CENTENNIAL EDITION

THE EQUITY

SHAWVILLE Quebec, Thursday, October 12, 1967

Miss Shawville and friends

SAND BAY FROLIC

This week we honour the Shaws who gave their name to Shawville, and especially the grand lady, Miss Irene Shaw, who now represents the family here. Sand Bay, long time holiday haunt of the people of this district, has ever been a place for fun and fond memories and provided the sand strewn, pine shaded scene of this nostalgic photo. Irene Shaw seated is surrounded by her chums, Louise Lester, Edna Armstrong, Linda Lang, Louella Armstrong and Lena Caldwell. The photo is undated.

Shawville was named after James Shaw, Esq.

Shawville took its name from the Shaw family, first represented here by James Shaw.

James was born in Ireland in 1818. He was a member of the Church of England. He arrived in Clarendon with his wife Lyddia, and twenty-five cents in his pocket.

They settled on a farm on Concession 5, Lot 10 consisting of 50 acres. Settled is the little word which meant in those days several winters of arduous labor clearing, stumping, fencing and surviving and several summers of eking sustainance from the soil. Despite the hardships which faced the first Shaws, James and Lyddia raised four sons and two daughters.

The children were William, James Lang, Theresa, Eliza Jane, John H., and Robert T.

The whole family subsequently moved into Clarendon Center where they combined farming with a retail business. The new log building which became Shaw's General Store, was built on the main road and was of a size to contain the family's living quarters as well as the commercial establishment. This building is now the home of Miss Irene Shaw, the direct descendant of James.

Later on the store was moved to the present location of the Royal Bank.

In those early days of Clarendon Centre there were, besides the Shaw Store, the Edward Hodgins Store now operated by Edward's great grandson Mickey Hodgins, and the James F Hodgins store where Dean and Merritts now stands.

James Lang Shaw the second son of the original James Shaw, was born in the year 1851. He married Margaret Ann Elliott who was a daughter of Hugh Elliott and his wife Mary Hanna who lived on the Portage Road.

James Lang Shaw and his wife Margaret Ann, had six children. Their eldest son Norris died at the early age of 19. William lived out his life on the old Shaw farm. Cedric became a Bank Manager. Mary G Shaw married Alex Brough whose son Norris Brough has been doing Guidance work in the schools of this district recently. Lottie Shaw married Clarence Caldwell who was also a storekeeper.

Miss Irene Shaw is the only remaining Shaw in Shawville and stands today as the sole representative here of the family for which this village was named.

In honour of this gracious lady and of all the pioneer spirit for which she stands, the Municipal Centennial Committee will hold a dinner and presentation on Friday evening, October 13, 1967.

EXTRA!

Here it is! Much heralded and much anticipated, this Centennial Issue of THE EQUITY has been a special centennial project of the entire staff at Pontiac Printshop. Because of the interest taken in this project by our advertisers, we have been able to include a great deal of material which would otherwise have been impossible.

This is not a definitive history of Pontiac County, nor even of any one family here. There is no system to the choice of material. We have just used what we have come across and tried to build up a mosaic which would represent this part of the world as it was during the days when Canada was becoming a nation.

In every instance, our approach has been the personal one, with emphasis on the people involved. If any of these people have been misrepresented, or omitted, or put into the wrong family or generation, let us hereby apologize in advance to them and their progeny who will be embarrassed by such mistakes on our parts. In handling as much material as appears on these pages, and all of it from hearsay, we face the possibility of publishing a thousand errors. Let us know your corrections by all means, but please do it kindly and without malice. It must be realized that this entire venture is meant to entertain the reader and that all possible precautions have been taken to be accurate. We hope these reminiscences will brighten many a winter's evening for you and your friends and that some of these copies will be kept for future generations.

Pioneer Agriculturalists of Pontiac County

PONTIAC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY NO. 1 (OLDER THAN CANADA)

Directors of the Shawville Fair have fallen out of the habit recently of standing for group portraits. This is regrettable because their descendants would greatly enjoy viewing such a memento as this. Above, in the PCAS of 1909 are seen in the front row William Thompson, James Steele and James Amm. The second row, seated, is Andrew Grant, John McVeigh, Thomas McDowell, William Hodgins, Hamilton Taber, R W Hodgins. The third row, standing includes Dr John Armstrong, G. F. Hodgins, Edward Thomas Brownlee, William McFarlane, W. C. Young and John Caldwell. Standing at the rear are Andrew Sly, Joe Brownlee, Thomas Eades, John Stanton, Joe Kelly, Fred Thomas and Otto Bretzlaff, reading from left to right in each instance. The portrait in the center front inset is that of William Clarke who was the first President of the Pontiac County Agricultural Society when it was originally organized, in 1856, eleven years before Confederation.

