George III, George IV and William IV. Queen Victoria was the last of this line, but its continuity was ensured by the House of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha which was renamed the House of Windsor in 1917. The origins of this dynasty date from the English Revolution of 1688-1689, which resulted in the famous Establishment Act, guaranteeing Protestants the English Crown, to which the future Queen Anne, of the Stuart dynasty, was the main claimant. Before her death, she designated an heir: George Louis, Elector of Hanover and grandson of James I of England. Acceding to the throne in 1837, Victoria, as a woman, could not claim the Hanoverian succession and had to renounce all claims in favour of the Duke of Cumberland. ↑

Henley

Henley Avenue - October 3, 1938

A town in the County of Berkshire, in England, incorporated during the reign of Elizabeth I, Henley-on-Thames has preserved several magnificent structures over the years as witnesses to its history, including a bridge and Georgian-style residences.

Henley Avenue was previously known under two different names. It was then designated as Bedford Road in the original town plan of 1912. The Town Council renamed it Bell Avenue in 1924 before adopting its current name in 1938. ↑

Highfield

Highfield Avenue - January 2, 1924

This is a descriptive English designation. It is interesting to note that it could also evoke the Highfield estate in Scotland, located in Ross and Cromarty, a few kilometres from Muir of Ord.

Highfield Avenue was previously known as Borden Avenue, named after a former Canadian Prime Minister, Robert Laird Borden. ↑

Hudson

Hudson Avenue

Chosen by Thomas S. Darling, this name appeared on the town plan drawn up in 1914 by surveyor Malcolm D. Barclay. However, our research did not allow us to identify the person to whom the first Mayor of Mount Royal wished to refer. ↑

Inverness

Inverness Avenue

A Scottish city and former royal borough, Inverness is the seat of the district of the same name in the Highlands region. Located at the junction of the River Ness and the Caledonian Canal, it is the second largest city in northern Scotland after Aberdeen. The capital of the ancient Pictish kingdom, it also housed the castle of King Malcolm III Canmore in the 11th century, which would remain a royal residence for centuries. He defeated King Macbeth, thus avenging the death of his father,

King Duncan. Over the centuries, Inverness has preserved some magnificent architecture, bearing witness to its past. For example, there is the Town Cross, erected in 1685, the Town Steeple and the High Church, built in 1769. A few kilometres from Inverness, the famous Battle of Culloden took place in 1746 — an event today commemorated by a burial mound which recalls the defeat of Charles Edward Stuart, Scottish pretender to the British throne, by the English Army commanded by the Duke of Cumberland. Inverness was the home of the poet James Macpherson, who died there in 1796.

The name Inverness Avenue appeared for the first time on the original Mount Royal town plan, drawn up in 1912. ↑

Iroquois

Iroquois Road

The Iroquois are one of the many Amerindian nations which once peopled North America. These indigenous people originally lived in northern New York State. The Iroquois had a well-structured matriarchal society of sedentary farmers, grouped in palisaded villages. In the 16th century, they formed a Confederacy, known as the Five Nations, consisting of the Cayugas, Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas and Senecas, later joined by a sixth nation, the Tuscaroras. This alliance is identified by a specific term, the Long House. At the arrival of the Europeans, about 12,000 Iroquois inhabited this vast territory. Belonging to an ancient culture dating back to about the year 1000, the Iroquois have a language very similar to that of the Hurons. During the era of the fur trade, they became the adversaries of the French and their Amerindian allies. This rivalry was largely encouraged by the New England colonies. With the exception of the Oneidas, the Iroquois sided with the Loyalists during the American Revolution, but this alliance brought them many humiliations, requiring them to abandon their home-land. Today, about 50,000 Iroquois live on several reservations in Canada and the United States.

The first mention of Iroquois Road can be found on a 1953 municipal plan. ↑

Jasper

Jasper Avenue - June 8, 1927

Jasper, a municipality in Alberta, owes its expansion to the establishment of Jasper National Park in 1907 and to the arrival of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway in the 1910s, two companies which were merged with Canadian National a few years later. The president of this new company, Henry Worth Thornton (see Thornton Avenue) played an important role in the development of this small population centre. He built the Jasper Park Lodge and established a railway divisional centre. Located at the confluence of the Miette and Athabasca Rivers, in the magnificent Rocky Mountains, Jasper has become a tourist centre. It took its name from Jasper Hawes, an employee of the Northwest Company who had previously established a trading post, known in that period as Jasper House, near the site of the present-day town.

Before this designation was adopted in 1927, Jasper Avenue bore two other names. Known until 1924 as a section of Lazard Road, it was renamed Erie Avenue, retaining this designation until its current name was adopted. ↑

Jean-Talon

Jean-Talon Street

Jean Talon (1625-1694) twice served as Intendant of New France, from 1665 to 1668 and from 1669 to 1672. Appointed by Colbert, he was also the first person to hold this post. Upon his

arrival in the colony, he worked to diversify its economy by developing such fields as shipbuilding, fishing, handicrafts, agriculture and colonial trade. To support this expansion, it was necessary to increase the population, an objective for which he ordered various measures. He encouraged soldiers stationed in the colony to remain there and imported contingents of colonists and young marriageable women from France. Those who married early and had large families were given incentives. Upon his return to France in 1672, the King made him his secretary and awarded him the title of Count of Orsainville. The achievements left by Talon were important but unfortunately were not continued, particularly because of the colossal costs that his projects incurred. However, his administrative and legal reforms continued to be applied.

Originally named by the City of Montreal, Jean-Talon Street was at first known as Petit-Liesse Road and then as Namur Street until 1959, the year in which it was given its current designation. ↑

Johnson

Johnson Avenue - May 19, 1952

The origin of this name seems somewhat obscure, but it might commemorate Sir Gordon Johnson (1885-1955), former Minister of Home Security in the Churchill government (see Churchill Road) during the Second World War. ↑

Kenaston

Kenaston Avenue

Frederick E. Kenaston was Vice-President of the Saskatchewan Land Valley Company, which employed Thomas S. Darling, first Mayor of Town of Mount Royal. An important manufacturer from Minneapolis, Minnesota, he developed a region of Saskatchewan, where a village on the old Canadian Northern Railway line now bears his name, by settling many colonists from the United States. Born in 1853 in North Halley in the Eastern Townships and educated by a tutor, Kenaston held many different jobs over the years. He worked in the mines and for a farm machinery company for several years, he was also employed by a bank. In 1897, he went into business with the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., becoming its President.

The first mention of Kenaston Avenue is found on the original plan of 1912. Former residents of Kenaston Avenue included three mayors of Town of Mount Royal: Robert Smith (1937-1941), Maynard A. Metcalf (1941-1945) and R. Earle Schofield (1945-1951). ↑

Kenilworth

Kenilworth Road

Located near the industrial city of Coventry in Warwickshire, Kenilworth is a former royal seat of medieval England. Kenilworth Castle was at the centre of many conflicts between the nobility and royal absolutism. Established in the 11th century by Geoffroy de Clinton, to whom the fief of Kenilworth was granted, this imposing fortress was coveted by many kings of England. It was successively the property of Henry II, Henry III and Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. The latter's son was defeated by royal troops while defending the castle in 1266. John of Gaunt, a son of Edward III, enlarged the castle by building a luxurious palace near the keep. Having become the property of the Crown, the castle was awarded by Queen Elizabeth I to her favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, in 1553. Though part of it was destroyed by the Commonwealth forces in the 17th century, Kenilworth Castle was always inhabited. Today, partially in ruins, it still maintains its proud bearing, though only the gate built in the 16th century still has a resident.

Kenilworth Road appeared on the original Mount Royal plan in 1912. ↑

Kildare

Kildare Road - February 19, 1951

The town in the Republic of Ireland, Kildare is located south of Dublin in the province of Leinster. The town developed around a monastery founded in the 5th century by St. Bridget. It has preserved several religious buildings dating from the Middle Ages, including the cathedral and an abbey erected in 1260. County Kildare, which includes the town of the same name, extends along the north slope of the Wicklow Hills and onto the central plain. Many famous horse-breeding farms can be found in this region. ↑

Kindersley

Kindersley Avenue

Robert Molesworth, 1st Baron of Kindersley (1871-1954) was one of the partners of the Lazard Bank of London, from which the Canadian Northern Montreal Land Company had to obtain the bans necessary to acquire the land for Model City. Born in Wanstead, he began his working career with the Thames Ironworks Company at 15 years of age. His rise in the business world was rapid. In 1906, he joined the London branch of Lazard Brothers & Co. (see Lazard Avenue), becoming its President in 1919, a function he retained until his retirement in 1953. He also sat on the Court of the Bank of England for many years and was a governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. His interests also extended to journalism, publishing the Economic Journal. From 1920 to 1946, he headed the National Savings Committee, an agency which gained particular distinction during the Second World War. His efforts in this area earned him the title of Baron in 1941. His son, Hugh Kenyon Molesworth, took over from him at the Lazard Bank.

