

# Street Names of Woodstock

Prepared by the  
Oxford Historical Society



# Street Names of Woodstock

*Updated in 2021 by Elaine Becker, Treasurer and Kathie Richards, President of the Oxford Historical Society*

A booklet was produced in 1970 based on a paper written and presented by Mrs. E. J. Canfield for the Oxford Historical Society at its Annual General Meeting in 1932. The 1932 version was later produced in the Sentinel Review on Friday May 20, 1932, and then in a special limited-edition publication. Much of the following is based on that booklet and some additional work done by Mrs. W.R. Ward. Elaine and Kathie have included many of the new sections of the city.

The street names breathe history, British history, Canadian history and local history. It is interesting to know how and why these names were given. In some cases, it is quite easy to trace their origin, in other cases more difficult.

Woodstock proper, that is to say the government appropriation for the site of the town, embraced that portion of land lying north of Dundas Street and west of Riddell Street, bounded by the Thames River and the second concession of Blandford. The original town plot was founded by Governor Simcoe in 1795.

Dundas Street was undoubtedly the first street named and was so called by Simcoe after Henry Dundas, Viscount of Melville, and Secretary of State. The Governor's Road cut through the bush and was intended to be a highway from Lake Ontario to London. It ran through the town, and Simcoe thought the town had all the qualifications to be the capital of Upper Canada. Owing to the difficulty of transportation, he was forced to relinquish this plan.

In 1931 a cairn was erected on Dundas by the historic sites and monuments committee bearing the following inscription:

**Dundas Street**  
**The Governor's Road**

Planned by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe in 1793 as a military road and commercial highway between Lake Ontario and the River Thames to promote settlement of the province, laid out and constructed by the Queen's Rangers under his orders and named in honor of Hon. Henry Dundas, Secretary of State for War and the Colonies.

Woodstock was a distinctive English settlement. The early citizens were cultured men and women of influence and wealth and many were connected, in some way, with the British army or navy. In the years, following the Napoleonic Wars, many officers resigned their commissions and immigrated to Canada. Not a few of these military men congregated in this neighbourhood either for the sake of congenial friendship, or because they were attracted by the natural beauty of the surrounding country. They erected stately homes, most of them large square houses built of white brick and built with many extensions, such as gun rooms, coach houses and a few boasted about their ball rooms. One of the first of these English men to arrive was Captain Andrew Drew. In 1832 he was sent out to Canada by Rear Admiral Henry Vansittart to locate and report on land purchased by Vansittart, who wished to establish his sons in this new country.

Rev. William Bettridge, once an officer in the regular service gathered together for consultation, such men as Col. A.W. Light, Major Buller, Captain Graham, Admiral Vansittart and Captain Drew. It was decided to place at the command of Sir Allan McNab such a contingent as might be required. A United States steamer, "the Caroline" was employed carrying supplies and munitions of war from Buffalo for the provisional government of which McKenzie was the head. The challenge of the situation was presented to Scott, then in command of the United States forces, but his sympathies were with enemies of Canada. Heroic measures were then decided upon and Captain Drew was given a free hand. He selected men for the hazardous task of cutting out and destroying the Caroline. Several Woodstock men were among those chosen. It is said that Col. Light was the last man to pass down the side of the doomed craft as she swung head foremast towards the Falls. In 1840 Captain Drew was forced to leave Canada because of several attempts on his life.

Captain Drew donated the land on which St. Paul's Church was erected. For some years Captain Drew lived on the corner of Rathbourne Avenue and Sydenham Street and this house has always been known as the Drew homestead. It was built by Nelson Bendish, a nephew of the famous Lord Nelson. Drew Street, when you know a little of the history of the gallant officer Captain Drew, stands out as an important street and Nelson Street is not merely a reminder of the triumph over the French at the Battle of the Nile, for it was named after a descendant of the Nelson Family.

Although the western portion of the city was first set aside for the town, the nucleus of a village grew around the St. Paul's Church and grew rapidly, while all else remained a

wilderness. Money contributed and collected by Vice Admiral Vansittart was sent out to Canada for the erection of a church and the position of leadership was offered to Rev. Bettridge with the pledge of one hundred pounds a year and one hundred acres of cleared land. Betteridge had been an aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington. He was present at the celebrated ball given by the Duchess of Richmond in Brussels, before the battle of Waterloo. It is said that Bettridge met his wife, Mary Hounsfield, in Paris when the allied armies were there. Abandoning his military career, he took his degree at Cambridge University and was ordained in 1824. In 1834 he took charge of St. Paul's Church. The name of this dignified and eloquent rector is not found among our street names, yet Lawrason and Hounsfield can be traced back to this family. Mrs. Belle Lawrason was a daughter of Cannon Bettridge and Mary Hounsfield was the maiden name of his wife.

The southwest corner of the city, known as the Gore, has an interesting history. In the years following the Crimean War, Woodstock enjoyed a real estate boom. This portion of the town was surveyed and named by Colonel A.W. Light, and many of the streets are named after battles and generals of the war.

Early in W.W.II, many urban centres found themselves short of housing, so on September 11, 1939, the National Housing Act was passed, which provided for emergency houses to be built, with the distinct proviso that such houses be demolished at the end of the emergency. Woodstock took advantage of the Act and bought land on the west side of Huron Street, opening up new streets. On July 26, 1948 an agreement was reached with the Wartime Housing Ltd., that

these houses could be sold to the tenants or other interested purchasers.

City Council has the final say in assigning street names, but often developers will suggest names. For example, the housing that was developed after 2001 on the former Regional Hospital property, on the east side of Highway 59, just to the north of the city, has taken many of the street names from the names of the cottages that were located on the property.

The naming of streets in clusters is of assistance to emergency services offered in the city. There are groups of streets north of Devonshire and east of Springbank with Indian names, streets west of Springbank and north of Parkinson Road with names of poets, streets south of Parkinson Rd. and west of Finkle Street named after Canadian provinces.

Some of the names in the city remain a mystery but the following are offered for your information and interest.

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**Abbott Place** –named for Sir John Joseph Abbott, Prime Minister of Canada 1891 – 1892

**Adelaide Street** - The loyalty of the citizens to their homeland and country brought about such names being named in honour of Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen, queen consort to King William IV,

**Admiral Street** – Money contributed and collected by Vice Admiral Henry Vansittart was sent out to Canada for the erection of a church and the living accommodation was offered to Rev. William Bettridge, with the pledge of one hundred pounds a year and one hundred acres of cleared land. Bettridge began life in the British army and during the Peninsular Wars was an aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington.

**Aileen Drive** –named after the wife of a local developer.

**Alan Crescent** – Hunt is a local builder and developer, and Alan was the name of the oldest brother.

**Alberni Road** – Many cities in Canada have an Alberni Street and Port Alberni is located on Vancouver Island. No local historical connection has been established.

**Albert Street** - The loyalty of the citizens to their homeland and country brought about such names. George VI (Albert Frederick Arthur George; 14 December 1895 – 6 February 1952) was King of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of the British Commonwealth from 11 December 1936 until his death.

**Alberta Avenue** – Several cities in the southwest part of the city are named for Canadian Provinces.

**Alcan Road** – This subdivision was built using prefabricated aluminum sided houses.

**Alexander Street** –Hon. George Alexander was elected to the Upper House for the District of Gore (Oxford) in 1839 and appointed to the Senate by Sir John A. MacDonald.

This was also the name of one of Colonel Light's sons: Alexander, Robert & William. Earl Alexander of Tunis was a famous field Marshall in WW II and Governor General of Canada from 1946 to 1952

**Algonquin Road** - Several streets in Woodstock take their name from the first nations people.

**Alice Street** - we understand that this was the name of one of the family members of the developer of this area.

**Alma Street** – named after a battle during the Crimean War. The Field

Marshall was Fitzroy James Henry Raglan. General Canrobert, a French commander was also at this battle.

**Altadore Crescent** – A Horticultural society was formed in Woodstock on April 2, 1852 which held its first exhibition at the Cottle estate named Altadore. An orange tree & an aloe tree were shown by Mrs. Caroline East, sister of Admiral Vansittart, which attracted great attention. In 1860 the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII, was entertained at Altadore. The property was sold to Canadian Legion Branch 55, which kept part of the property and sold some for housing and for Northdale School.