Main Street — midway in Canada's Century

MAIN STREET, SHAWVILLE, CIRCA 1900

At the turn of the century G A Howard sold machinery and whenever a new shipment arrived he would parade it down the Main Street for all to see. A number of early photos of these great demonstrations have been preserved in family scrapbooks around Shawville. This is the best of those which have been submitted for this issue. Even the horses look proud to be drawing the spanking new cutters in this display of the very latest in equippage.

News to the people . . . a platform for views the voice of the Pontiac for the past 85 years

There are very few people around who can recall the days before THE EQUITY was published in Shawville. In those days advertising a product was a matter of spreading it before the public view.

Births, marriages, deaths, meetings and even the Fall Fair were announced by word of mouth or by lists posted on the wall in the general store; handwritten of course because there was no press in old Clarendon Centre.

Then one summer's day in 1883, a honeymooning couple at Sand Bay was presented with the account of their own marriage in the first issue of THE EQUITY. Surprise and pleasure were registered by some of the readers at seeing their names in print, and others were shocked at the audacity of John Cowan's early editorials. "How", they wondered, "could anyone have the nerve to publish such opinions?"

It took not very long for them to realize that these published opinions and the news that accompanied them were to find a valuable place in the development of the community.

Until the start of the radio era in 1920, newspapers were the only means of getting the news to the people and provided a platform for the views of all who cared to take pen in hand. The sound and light media have brought the world together with their instantaneous reporting but the newspaper remains the permanent record of the happenings of the day, which a person may enjoy at his own convenience and refer back to at any future time.

There have been times and places in the history of Canada when, aside from weekly ventures into Holy Scripture the local newspaper represented the bulk of a lifetime's reading.

For there to be a newspaper, there had first to be a printer. These men have always been pioneers among pioneers, spreading knowledge and championing freedom and working mechanical miracles against unbelievable odds.

They brought their presses at first from Europe by means of sailing vessels and then transported them to the center of population by covered wagon.

The difficulties encountered by these early printers can only be related with awe and respect. Today a phone call to Toronto will bring a replacement press part as well as an expert to install it within a week. When John Cowan and Harry Smith embarked on the publication here in Shawville of a weekly newspaper, they had no such easy access to mechanical assistance. Their press, their every piece of type, their quads and sticks, woods and brasses, and their cases and chases and keys and coins were replacable only by long waits and great expense, if at all. Most of the time they made do with something which worked almost as well, or invented a method of doing without, but the paper came out just the same.

In those days the printer wrote the news, set it in type by hand letter by letter, inked and rolled the press, folded and cut the paper, addressed the copies by hand and delivered them and then returned to the chore of taking the type down letter by letter and replacing each in its own little cubicle to be used again for the next week's paper. He also collected the subscription money when he could and gladly accepted firewood or potatoes or hay for his horse in payment.

Time and progress brought modern machinery to replace the tedium of hand work in the presses of the big cities. Those early printers who remained in the little villages were willing to keep their clocks at a standstill temporarily so that their particular communities might go further ahead eventually. Their faith in their own neighbors strengthened them to plug away at the old fashioned methods rather than going away to larger centers where their work would be halved and their pay doubled.

Because of them, and those who follow in their footsteps struggling with less than the best in printing equipment in the small printshops across Canada, the people in these rural areas have access to the heritage of everyone in a free nation: a free press.

Time has taken many of those pioneers among pioneers who set and sold the words they wrote, who engaged in the noble craft of printing news for people, and who also turned out on their presses the printed matter necessary for the carrying out of every other business in the community. Theirs must have been a full and satisfying life. Those who are still with it have a tradition to maintain and a trust to honour.

Service, integrity and fearlessness were their lot. The last mentioned is the hardest. Decisions must be made weekly, daily and sometimes hourly, about what course will serve the community. People would happily hang an editor who omits publication of an item which others would shoot him for printing. Editors don't often get hung or shot but if looks and angry phone calls and anonymous letters could kill there wouldn't be a living journalist in Canada today!

From the first issue, eighty five years ago, the editors or THE EQUITY have shared with editors of every newspaper in every free country the dilemma of choosing between contradictory forces; trying to proceed on the basis of what is right, not necessarily expedient.

THE EQUITY can't claim a hundred birthdays along with Canada, but at the respectable age of 85, we go along with the rest of this community in taking this opportunity to rededicate ourselves to the welfare and best interests of the whole community of Pontiac County.