According to the original Mount Royal town plan of 1912, Kindersley Avenue was called Kindersley Road. In 1924, the Town Council amended this designation, adopting the current generic of Avenue. ↑

Laird

Laird Boulevard

The most likely hypothesis for the origin of this name is that it commemorates Alexander Laird, chief executive officer of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the financial institution which owned many lots in Town of Mount Royal and also provided financial backing to the Canadian Northern Railway. Born in 1853 at Ballater, in Scotland, he accompanied his parents when they emigrated to Canada. At first employed by the North of Scotland Bank, he began working for the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1877. After many years working for that Bank in New York and Chicago, he was appointed chief executive officer in 1907. A member of several boards, he served on the Toronto Board of Trade and the New York Chamber of Commerce. The other hypothesis which should be examined is that the name refers to Robert Laird Borden (1854-1937), Prime Minister of Canada at the time this name was chosen. Despite the interest aroused by this assumption, we must consider the fact that another artery in Town of Mount Royal had been named Borden Avenue — a name which has now vanished. If this hypothesis is eventually confirmed, this would mean that the intention was to honour Borden twice.

According to the original Mount Royal town plan of 1912, Laird Boulevard was called Laird Avenue. In 1924, the Town Council adopted its current generic of Boulevard. Today it is one of the municipality's main arteries, with several public buildings, including Saint-Joseph Church, Mount Royal Presbyterian Church and a French school, École Saint-Clément. ↑

Lanark

Lanark Crescent - April 16, 1956

A town situated in the Strathclyde, in Scotland, Lanark stands on the right bank of the River Clyde (see Clyde Road). It developed around the castle of David I, King of Scotland, who made it a royal borough. In 1297, during the reign of Edward I, William Wallace led a revolt against the English occupation. Today, Lanark is a market for the neighbouring agricultural region, while industrial activity is mainly located in New Lanark, where textile mills were built in 1784 by David Dale. His son-in-law, Robert Owen, who later took over the management, would build a school for the children and decent housing for the workers — exceptional behaviour for that era. Lanark was previously part of the County of Lanarkshire.

Lanark Crescent was formerly called Lanthier Crescent in honour of the former town councillor E.-E. Lanthier. The latter name was rejected by the Montreal Post Office, since it had already been given to a street in another municipality on the Island of Montreal. ↑

Lazard

Lazard Avenue

The London bank Lazard Brothers and Co. Ltd. contributed financially to the acquisition, by the Canadian Northern Montreal Land Co., of the land necessary for the subdivision of Town of Mount Royal. Established in London in 1870, this merchant bank also had branches in Paris and New York. It changed ownership twice. It was acquired in 1920 by the industrial holding company S. Pearson and Sons and resold in 1960 to the merchant bankers Edward de Stein and Co.

According to the original Mount Royal town plan of 1912, Lazard Avenue was called Lazard Road. In 1924, the Town Council adopted the current generic. ↑

Leacross

Leacross Avenue - April 1, 1957

In adopting this name, the Town Council apparently wanted to evoke a small locality in Shropshire, England. According to another source, Leacross is a relatively rare English descriptive term used in certain literary genres, particularly poetry. ↑

Legault

Legault Place

In the early 20th century, Oscar Legault owned the land through which this lane was opened. He had acquired it in 1911 from Hormisdas Meunier. He sold a few lots several years later and in 1934 there were seven residents on the lane, all of French-Canadian origin. A native of Saint-Joseph-du-Lac, Legault was a labourer by trade. He resided for a long time in Pont-Viau de Laval.

In 1974, the Town Council adopted a by-law changing the name Legault Lane to Legault Place. ↑

Lethbridge

Lethbridge Avenue - September 12, 1955

A City in Alberta, Lethbridge developed on the steep banks of the Oldman River and contains many industries. It also provides all the services to the surrounding region, whose economy essentially depends on agriculture. Lethbridge was founded on the former site of a whisky warehouse, at the end of the 19th century, when North Western Coal and Navigation began large-scale operation of the area's coal mines. It took the name of this company's president, William Lethbridge. The town

boomed and even became an important station on the transcontinental railway line. Beginning in 1900, irrigation of the region's semi-arid lands increased their agricultural potential, especially for market gardening. An important cultural centre, Lethbridge has a university which was founded in 1967. It was able to plan its urban space over the years, providing the population with many parks and tree-lined streets. ↑

Linwood

Linwood Crescent - April 16, 1956

Previously called Falmouth Crescent, Linwood Crescent refers to a locality in the County of Lincoln, in England. ↑

Lockhart

Lockhart Avenue - October 3, 1938

Before the adoption of its current designation in 1938, Lockhart Avenue was known by various names. According to the original town plan of 1912, it was called Douglas Road. In 1924, the Town Council changed this name to Duval Avenue. The name Lockhart Avenue may be intended to commemorate the Scottish-born businessman, John Lockhart. A native of Glasgow, he arrived in Canada in 1916 after acquiring a solid reputation in shipbuilding. Because of his experience in this field, he became chief executive officer of J. Coughlan & Sons of Vancouver, the leading Canadian shipbuilding company of that era. It may also refer to the work of the British diplomat and author of Scottish origin, Sir Robert Hamilton Bruce Lockhart (1887-1970). Knighted in 1943, he was the author of many works, including *Memoirs of a British Agent*, published in 1932. ↑

Lombard

Lombard Crescent

This name, chosen by Thomas S. Darling, first Mayor of Town of Mount Royal, derived its origin from Lombard Street in London, which is famous for its many banks. This reputation dates from the 13th century, when Lombard merchants from northern Italy set up business on this street. Today, most of the major British banks are headquartered there, including Barclay's and Lloyd's. The latter helped to finance the development of the Canadian Northern Railway.

According to the original Mount Royal town plan of 1912, Lombard Crescent was called Lombard Street. In 1938, the Town Council adopted the current generic. ↑

Lucerne

Lucerne Road - January 20, 1950

A city in central Switzerland, Lucerne (Luzern in German) is situated on the shores of Lake Lucerne. The administrative seat of the Canton of Lucerne, its site and outstanding architecture, including its many old houses and magnificent gardens along the lakefront, make it one of the country's most picturesque cities. Its two covered wooden bridges, the Kapellbrück and the Spreuerbrück, which span the Reuss River, are also well-preserved examples of this historic heritage. Other famous buildings in Lucerne include the Church of the Franciscans, the Church of the Jesuits and the old City Hall. Founded in the 8th century, near the site of an old Benedictine abbey, Lucerne was under Austrian domination for a certain period before finally liberating itself in 1386. Loyal to the Catholic Church, it was briefly the capital of Switzerland around 1800 and was defeated in 1847 by federal troops because of its religious policy.

Lucerne Road, one of the municipality's oldest traffic arteries, was previously known as Montée de la Côte-des-Neiges. The Congregation of Beth-El synagogue, located on the former Daoust-Fortier farm has its address on Lucerne Road. ↑

Maberley

Maberley Avenue - December 13, 1938

This name might be intended to recall Maberley, a small rural community in Lanark County, Ontario, a few kilometres from the Canadian Pacific Railway. The name dates back to 1865, when the government established a post office at this location, under the name of Maberley. The spelling seems to have evolved, since originally it was written as Moberly. This probably referred to one of two localities in England of the same name, one in Cheshire and the other in Staffordshire. In 1967, Maberley was adopted officially as the name of use. ↑

MacNaughton

MacNaughton Road - October 3, 1938

According to the municipal archives, MacNaughton Road was supposedly named in honour of John MacNaughton, a doctor of international reputation. However, our research did not find any public figure corresponding to this description. We believe that the archives contain an error concerning the person's profession. The name refers to John MacNaughton (1858- 1943), one of Canada's great educators. Born in Perthshire, Scotland, he was ordained a minister of the Church of Scotland after studying at the University of Aberdeen and the Edinburgh Theological College. He arrived in Canada in 1889 and became a professor at Queen's University in Kingston. He also taught at McGill University and the University of Toronto. His teaching was strongly influenced by his original personality and made him one of the great academics of his era. After retiring in 1925, he settled in England but died a few years later in Montreal. His literary output is sparse. His only book, published in 1926, was entitled Strathcona.