**Anderson Street** – the Andersons were local furniture makers.

**Andrea Drive** - we understand that this was



the name of one of the family members of the developer of this area.

**Anne Street** – a daughter of John Peers. John Peers was the Township Clerk in 1894.

**Anzio Road** - This street, located in the northern corner of the city, is located with other streets commemorating WWII. On January 22, 1944 the Allied forces landed at a

beachhead located at the northwestern end of reclaimed marshland as part of the Italian Campaign of WW II. It was a mosquito infested swamp.

**Argyle Street** –is named for the Duke of Argyle. The Earls, Marquesses, and Dukes of Argyll were for several centuries among the most powerful noble families in Scotland.

**Arrow Place** – named for a WW II fighter plane.

**Arthur Street** – named for R.W. Knight's son. Mr.

Knight was on city council in 1896 and on council at the time of the naming of the streets in the Drew Land grant property.

**Ashton Court** – Ashton Court to the west of Bristol in England has had a mansion located there since the 11<sup>th</sup> century. In WWI a military hospital was located there. In WW II it was used as a transit camp.

**Athabaskan Avenue** – The Athabaskan was a destroyer in World War II and the street is located in the area of the city with other streets named with WW II significance.

**Athlone Avenue** – The Earl of Athlone was brother of Queen Mary and Governor General of Canada in 1914 but due to the outbreak of war he did not come to the appointment. After WWI he went as Governor –General to South Africa in 1923. He was appointed to Canada in

1940 where he remained for practically all of the War.

**Athlone Place** - The Earl of Athlone was brother of Queen Mary and Governor General of Canada in 1914 but due to the outbreak of war he did not come to the appointment. After WWI he went as Governor – General to South Africa in 1923. He was appointed to Canada in 1940 where he remained for practically all of the War.

**Augusta Place** - This street is named for its proximity to the golf course.

**Bain Street** – The Bain family were the founders of Bain Wagon Company on Mill St. They manufactured furniture as well as wagons. There was a family connection to Mr. James Hay. They took over the Patterson family business on Dundas Street, which was then taken over by Massy Harris Ltd. maker of corn harvesting

machines. That company was then taken over by Massey-Ferguson Ltd.

**Barwick Street** – No longer exists but it the original name of Ingersoll Ave. Major Hugh Barwick came to Woodstock in 1834 and was the County Treasurer. A post office and the Gore Bank were located on Huron Street and kept by H.C. Barwick

**Bay Street** – This is one of the oldest streets in Woodstock and may take its name from a street in Toronto in the heart of the old city by the same name.

**Bayswater Street** – A farm on the northern side of the Drew land grant properties became know as the Tobin Farm and became one of the most pleasant land developments in the city following W.W.II on the section called the Huron Park Survey area. The names of these streets are reminiscent of the

“leave” in England the soldiers enjoyed during the war.

**Beachville Road** – This name speaks for itself as the road connecting Woodstock to Beachville.

**Beale Street** – Major E. Beale held a commission in the second Oxford Regiment and was appointed major on April 23, 1838.

**Beard’s Lane** – Beard was a prominent East Oxford family. James Beard was director of East Oxford Agricultural Society, Henry Beard was a lawyer. In the 1874-75 Directory George L. Baird was an M.D.

**Beaver Place** – The name comes from its location near the Pittock Park in the midst of the streets with native Indian names.

**Bee Street** – after Beatrice, one of two daughters of George Laycock, publisher of Western Progress

newspaper which was first published on November 14, 1851. The other daughter was Isabelle.

**Belgrave Street** – A farm on the northern side of the Drew land grant properties became know as the Tobin Farm and became one of the most pleasant land developments in the city following W.W.II on the section called the Huron Park Survey area. The names of these streets are reminiscent of the “leave” in England the soldiers enjoyed during the war.

**Belmont Crescent** – Francois Vachon de Belmont was a Sulpician priest of the 17<sup>th</sup> century who served as missionary to the Iroquois on the Lake of Two Mountains, for 20 years. Later he was appointed Vicar General in Montreal, retained until 1727. He wrote a concise history of Canada which was published in 1840 for

the Quebec Historical Society.

**Bennett Terrace** – Richard Bedford Bennett an experienced lawyer and financier was elected Prime Minister of Canada in 1930. A national radio system was instituted; the Bank of Canada to regulate the operation of private banks was established during his time in office. He returned to England and became Viscount Bennett of Mickleham, Calgary and Hopewell and entered the House of Lords.

**Berkshire Drive** – Berkshire is a county located southeast of London England. The street is located in the city among other streets with names significant from British roots. The names of these streets are reminiscent of the “leave” in England the soldiers enjoyed during the war.

**Bernadette Place** - Mayor Bernadette Smith served the city for as alderman for 20 years and Mayor for 6 periods. Her maiden name was Parkinson. She was the first woman elected mayor in a city in Canada.

**Bernard Street** – it is understood that this was the name of one of the family members of the developer of this area.

**Berwick Street** – A farm on the northern side of the Drew land grant properties became know as the Tobin Farm and became one of the most pleasant land developments in the city following W.W.II on the section called the Huron Park Survey area. The names of these streets are reminiscent of the “leave” in England the soldiers enjoyed during the war.

**Bexley Street** – named for Admiral Vansittart’s cousin, Baron Bexley, Governor of Bengal.

**Bigham Crescent** –

Bigham is the name of a local moving company.

**Bishop Drive** – Billy

Bishop was an outstanding Canadian air ace of W.W.I.

**Blackfoot Place** - A

number of streets in Woodstock take their name from the first nations people.

**Blandford Road** – This is a very old name in the area given to the township area to the east of Woodstock.

**Blandford Street** – For many years this was the eastern limit of the city. This had formerly been called Matheson for Donald Matheson the M.P. for the north riding of Oxford formerly Matheson Street.

**Blossom Park Road** – named for the school located there.

**Blue Jay Boulevard** – Some streets in the city are named for some of the local birds.

**Bond's Corner Road** -

The Bond family were the owners of the property and the road led to Bond's corner.

**Borden Court** – Sir

Robert Laird Borden was Prime Minister in Canada from 1911 to 1920.

**Bower Hill Road** – This was a beautifully treed street leading up the hill to the township of West Oxford. This was also known as Karn Road.

**Boyle Drive** – Charles Boyle was a racehorse trainer. Their home "The Firs" was located on the south side of Dundas St. just west of Springbank Ave. where McDonalds now stands.

His son Joe Boyle moved to the Yukon during the Gold Rush & established dredges to recover the gold. During WWI he outfitted a machine gun company at his own expense and was involved in Russia and

Romania. He untangled the Russian railway system & recovered the crown jewels for the Queen of Romania, who was a personal friend. He died in England in 1923 and was buried there. His remains were repatriated to Woodstock's Presbyterian Cemetery on June 29, 1983.

**Braeside Street** – means hillside in the Scots language

**Brant Street** – This street was formerly known as Henry Street named after Henry Vansittart. Joseph Brant (Thayendanagea) chief of the Mohawks and chief leader of the Five Nations, later the Six Nations of the first nations people. Joseph Brant served as a captain in the British Army during the American Revolutionary War, keeping his people loyal to the Crown. The Crown then granted him a very large tract of land

along six miles on either side of the Grand River from its source to the mouth.

**Brenda Crescent** - we understand that this was the name of one of the family members of the developer of this area.

**Briarhill Road** –named for its former geographical nature.

**Brick Pond Lane** – This lane is located near the pond, above which was located a brick making factory.

**Brighton Street** – The settlement of Brighton is part of Woodstock. It may have been named for the popular seaside resort in England.

**Bristol Street** – The Bristol was a two-seater bi-plane in the First World War, it was an F. 2 Fighter that proved to be an agile plane. Popularly known as the “Brisfit” or the “Biff”, it

remained in service until the 1930's.

**Broadview Avenue** - Is one of the streets in the city named for its topography.

**Broadway Street** – For many years this street was Bishop Street after Henry Bishop a contractor who was a resident in Woodstock in 1836.