The staff which has served since the old Equity Office moved upstreet and changed its name to Pontiac Printshop, is still here. Dickson, Dickson Hodgins and Horner (David, Rosaleen, Carson and Brent) have been assisted periodically by dozens of others. Today our group also includes Gordon Crouse, Neil Sharpe, Mrs. Floella Clouthier and Mrs. Claire O'Donnell as well as student Barry Russett. We've all had a hand in this special Centennial issue. Gordon Crouse, especially has devoted untold hours to researching in the Archives of Canada.

Aside from these authentic sources, some of our material has come from stories remembered from elderly people, since passed on. We make no claim as to the factuality of any of these stories but if our readers get as much enjoyment out of this issue as we have already derived our effort will have been worthwhile.

PONTIAC PRINTSHOP LTD.

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HOME OF THE EQUITY EST. 1883

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Quality Clothes
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Colonel Clarendon widened the trail

With the celebrations this week in Shawville, the town is making a special point of honoring the family from whom this village took its name. This is easily done because we have a representative of the Shaw family here with us and because their recent history is woven into the history of Shawville.

To do honour to some other place name originators could be more difficult. Take Clarendon for instance.

There was one John Hall, the first bona fide settler of the township, though temporary squatters are recorded before 1820. But John was on Lot 3 Range 2 and there may have been others nearby at that time. Then John Dale and Thomas Hodgins pressed through the bush to the ridge which is now Shawville, making a well marked foot path as they went.

The trail they used was from Heath's Bay north for six miles and was used by other settlers after them.

Then came Colonel Clarendon and his party, in 1824. He widened the path to accommodate horses. His was a group of government explorers who were sent to examine the land and report on its suitability for settlement.

The report must have been favorable as the very next year Lieut Prendergast, with his surveyors came and spent most of three summers making the survey.

Because that bridle trail led to this spot, it soon became the centre of activities and the location for Dales, Brownlees, Sparlings, McDowells, Armstrongs, Hobbs, Hodgins, etc . . . and by 1840 the Center had become the business place of the community, and because of Colonel Clarendon's reports on the area the Centre was called Clarendon Centre.

The original McIntosh Red apple was a chance seedling transplanted to cultivation by John McIntosh at Dundela, Ontario in 1796. The remains of the famous tree, which died in 1908, are shown here.

The tree that lived in three centuries

Pioneers in Clarendon, even before Confederation, had been trying to grow orchards and had met with little success. There was no Johnny appleseed in the nineteenth century in this area. But two hundred years earlier, in the 17th century, some of the emigrants from Normandy who settled in Canada must have sown apple seeds because John McIntosh in Dundas County, Ontario, discovered some of these young trees while clearing brush in 1796. He transplanted them to a fenced plot close to his house. Only a few survived but one was good enough to become the parent of an orchard from which seedlings were sold to other district farmers.

John's son, Allan McIntosh grew up with the orchards, noticing always that however the other trees thrived, none equalled the one particular tree that had been found in the brush for the excellence of its apples, its big yields and its hardiness.

Father and son knew that to propagate this outstanding species and make it available to other growers grafting was required but they didn't know how to perform this operation and there were no agricultural schools or government departments at that time to help them.

Then, in 1835, an itinerant worker whose name has been lost to posterity arrived at the farm looking for a job and one of the skills he possessed was the ability to graft apple trees. He left his job with the McIntoshes a year later but meanwhile had taught them his special skill and during the following winter John and Allan grafted slips from their prize tree onto two and three year old seedlings, packed them in sawdust and stored them in the cellar until spring when they were planted in their orchard and also offered for sale.

Allan then took on the task of teaching other farmers the art of grafting apple trees and the McIntosh became eventually the most widely grown apple in Canada. In 1965 more than half the 21,435,000 apples grown in Canada were McIntosh.

The original tree discovered in the brush in 1796 outlived both father and son. John died in 1845 and Allan in 1899 and the tree which stood fifteen feet from the homestead was badly damaged by a fire which levelled the house in 1893 but the branches on the side farthest from the blaze continued to bear fruit until 1908 when the old and famous tree finally expired. In 1912 a granite monument was erected in its memory.