According to the original Mount Royal town plan of 1912, the development of Geneva Park was planned for the current site of MacNaughton Road. The park project was finally abandoned to allow the opening of this road. ↑

MacNeil

MacNeil Road - February 19, 1951

Roderick James MacNeil (1891-1985) was employed by Town of Mount Royal for 42 years. He first joined the Engineering Department in 1914. In 1923, he was appointed Chief Engineer, occupying this post until 1946. He was then designated as Town Manager and continued to perform these duties until his retirement in 1956. Over the years, his various positions allowed him to have some influence as an active participant in the Town's growth. Apart from the many years he devoted to the Town, his career spanned eight municipal administrations, from the first mayor, Thomas S. Darling, to the reign of Reginald Dawson. ↑

Manella

Manella Road - September 12, 1955

Henry Manella was an important landowner in the sector where this road was opened. Born in Poland, he also owned the famous Ruby Foo's Restaurant on Décarie Boulevard, between Paré and Ferrier Streets. ↑

Markham

Markham Road

Sir Albert Hastings Markham (1841-1918) was an admiral and an explorer of the Canadian Arctic. Born in the High Pyrenees in France, he studied at Eastman's Royal Navy and joined the British Navy in 1856. After serving in China and the Mediterranean, he was promoted to Commander in 1872 and was entrusted a year later with the mission of studying ice movements in the Arctic. During an 1876 expedition, he became the first explorer of his era to come so close to the North Pole. He then ascended through the naval hierarchy and was assigned to various duties in the British Empire. The Canadian government thanked him for his 1886 study of ice movements in Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay. He left several books on his voyages, particularly *The Great Frozen Sea*. He also published *The Life of Sir John Franklin* and a biography of his cousin, *The Life of Sir Clements Robert Markham*. The latter Markham distinguished himself for his 1850-1851 search for John Franklin (see Franklin Avenue), the Arctic explorer, who had disappeared on his last voyage.

The name Markham Road first appeared on the Mount Royal town plan of 1912. ↑

Marlboro

Marlboro Drive - May 19, 1952

This name is, intact, the abbreviation of Marlborough, a city in the County of Wiltshire, England. Marlborough extends along the banks of the River Kennet, at the foot of the Marlborough Downs. It was founded in 1204, the year it obtained its first charter from King John. However, the charter currently in force dates from 1575. Ravaged by two fires in the 17th century, it preserved magnificent buildings over the centuries, distinguished by their architectural design and constructed prior to these terrible catastrophes. The prestigious educational institution, Marlborough College, was established in 1843 and made the city's reputation. Today, Marlborough has become a service centre in a mainly agricultural region. ↑

Melbourne

Melbourne Avenue - January 2, 1924

William Lamb, 2nd Viscount Melbourne (1779-1848), was Prime Minister of England in 1834 and from 1835 to 1841. He enjoyed a full political career. First sitting as a Whig M.P., he joined Canning's Tory Cabinet in 1827 and then returned in the Grey Cabinet as Home Minister. In this capacity, he had to stem the many social disturbances spreading through the country. One of his important achievements was the reform of Parliament. His term as Prime Minister was somewhat lacklustre, but he had considerable influence with Queen Victoria. His name was also given to the city of Melbourne, which was Australia's capital from 1901 to 1927.

Melbourne Avenue was called Morrison Avenue prior to 1924. ↑

Merit

Merit Crescent - June 6, 1955

This name derives its origin from the offices of the Merit Insurance Company, located at 1320 Graham Boulevard, on the corner of Graham Boulevard and Merit Crescent. J.B. Pennefather was then the company's President and Chief Executive Officer. Residing on Roselawn Crescent, he was also Vice-President of Industrial Acceptance Corporation (IAC). ↑

Mitchell

Mitchell Avenue - February 20, 1950

Lieutenant-Colonel Coulson Norman Mitchell, VC, (1889-1978) was a former resident of Town of Mount Royal, who distinguished himself by acts of bravery during the First World War. Born in Winnipeg, he graduated in engineering from the University of Manitoba in 1912. He initially worked for an engineering company before enlisting in the Canadian Army as an engineer. In Europe, he took part in major military operations, during which he accomplished great feats. For his participation in the Battle of Ypres in 1916, he was awarded the Military Cross, but his greatest honour came in 1918 when he received the British Empire's highest distinction — the Victoria Cross. This was awarded for his success in preventing the Germans from destroying a bridge over the Scheldt Canal, near Cambrai in France. During the Second World War, he served with the Royal Canadian Engineers in England and was then promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, while teaching in a military engineering school. His name was given to a local post of the Royal Canadian Legion, of which he was honorary president.

Mitchell Avenue was previously known as Woodbine Avenue. ↑

Moncrieff

Moncrieff Road - October 3, 1938

Alexander Moncrieff (1829-1906) was a soldier and engineer of great renown. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, he went to university in his native city and the University of Aberdeen. He then embarked on a brilliant military career, participating in the Crimean War. Ascending through the Army hierarchy, he was finally promoted to Colonel of the Scottish Division's 3rd Brigade in 1872. Posted to the Royal Arsenal from 1867 to 1875, he pursued and perfected his research on new weapons, despite many obstacles. In 1873, he published a pamphlet on the Moncrieff system to explain his invention and justify it against its many denigrators. Moncrieff resided in Canada during a certain period. ↑

Monmouth

Monmouth Avenue

A farming and industrial centre in Wales, Monmouth is located at the confluence of the Wye and the Monnow, rivers which define the border with England. Long coveted by England, the County of Monmouthshire, within which the city of Monmouth is found, was renamed and given the Welsh name of Gwent. Several major figures of English history came from Monmouth. King Henry V who reigned from 1413 to 1422, was born there in 1387. Although Charles Rolls, co-founder of the famous automobile company, was born in a neighbouring village, Monmouth considered him one of its own and erected a statue in his memory. The city has many buildings of historical interest, including the Great Castle House, built in 1673 within an old feudal castle, and St. Mary's Parish Church, with its 15th century Gothic steeple.

Monmouth Avenue appeared for the first time on a Mount Royal town plan of 1914. ↑

Montgomery

Montgomery Avenue - June 2, 1947

Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery, 1st Viscount Montgomery of Alamein (1887-1976), distinguished himself in several military operations during the Second World War. As commander of a division in France, he was forced to sail back to England in 1940 during the evacuation of

Dunkirk (see Dunkirk road). His victory over Rommel at El Alamein in 1942 allowed him to continue his advance in North Africa and join up with the troops commanded by Alexander (see Alexander Road). After accepting the surrender of the German and Italian forces, he landed in Sicily in 1943. As commander of the Allied land forces during the Normandy landing in 1944, he then led the 21st Army Group, to which Canadian troops were attached, into Germany. After the War, he held various high command positions, particularly with NATO. He published his memoirs in 1958.

Several names in the sector where Montgomery Avenue is located commemorate people who played important roles in the Second World War, including Alexander, Churchill and Roosevelt. Montgomery Avenue was previously called Milan Avenue. ↑

Montview

Montview Road - June 15, 1959

This name evokes the Montview farm, owned by the Hodge family, which was formerly located on Côte-de-Liesse Road. The appellation's origin is derived from the magnificent view of Mount Royal from that location. Of Scottish origin, the Hodge family was established in Canada since the early 19th century. Their ancestor, James Hodge, and his wife, Catherine Moore, lived on Côte Saint-Laurent for awhile before settling on Côte de Liesse. After his death in 1853, the family name was carried on by his sons, particularly James. The latter married Catherine Brown in 1850 and lived on the farm crossed by Montview Road. In 1896, he made a gift of the farm to his son, William John, who also operated it for many years. The latter's marriage to Margaret Black produced a son, William Alexander Hodge, who inherited the family farm and was the last member of the Hodge family to be its owner. In 1947, the farm was sold to the industrial promoter Alexis Nihon. Married to H. Mildred Griffith, William Alexander Hodge served as a Mount Royal town councillor from 1954 to 1964. ↑

Morrison

Morrison Avenue

Chosen by Thomas S. Darling, this name appeared on the first town plan drawn up in 1912. Unfortunately, our research was unable to identify the person whom the first mayor of Town of Mount Royal wanted to honour. We know that this family name is very widespread in Scotland and that many Canadians originating from that country bore this name at the beginning of the century. For example, among the first residents of Town of Mount Royal were Claude R. Morrison, agent of the Canadian Northern Montreal Land Co., and his brother, Walter Morrison, the Town superintendent. ↑

Moyle

Moyle Road - August 29, 1979

Born in 1910, Francis T Moyle served as priest of Mount Royal's Annunciation of Our Lady parish from 1955 to 1977. Born in Morrisburg, Ontario, he was ordained in 1936 after studying at the Collège de Montréal and philosophical and theological seminaries. His first mission was as vicar of St. Patrick's Parish. Enlisting in the Royal Canadian Air Force (R.C.A.F.), he served as a military chaplain from 1941 to 1945. After studies at the Université de Montréal, he was appointed Rector of Marianopolis College in 1946. He was the founding priest of St. Rita's Parish, a position he held until his appointment as priest of Annunciation Parish.

