

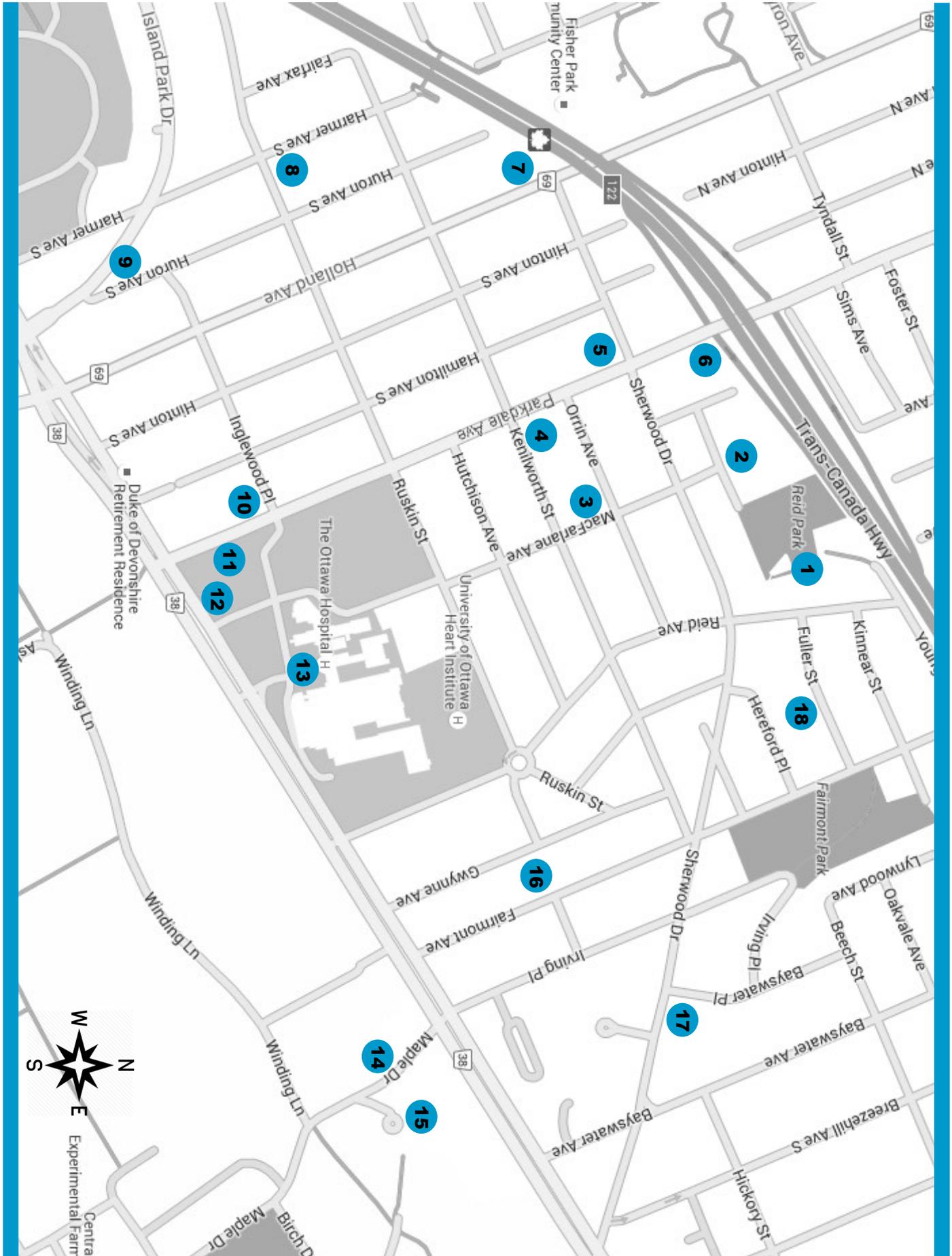


SELF-GUIDED WALKING TOUR

A tour of the Civic Hospital Neighbourhood with focus on the original farm areas that stretched along either side of our central roadway, Parkdale Avenue. The itinerary also takes into account the influences on our community by the adjacent Central Experimental Farm and the Dominion Observatory.