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Hockey has always been important here

HOCKEY HAS DEEP ROOTS IN PONTIAC

Bill Cowan, a past editor of THE EQUITY was in his younger days a defender of Shawville's enviable record in hockey circles. Proud possessors of many a championship shield, the organization of 1910 included, standing Hans Shadell, Dr Lippetti, Ivan Thomson, Cyrus Hodgins, Heman Lester, R. I. Anderson, F. G. Smyth and seated Bill Cowan, Lou Hickey, Claude Shaw, Clarence Caldwell and Art Shaw. On the floor in front are Hilton Findley and Melvine Shouldice. In honour of the many who learned sportsmanship and built strength on the hockey rinks of this County, the Centennial Committee plans to provide the first hockey of the season to coincide with the visit to Shawville of the Confederation Caravan, October 14, 1967. Hockey at such an early date was unheard of in the days of the fellows above pictured but has now been made possible by the inauguration at the turn of Canada's Century of artificial ice in the Lions Community Centre. This will be the first time that the Caravan will be greeted by a sheet of ice as a sideline attraction. Other communities have provided parachute displays, flower shows, midways, dramatic presentations, and a thousand other attractions but the first hockey on the Caravan circuit will be in Pontiac, erstwhile dubbed the hockey cradle of the Ottawa Valley.

They carried the mails

In 1849 we had a monthly mail service. The post office was at Edmond Heath's house, later John Wickens'.

In the summertime the mail came on the river and in the winter it didn't come at all.

In 1856 James Shaw was Post Master and the mails came by steamer boat to Quyon and then by land to Bristol and Portage du Fort and up the Front Road to Clarendon. At that time William King was Postmaster at Bristol, Duncan F. McLaren at Portage du Fort, John Lynch at Allumette Island, Joseph Brissard at Calumet Island, George Bryson at Fort Coulonge, J W B Ford at Litchfield, Walton Smith at Onslow and N. Menuit at Rapides des Joachims. The rates of postage within Lower and Upper Canada (Quebec and Ontario) were 3d on letters not exceeling a half ounce.

In the 1860's we had a weekly service and Shawville was served from Wm King's office in Bristol. Joseph Wyman and D. M. Rattray had the hauling of mails from Aylmer to Portage du Fort.

When the Canadian Central Railway came to Sand Point in 1870 Shawville and Bristol got a daily service except for one month in spring and fall during which time the service was once or twice a week from the overland Aylmer to Portage du Fort route.

Yankee George Hodgins was the first mail driver from Bristol and the next was David Wilson who drove for many years until the Pontiac Pacific Junction Rail Road brought the mails in 1886.

"THE PONTIAC NEWS"

There could as easily have been no EQUITY in Shawville for the past 85 years and instead a "PONTIAC NEWS", had it not been for a tragic double drowning on July 6, 1883. The story is told in an early issue of THE EQUITY dated July 6, 1888, as follows:

In the 1880's Pontiac was politically ruled by the Tories. Conservatives were always elected for both the Federal and Provincial Houses. The Poupores and Brysons were the big people of the County. A Grit, in the lower end of the County was considered a freak and it took a lot of backbone for a man to profess Liberal leanings.

Norman McCuaig, father of our well-known James C., contested many elections, but it was always a forlorn hope as Toryism was very strongly entrenched in our County.

In 1882 James Wilkie McFarlane established the "Pontiac News" in Shawville, our first Liberal newspaper. (That was a year before the start of THE EQUITY.) He was a very fine type of a young man, hardworking and ambitious, with high ideals, espousing a very unpopular cause. He was editor, typesetter, publisher and devil combined, and during his short year in Shawville earned the esteem and respect of even the strongest Tories of the village and township.

(The story winds on to tell how a young helper, James David Averell Shaw, went swimming with him one hot July afternoon and both were drowned by the old mill dam. Davie Shaw was buried in the family plot in the Anglican cemetery and McFarlane was buried in Norway Bay, his funeral being held from his fathers, Robert McFarlane's old home on the Front Road. It was for those early days considered the largest attended funeral up to that time.)

After one year of publication, the "Pontiac News" ceased.

Sweetening up the good ol' days

In the early days money was seldom seen which meant that refined sugar was scarce in the homes of the settlers, as it was very expensive relative to other things. Transportation for one thing was very difficult and therefor very expensive. The sugar came in 300 lb wooden barrels and it was always yellow because the early refineries had not learned the process of refining with charcoal and sulphuric acid. The cost to the consumer was sevenpence halfpenny or 12½ cents a pound for the brown and no attempt was made to sell the white because it would be too expensive.

Frank Morrison and Bill Lang used to go through the country with a horse and wagon gathering old bones, hoofs, horns and hair and when the first railroad was built in 1886 the station agent Wesley Ralph would ship these by the full carload to Redpath Refinery in Montreal. It was assumed that they made their own sulphuric acid and these shipments were perhaps the only local contact with the resultant refined sugar.