Moyle Road runs beside the land where the Parish of the Annunciation Church (formerly known as Annunciation of Our Lady Church) now stands. It formerly was known as Fleet Street and Wembley Road. ↑

Netherton

Netherton Road - April 1, 1957

A locality in the Scottish Lowlands, Netherton can be found in the Strathclyde region, near Glasgow. ↑

Normandy

Normandy Drive - February 19, 1951

This name evokes the old province of France, whose origins date from its unification in Roman times. In the Middle Ages, Normandy came under the rule of the Plantagenet dynasty, which also reigned over England. Although it retained some independence over the centuries, this region was gradually integrated into French geographic space. Today, it is divided into two administration regions: Lower and Upper Normandy. However, this name also recalls one of the most important military campaigns of the Second World War. Canadian soldiers participated in this major Allied operation, designated under the code name Overlord, when they landed on June 6, 1944 on the shores of Normandy—in the sector known as Juno Beach. During the weeks following this landing, they were also involved in two major offensives of the Battle of Normandy. With the support of British troops, the Canadians liberated the City of Caen on July 9 and captured Falaise on August 16. Over 18,000 Canadian soldiers were killed or wounded during this military campaign, the most important of the 20th century. ↑

Norway

Norway Road - May 19, 1952

This name was chosen by the Town Council, apparently to commemorate the work of the British writer and engineer, Nevil Shute Norway (1899-1960). After studying at Bailliot College at Oxford, he embarked on an engineering career, particularly with the Airship Guarantee Company, where he was involved in the design of the R-100 airship. This allowed him to make flights with this machine between England and Canada. In 1931, he founded his own company, Airspeed Ltd., serving as its chief executive officer until 1938. In that year, the novels he had been writing for several years during his free time began to achieve success. His fame as a writer reached its peak when he described the Normandy landing for the Ministry of Information in 1944. His literary output included such titles as No Highway (1948), A Town Like Alice (1950) and Round the Bend (1951). ↑

Oakdale

Oakdale Avenue - September 12, 1955

This is a descriptive designation referring to the oak tree, widespread in the Northern Hemisphere with approximately 200 species. However, only ten species of oak grow in Canada. The oak has a large crown of alternate and generally lobate leaves and produces acorns. The main quality of its wood, resistance, makes it particularly popular for cabinet-making and flooring. ↑

Palmerston

Palmerston Avenue - October 3, 1938

Formerly known as The Boulevard, Palmerston Avenue commemorates Henry Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston, Prime Minister of England from 1855 to 1865. A Tory member of the Wellington government, he then joined the Whigs to become Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Grey and Russell Cabinets. In this capacity, he developed a firm foreign policy towards the European powers in order to counter their actions. His interventions were numerous and provoked a reaction in Parliament.

Following a motion of censure tabled against his policy, he replied with a famous speech. Upon becoming Prime Minister, he pursued his foreign policy, but with less success. ↑

Paré

Paré Street

Named in 1948 by the City of Montreal, Paré Street retains the same name for its extension in Town of Mount Royal. It commemorates Philius Paré (1882-1946), a Montreal city councillor from 1940 to 1946. Born in Valleyfield, he started work at a very young age. After employment as a railway telegraph operator in Montreal, he began a long career with the G.A. Grier & Sons lumber company, moving up the ladder to the posts of General Manager and Vice-President. He was also active in many organizations. Elected President of the Chambre de commerce de Montréal in 1934, he was a member of several boards, including that of the Université de Montréal. ↑

Pitt

Pitt Road - May 19, 1952

The Town Council may have wanted to honour the memory of William Pitt the Elder, 1st Earl of Chatham (1708-1778), who served as Prime Minister of England from 1756 to 1761 and from 1766 to 1768. His son William Pitt the Younger (1759-1806) served in the House of Commons from 1781. ↑

Plymouth

Plymouth Avenue - May 19, 1952

Plymouth, a city in England, located at the mouth of the Plym and Tamar Rivers, is the main city of Devon (see Devon Avenue). The site of a major military base, it has diversified its economy in such industries as fish canning, distilling and soap manufacturing. Known in the Middle Ages as Sudtone or Sutton Harbour, it began to develop considerable port activities in the 15th century, which established the foundation for the prestige of the British Navy. Many expeditions were organized from this port, including those commanded by the explorers Walter Raleigh, Francis Drake and John Hawkins. During the Second World War, the city suffered serious damage from German air raids. ↑

Portland

Portland Avenue

This probably refers to the peninsula in Dorset, known as the Isle of Portland, which the English author Thomas Hardy dubbed the "Gibraltar of Wessex". The Isle of Portland contains numerous quarries, whose stone served in the construction of many English monuments, including St. Paul's Cathedral and Buckingham Palace in London. Henry VIII built a castle there, Castletown. The Isle's main village, Easton, is linked to the mainland by a shingly bar — the Chesil Bank.

The name Portland Avenue appeared on the original Mount Royal town plan of 1912. ↑

Powell

Powell Avenue

This name seems to refer to an influential Saskatchewan businessman, Harvey Oliver Powell, who probably knew Thomas S. Darling, Town of Mount Royal's first mayor, since both of them worked for the First National Bank, during the same period. Powell also participated in Saskatchewan's development in the same capacity as Frederick E. Kenaston (see Kenaston Avenue). Born in

Wisconsin, he became the chief executive officer of the Weyburn Security Bank, with authority extending into southern Saskatchewan.

Powell Avenue appeared for the first time on a 1914 town plan. ↑

Pratt

Pratt Avenue

This is the extension of an existing street in the City of Outremont, donated for this purpose by the heirs of John Pratt (1812-1876). An important Outremont landowner, born in Berthier, he figured among the prosperous businessmen of his era. After settling in Montreal in 1839, he started a wholesale leather business, to which he added a tannery in partnership with his brother, Charles-Ferdinand. Heavily involved in business, he was a member of several corporate boards and President of La Banque du Peuple. He also served as Montreal Harbour Commissioner for many years. ↑

Regent

Regent Road

This name was chosen by Mayor Thomas S. Darling to evoke Regent Street, the major artery in London's West End. Designed in the early 19th century by John Nash, the famous architect of this era, at the request of the Prince Regent, the future King George IV this street was intended to improve the traffic situation in the city centre. It established a link between Canton House, the Regent's palace, and Regent's Park. Today, with its top-of-the-line stores, it is one of London's busiest shopping streets. The regent is the member of the royal family chosen to oversee the monarchy during the king's absence or his inability to perform his duties in a suitable manner. The regent may also replace the heir to the throne, if he has not yet reached the age of majority. George IV thus served as Prince Regent in the final years of the reign of his father, George III, whose state of health prevented him from governing his country.

According to the original Mount Royal town plan of 1912, certain sections of Regent Road were already called Vivian Avenue and Balfour Avenue. Named Regent Street until 1924, it was given its current appellation by the Town Council in that year. ↑

Revere

Revere Avenue - February 19, 1951

This is a fairly rarely used English descriptive designation. It is employed in certain literary texts, particularly in poetry. Meaning river, it could refer to a small stream which formerly ran along Rockland Road. ↑

Rockland

Rockland Road

The most plausible explanation for the origin of this name comes from the many rocks which previously bordered its verges. The City of Outremont named this road, and its extension into Town of Mount Royal retained the same appellation.

According to the original town plan of 1912, this artery was called Rockland Avenue. The Town Council adopted its current name in 1924. Also known as Rocky Lane, it already existed in the 19th century and served as a link between Côte Saint-Laurent and Côte Sainte-Catherine Roads. ↑

Roosevelt

Roosevelt Avenue - November 21, 1945

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945) was the 32nd President of the United States and one of the main protagonists of the Second World War. After studying law at Harvard, he was elected Democratic Senator from New York State in 1910. He had to withdraw from politics for health reasons in 1921 but returned a few years later as Governor of New York. Defeating Herbert Clark Hoover in the 1932 presidential election, Roosevelt, upon his accession to the presidency, worked with a 'Grains Trust' of economists to develop his New Deal — an economic and social program to fight the effects of the Great Depression. He adopted various measures to increase government intervention. Enjoying strong popularity, he was reelected three times. During the Second World War, he committed his country to the Allied cause. The attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 forced him to declare war on Japan, followed by a declaration of war against Germany. He died of a cerebral haemorrhage a few months before the end of the War.