**Brock Street** – This street is a reminder of the war of 1812, when Sir Isaac Brock lost his life at Queenston.

**Brompton Avenue** - A farm on the northern side of the Drew land grant properties became know as the Tobin Farm and became one of the most pleasant land developments in the city following W.W.II on the section called the Huron Park Survey area. The names of these streets are reminiscent of the “leave” in England the soldiers enjoyed during the war.

**Browning Place** – This is one of the streets in the city named for a poet, Robert Browning.

**Bruce Street** – The Bruce family are long-time residents of the county. It is more likely this street is named after James Bruce, Earl of Elgin, who was Governor-General of British North America, 1847-54.

**Bruin Boulevard** – Herman Bruin is the name of the man who owned and built the Quality Inn. The term Bruin is a folk term used for “brown bears”.

**Buller Street** - Major Edward Buller was an officer in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Oxford Regiment. He served with Drew and Light in the Rebellion of 1837. They are noted for sinking the supply ship, the Caroline at Niagara.

**Burtch Street** - In 1836 a Baptist chapel was built on the corner of Dundas and

Chapel streets on land donated by Deacon Archibald Burtch. This chapel was sold to St. Paul's church after the erection of the First Baptist Church on Adelaide and the building moved across the street and was later destroyed by fire.

**Butler Street** – Early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Finkle Street was closed off at Main Street, leaving only a foot bridge over the Grand Trunk Railway tracks, with the agreement that the GTR would construct a subway somewhat to the west. This subway made it possible to cut through a new street leading to the south part of town. This street was named for Mr. John Butler, a member of Council and Mayor in 1906-07.

**Bysham Park Drive-** Bisham was the location of the Vansittart estates in England. It is a village and

civil parish in the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead in Berkshire, England. The village is located on the River Thames, around one mile south of Marlow in the neighbouring county of Buckinghamshire, and around three miles northwest of Maidenhead

**Cambridge Street** - A farm on the northern side of the Drew land grant properties became know as the Tobin Farm and became one of the most pleasant land developments in the city following W.W.II on the section called the Huron Park Survey area. The names of these streets are reminiscent of the “leave” in England the soldiers enjoyed during the war. This is a University City in England.

**Canfield Crescent** – The Canfields were among the early settlers in Oxford Centre and Beachville. Mr.



James Canfield was Clerk of the County and Registrar of the Surrogate Court. Mr. Henry Canfield operated a grocery store on the northwest corner of Dundas and Huron Streets. His son, Ernest moved the store to an uptown location, where his son John operated a china and gift shop. Mrs. E. J. Canfield was one of the city's most informed historians. Mr. Percy Canfield founded the nationally known firm of Canfield Wilmot Ltd.

**Canrobert Street** – General Canrobert was a famous French commander who fought at the battle of Alma in the Crimean War.

**Canterbury Street** – The Archbishop of Canterbury was the first Anglican archbishop to visit Canada.

**Cardigan Street** – John Thomas, Brundell Cardigan entered the British army in 1824 and during the Crimean War he was

promoted to Brigadier in command of the Light Brigade. Cardigan led the famous six Hundred in the death charge at Bala Clava October 25, 1854.

**Cardinal Drive** - Some streets in the city are named for some of the local birds.

**Cartier Drive** – George Etienne Cartier was joint Premier of the Union of Upper and Lower Canada from 1857 to 1867 along with Sir John A. MacDonal. He is largely responsible for bringing Quebec into Confederation.

**Catherine Street** – it is understood that this was the name of one of the family members of the developer of this area.

**Cathcart Street** - Named for Governor General, a lieutenant general in the British army in 1845. Sir George Cathcart was killed at the battle of Inkerman,

November 5, 1854 in the Crimean War.

**Cedar Street** – Cedar Street joins Wilson Street just a few hundred feet south of where that branch of Cedar Creek runs under Wilson Street carried now by a conduit to where it enters the main branch of the creek at Southside Park. Children used to play in the creek.

**Cedarwood Street**- named after one of the Oxford Regional Centre buildings that were located on this property.

**Centre Street** – In the older days of the town this street was centrally located near the Burtch home.

**Chapel Street** – In 1836 a Baptist chapel was built on the corner of Dundas and Chapel streets on land donated by Deacon Archibald Burtch. This chapel was sold to St. Paul's church after the erection of the First Baptist

Church on Adelaide and the building moved across the street and was later destroyed by fire.

**Champlain Avenue** – Samuel Champlain was one of the first explorers and was well known for his early maps of the coastline of North America. He established New France and in particular Quebec City in July 1608.

**Chaucer Street** – Geoffrey Chaucer is a well-known English poet of the middle-ages. He is perhaps best known for the writing of Canterbury Tales

**Chesham Place** - A farm on the northern side of the Drew land grant properties became know as the Tobin Farm and became one of the most pleasant land developments in the city following W.W.II on the section called the Huron Park Survey area. The names of these streets are reminiscent of the “leave”

in England the soldiers enjoyed during the war.

This is a town in Buckinghamshire

**Chieftain Street** - A number of streets in Woodstock take their name from the first nations people.

**Chippewa Avenue**- A numbers of streets in Woodstock take their name from the first nations people.

**Churchill Place** - Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945 and again from 1951 to 1955. He won the Nobel Prize in Literature and was the first person to be made an honorary citizen of the United States.

**Clarke Street** – Mr. Joseph Clarke owned this section of land and gave permission to the Township of Blandford to put a road through his property.

**Clarke Road** - Mr. Joseph Clarke owned this section of land and gave permission to the Township of Blandford to put a road through his property.

**College Avenue** – The literary Institute wanted to extend their property northward across Walter Street to the north but running parallel to Walter Street, so a bylaw was passed giving consent to open a street north but parallel to Walter Street and the street was called College Avenue.

**Commerce Way** – The city council chose this name to indicate an area of the city in which the commercial and industrial work of the city was growing.

**Conestoga Road** - A number of streets in Woodstock take their name from the first nations people.

**Connaught Street** – Arthur William Patrick was

the third son of Queen Victoria and first Duke of Connaught and Strathearn. He was Governor General in Canada from 1911 to 1916. He visited Woodstock in 1911 with his daughter Princess Patricia in 1914, when W.D. Hobson was mayor.

**Crawford Street** – named after long time Woodstock Businessman Tony Crawford whose home was located on Mill. Street where the EMS building now stands. His wife Irene Crawford has written several local History books.

**Cree Avenue** - Several streets in Woodstock take their name from the first nations people.

**Crestwood Court**- named after one of the Oxford Regional Centre buildings that were located on this property.

**Cromwell Street** - A farm on the northern side of the Drew land grant properties

became know as the Tobin Farm and became one of the most pleasant land developments in the city following W.W.II on the section called the Huron Park Survey area. The names of these streets are reminiscent of the “leave” in England the soldiers enjoyed during the war.

**Cronyn Street** – This street was a part of the clergy reserves and bears the name of Bishop Cronyn of the London district.

**Crow Crescent** - Some streets in the city are named for some of the local birds.

**Cross Place** – Mr. Eric William Blake Cross served as Provincial Magistrate and County Court judge. He also became Chairman of the Ontario Municipal Board. He died in Woodstock, Ontario at the age of 61.

**Delatre Street** – Colonel Delatre was the president

of the Harbour and Dock Company in Niagara Falls. From 1832 he lived at Lundy's Lane until his sudden death on the steamer from Niagara to Toronto. He lived at Delatre Lodge at the corner of Victoria and Front Street. He is buried at Lundy's Lane. He was perhaps a friend of the Vansittart family.

**Dent Place** – Thomas Roy Dent was a farmer and served as the Progressive Conservative M.L.A. from 1945 to 1955. He owned the famous cow "Springbank Snow Countess". He was a director of the Agricultural Society.

**Devonshire Street** – This street was formerly known as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Concession line of Blandford. Victor Christian William Cavendish was the ninth Duke of Devonshire. He held office as Governor General of Canada from 1916 to 1921.