Wild fruits were abundant. Raspberries, blueberries, blackberries and gooseberries as well as red cherries, black cherries and choke cherries were for the picking. One early Hodgins who had come to Clarendon but later settled in Nepean Township came back to visit his brothers here in the 1830's and brought in some red apple and crab apple seeds which were planted and carefully watched for years but apples never grew well here in those days. Red plums however did splendidly when attended to and pruned. Good sized orchards were recalle at Ann Armstrong's, Hugh Brownlee's and on the seventh line at George Paul's and Robert Kerr's.

With wild fruit so plentiful but sugar so scarce one might wonder how the people managed to preserve for winter, which bring us to the subject of maple syrup, for that is what was used in the preserving and to brighten winter menus.

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Today we've got the airplane and the "horseless carriage", but we don't have the thrill with these new fangled contraptions that came with getting out the cutter and taking a spin right after the first snow fall of the year. Ah . . . those were the days of real thills!

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At least a mile from the Tavern

"Resolved that we build a town hall of our own, for the proper transaction of the township's business, and that it be situated at least one mile distanct from Robin McDowell's tavern."

So read a motion passed around 1835 or so by the Councillors of Clarendon after much difficulty transacting the township's business when their meetings had no home and actually took place right in the tavern on many occasions.

In those early days, according to an avid historian the late W A Hodgins, everybody drank liquor and Robin's grog was always very strong. This interfered very much with the proper transacting of the townships business and the meetings usually ended in a free for all fight and a long drawn out spree.

After passing the above resolution, a plot of land was purchased on the east side of John Sparling's land, near John Armstrong's road and a sided log building was erected and for over fifty years this was the community hall though it was for a long time unfinished with only a floor two windows and a few benches.

In 1868 it was renovated. The walls were strapped and lathed, the ceiling also, the hall plastered with three coats of lime, new sills put on the windows, new facings coming even with the plaster, a partition was erected across the hall of 1½ inch plank and four feet high, two windows placed in the east end and a brick chimney was built with two feet of brick work below the ceiling. Three tenders were received for this work: George Hodgins $120, Edward Hodgins Jr, $120, and William McDowell $101. McDowell got the job.

After all this work was done the hall was so fine it was used for not only council but also school boards, political meetings, lectures, concerts, the singing school led by Edward Chamberlain, the Temperance Lodge, the old IOGT and many other sorts of enjoyable evenings. In 1900 the building which was across from the east end of the V (Memorial Park) was taken down.

Gifts FOR EVERY OCCASION

HUBERT McCAULEY JEWELLER
Main Street - Shawville

Township of Thorne

In the county of Pontiac, Township of Thorne,
Came pioneer settlers, travel worn.
It is now a hundred years or more,
Since wind driven ships brought them to shore.
From across the stormy sea they came,
To start a life that would not be the same,
Beginning anew with hopes and cheer,
Looking forward with never a fear.
Carpenters, farmers, shipbuilders, and tailors,
Store keepers, bakers, butchers and sailors,
Honest hardworking folk, each one,
Ready for work and ready for fun.
Schwartzes Steinkes, Fickos and Roses,
Rueckwalds, Rileys, Hodgins, Hannas and Kroses,
Sparlings, Smiths Woods, Pasches and Thoms,
Tubmans, Kastens, Armstrongs, Dahms and Olms.
Bretzlaffs, Daggs, Schroeders and Thruns,
Stenders, Weigandts, Turcottes Greys and Toons,
Witkopfs, Greers, Fierabents, Martins and McKees,
Deerings, Groneaus, Mitchems and Milkies,
Schocks, Yachs Mahlitzes, Sparrows and Fosses,
Milligans, Myers, Sheppards, Stephens and Rosses,
Millers, Borks, Schoens, Holts, and Cluffs,
Tooeys, Vanduskeys, Morrows, Seamans and Plouffes,
Doyles, Lanes, Johnsons, Colters, Armitages and Hykes,
McNalleys, Logans, Nitzes Knipes, Krutzes and Fikes,
Havelins, Hahns, Walls, all these and more
Came here after landing on Canada's shore,
Cutting the forest, burning the logs,
Grubbing the stumps, pulling out sogs,
For a piece of land was the greatest need
To plant some potatoes and sow some seed.
A log shanty small but warm and dry,
Had to be built before snow would fly,
For the winters were long, and deep with snow,
And the temperature dropped to 50 below.
The land was hilly, stony and rough,
Which made good farming kind of tough,
But the loam soil was what they called "sweet"
And grew good crops of peas, oats and wheat,
A wedding, barn raising or chopping bee,
Would usually end with a fiddle spree.
Every one went to help others out,
And they worked together with a cheer and a shout.
Thorne Center then was the place to stop,
With a school, a hotel and a blacksmith shop,
And Armstrongs store was a busy place,
Where you could buy salt or a bit of lace,
Then came Bretzlaff's Corners below the hill,
With stores, a hotel and Schock's saw mill,
For lumber then was in great demand,
As a building boom was on the land.
Bretzlaff's Corners then changed its name,
To Ladysmith and it's still the same,
Stores were kept by Millers and the Rosses,
And also Moores and later Fosses.
We now look back with respect and praise,
On pioneers of those olden days;
And their descendants here today,
Show the same fine spirit at work or play.
In graveyards all over the Township of Thorne,
Far away from the land where they were born,
Now in peace these pioneers lay
Awaiting the trumpet on Judgement Day.