Roosevelt Avenue is located in a sector where the street names commemorate important figures of the Second World War: Alexander, Churchill and Montgomery. Formerly known as Chester Avenue, it is now the address of certain municipal buildings, including the Town Hall, the Recreation Centre and the fire station. ↑

Roselawn

Roselawn Crescent - February 19, 1951

A descriptive name of English origin. ↑

Royalmount

Royalmount Avenue - March 15, 1948

This name commemorates the frigate HMCS Royalmount, sponsored during the Second World War by Town of Mount Royal. Launched in April 1944, this escort vessel was not active for long because of the impending end of the War. She accompanied Atlantic convoys supplying Allied troops in Great Britain. At the government's request and like other Canadian municipalities, Town of Mount Royal agreed to sponsor this ship and set up a committee responsible for raising funds and collecting various items for the comfort of the crew. Originally called the Mont-Royal, the name Royalmount was finally chosen to avoid any confusion with the French pronunciation of Montréal. The command of the ship was entrusted to Lieutenant-Commander James S. Davis. At the end of 1944, he escorted a first convoy of 39 ships, followed by several other convoys until May 1945. The HMCS Royalmount was finally decommissioned in 1947. Its bell was donated to the Town, and placed in the lobby of the new Town Hall, in acknowledgement of Town of Mount Royal's contributions to the comfort of the crew. ↑

Royden

Royden Road

Named around 1948, this artery commemorates Thomas Royden (1871-1950), a brilliant businessman who distinguished himself as President of the Cunard Line. Born in Liverpool, he was the scion of a family which had made its reputation in the maritime field. After studying at Winchester and Oxford, he embarked on a business career with his father's firm, Thomas Royden & Sons. His personal qualities allowed him to accede to important posts in various companies, finally becoming President of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway in 1941. But his greatest and most undeniable success was his arrival in 1905 as President of the Cunard Steam-Ship Company

and then of Cunard White Star Ltd., with which he was closely associated until his death. Because of his expertise in navigation, his help was solicited frequently during the First World War, and this involvement brought him many honours. In addition to his business activities, he held many other positions, serving as sheriff and as Member of Parliament. He was named a Baron in 1944. ↑

Russell

Russell Avenue - February 19, 1951

Cecil Trevor Russell (1906-1950) was a Mount Royal town councillor from 1946 to 1950. Born in Dublin, he arrived in Canada in 1927. He went to work for the Steel Company of Canada and remained in its employ until his death, serving as Assistant Manager. Actively involved in the community, he was an officer of the local Air Cadets Association and a member of the Montreal Board of Trade and the Montreal Rotary Club. ↑

Saint-Clare

Saint-Clare Road

According to Mrs. Lyette Fortier-Lamoureux, granddaughter of Cléophas Fortier, the name of this road commemorates Claire Fortier, the daughter of her grandfather's 1892 marriage to Olivine Viau. A market gardener, Cléophas Fortier owned the magnificent residence located at the corner of Walpole Avenue and Saint-Clare Road. This hypothesis is confirmed by a plan produced for the Canadian Northern Railway in 1912, which contains the name St. Claire Avenue instead of the current appellation of Saint-Clare Road. ↑

Scarboro

Scarboro Road - February 19, 1951

This name probably refers to the town of Scarborough in England. Located on the North Sea, in the County of North Yorkshire, it has ancient origins which date from the era when an old Viking fishing village occupied its current site. Coming under Norman rule in the 12th century, it contains many vestiges of that troubled period of English history. A Norman castle, Scarborough Castle, was built on the cliff which still dominates the town. But its development began in the 17th century when it became a well-known spa. The construction of a railway line in 1845 stimulated its growth and considerably increased and diversified the travellers visiting this resort area. Scarborough today has become the most popular seaside resort in northeastern England. ↑

Selwood

Selwood Road - April 1, 1957

This name evokes a locality in the County of Somerset, in England. ↑

Seneca

Seneca Road

One of the Six Nations constituting the Iroquois Confederacy, the Senecas inhabited the western extremity of Iroquois territory. In the 17th century, they embarked on a campaign of expansion, dispersing the Amerindian nations living in southern Ontario. But faced with the territorial claims of the Ojibways, they had to cede this recent conquest to them and confine themselves to the area south of the Great Lakes. After warring against the French, they concluded a peace treaty with them in 1701, which also involved the other member nations of the Iroquois alliance. After the French left the region in 1763, the Senecas allied with Pontiac against the English. During the American

Revolution, they supported the Loyalist cause, like the other Iroquois nations. Despite the defeat of the Loyalists by the Rebels, the Senecas refused to settle in Canada and preferred to negotiate a peace with the Americans, under which they were granted reservations.

The first mention of Seneca Road can be found on a 1953 town plan. Several Town of Mount Royal place names — Algonquin, Iroquois and Mohawk — also evoke the First Nations. ↑

Sheridan

Sheridan Road - February 19, 1951

This name seems to derive its origin from Clare Consuelo Sheridan (1885-1970), an artist and sculptor of British origin. For many years, she worked as a journalist, an occupation which allowed her to cover important political events of her era and write several books relating her numerous experiences. Abandoning this profession, she then devoted herself exclusively to sculpture in the 1920s and 1930s. Her artistic output was considerable. During the War, she sculpted a bronze bust of her cousin, Winston Churchill (see Churchill Road). In 1957, she published her memoirs, *To the Four Winds*. ↑

Sherwood

Sherwood Crescent - October 3, 1938

A career military man, Colonel Sir Percy Sherwood (1854-1940) rose to the highest ranks of the Canadian Army. He began in the Canadian Militia and then in the Dominion Police before being promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the 43th Regiment in 1898 and of the 8th Infantry Brigade in 1906. Active in the community, he served as Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scout Association of Canada from the organization's founding in 1910 until 1918. During the First World War, he headed the Canadian Secret Service. He was appointed Honorary Colonel of the 38th Cameron Highlanders in 1930.

Sherwood Crescent was called Stratford Road prior to 1938. Despite the objection of several citizens to this name change, the Town Council did not reverse its decision. ↑

Simcoe

Simcoe Avenue - January 2, 1924

The county seat of Norfolk County in Ontario, founded in 1878, Simcoe is located in an agricultural region, specializing in tobacco production, through which the Lynn River flows. Its name commemorates John Graves Simcoe (1752-1806), the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada — now Ontario — in 1791. Its founding dates from the end of the 18th century, when Simcoe granted privileges to an American Loyalist who wanted to establish a mill there. The hamlet which grew up around the mill was destroyed in the War of 1812 but rebuilt a few years later. Simcoe granted numerous concessions to Loyalists who settled in the South western Peninsula, a region which he considered to have a promising future. He also founded York, the current City of Toronto. Lake Simcoe commemorates his father's memory.

Simcoe Avenue was called Glencoe Road prior to 1924. ↑

Sloane

Sloane Avenue - April 16, 1956

This name possibly is derived from one of many places in the City of London, including Sloane Square, Sloane Street and Sloan Estate (see Sloane Park). According to another hypothesis, this

avenue commemorates Albert Ernest Sloan, an engineer with Canadian National and a former resident of Town of Mount Royal.

Sloane Avenue was formerly known as Wallon Avenue. ↑

Stannock

Stannock Avenue - May 21, 1957

This name could refer to a place called Stannocky, located in the District of Angus in Scotland, a few kilometres from the town of Brechin. ↑

Stanstead

Stanstead Avenue and Crescent - January 2, 1924

This name was taken from one of the four places in England called Stanstead. They can be found in the counties of Kent, Suffolk and Hertfordshire. However, in Hertfordshire, the places are called Abbots' Stanstead and St. Margaret's Stanstead. This name is also that of a town in the Eastern Townships.