**Diefenbaker Drive** – John George Diefenbaker was the Progressive Conservative leader who defeated St. Laurent in 1957. He remained in power as Prime Minister until April 1963.

**Douglas Street** – Malcolm Douglas was Mayor in 1891 and 1892

**Dover Street** – The Port Dover railway that was built connecting the city became a financial disaster, but the street name remains.

**Drew Street** – Andrew Drew joined the British Navy in 1806 and served through the last stages of the Napoleonic Wars. One of the first of these English men to arrive in 1832 was Captain Andrew Drew. In the rebellion of 1837 Captain Drew was senior naval officer in the colony. Drew Street is important when you know a little of

the history of the gallant officer Captain Drew.

**Dufferin Street** - Frederick Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, was 1st Marquis of Dufferin (21 June 1826 – 12 February 1902), Lord Dufferin who became the third Governor General of Canada in 1872. He was influential in bolstering imperial ties in the early years of the Dominion, and in 1884 he reached the pinnacle of his diplomatic career as eighth Viceroy of India.

**Duke Street** – named for its connection to the Crimean War. (Duke of Cambridge's Own) was a cavalry regiment of the British Army, notable for its participation in the Charge of the Light Brigade in the Crimean War

**Dundas Street** - Dundas Street was undoubtedly called by Simcoe after

Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville, Secretary of State.

**Dunvegan Street** – Fort Dunvegan was a North West Co. trading post built on the Peace River by Archibald Norman McLeod. McLeod's ancestral home was on the Isle of Skye.

**Durham Crescent** – John George Lambton First Earl of Durham. Lord Durham was responsible for the Canadian Act of Union and was responsible for the division into provinces of the country.

**Dutton Place** – William B. Dutton was a former mayor of the city from 1964 to 1965.

**Earls Court Crescent** - A farm on the northern side of the Drew land grant properties became know as the Tobin Farm and became one of the most pleasant land developments in the city following W.W.II on the section called the Huron Park Survey area.

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**East Park Drive** – This street was formerly Railway Street for the Lake Huron Port Dover railway line. Now it is named for its location in relation to Southside Park.

**Eastview Avenue**- named after one of the Oxford Regional Centre buildings that was located on this property

**Edgewood Drive** – named for its geographical location by a very wooded area in earlier years.

**Edward Street** – Edward was one of the children of Thos. J. Cottle, and early resident of Woodstock having come from the West Indies and resided at Altadore. The Prince of Wales and later Edward VII were entertained at

Altadore by the Cottle family.

**Elgin Street** - named for Governor General, Lord Elgin. James Bruce, 8th Earl of Elgin and 12th Earl of Kincardine KT GCB PC (20 July 1811 – 20 November 1863) was a British colonial administrator and diplomat. He served as Governor of Jamaica (1842–1846), Governor General of the Province of Canada (1847–1854), and Viceroy of India (1862–1863).

**Elizabeth Street** - Early in W.W.II, many urban centres found themselves short of housing, so on September 11, 1939, the National Housing Act was passed, which provided that emergency houses be built, with the distinct proviso that such houses be demolished at the end of the emergency. Woodstock too advantage of the Act and bought land on the west side of Huron Street, opening up new streets. On

July 26, 1948 an agreement was reached with the Wartime Housing Ltd. that these houses could be sold to the tenants or other interested purchasers. This street was named for Queen Elizabeth

**Elm Street** - Many street names reflect the type of beautiful trees which were native to the area.

**Elmwood Place** - Many street names reflect the type of beautiful trees which were native to the area.

**Elmwood Crescent** - Many street names reflect the type of beautiful trees which were native to the area.

**Elora Road** – Elora is a beautiful town with a natural gorge and beautiful park.

**Factory Street** – East of Norwich Avenue is where a number of factories were located.

**Fair Street** – North of Devonshire and west of Huron Street was a section of land owned by Oxford County's first Senator, the Hon. George Alexander. In 1878 when the Agricultural Society's show grounds in the west end was purchased by the Credit Valley Railway (now CPR), the Society bought Mr. Alexander's property at the head of Wellington Street. The annual fairs were held there until it moved to its present location. Thus, this street is named for the fairs held in that area.

**Fairview Crescent** - North of Devonshire and west of Huron Street was a section of land owned by Oxford County's first Senator, the Hon. George Alexander. In 1878 when the Agricultural Society's show grounds in the west end was purchased by the Credit Valley Railway (now CPR), the Society bought



Mr. Alexander's property at the head of Wellington Street. The annual fairs were held there until it moved to its present location. Thus, this street is named for the fairs held in that area.

**Fairway Road** – this street is named in relation to its location by the golf course.

**Falcon Drive** - Some streets in the city are named for some of the local birds.

**Ferguson Drive** – may be named after, Thomas Roberts Ferguson elected to represent South Simcoe in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada in 1858 and served until Confederation. He supported representation by population. Ferguson also served as an officer in the local militia and became a lieutenant-colonel in 1865, participating in the defense against the

Fenian raids. He was elected to both the Ontario legislature and the House of Commons in 1867 and was re-elected by acclamation to the provincial assembly in 1872. In the same year, he was struck on the head while attempting to stop a fight at a political meeting at Bradford and was forced to resign his seat in 1873 due to incapacity.

**Ferncrest Road** – named for the park located there.

**Fidler Avenue** – named for one of the Directors of the Agricultural Society. They were also United Empire Loyalists.

**Fifth Avenue** – Mrs, Canfield expressed the hope that, "Woodstock would never identify its streets by numbers." In 1888 there were a few numbered streets such as Fifth and Sixth that run parallel to one another. There had been a First

Street that was closed up by a by-law on January 12, 1948 when the land was conveyed to Crown Lumber Company. Second Street existed between Techumseh Street to the Sewage Plant.

**Finch Avenue** - Some streets in the city are named for some of the local birds.

**Finkle Street** – Henry and John Finkle owned a large grist mill on Mill Street. Mr. H. J. Finkle was a former postmaster.

**Forestway Trail** – This street is located in a former wooded lot and until today many of the trees in the area are not to be removed.

**Fox Hollow Court** – This street is named for the topographical area in which it is located.

**Frances Street** – Mr. A. W. Francis was Mayor for 1886-87.

**Frederick Street** - we understand that this was

the name of one of the family members of the developer of this area.

**Frizelle Drive** – Colin Frizzell (born 1971) is Canadian author of young adult novels from Prince Edward County, Ontario, Canada. He is a member of the Writers Union of Canada and the Irish Writers' Union.

**Frontenac Crescent** – Frontenac was appointed governor of New France and served two terms in that capacity in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century.

**Fyfe Avenue** – Rev. R.A. Fyfe was the first principal of the Canadian Literary Institute. This institute later became known as the Baptist College which opened in 1860 with an enrollment of 200 students.

**Garden Court** – This street is located in the area of the Ontario Regional Centre of previous years and is located in the old

garden section of the property.

**George Street** - George was one of the children of Thos. J. Cottle, and early resident of Woodstock having come from the West Indies and resided at Altadore. The Prince of Wales and later Edward VII were entertained at Altadore by the Cottle family.

**Givins Street** – Lieutenant in the Queens Rangers James Givins accompanied Lt. Gov. John Graves Simcoe throughout Upper Canada. He also served as a Deputy Indian Agent rising to Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs in 1830-37. He was ADC to General Brock. In 1812 and was finally promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

**Gladstone Drive** – William Ewart Gladstone was Prime Minister of Britain 4 times. He was an

admirer and pupil of Robert Peel, advocated for free trade, improvement of British railways and industrial conditions. He was one of the Fathers of Confederation.

**Glencairn Avenue** – The Earls of Glencairn (the Cunningham family) were involved in the Stewart succession to the throne in England. William, the 9<sup>th</sup> Earl, was made commander of the Royalist Forces in Scotland in 1653. The insurrection of that year is generally known as Glencairns Rising.

**Glenwood Road**- named for one of the Oxford Regional Centre buildings that were located on this property.

**Golfview Drive** - This street is named for its proximity to the golf course.

**Grace Street** – Grace was one of the children of Thos. J. Cottle, an early resident of Woodstock who came

from the West Indies and resided at Altadore. The Prince of Wales and later Edward VII were entertained at Altadore by the Cottle family.