APPROXIMATELY 1.5 HOURS

Please be respectful of private property



2 Civic Hospital Neighbourhood Walking Tour



1 Reid Park (*Reid Farm House*)

In 1827, Scottish immigrant and stone mason Robert Reid was foreman of a crew building the locks of the Rideau Canal at Entrance Bay and Black Rapids. The next year, he married fellow Scot Margaret MacFarlane. In 1831, they bought 100 acres of bushland on Lot 36, Conc. 1, Ottawa Front, Nepean Township. There they built the house still standing today in Reid Park, where they had 6 children, including Robert Jr. who was to succeed his father as owner of an increasingly prosperous dairy farm, sometimes called Maple Cliff Dairy. In 1919, the City of Ottawa acquired 25 acres at the south end of the Reid Farm for the Civic Hospital and its Nursing School, both of which opened in 1924. Many of today's neighbourhood streets are named after the extended Reid family.

2 1 MacFarlane Ave (*Elmdale Lawn Bowling Club*)

The Elmdale Lawn Bowling Club (ELBC) was founded in 1922 on the grounds where Fisher Park is now located. It was then known then as Fisher Lawn Bowling Club. The Elmdale name, taken from the Ward it was located in, was adopted in the late 1930's. With talks of building a new high school in the West End of the city, in 1947 the city of Ottawa suggested the club move its greens to the old Reid Farm property. The club agreed, and in May 1949, officially opened at its current location. ELBC is considered one of the oldest clubs in Canada and the only two-green facility remaining in the Ottawa valley.



3 44 Orrin Ave (*Youngusband Home*)

Beginning in 1925, several hundred "Youngusband" homes were built across the city. Examples can be found on at least ten streets in the Civic Hospital area, of which 44 Orrin Avenue, built in 1942, is just one. Most in this neighbourhood were built after 1939. The builder, David Youngusband, was known for his good quality materials and workmanship. He employed no more than half a dozen people at a time, and there are no records of his ever employing an architect. Youngusband continued to build until at least 1947, and died in 1965, in his eighties.

4 579 Parkdale Ave (*St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church*)

Designed by Abra, Balharrie and Shore, this Presbyterian church occupies Reid farm land purchased from David Youngusband, at the south-east corner of Parkdale Avenue, and Sherwood Drive. The Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, laid the cornerstone in May 1947. The St. Stephen's name perpetuates the nucleus of the congregation, St. Stephen's Sunday School, which began in Hintonburg in 1931 in the West-End YWCA building on Gladstone Avenue. Following an intensive neighbourhood survey in 1943, it was agreed that a new congregation was to be organized, with worship services once suitable accommodation could be found. The first service took place at the YWCA in October 1944.



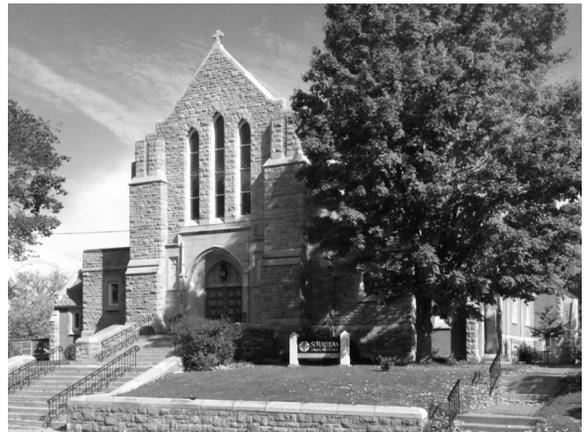


5 572 Parkdale Ave (*Fee Residence*)

This house at 572 Parkdale was built in 1900 by John & Mary Fee, recent immigrants from Ireland. The Fees initially owned 4 building lots altogether on which they operated a small farm. The surrounding 3 lots were eventually sold off leaving just this one at Parkdale & Sherwood for 5 successive generations to enjoy. Pictured is the Fees' youngest child of 10, Mary Helen, in 1910. The house is today owned by John & Mary's great-grand-daughter and her husband, who raised their 3 children here.

6 555 Parkdale Ave (*St. Matthias Anglican Church*)

In March 1937, the congregation of St. Matthias Anglican Church approved a site for a new church building to seat 600 people at the south-east corner of Parkdale Avenue and what is now the Queen-sway. The original church on Fairmont Avenue near Wellington had opened in 1891, but the growing congregation eventually required a larger building. The congregation agreed that if parish funds were insufficient when tenders were called for the new church in 1939, the parish would proceed with a basement church. It was ten years later, in May 1949, that the first service was held upstairs.