Stanstead Avenue was called Wicksteed Road prior to 1924, while Stanstead Crescent, named on February 19, 1951, is a former section of Stanstead Avenue. ↑

Strathcona

Strathcona Drive - February 19, 1951

Donald Alexander Smith, 1st Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal (1820-1914), was a Canadian businessman and diplomat. Born in Morayshire, Scotland, he began his career in 1838 with one of the most important enterprises of his era, the Hudson's Bay Company. His rise within that company was rapid. Becoming the principal shareholder, he attained the prestigious position of chief executive officer, in 1889. His financial interests in the Canadian Pacific Railway allowed him to realize several of his daring projects, including the transcontinental railway line inaugurated in 1885. A share-holder of the Bank of Montreal, he became its President in 1887. Elected to the Manitoba Legislative Assembly, he also served in the House of Commons in the 1870s. After withdrawing from the political stage, he returned to the Commons in 1887, this time as the representative of Montreal West riding. Appointed High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, he held this post until his death in London. Raised to the peerage in 1897, he was also a member of the Privy Council. He was the author of several literary works, particularly *Western Canada since Confederation*, published in 1897. ↑

Sunset

Sunset Road - February 19, 1951

An evocative name of English origin. ↑

Surrey

Surrey Crescent and Drive - February 19, 1951

Surrey, a county in England, is located in the London Basin, on both sides of the North Downs. Kingston upon Thames is its county seat and its main towns are Croydon, Dorking, Epsom, Guildford, Reigate, Banstead and Woking. Its economy mainly depends on agriculture, especially grain growing and dairy farming. Industrial activity has also developed in Surrey, particularly in mechanical construction.

Surrey Crescent and Surrey Drive were both designated on February 19, 1951. ↑

Thornton

Thornton Avenue - January 2, 1924

Sir Henry Worth Thornton (1871-1933) was President of Canadian National from 1922 to 1932. Born in Logansport, Indiana, he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and embarked on a career in engineering, working for various railway companies. After first joining the Pennsylvania Railway, he became chief executive officer of the Great Eastern Railway in the United Kingdom in 1914. Because of his services to France during the First World War, he was named a Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1919. Appointed to the presidency of CN, he amalgamated all the government railways during his term of office, but had to face growing competition from Canadian Pacific. Associated with the Conservative Party, he resigned from the CN presidency in 1932, claiming to have lost the support of the new Liberal government.

Thornton Avenue was known as Kenaston Road until 1924. ↑

Trenton

Trenton Avenue - January 2, 1924

This name evokes the town of Trenton, Ontario. Located in Hastings County, near Lake Ontario, it stands at the mouth of the Trent River. The first colonists settled in the region at the end of the 18th century, and this place went through several name changes. Originally known as Trent Port, it then became Trent Town before adopting its current spelling. Incorporated as a village in 1853, it became a town in 1880. Traversed by the Trent Canal, this urban centre is home to many businesses. Its economy depends on the activities generated by the main Canadian Forces air base, which replaced Camp Borden in 1929.

Trenton Avenue was called Acton Road before 1924, commemorating the Ontario birthplace of Sir Donald Mann, one of the founders of the Canadian Northern Railway. ↑

Vivian

Vivian Avenue

Chosen by Mayor Thomas S. Darling, this name seems to commemorate Henry Vivian (1868-1930), lawyer, British Member of Parliament and advocate of new forms of urban design, the garden suburb and the garden city. His concept of the city was intended as a solution to certain social problems then prevailing in England. During his trip to Canada in 1910, he visited Montréal, where he lectured on the principles of an urban environment in which people would find it pleasant to live. His ideas aroused great interest. In part, they influenced the achievements of landscape architect Frederick Todd (see Frederick Todd Park), who conceived the original Mount Royal development plan in 1911. Vivian contributed to the redefinition of urban planning in Canada.

Vyvyan Street was written on the plan designed in 1912 for the Canadian Northern Railway instead of the current name, Vivian Avenue. ↑

Walpole

Walpole Avenue

This probably refers to Sir Spencer Walpole (1839-1907), eminent English historian and civil servant. A son of Spencer Horatio Walpole and a native of London, he acquired part of his education at Eton, the famous public school in Berkshire. A clerk at the War Office in 1857, he became his father's private secretary at the Home Office in the following year. A few years later, he was appointed

Inspector of Fisheries for England and Wales. In 1882, he accepted the Governorship of the Isle of Man at the request of Prime Minister Gladstone. He then was appointed Post Office Secretary. For his many years of dedication to the State, he was knighted in 1898. His literary output was impressive. Among other works, he published a four-volume History of England from 1815 to 1856, an enterprise which he continued for the period from 1856 to 1880 under the title History of Twenty-five Years.

Walpole Avenue appeared for the first time on the original Mount Royal town plan of 1912. ↑

Waterloo

Waterloo Road

A commune in Belgium located south of Brussels, famous for a major battle in which Napoleon I suffered an important defeat. Since Napoleon's coronation in 1802, French foreign policy had been reflected in numerous territorial conquests, extending France's hegemony throughout Europe. After a succession of victories, the French Army experienced a series of defeats, the most decisive of which was Waterloo. To stop the French conquests, the European powers formed a coalition to ensure the Emperor's final defeat. On June 18, 1815, Napoleon's forces were defeated by the British Army, commanded by Wellington, and by the Prussians, led by Blücher and Bülow. This defeat forced him to abdicate in favour of his son, Napoleon II.

Waterloo Road was mentioned for the first time on the original Mount Royal town plan of 1912. ↑

Wicksteed

Wicksteed Avenue

Henry King Wicksteed (1855-1927) fut l'ingénieur responsable des travaux de construction du Henry King Wicksteed (1855-1927) was the engineer responsible for the construction of the Mount Royal Tunnel. Born in Quebec City and a graduate of McGill University, he held many jobs as an engineer, working for various railway companies, including Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway. Employed by the latter company from 1904, he carried out major projects in several Canadian cities, including Montreal, with the tunnel under Mount Royal. Built between 1912 and 1916, this project cost \$5,500,000. The first passenger train inaugurated official service in October 1918.

According to the original Mount Royal town plan of 1912, Wicksteed Avenue was called Wickstead Road until 1924, when the Town Council adopted the current appellation. ↑

Winton

Winton Road - October 3, 1938

This name evokes one of two English localities in Westmorland and Yorkshire. Winton Road was known as Dunvegan Road prior to 1938. ↑

Woodlea

Woodlea Avenue - April 1, 1957

There are two hypotheses for this name's origin. The Town Council seems to have wanted to evoke a small locality in Great Britain. However, according to another hypothesis, this might also be a rarely used English descriptive designation. It is employed in certain literary genres, especially poetry. ↑

Parcs

Atholstan

Atholstan Park - October 3, 1938

A newspaper publisher and important landowner in Town of Mount Royal, Sir Hugh Graham, Baron Atholstan (1848-1938) contributed to the Town's financial recovery around 1930. Born in Atholstan in Huntingdon County to parents of Scottish origin, he began his journalistic career with the Montreal Daily Telegraph in 1863. In 1869, he and George T. Lanigan founded a newspaper, the Evening Star, which later became the Montreal Star. He was its guiding spirit for nearly 70 years and made it the most important and most profitable newspaper in Canada, mainly through the use of technological innovations. Supporting the Conservatives and the imperialists, this newspaper exerted the necessary pressure on the Laurier government for Canada to send troops to South Africa during the Boer War. For his pro-conscription stand during the First World War, he was elevated to the peerage in 1917 as Baron Atholstan of Huntingdon, Quebec and Edinburgh, Scotland, the first Canadian journalist to earn such a distinction. However, this title was extinguished upon his death. Very committed to humanitarian causes, he fought for the improvement of public health and for pasteurization of milk to prevent typhoid epidemics. ↑

Centennial Place

Centennial Place - September 18, 2013

The Centennial Place is intended as a showcase for various aspects of the local heritage, following the municipality's 100th anniversary celebrations in 2012. Its area encompasses the preexisting Monsignor Harold J. Doran Park and beyond.

Laid out in a linear fashion, the Centennial Place features a long, low wall that doubles as a timeline, along with a bronze statue of the famous Montreal melons and a map of the city. It is also meant to house a plaque commemorating TMR's designation as a National Historic Site of Canada, an honour bestowed on the municipality in 2008. ↑

Connaught

Connaught Park

Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught (1850-1942) was Governor General of Canada from 1911 to 1916. He was the third son of Queen Victoria and the brother of the King Edward VII. A career soldier, he entered the Woolwich Royal Military Academy in 1866 and rose to the highest ranks in the Army, finally being promoted to Field Marshal in 1902. Among his many postings over the years, he served as Commander in India, Ireland and the Mediterranean. In 1874, he was named Duke of Connaught and Strathearn and Earl of Sussex, a title which assured him of a seat in the House of Lords. In 1899, he renounced his claims to the succession of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, as his mother had been required to do when she was proclaimed Queen of England.

According to a Mount Royal town plan of 1914, Connaught Park was called Connaught Square. This was changed to the current generic of park at an unknown date. ↑

Dakin

Dakin Park - October 3, 1938

John A. Dakin was Town of Mount Royal's fourth mayor, from 1935 to 1937. A contractor by profession, he owned Dakin Construction Co. Ltd., with offices on Beaumont Avenue, and built many houses in Town of Mount Royal.