**Graham Street** –In 1834 this street was called Critchell St. In 1837, Captain Phillip Graham was the treasurer of a committee for the raising of 3,000 pounds for the erection of the original courthouse. A building on the present site was torn down and the new courthouse erected in 1890.

**Grant Street** – Mr. John M. Grant operated a tannery just north of our present Southside Park. He was a member of Town Council and mayor in 1884-85

**Greengable Place** - This street is named for the topographical area in which it is located.

**Green Side Court** - This street is named for the

topographical area in which it is located.

**Grosvenor Street** - A farm on the northern side of the Drew land grant properties became known as the Tobin Farm and became one of the most pleasant land developments in the city following W.W.II on the section called the Huron Park Survey area. The names of these streets are reminiscent of the “leave” in England the soldiers enjoyed during the war.

**Haida Place** - A number of streets in Woodstock take their name from the first nations people.

**Halifax Road** – This street is named for a WW II fighter plane.

**Hamilton Street** – George Hamilton purchased the Durand farm shortly after the War of 1812. The city of Hamilton is now located there.

**Harford Street** - This street is named for a WW II fighter plane.

**Hatch Street** – The Hatch family were founding members of the Baptist Church

**Hay Street** – This street was laid out by William Grey in 1886 and was named for the Hay family who owned and operated a Chair and Cabinet Factory and a Rattan Factory in the west end of the town. Mr Hay then moved to the west end of town where he and his son operated Hay and Co. later called Weldwood of Canada, Ltd. James Hay Jr. was Mayor in 1893 & 1894. Mr. T. L. Hay, the last of the family, left large bequests in the form of scholarships and gifts to the Woodstock Hospital Trust.

**Hay Lane** - This street was laid out by William Grey in 1886 and was named for the Hay family who owned

and operated a Chair and Cabinet Factory and a Rattan Factory in the west end of the town. Mr Hay then moved to the west end of town on Mill St. where he and his son operated Hay and Co. later called Weldwood of Canada, Ltd. James Hay Jr. was Mayor in 1893 & 1894. Mr. T. L. Hay, the last of the family, left large bequests in the form of scholarships and gifts to the Woodstock Hospital Trust.

**Hayball Street** - Early in W.W.II, many urban centres found themselves short of housing, so on September 11, 1939, the National Housing Act was passed, which provided that emergency houses be built, with the distinct proviso that such houses be demolished at the end of the emergency. Woodstock took advantage of the Act and bought land on the west side of Huron Street,

opening up new streets. On July 26, 1948 an agreement was reached with the Wartime Housing Ltd. that these houses could be sold to the tenants or other interested purchasers. Mr. C.W. Hayball was a photographer and served on City Council and Mayor in 1941-42.

**Heather Street** - we understand that this was the name of one of the family members of the developer of this area.

**Henry Street** – the was the name of one of the sons of Archibald Burtch.

**Heron Street** – Some of the streets in the city are named for the local birds.

**Heron Landing** - Some streets in the city are named for some of the local birds.

**Hiawatha Road** - A number of streets in Woodstock take their name from the first nations people.

**Highland Drive** – This street is simply named for its character.

**Hillside Street** - This is a street named for its topography

**Hincks Street** – Sir Francis Hincks was the first representative for Oxford County in 1840. He was the editor of the Examiner, a Reform paper.

**Hodgins Crescent** – This name stems from the location by the former Hodgins Pond, named after the family who owned the property.

**Hounsfield Street** - Mary Hounsfield was the maiden name of the wife of Rev. Betteridge of Old St Paul's Church. She met Betteridge in Paris.

**Houser's Lane** –The Houser family owned an Antique shop in the vicinity.

**Hughson Street** – Hughson was an officer in

the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment of the Oxford Rifles.

**Hummingbird Crescent** -

Some streets in the city are named for some of the local birds.

**Hunter Street** – Colonel R. A. Hunter took an interest in educational concerns for the town and was instrumental in having a grammar school erected in 1848 at the corner of Graham and Hunter streets. The following advertisement can be found in the Sentinel Review of September 20, 1867:

“Classes for instruction in book-keeping, mensuration, drawing and mapping will be opened next week under the superintendence of Mr. Byrne, the assistant master, also trigonometry and surveying. Mr. Byrne has had two years’ experience as a teacher of drawing and mathematics; also, ten years’ training under R.A. Gray Esq., civil

engineer and Surveyor for the County Dublin. George Strachan, Headmaster.”

**Hunter’s Gate Crescent**

– Located on the edge of the city it may refer to an exit or entrance to the city for hunter, or proximity to a hunt club

**Huron Street** - On August 21, 1849 the Woodstock and Huron Road Company was formed to build a plank and gravel road along what was then called the Twelfth Line (Hwy 59). It would seem reasonable to call that Huron Street, but it was already known as Vansittart so the next line to the east the 13<sup>th</sup> was called Huron. Before Pittock lake existed, that road lead north toward Huron County.

**Hutchinson Place** –

James F. Hutchinson was Mayor in the city from 1967 to 1969.

**Hyde Street** – Frank Hyde, a pharmacist whose

store was at the corner of Dundas and Light Street. He was a member of the Woodstock Amateur Athletic Association and did much to encourage young men to develop their sports talents. He promoted activities for youngsters and sponsored events at the Capital Theatre for children.

**Indian Road** – A number of streets in Woodstock take their name from the first nation's people.

**Industrial Avenue** – This street was laid out expressly for the purpose of industries.

**Ingersoll Avenue** – Since 1886 this street has been listed bearing the name of Colonel Ingersoll second Registrar of Oxford County. Prior to that year the street from the River Thames to Vansittart was known as Barwick Street after Major Hugh Barwick the County Treasurer, who came to

Woodstock in 1834. The same street from Vansittart to Riddell was known as St. Mary's Street.

**Ingersoll Road** - This road speaks for itself as the road leading toward Ingersoll connecting with Beachville Road. (see Ingersoll Avenue above)

**Innes Place** – Gordon Innes represented Oxford in the Provincial Legislature several times.

**Innovation Way** - The city council chose this name to indicate an area of town in which the commercial and industrial work of the city was growing.

**Iroquois Crescent** - A number of streets in Woodstock take their name from the first nations people.

**Isabelle Street** – one of two daughters of George Laycock, publisher of Western Progress newspaper, first published on November 14, 1851. The



other daughter was  
Beatrice (see Bee St.)

**Jack Poole Drive** – This street is named after the long-time business owner, Mr. Jack Poole. His business was located on Huron Street on the east side where the Salvation Army Thrift Store is located today.

**Jack Ross Avenue** – This avenue is named for a police officer who was killed while on duty.

**James Street** – This is one of the older streets in the city and it is unclear where the name comes from, but James Hay Jr. was the mayor of Woodstock in 1893 and 1894. James S. Scarff was the Mayor in 1900 and from 1910 to 1911.

**John Street** – John White was owner of the John White Co. which he started in 1860 and he was Mayor in 1888.

**John Blackwood Place** – Dr. Blackwood was a local medical doctor who served as the coroner for some years.

**John Davies Drive** – after the minister of Old St. Paul's Anglican Church in 1948 and rector of St. Paul's Church in **Dawson** city, Yukon 1913 to 1917. He died in 1986 at age 101.

**Jubilee Place** – This street was opened in 1961 to mark the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Woodstock's being given the status of "City"

**Juliana Drive** – The Queen of the Netherlands was given sanctuary in Ottawa during WWII and there gave birth to a daughter. It also honours the many Dutch-Canadian residents of our community.

**Jutland Place** – The naval Battle of Jutland was fought in the North Sea on May 31, 1916, when the German Fleet was

decisively beaten under Sir John Jelico.

**Karn Avenue** – Mr. D. W. Karn owned and operated an organ and piano manufacturing company. He served on Town Council and was Mayor in 1889-90. Another of the family, Mr. Fred W. Karn and later son Charles ran a hardware store in the city. Mr. W.A. Karn ran a Pharmacy as did Mr. J. G. Karrn.