7 340 Holland Ave (*Ottawa Electric Railway Company Substation*)

In 1924, The Ottawa Electric Railway Company commissioned Montreal architect, D.J. Spence, to design "a motor generator set", or sub-station, to be built at 340 Holland Avenue. The company had signed a franchise with the City of Ottawa that year, and was prepared to modernize its street railway system. The Holland and Britannia street-car lines were the most westerly in the system, and until that time, had been fed from their power station on Victoria Island. The extension of the Holland line to the new Civic Hospital, also that year, was expected to increase demand.

8 255 Harmer Ave S. (*Werner Ernst Noffke Residence*)

Built in 1939, this is the third residence of Ottawa architect, Werner Ernst Noffke. Note the pink marble columns from an old bank, designed in collaboration with his son, Edgar, a Paris-trained interior designer. Inside, the oval entrance hall contained busts of Roman emperors. Noffke designed his first residence in 1904, and practiced architecture for almost sixty years. His range of commercial, institutional, and residential buildings was enormous, but he is best-known for the Spanish-Colonial Revival style homes built around Central Park in the Glebe. Other nearby examples of Noffke design on Ruskin can be seen at 124, 126 and 140.



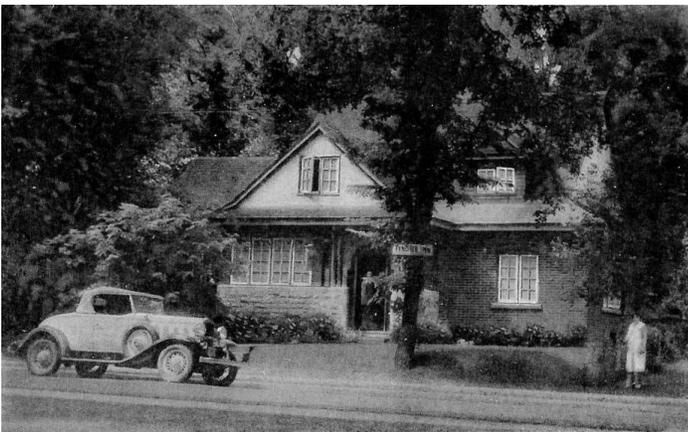


9 766 Island Park Dr. (*Fitzsimmons Residence*)

This stately stone home and grounds, on at least six lots, at the corner of Island Park Drive and Harmer Avenue South, was built for Clayton Fitzsimmons in 1944. Fitzsimmons eventually became Chairman of the family real estate firm, C.A. Fitzsimmons & Co. Ltd., founded in 1878. In 1952, the home was sold to the Republic of Portugal as the residence of its Ambassador to Canada.

10 737 Parkdale Ave (*Civic Hospital School of Nursing*)

The new Ottawa Civic Hospital and its School of Nursing both opened in late 1924. This red-brick Nurses' Residence remains much as it did then, but for a sixth floor addition in 1939. When both institutions opened, diphtheria, scarlet fever, mumps and tuberculosis were common. The Spanish flu had ravished Ottawa in 1918. And yet, it was only in 1930 that nurses began to receive vaccinations. To be admitted to the school, girls had to be single, with grade 13 or better, in good health with a robust constitution, a member of a church, and having moral excellence, and an "unblemished character with healthy minds and bodies". Only in 1969 were married women admitted to the program. Life at the School was demanding and highly regimented. Students rose at 6 AM to begin 12 hour shifts. The end of the school, after more than 4,000 graduates, came in 1973 when the Ontario Government transferred the education of diploma nurses to community colleges.

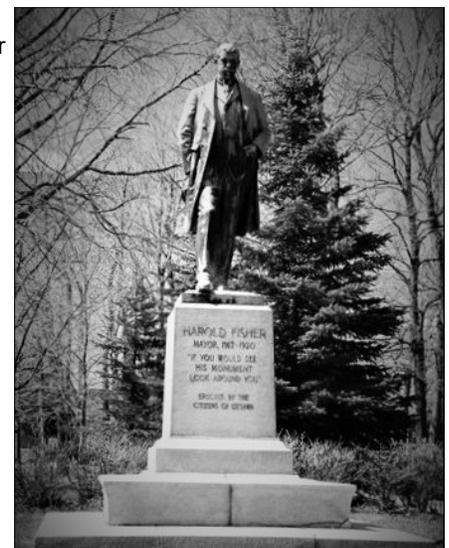


11 746 Parkdale Ave (*Tyndale Inn*)

Known as the Tyndale Inn, this small, cosy tearoom opened in late 1925, and was popular with nursing students and staff, and visitors to the new Civic Hospital. It was started by a retired nurse, Mrs. R.T. Manley, her two daughters, and her sister, who was an excellent cook. It closed in 1944. Advertised as "a charming little house in the woods", it was surrounded by bush that stretched as far west as Holland Avenue.