Verner Thrun, Ladysmith

J. L. HODGINS COMPANY LTD.

Your authorized Chevrolet - Oldsmobile - Chevy II - Chevrolet Truck Dealer in Shawville

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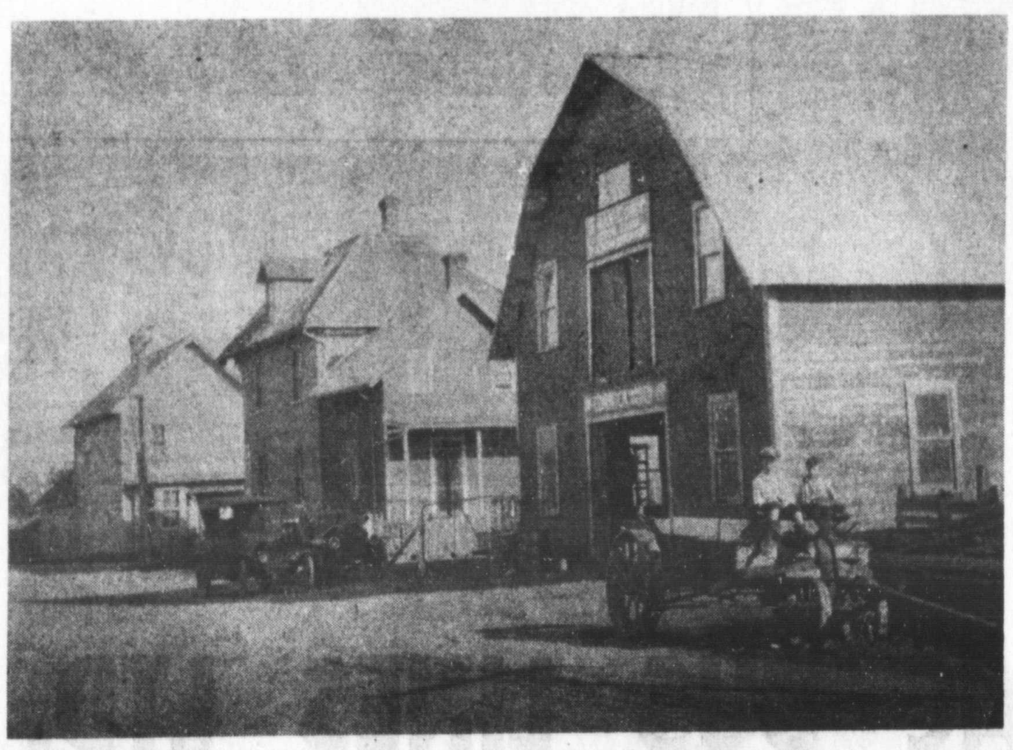