Dakin Park was known as Lazard Gardens until 1938. A few years earlier, in 1931, it had been suggested that this name be changed to Thompson Gardens, but this change was not adopted by the Town Council. ↑

Daoust

Daoust Park - November 16, 1992

This name honours Delvida Daoust (1890-1960), the last market gardener to engage in farming in Town of Mount Royal. His farm, with about 17 acres under cultivation, employed up to 20 people in the 1940s. Located on Lucerne Road, between Jean-Talon Street and Plymouth Avenue, it mainly produced melons, celery, cucumbers, tomatoes and cabbages. To sell part of this crop, a booth was opened on Lucerne Road, while the rest was mainly disposed of in Montreal at the Bonsecours market. On Jean-Talon Street, at the southern end of Lucerne Road, one can still see the roadside cross which was formerly located on the Daoust farm which is still maintained by his son Roger and his family. ↑

Darling

Darling Park - September 19, 1983

Thomas Stephen Darling (1881-1952) was Town of Mount Royal's first mayor from 1913 to 1934. Born in Detroit, he held many jobs which gained him experience in banking. In 1907, he joined the Canadian Northern Railway, where he worked successively for the Departments of Immigration and Lands Sales. In 1911, he arrived in Montreal with a mandate to establish Model City, a project linked to the tunnel under Mount Royal. On behalf of the Canadian Northern Montreal Land Co., a corporation created for this purpose, he bought all the land necessary for the development of this new urban centre. During his term as mayor, the Town established all the infrastructures necessary for its development.

T.S. Darling Park was known until 1950 as Glencoe Park but then had its name changed to Fairlawn Park. ↑

Décary

Décary Park - November 16, 1992

A notary by profession, Ernest-Rémi Décary (1877-1940) appears on the list of the first town councillors, serving from 1913 to 1918. He also donated several lots to the Town to develop parks. Born in Montreal and a law graduate from Université Laval, he was admitted to the Bar in 1900. A few years later, he participated in the creation of the law firm of Décary, Barlow and Joron. In his capacity as a notary for the Canadian Northern Railway, he was mandated to acquire the land necessary for development of Model City on that company's behalf. In addition to the law, he was active in the municipal field, where he demonstrated his skills as a rigorous administrator. In 1918, he was entrusted with the chairmanship of the Special Commission responsible for administering the City of Montreal, which had been placed under trusteeship. In the performance of these duties, he introduced many reforms to provide solutions to Montreal's poor finances. Holding interests in

several companies, he was also a director of Notre-Dame Hospital and a governor of the Montreal General Hospital.

Ernest-R.-Décary Park was previously called Dunrae Park. ↑

Desjardins

Desjardins Park - November 16, 1992

This designation commemorates the Pole played from the 1930s to the 1950s by Louis (1893-1972), Léonard (1904-1954) and Antonio Desjardins (1905-1978) in the real estate development of Town of Mount Royal. Born in Sainte-Mélanie in Joliette County, they came to Montreal, where they began working in the construction industry. Established in Town of Mount Royal in 1935, at the invitation of Mayor Darling, they erected their first apartment building at 1649 Graham Boulevard. Over the years, they constructed 25 buildings, with a total of 300 dwellings, most of them in the sector bounded by Graham Boulevard, Hudson Avenue, Dunkirk Road and Athlone Road. Today, all of these buildings, except for one, are still owned by the Desjardins family. Actively involved in the community, Louis Desjardins was one of the founders of Saint-Joseph Parish and was also active in the local school board. He and his brother Léonard ensured their family's continuity by leaving numerous descendants, some of whom still reside in Town of Mount Royal. ↑

Doran

Doran Park - June 19, 1995

This green space located in front of Parish of the Annunciation Church, was named on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of this parish to perpetuate the memory of its founding priest, Harold J. Doran (1901-1966). Born in Montreal, he completed his studies at the Collège de Montréal and at the philosophical and theological seminaries. Ordained as a priest in 1926, he successively held a number of ecclesiastical positions. Appointed vicar of St. Patrick's Parish in Montreal upon his ordination, he was given responsibility in 1943 for the new mission created to serve the growing number of Catholics in Town of Mount Royal. Canonically established as a parish in 1945, Parish of the Annunciation was accommodated at the old Town Hall for several years before moving into the current church, which was consecrated in 1954. After serving as resident priest from 1947, Father Doran left Parish of the Annunciation in 1955 to assume the pulpit of St. Patrick's Parish. He was then replaced by Father Francis T. Moyle (see Moyle Road). In 1957, Cardinal Léger raised him to the rank of monsignor. ↑

Emerald

Emerald Park - January 20, 1950

A poetic name for Ireland, evoking the greenness of the pastures and woods of that island. The expression "Emerald Isle" seems to have appeared for the first time in a book entitled Erin by the author William Drennan, who would later claim to be its creator. Originally, the Town wanted to call this green space Little Park in honour of Harold H. Little, a resident of Stanstead Avenue. However, he suggested the current name to recall the country of his wife's ancestors. ↑

Jubien

Jubien Park - October 17, 1988

In designating this park in honour of Ernest B. Jubien, the Town wanted to recall this citizen's community involvement. Born in Sidney, Nova Scotia, he studied at Mount Allison University and McGill University. Graduating from McGill in engineering in 1926, he settled in Town of Mount Royal

in 1938. He worked as an engineer for several major corporations. For 18 years, he was employed by C.L.G. and in 1946, he joined Dominion Textiles Co. Ltd. His social action extended to many local organizations. He worked in the field of education and was associated with the development of recreation in Town of Mount Royal. Jubien served as a town councillor from 1947 to 1949. President of the Horticultural Society, he was also a member of the Parks Planning Committee and participated in the creation of the park which now bears his name. ↑

Fleming

Fleming Park - January 17, 1966

Reference is either to Sir Sandford Fleming (1827-1915), the best known civil engineer in Canada during his era, or to Sir Alexander Fleming (1881-1955), the bacteriologist who discovered penicillin (see Fleming Avenue). ↑

Gaïa

Gaïa Park - April 2009

A contest entry by Académie St-Clément Carlyle School student Paul Provencher on Earth Day 2009 inspired the name of this park.

One of the primordial Greek deities, Gaia was the goddess of the Earth. In acknowledgement of her mythological roots, her name remains associated with nature and environmental protection. ↑

Gundy

Gundy Park - February 19, 1951

An important Toronto businessman, James Henry Gundy was founding President of Wood, Gundy & Company, which financed Town of Mount Royal. Born in Harriston, Ontario, he studied at London and Windsor Colleges and embarked on a brilliant business career. Joining Central Canada Loan & Savings Company in 1898, he remained in this company's employ until the founding of a subsidiary, Dominion Securities Corporation, in 1900. He served as Secretary of This subsidiary until 1905, the year that Wood, Gundy & Company was established. His son, Charles Lake Gundy, took over from him, assuming the presidency of the family firm in 1948. After dropping out of the University of Toronto Medical School, he joined the firm of Wood, Gundy and Co. in 1939. During the Second World War, he enlisted in the Toronto Scottish Regiment and also served as an officer in the British Army. A shrewd businessman, he held interests in many Canadian companies. ↑

Hamilton

Hamilton Park - April 1, 1963

This name recalls the memory of Andrew (Andy) M. Hamilton (1895-1963), one of the first employees of Town of Mount Royal, for which he worked for 48 years. Born in Glasgow, Scotland, he arrived in Canada in 1911 and began working as a surveyor. He then held a position with an engineering firm. Joining the Town's Engineering Department in 1914, he served as its Director. During the First World War, Hamilton enlisted in the Canadian Army and was assigned to the Royal Engineers. Appointed to the post of municipal engineer in 1945, he became, like Walter MacNeil (see MacNeil Road) one of the leading protagonists of the municipality's development. Hamilton was a pious man, a member of several religious organizations including the United Church, the Welcome Hall Mission and the Christian Businessmen's Committee. ↑

Kindersley

Kindersley Park

Robert Molesworth, 1st Baron Kindersley (1871-1954) was one of the partners in the Lazard Bank of London, from which the Canadian Northern Montreal Land Company borrowed the funds to acquire the land necessary for Town of Mount Royal's development (see Kindersley Avenue).