12 Carling Ave (*Harold Fisher Statue*)

A highly-respected lawyer and young Mayor, Harold Fisher will be remembered as the man, who in 1919, convinced the local medical profession, Ottawa City Council, and the Ontario legislature to approve a municipally-financed hospital. It replaced three privately-owned hospitals. The site of the proposed hospital was also controversial. Fisher stepped down as Mayor in 1920, but served as a trustee of the new Civic Hospital from 1924 until his death in 1928, at age 51. A citizens' committee was responsible for the erection of the bronze statue, by George W. Hill, unveiled in 1931, with the inscription "If you would see his monument, look around you". His name also lives on in Fisher Avenue, and Fisher Park.





13 1053 Carling Ave (Civic Hospital)

Constructed on land that was once part of Reid's Farm, the Civic Hospital officially opened on November 27, 1924. At the time, the location was considered so rural that the project was known as "Fisher's Folly" (after then mayor, Harold Fisher). The state-of-the-art, six-storey, H-shaped, dichromatic brick building was designed by architects Stevens & Lee. The Civic Hospital Neighbourhood, developed as farmland, was subdivided and houses were constructed around the hospital in the 1930s and 1940s. On January 19, 1943, Dutch Princess Margriet was born at the Civic while her mother, Princess Juliana, was living in Ottawa; having fled Holland during the Second World War.

14 12 Maple Dr. (Biological Laboratory Building)

Located within the Central Experimental Farm national historic site, at the southwest corner of Carling Avenue and Maple Drive (Irving Place), sits the Forage Crops building (Building 12). Originally the Biological Laboratory building, it was constructed in 1904, two years after the Dominion Observatory was established on the opposite side of the road. The building is an early example of the Tudor Revival style, which was popular in federal building design in the early 20th century. The building rests on a stone foundation. Its lower story is red brick with decorative stone elements, while the upper story is half-timbered stucco.



15 Observatory Cr. (Dominion Observatory)

The Dominion Observatory was built between 1902 and 1905, based on the designs of architect David Ewart. It is a two-storey, stone building with a retractable copper dome which combines Romanesque Revival and Edwardian Classicist styles. It was part of a larger public works building program in the capital under Wilfred Laurier. As part of the Central Experimental Farm, it encouraged the development of science and technology. It housed an equatorial telescope - now located at the Museum of Science and Technology. Observatory employees frequently lived nearby; including John Stanley Plaskett, who lived on Fairmont Avenue. It operated as an observatory until 1970.

16 318 Fairmont Ave (The Cedarhurst)

The "Cedarhurst" was built for the family of John S. Plaskett. Plaskett had purchased the lot in 1907, having moved to Ottawa to supervise the installation of equipment at the new Dominion Observatory, just a block away. He quickly concluded that that a 38-cm telescope was inadequate, and designed a 1.83-metre version which was installed in Victoria B.C., the largest operating telescope in the world in 1918. The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada acknowledge that Plaskett paid a pivotal role in the establishment of astrophysical research in Canada. He received honorary doctoral degrees from four Canadian and American universities.





17 143 Sherwood Dr. (*Kenney Residence*)

This Tudor Revival home and gardens at 143 Sherwood Drive was built in 1941 for James P. Kenney, who became the General Manager of The Ottawa Citizen. The house was sold following his death in 1955. A member of the Sherwood family was the source of the property.

18 40 Fuller St. (*Bayne-Morrison House*)

Scottish shoe-maker George Bayne came to Canada on the same ship as Robert Reid in 1827. Bayne too worked on the Rideau Canal, but as a time-keeper because he had a watch. Bayne and wife Elizabeth, became neighbours and life-long friends with the Robert Reid's following their purchase of future farmland immediately east of the Reid's. The Baynes built a 3 storey stone house which still stands today at 40 Fuller St. Back then, today's front door was the back door. In 1875, the Baynes sold their farm to hide-dealer Hector McLean. In the early 1880's, the house passed to Hector McLean and then to his son. It was subsequently vacant for many years. In the late 1920s, it was purchased and renovated by Cecil and Margaret Morrison, later President of Morrison-Lamothe Bakery.



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history@chnaottawa.ca

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