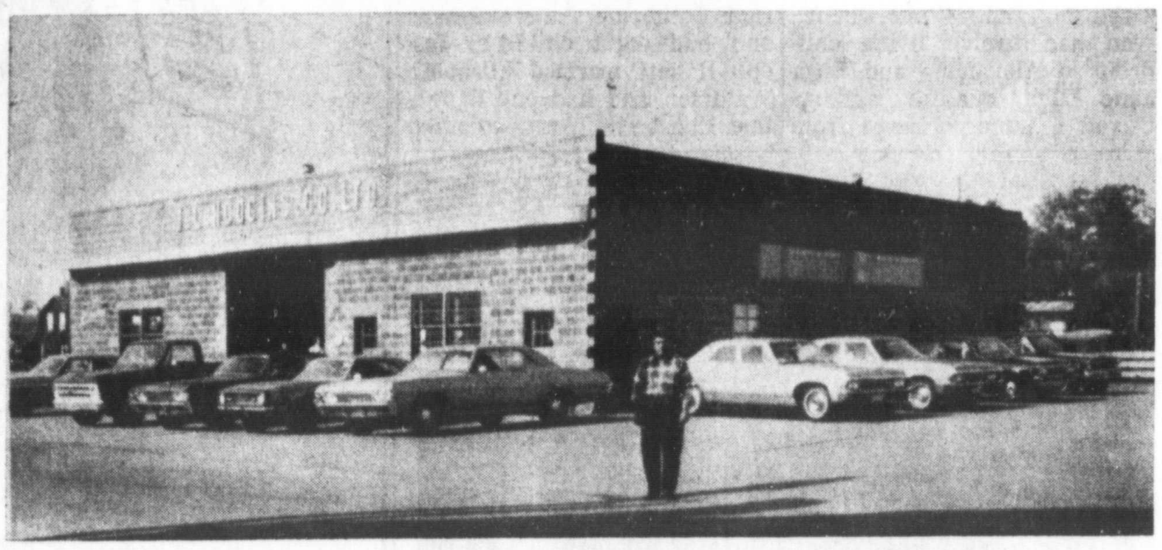

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AUTOMOBILE AGENCY IN PONTIAC

"1913 through 1967"

John L. Hodgins, the father of the present owner, started up a McCormick Deering Farm Machinery business in Shawville in 1913. McCormick Deering later became the International Harvester Company and John L. (as everyone in Shawville always called him) was the oldest esablished International Harvester dealer in Canada when he dropped this line in 1958.

From 1920 to 1923 John L. carried the famous Gray-Dort Automobile agency and from 1924 to 1933 he had the franchise for the Star and Durant Auto.

The General Motors dealership was taken on in 1934 and until 1950 John L. sold Chevrolet, Oldsmobile, Pontiac and Buick. In 1951 he dropped the latter two retaining Chev and Olds.

From 1941 Keith (Buzzy) Hodgins worked in partnership with his father, and took over the business in 1953. Since then he has carried on the tradition of J. L. Hodgins Company Limited and progressed with the changing times. A new garage has been built, with an alert sales staff and an efficient service department. As the oldest established automobile dealership in Pontiac County, "John L's" is a major factor in the economy of the Village of Shawville and the surrounding area.

Scotland to Pontiac via Ulster

TEN OF THE FIRST ELLIOTTS

Third from the left standing, is Alexander Elliott, born in 1821 in Ireland. With him are his sons Hugh, William, Thomas, Alexander, John, Walter, James, Adam and Joseph.

THE ELLIOTTS

The origin of the name is from the Hebrew meaning Elias. The Elliott's previous to coming to Ulster, were a Border Clan in Scotland and spelled their name with only one T. Their motto was "Bravely and with Right" and previously had been "Be Wise". Their tartan was blue, brown and scarlet.

Born in 1821, Alexander Elliott lived in Enniskillen, County Fermanagh. His father desired the family to get away from the rebellion and dissension between the Protestants and the Catholics and go to Canada where they could live in the "Land of Peace" as he called it.

Early in the 1940's Alexander came to Clarendon and other members of the family followed. His father died on the voyage over and was buried at sea. The deck chair that his father used on board ship before he died is now in the possession of Mrs. Gladys Stark, Ottawa.

Alexander Elliott married Eliza Jane Hodgins in 1854 and died in 1905 at Shawville leaving nine sons and five daughters. Also his brothers Thomas and Hugh married Margaret Corrigan and Mary Ann Hanna, and his sisters Mary Jane, Angel and Elizabeth married James Hobb, Andrew Hanna and William Armstrong.

Alexander was prominent in township affairs, was a Councillor for many years and Mayor for several terms. To procure meat for the family Alexander would hunt deer in the three miles deep forest between the trading post at Portage du Fort and the settlement in Bristol, using an old flintlock musket left over from the war of 1812.

The children were Hugh, William, Thomas Armstrong, Alexander, Mary Jane, Sarah, John Hiram, Walter Edmund, James George, Adam, Joseph Robert, Elizabeth Ann, Catherine Louisa and Margaret Maud. During the time from 1854 on land grants were given to families in Quebec who had twelve living children so Alexander and Eliza Jane Elliott qualified and received a hundred acres from the government. When the family were grown, Alexander gave each of his nine sons a piece of land and each of his daughters a hundred dollars.