**Karn Road** - Mr. D. W. Karn owned and operated an organ and piano manufacturing company. He served on Town Council and was Mayor in 1889-90. Another of the family, Mr. Fred W. Karn and later son Charles ran a hardware store in the city. Mr. W.A. Karn ran a Pharmacy as did Mr. J. G. Karrn.

**Keats Drive** - this street is named for the poet.

**Kendall Avenue** – This was formerly Joint Street. In February 1966 the

residents of the street petitioned for the name to be changed to the name of a former neighbour, Mr.

Alfred Kendall.

**Kensington Street** - A farm on the northern side of the Drew land grant properties became known as the Tobin Farm and became one of the most pleasant land developments in the city following W.W.II on the section called the Huron Park Survey area.

The names of these streets are reminiscent of the “leave” in England the soldiers enjoyed during the war.

**Kent Street** - The loyalty of the citizens to their homeland and country brought about such names.

**Keyes Drive** - Named for the former farm owner located in the area.

**King Street** – The loyalty of the citizens to their homeland and country brought about such names.

**Kingfisher Avenue -**

Some streets in the city are named for some of the local birds.

**Kipling Crescent –**

Kipling was an author.

**Knightsbridge Road -**

This area was part of the original Drew land grant. On December 13, 1886 a By-Law was passed to lay out Rathbourne and Knight Streets. Mr. Knight was on council at the time. And was Mayor in 1896. This was formerly Knights Road.

**Knowles Drive –** Bill Knowles was a long-time former bank manager

**Lakeview Drive-** This street is named for one of the Oxford Regional Centre buildings that was located on this property.

**Lampman Place -** this street is named for the poet.

**Lancaster Street –** A farm on the northern side of the Drew land grant properties became know as

the Tobin Farm and became one of the most pleasant land developments in the city following W.W.II on the section called the Huron Park Survey area. The names of these streets are reminiscent of the “leave” in England the soldiers enjoyed during the war.

**Lansdowne Avenue –** Marquis of Lansdowne was Governor General in Canada from 1884 to 1888. The C.P.R. was completed during his time in office.

**Laurier Court –** Sir Wilfred Laurier was a Liberal leader who served as Prime Minister of Canada from 1896 to 1911.

**Lawrason Street -** Mrs. Belle Lawrason was a daughter of Cannon Bettridge the first pastor of Old St. Paul’s Church.

**Lee Avenue –** Mr. A.B. Lee was a former City Clerk.

**Leinster Street** - A farm on the northern side of the Drew land grant properties became known as the Tobin Farm and became one of the most pleasant land developments in the city following W.W.II on the section called the Huron Park Survey area. The names of these streets are reminiscent of the "leave" in England the soldiers enjoyed during the war.

**Levan Avenue** – Mr. I. M. Levan, was principal of Woodstock Collegiate Institute from 1896-1916 and then later served as Inspector of Secondary Schools in the County of York.

**Light Street** - Colonel Alexander Whalley Light of the Royal Engineers resided at Lytes Carie about 3 miles west of the town. Light was honourably mentioned in the Rebellion of 1837 and was one of the first men to

suggest the building of the Great North Western Railway which opened in 1853.

**Longworth Lane** – Named for the former farm owner located in the area.

**Lorene Street** - we understand that this was the name of one of the family members of the developer of this area.

**MacDonald Drive** – Sir John A. MacDonald was the first Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada.

**Main Street** – This was a very busy street in the early days with warehouses all along the south side for primarily grains. It was convenient to ship by rail.

**Manitoba Road** - A number of cities in the south west part of the city are named for Canadian Provinces.

**Maple Avenue** – Many street names reflect the type of beautiful trees

which were native to the area.

**Market Street** – In 1856 the street was opened to give people easier access to the market.

**Mary Street**- Mary was one of the children of Thos. J. Cottle, an early resident of Woodstock having come from the West Indies and resided at Altadore. The Prince of Wales and later Edward VII were entertained at Altadore by the Cottle family.

**Maude Street** – Maude Lena Adele Peers was a daughter of John Peers. John Peers was the Township Clerk in 1894.

**McKenzie Avenue** – Malcolm McKenzie was killed at Ridgeway in 1866 during the Fenian raids. This street is named for one of the Directors of the Agricultural Society and United Empire Loyalist.

**McQueen Street** – David Shank McQueen was the

first judge in the district in 1845.

**Melbourne Avenue** – During the reign of Queen Victoria, Lord Melbourne was her first Prime Minister.

**Metcalf Street** - Named for Governor General, Sir Charles Metcalfe who came to Canada in 1843. He resigned two years later due to poor health.

**Mill Street** – Mill Street was the dividing line between East and West Oxford. Henry and John Finkle owned and operated a large grist mill on the east side of Mill Street. A canal was cut through from Cedar Creek and a pond formed to operate the mill wheel. The Finkle brothers lived in two houses on the west side of Mill Street on the hill and south of Park Row. In the 20<sup>th</sup> Century the houses were owned by Joseph Nellis and William Maynard. The Nellis house

later became the Children's Shelter and then the Military Hospital during the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War. Then both became apartment buildings

**Miller Street** - Early in W.W.II, many urban centres found themselves short of housing, so on September 11, 1939, the National Housing Act was passed, which provided that emergency houses be built, with the distinct proviso that such houses be demolished at the end of the emergency. Woodstock too advantage of the Act and bought land on the west side of Huron Street, opening up new streets. On July 26, 1948 an agreement was reached with the Wartime Housing Ltd. that these houses could be sold to the tenants or other interested purchasers. Mr., George Miller was a telegrapher for the C.N.R.

and a member of City Council 1935-36.

**Mohawk Street** - A number of streets in Woodstock take their name from the first nations people.

**Mohican Drive** - A number of streets in Woodstock take their name from the first nations people.

**Munnoch Boulevard** – Margaret Munnoch was mayor of the city 1992 to 1994.

**Naskapi Street** - A number of streets in Woodstock take their name from the first nations people.

**Nellis Street** – The Nellis family owned the farm on which the Agricultural Society held its annual fair at the head of Wellington Street north of the then 2<sup>nd</sup> Concession (Devonshire). The fair was moved, likely due to the better location by the Woodstock, Thames

Valley and Ingersoll Street Railway which had its terminus at Dundas Street and Norwich Avenue.

**Nelson Street** - Nelson Street is not merely a reminder of the triumph over the French at the Battle of the Nile, for it was named after a descendant of the Nelson Family. Nelson Bendish was the builder of Captain Drew's house and was a Nephew of Lord Nelson.

**Nesbitt Crescent** – Edward W. Nesbitt was M.P. in the early 1900s as was Wallace “Wally” Nesbitt in the mid 1900's.

**Neutral Avenue** - A number of streets in Woodstock take their name from the first nations people.

**Normandy Drive** – The D-Day invasion of France during WWII took place on June 6, 1944 on the beach at Normandy Over 5,000 ships, 11,000 planes and

159,999 servicemen were involved.

**North Park Crescent** – The crescent circles around a former park land.

**Northdale Drive** – Located north of the school and east of the little depression that could be called a dale. Northdale School was built on part of the Altadore property.

**Northland Crescent** – This name indicates that this street was at the northern limits of the city.

**Norwich Avenue** – Until June 14, 1886 this street was known as Oxford Street. A bylaw was passed, changing the name to Norwich Avenue because the road led to Norwich, a village as old as Woodstock.

**Nova Scotia Court** - A number of cities in the south west part of the city are named for Canadian Provinces.

**O'Rourke Place** – Roman Catholic Priest

**Odlum Drive** – Odlum was in the military and a member of the Oxford Rifles.

**Ojibway Street** - A number of streets in Woodstock take their name from the first nations people.

**Old Orchard Glen** – named for its location near a former orchard.

**Old Wellington Street S** - Named for the Duke of Wellington

**Oliver Street** – Mr. Thomas Oliver was a local businessman who served on the Town Council and in the provincial house in 1867-68. He was township clerk in the Township of Blandford and wrote “History of Blandford” in 1967 for the Centennial of Canada.