According to a Mount Royal plan of 1914, Kindersley Park, adjacent to the avenue of the same name, was called Kindersley Gardens. In 1938, the Town Council adopted a by-law giving the park its current designation. A few years earlier, in 1931, it had been suggested that the name be changed to Nesbitt Gardens. However, this proposal was not adopted by the Council. ↑

Metcalf

Metcalf Park - November 16, 1992

This park was named in honour of the sixth mayor of Town of Mount Royal, Maynard Albert Metcalf (1895-1983), who served from 1941 to 1945. Born in Toronto Junction, his career was closely associated with the railway. At 14 years of age, he went to work for the Canadian Northern Railway, remaining with that company when it was acquired by Canadian National. He rose through the corporate hierarchy, finally becoming Vice- President (Traffic) in 1954. Metcalf settled in Town of Mount Royal around 1924. Before his election as mayor, he served as a town councillor from 1937 to 1941. Under his administration, Town of Mount Royal adopted its first coat of arms and, during the Second World War, sponsored the frigate, HMCS Royalmount. In 1981, he published a history of Canadian National entitled *One Man's World For It: A Travelogue in Fact and Fancy*. An Autobiography.

Maynard-Metcalf Park was previously known as Acadia Park. ↑

Model City

Model City Park - April 2009

A contest entry by Victor Ménard, a student at École Saint-Clément – Pavillon Est, inspired the name of this park on Earth Day 2009.

First championed by the British urban planner Sir Ebenezer Howard (1850–1928), the garden city concept is based on, among other things, the healthy co-existence of the city and nature in a given living environment. Without adopting the concept in its entirety, Town of Mount Royal was planned and developed with it expressly in mind. To extol the originality of the plan first proposed for the Town, the developers used the name Model City to describe Town of Mount Royal in their prospectuses in the 1910s.

The Model City of Mount Royal is an exceptionally complete illustration of the ideals and financial considerations that shaped Canadian cities in the early 20th century. Our Model City owes its special character to its adherence to the original plan inspired by the garden city movement and designed on the eve of World War I by the landscape architect Frederick G. Todd. ↑

Mohawk

Mohawk Park - February 19, 1951

Members of the Iroquois Confederacy, the Mohawks originally lived on the banks of the Mohawk River in New York State. With the arrival of the French in the early 17th century, they came into conflict with these new allies of their traditional enemies. They became increasingly dominant in the fur trade as the main partner of the Dutch merchants, eliminating several aboriginal nations

or attacking the fur convoys of Amerindians who traded with the French. During this period, the missionaries pursued their work of evangelization among the Mohawks and convinced some of them, who had recently converted, to settle near the French posts and found missions like Kanawake. This small group became loyal allies of the French in their wars against the English. To maintain their hegemony in the region, the English encouraged the Mohawks in their raids on the French colony. The Iroquois and French belligerents finally concluded a peace treaty in 1701. During the American Revolution, because of their alliance with the British, the Mohawks were forced to abandon their villages and settle in Canada. ↑

Oakdale

Oakdale Park - January 20, 1950

Descriptive name evoking the magnificence of the oak (see Oakdale Avenue). ↑

De la Paix

Peace Park - November 16, 1992

By this designation, the Town wished to honour the memory of all those who died on the battlefield. During the Second World War, several Town of Mount Royal residents heeded the government's appeal and enlisted to fight in Europe. Unfortunately, 45 of them lost their lives in battle. So that their gesture would never vanish from collective memory, a plaque containing their names was placed in the lobby of the Town Hall. Another symbolic but important event also evoked their memory. On October 24, 1948, a cenotaph — a memorial to all victims of wars — was inaugurated in the present Peace Park in the presence of the Governor General, Viscount Alexander of Tunis.

Peace Park replaced the name Churchill Park, which had been adopted in 1947 to recall the important role played by British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill in the Second World War. This name had also been given to the road running along the edge of this green space (See Churchill Road). ↑

Recreation Centre

Recreation Centre Park - November 18, 2013

This park was created in 1936, for the purpose of providing the citizens of Mount Royal with a place concentrating all facilities necessary for the practice of winter and summer sports such as baseball, softball, hockey and track and field. In the 1940s, The Civic Recreation Association became the organization responsible for setting up an activity program in Recreation Centre Park. Later, the Town took over the organization of recreation and appointed its first Recreation Director, KH. Linder, in 1956. Over the years, this park went through several major transformations, with a new layout and the construction of numerous facilities, and still retains its great popularity with the public, who can participate in the many sports activities developed there. This park is the site of the Recreation Centre, the Arena, the Swimming Pool and the Curling Club. ↑

Schofield

Schofield Park - November 16, 1992

Named in honour of Isabel Schofield (1900-1983), who was known for her community involvement for over 50 years. She was particularly active in citizens' associations like the Property Owners Association, which she helped to establish in 1936 and which later became the Mount Royal Municipal Association. A native of Edinburgh, Scotland, Isabel Wallace Watt and her parents arrived in Canada around 1910 and settled on Milton Street in Montreal. In 1919, she married Richard

Earle Schofield, Mayor of Town of Mount Royal from 1945 to 1951, and settled in the Town in 1922, becoming one of its most influential citizens. She participated in the founding of the TMR Horticultural Society. During the Second World War, she was involved in campaigns to sell Victory Bonds. After her husband's death in 1957, her activities frequently brought her to Town Council meetings, where she fought against all projects which she considered might be harmful to the municipality. However, in 1972, the Town Council rendered her a stirring tribute for her community action and for her 50 years of residency in Town of Mount Royal. In 1977, the Mount Royal Municipal Association also awarded her special recognition.

Isabel-Schofield Park was previously called Schofield Park. ↑

Sloane

Sloane Park

This name comes from the avenue adjacent to this green space, recalling one of the many places in the City of London named Sloan or an old Town of Mount Royal family (see Sloane Avenue). ↑

Thibodeau

Thibodeau Park - November 16, 1992

This name commemorates two architects who drew up the plans for many residences in Town of Mount Royal in the 1950s. A native of Montreal, Jean-J. Thibodeau (1907-1965) studied at Collège Ste-Marie. A graduate in architecture from McGill University, he went into partnership with his brother Marc to establish the firm of Thibodeau and Thibodeau. Involved in several professional organizations, he was also a member of the Mount Royal Horticultural Society and the Property Owners Association. In the 1960s, he supported a francization campaign in Town of Mount Royal. After a classical education at the Collège de Montréal, Marc Thibodeau (1915-1970) completed his architectural studies at the Université de Montréal. Graduating in 1945, he became a member of several professional associations, particularly the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Association des architectes de la province de Québec. During the Second World War, he obtained the rank of Captain in the Université de Montréal C.O.T.C.

Before the adoption of its current name, Jean-J.-and-Marc-Thibodeau Park was called Laird Gardens. ↑

Todd

Todd Park - November 16, 1992

This designation recalls the memory of landscape architect Frederick G. Todd (1876-1948) who designed the original Mount Royal town plan. To accomplish this, he used Washington, D.C. as his model, projecting two large boulevards to converge on the train station and establishing the major categories of land use, such as types of housing and the development of parks. Born in Concord, New Hampshire, he began his career as a landscape architect in Brookline, New Hampshire in 1896. This brought him to Montreal in 1900. In this city, he made a reputation for him-self which soon transcended the boundaries of his profession. The concern he displayed for enhancement of the environment over the years was especially appreciated by governments, which called upon his services on many occasions. His fame allowed him to create magnificent parks across Canada. Among his most famous works are the Plains of Abraham (Parc des Champs de Bataille) in Quebec City, the planning of St. Helen's Island and the design of Beaver Lake on Mount Royal. This success was also recognized by his peers in the United States and Great Britain. In addition to this career,

he took a close interest in the municipal scene. A member of several associations, he also served on Montreal City Council from 1940 to 1942 and from 1944 to 1948.

Frederick-Todd Park was previously called Glencoe Park. ↑

Towle

Towle Park - November 16, 1992

This designation commemorates Edward Douglas MacAlpine Towle (1871–1955), the first surveyor of Model City, who was succeeded by his son Harold (1912-1995). Born in Lennoxville in the Eastern Townships, Douglas Towle studied in the United States and joined his father's family surveying firm. In 1912, he helped to survey Model City. Two years later, in the spring of 1914, he settled in Town of Mount Royal after buying a magnificent stone house on Côte-de-Liesse Road. 11 was only much later that he moved to Highfield Avenue. ↑

Wicksteed

Wicksteed Memorial Park - April 2009

A contest entry by Carlyle School student Jenosan Annamalai on Earth Day 2009 inspired the name of this park.

Henry King Wicksteed (1855–1927) was the engineer responsible for the construction of the Mount Royal tunnel. During his career, he worked for various railways, including Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway. ↑