**Onondaga Place**- A number of streets in Woodstock take their name from the first nations people.

**Ontario Street** - A number of cities in the south west part of the city are named for Canadian Provinces.

**Opera House Lane** – This lane is located just north of the location of the former Opera House, the Capital Theatre.

**Orchard Road** – Mr. John Davis was the son-in-law of Mr. James Raymond a known orchardist. Mr. Davis came to this area from the north so that his children could receive a higher education. He carried on the work in his father-in-laws orchards. A peach orchard was right beside Orchard Street.

After a particularly bad storm Mr. Davis gave the fruit to all of the housewives in the city at a very low price so as not to lose the crop completely.

**Oriole Crescent** - Some streets in the city are



named for some of the local birds.

**Ortona Street** – Ortona is a town on the east coast of Italy and was the location of a fierce battle involving Canadian Infantry forces in WW II. The battle was so ferocious that it became known as “Little Stalingrad”.

**Oxford Street** – takes its name from Oxford the capital of Oxfordshire, an inland county of England. Alfred the Great established schools of literature there

**Park Row** – This street was so named because it led past one of the oldest parks in the city. The County records of 1833 designate “park lots”

**Parkinson Road** – this road was formerly known as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Concession Line of East Oxford and was the southernmost boundary of the city for many years. Mayor Bernadette Smith

served the city for as alderman for 20 years and Mayor for 6 periods. Her maiden name was Parkinson.

**Parrott Place** – after Harry Parrott, a Woodstock dentist, member of Woodstock City Council and elected as Member of the Provincial Parliament in 1971. His home was in the area of this street.

**Pattullo Avenue** – Andrew Pattullo was the owner and president of the Sentinel –Review newspaper from the 1870s to the 1900s. He also served as the MLA for Woodstock and North Oxford in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The fountain in the city square was funded by this family. He was the first president of the “Good Roads Association of Ontario”. George Pattullo R. was editor of Sentinel Review and secretary of the Liberal Association of

Ontario and later County Registrar. Thomas Duff Pattullo his son, was born in Woodstock in 1873 but moved to British Columbia in 1897 where he pursued a career in politics and was elected to the BC Parliament died in 1956.

**Pavey Street** – The Pavey family were founding members of the Baptist Church.

**Pearson Drive** – Lester B. Pearson was the prime minister from\*\*\*

**Pebble Beach Court** - This street is named for its proximity to the golf course.

**Peel Street** – Sir Robert Peel abolished the Corn Laws.

**Peers Place** – Ken Peers was Oxford county Warden in the late 1970's when the tornado came through Oxford in August 1979

**Pember's Pass** – after Joe Pember who operated the EMS service, was

Alderman and Mayor of Woodstock 1986 to 1991.

**Perry Street** – Dr. Levi Hoyt Perry was the first doctor to arrive in Oxford. He came during the war of 1812 and his home has the distinction of being the oldest in the city, having been build in 1827 and is situated at the south end of the street. He married one of the Burtch family who ran a log school.

**Phelan Street** – Thomas Phelan was one of the early and outstanding grain brokers in the city.

**Pinehurst Drive** - This street is named for its proximity to the golf course.

**Pineview Crescent**- named for one of the Oxford Regional Centre buildings that were located on this property.

**Pittock Park Road** - Gordon Pittock was P.C., M.L.A. for Oxford and member of the Upper

Thames River Conservation Authority

**Powell Street** – Lord Baden Powell was the founder of the Boy Scout Movement in England in 1907. He was knighted by King Edward VIII in 1909.

**Prince Edward Road** - A number of cities in the south west part of the city are named for Canadian Provinces.

**Princess Street** - The loyalty of the citizens to their homeland and country brought about such names.

**Queen Street** - The loyalty of the citizens to their homeland and country brought about such names.

**Quinton Place** – This may be named for St. Quinton's Park in London, England.

**Raglan Street** – Fitzroy James Henry Raglan was an English Baron who was commander in chief with the rank of Field Marshall during the Crimean War.

He fought at the battle of Alma.

**Rathbourne Avenue** – This area was part of the original Drew land grant. On December 13, 1886 a By-Law was passed to lay out Rathbourne and Knight Streets. Mr. Knight was on council at the time. And was Mayor in 1896.

**Railway Street** – Named for the Port Dover railway line that later faced financial ruin.

**Reeve Street** – This street was opened in 1854 to create a direct street from Dundas Street to the Great Western Railway.

**Revell Avenue** – Dr. Richard Leslie Revell served on city council in 1910 -11. He served on the Southside Park Commission and the Board of Parks Management. He and his father practised dentistry in Woodstock for over 90 years.

**Riddell Street** – Darius E. Riddle was a brother-in-law of Admiral Henry Vansittart. The name has been changed from Riddle to Riddell. Robert Riddell served as Oxford's Member of Parliament after the union of Upper and Lower Canada from 1844-47.

**Rideau Drive** – Rideau is the French word for curtain. Rideau Falls may have gotten its name for that reason. It is a very popular name for areas and organizations in the Ottawa area.

**Rideau Road** - Rideau is the French word for curtain. Rideau Falls may have gotten its name for that reason. It is a very popular name for areas and organizations in the Ottawa area.

**Ridgeway Road** – This street is located in the southeast part of the city on a ridge formation of land.

**Ridgeway Circle** - This street is located in the southeast part of the city on a ridge formation of land.

**Ridgewood Drive**- named for one of the Oxford Regional Centre a building that was located on this property.

**Rivercrest Drive** - This street is simply named for its topography.

**Robinson Street** – It is difficult to know for sure who this street was named after since there were so many people in the city by that name. Miss Alberta Robinson was a teacher of Junior Latin and English Grammar at Woodstock Collegiate Institute.

Perhaps the most outstanding person with that name in the province was John Ross Robinson an editor of the Toronto Telegram and along with Adam Beck was influential in the establishment of the

Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission.

**Roselawn Avenue** – This street is so named for its beautiful lawns and gardens.

**Russell Street** – Lord John Russell in 1839 introduced into the British Parliament a bill for the union of the Canadas, Upper and Lower Canada. It may also refer to Hon. Peter Russell who was a member of both the Executive and Legislative Councils from 1792 and was appointed administrator of the Province in 1796.

**Sales Drive**- This section of land was owned by the Sales family. In 1928 and 1929 John W. Sales was the Mayor of the city.

**Sally Creek Court** – This street is named for the creek that runs through the property.

**Salter Avenue**- Mr. W. J. Salter succeeded Mr. Levan

as principal of Woodstock Collegiate Institute from 1917 to 1923.

**Seagrave Road** – Seagrave was an influential businessman whose company made fire trucks in the city.

**Seneca Place** - A number of streets in Woodstock take their name from the first nations people.

**Shenstone Avenue** – Shenstone was an early registrar in the county who compiled and published the Oxford Gazetteer and Directory of 1851-52

**Short Avenue** – Mr. T. S. Short was Woodstock's first postmaster. The first Post Office opened in 1835 and was opposite the Victoria Buildings west of Old St. Pauls' gate. Mr. Short was the maternal grandfather of Mr. Thomas L. Hay.

**Simcoe Street** – Named for Governor General John Graves Simcoe of 1792.

**Sioux Crescent** - A number of streets in Woodstock take their name from the first nations people.

**Sixth Avenue** - Mrs. Canfield expressed the hope that, "Woodstock would never identify its streets by numbers." In 1888 there were a few numbered streets such as Fifth and Sixth that run parallel to one another. There had been a First Street that was closed up by a by-law on January 12, 1948 when the land was conveyed to Crown Lumber Company. Second Street existed between Techumseh Street to the Sewage Plant.

**Sloane Street** - A farm on the northern side of the Drew land grant properties became know as the Tobin Farm and became one of the most pleasant land developments in the city following W.W.II on the

section called the Huron Park Survey area. The names of these streets are reminiscent of the "leave" in England the soldiers enjoyed during the war.

**South Alley** - To the south of Central School

**South Street** – this street is so named because of its location in relation to Southside Park.

**Southwood Way** – this street is named in relation to its location by the south woods.

**Sovereign Road** – Arthur Sovereign was a local choir boy who grew up to become a member of the Anglican Clergy and later Bishop of Athabasca.

**Spencer Street** – Mr. William Spencer along with Jordan Charles and James Kintrea owned and operated "the best oil refinery in the Province" (Sutherland's Gazetteer of 1862-63). He developed a formula for refining oil.

**Spitfire Street** – This street is named for a WW II fighter plane.

**Springbank Avenue** – Springbank was the name of the Thomas Dent farm which was located in this area that forms the biggest part of the Springbank Subdivision. The Springbank Snow Countess was raised on this farm. The statue still sits on the corner of Springbank Avenue and Dundas Street. There were many natural springs in the area.

**Sprucedale Road** – Mr. James Raymond owned property in the section on both sides of Clarke Street. He was an orchardist and a nursery man. He promoted and planted all the beautiful Old Norway Spruce we find throughout the city.

**St. Albans Crescent** - A farm on the northern side of the Drew land grant properties became know as

the Tobin Farm and became one of the most pleasant land developments in the city following W.W.II on the section called the Huron Park Survey area. The names of these streets are reminiscent of the “leave” in England the soldiers enjoyed during the war. This street is a Cathedral town

**St Alphonsus Place** – There was a seminary in the city known as St. Alphonses

**St Andrews Road** - This street is named for its proximity to the golf course.

**St Laurent Crescent** – Louis Stephen St. Laurent served as Prime Minister of Canada from 1948 to 1957. He was the second French Canadian to serve in that office. He was influential in the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation in 1949. His conception led to the formation of the North

Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).  
**Stafford Street** – For many years this street marked the eastern limit of the city. It was contained in Lot 18, Con 1, East Oxford. The origin of the name locally seems to be lost but in England Stafford on the river Sow is quite a large city. Robert de Toeni was appointed by William the Conqueror as Governor of the Mint and the castle in Staffordshire, and he became the Baron of Stafford.

**Sutherland Drive** – The Honorable James Sutherland owned Altadore. Sutherland was at one time the minister of defense. A park in the city is also named after this man. There were a number of businesspeople who operated a retail business on Dundas Street. J.J. Sutherland.

**Sweaburg Road** – This road takes its name as suggested for it connects Woodstock to Sweaburg.

**Sydenham Street** - Named for Governor General, Lord Sydenham in 1838

**Tatham Boulevard** – Charlie Tatham was mayor in 1957 and 1958. Also served as Warden of Oxford County.

**Tecumseh Street** – Techumseh (shooting Star) was born in the U.S.A. in 1768. As chief of the Shawnee, he gained early prominence, in organizing union of the first nations tribes and resisting white settlements on their land. After the defeat at Tippecanoe Creek, he led many of his tribesmen to join the British forces. He served as a officer in the British Army becoming Brigadier General leading troops in support of



General Brock in the capture of Detroit.

**Teepie Street** – The Teepie family were some of the founding members of the Baptist church.

**Tennyson Street** - this street is named for the poet Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

**Tobin Place** - Named for the former farm owner located in the area.

**Tom Black Boulevard** - A police officer killed on duty.

**Tupper Gardens** – Sir Charles Tupper was Premier of Nova Scotia and one of the Fathers of Confederation. He served as Prime Minister of Canada from April to July of 1896.

**Valleyview Street** – Situated as it is, it overlooks the valley of the Upper Thames and the lake.

**Vanier Avenue** – George Philias Vanier was a soldier and diplomat who later became Governor

Genral of Canada on September 15, 1959 and remained in office until March 5, 1968 when he died.

**Vansittart Avenue** - Rear Admiral Henry Vansittart who is known as the man who made the city. Henry was born in at Bisham Abbey, Berkshire in 1779 and entered the British Navy as a midshipman in 1791 serving during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars. In 1830 he was promoted to rear admiral and in 1841 to vice admiral. He came to Canada in 1834. Henry wife became seriously ill on the journey and passed away at Saratoga on July 2, 1834. Mr. William Grey moved the family during the summer with sleds drawn by oxen on unbroken roads from Niagara Falls. A family tomb was made at Old St. Paul's church and the body of Mrs. Vansittart

was brought to Woodstock on December 5, 1834.

**Victoria Street N** - The loyalty of the citizens to their homeland and country brought about such names.

**Victoria Street S** - The loyalty of the citizens to their homeland and country brought about such names.

**Vimy Place** – Canadians captured Vimy Ridge in April of 1917. A memorial to Canadian War Heroes was unveiled there in 1936 by Edward VIII

**Walter Street** - Named after the son of Archibald Burtch, Walter.

**Warwick Street** - A farm on the northern side of the Drew land grant properties became known as the Tobin Farm and became one of the most pleasant land developments in the city following W.W.II on the section called the Huron Park Survey area. The names of these streets are reminiscent of the “leave”

in England the soldiers enjoyed during the war.

**Water Street** – pumping station

**Waterloo Street** – named for one of the battles in the Crimean War

**Wellington Street N** – Named for the Duke of Wellington and the connection to the Crimean War.

**Wellington Street S** – Named for the Duke of Wellington and the connection to the Crimean War.

**Wendy Calder Place** – Calder was mayor of the city 1979 to 1985.

**West Avenue** - This street is named for one of the directors of the Agricultural Society.

**Westview Court** – named for one of the Oxford Regional Centre buildings that were located on this property.

**Whelan Road** – Edward Whelan was a member of

the Prince Edward Island House of Assembly from 1846 to 1847. He was one of the Fathers of Confederation.

**Whites Lane** – This lane ran behind the John White Company that was a well-known clothing company in the area. It might also have been named for David White who was born in Peebles Scotland in 1803. He arrived in the city in 1834 and was immediately appointed County Clerk. He was an architect and builder and was responsible for the building of many of the older brick residence and commercial buildings in the city. His first project was Old St. Paul's church. Some of his other projects included, Knox Free Church of which he was an elder, the Registry Office, the New Methodist Chapel the Woodstock Hotel at Dundas and Huron streets

**William Street** - we understand that this was the name of one of the family members of the developer of this area.

**Willowgrove Crescent** – topographical reasons brought about this name

**Wilson Street** – Mr. Wilson was a member of the first town council in 1851, with the greatest number of votes. He later became mayor in 1862 and 1863.

**Wilton Place** - A farm on the northern side of the Drew land grant properties became known as the Tobin Farm and became one of the most pleasant land developments in the city following W.W.II on the section called the Huron Park Survey area. The names of these streets are reminiscent of the "leave" in England the soldiers enjoyed during the war. This a a town in both

Wilshire, England and Roxburgh, Scotland.

**Wilton Crescent** - A farm on the northern side of the Drew land grant properties became known as the Tobin Farm and became one of the most pleasant land developments in the city following W.W.II on the section called the Huron Park Survey area. The names of these streets are reminiscent of the “leave” in England the soldiers enjoyed during the war. This a town in both Wilshire, England and Roxburgh, Scotland.

**Winchester Street** - A farm on the northern side of the Drew land grant properties became known as the Tobin Farm and became one of the most pleasant land developments in the city following W.W.II on the section called the Huron Park Survey area. The names of these streets are reminiscent of the

“leave” in England the soldiers enjoyed during the war. This is a cathedral town

**Winnett Street** – the street was opened in 1844, named after Colonel James Winnett, who was appointed in 1838 to the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Oxford Militia.

**Winston Place** – Winston Churchill was the Prime Minister of Britain.

**Yeo Street** – was in existence in 1836 and may have been named after Sir James Yeo who served in the war of 1812 on Lake Ontario.

**York Street** – The Archbishop of York may be the source of the name rather than Prince Frederick, the Duke of York the source of the name of York that later became Toronto.

**Young Street** – Young was the maiden name of Mr. John Peers’ wife. John

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Street Names of Woodstock

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Peers was the Township Clerk in 1894.

**Note:**

**Sutherland Park**

**/Grant's Grove –**

Sutherland Park was known as Grant's Grove at the turn of the century and before that was Cottle's

Grove after Dr. Cottle who lived at Altadore. The Honorable James Sutherland owned Altadore. In 1931 Colin E. Sutherland was Mayor in Woodstock.