Hugh married Sarah Moore and they had nine children most of whom married and produced many children. William married Delia Golden and had six children three of whom died in infancy but their eldest son married Annie Stella Holt and produced seven more Elliotts for the family tree. Alexander Jr married Sarah Lorena Beach and they had ten children and 46 grandchildren. Mary Jane married Joseph Brownlee and had five children. Sarah married Robert Harris and had seven children; their youngest Marjorie Clive Harris Young bore them ten grandchildren. John Hiram married Eliza Jane Hodgins (the same name as her mother-in-law) and they had three children. Walter Edmund married Jemima Hessen Holt and had four children. Adam married Catherine Ann Stephens and had eight children. Joseph Robert married Elizabeth Waterson and had one daughter. Elizabeth Ann married John Brown Corrigan and had five children. Catherine Louisa married Robert Rufus Corrigan and had three children.

The complete story of the Elliotts is in the hands of Gordon Crouse, Shawville, in a collection made by Mrs. Phyllys Elliott of Calgary, Alberta. Other family names connected with this family which descends from the original Alexander Sr include Lee, Vance, Stitt, Polec, Fayle Pilkington, Corrigan, Rennick, Graham, Fraser, Stark, Alliban, Stephens, Beckett, Olmstead, Hobbs, Webb, Young, Armstrong, Belsher, Martineau, Lucas, Peever, Barber, Stewart, Thacker, Thomas, Thompson, Brisco, Tourangeau, Little, Dean, Crick, Cole, Mullins, and Palmer.

ALEXANDER AND HIS FIVE DAUGHTERS

Holding a portrait of his deceased wife, the former Eliza Jane Hodgins, Alexander Elliott (1821-1905) is seen above with his five daughters, Mary Jane, Sarah, Elizabeth Ann, Catherine Louisa and Margaret Maud.

Some of the costumes worn on the Twelfth a hundred years ago

(reprinted from old Equities, by W.A.H.)

Henry Eades wore a long red gown which completely covered himself and a good part of the horse he rode. He had a way of attaching it with ribbons or tape to the mane and tail that gave him a very conspicuous appearance. He was usually the Worthy Master of Lodge 29.

Humphrey Lang was always a very prominent official of old LOL No 27. His gown was a bright red, a real scarlet, and with a broad purple sash made him a real striking figure. He usually walked near the front of the processions.

Another prominent member of LOL 27 was Thomas Fletcher, the tailor. He always wore a black suit, a swallow tail coat, short pants buckled at the knee and shoes with bright buckles. He had a peculiar five-pointed hat which he made himself. The points were neatly decorated with small bows of narrow orange, purple and blue ribbons. This outfit with the addition of his red sash gave him a fine appearance. He was a small sized man but very neat and tidy and earned the title "Dandy Tom".

Old Henry Knox was always to the fore on the Twelfth. He was a quiet thoughtful man and took his Orange associations very seriously. His gown was not so large as some of the others, but what it lacked in size, it made up in colors and ribbons. He was the founder and for many years the Master of Knox-Lodge No 34.

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Tall Tales attributed to McDowells

George McDowell (one of the sons of William McDowell (1769-1845) who is listed as a settler in Clarendon, June 27 1827, was a famous story teller.

At a time when telephones, radio, television, and other news media were unknown, and when a newspaper of any kind was almost never seen, the entertainment and even educational value of a repertoire of stories was considerable. Anyone who could tell such stories was welcome almost anywhere and if he visited a home, all activity usually ceased, so that everyone could listen.

George is said to have among many others, told the following tales:

He, like most settlers in the district, raised a few pigs. One old sow apparently wandered around the clearing undisturbed. Late in September George went to the potato patch to see how soon the crop could be taken up. The old sow had had the same idea and decided that the time was right, so when George arrived she was busily digging a row of potatoes for herself. This made him so angry that he ran to the shed for an axe to kill the old villain, for the family would need these potatoes during the winter. Just before the axe reached her skull the wily old pig jerked her head backwards and instead of her skull being divided her nose was split in two. George was satisfied, the pig lived, and he was sure she would dig no more potatoes. Next morning when George went to the patch, he was flabbergasted to see the old monster happily digging, because now she was able to dig two rows at a time, instead of one.

Hard luck seemed to pursue George, for one year when he had a good crop of huge turnips the fall freeze came before he had half the crop stored. The best ewe in his flock disappeared at about the same time. Next spring one of George's friends came to visit him. To prove that the turnips were as large as George had said they were; the friend was taken out to the turnip field where the two men walked along one of the rows. The friend was convinced, and as he passed a turnip that was even larger than the others, he gave it a vigorous kick. George and he were equally amazed when the side of the turnip collapsed and the missing ewe jumped out followed by two fine lambs.

George had a team of very powerful horses and like the other settlers was still felling huge trees and drawing the logs into piles to be burned. Early in November he bought a new set of traces to replace the old ones that were worn out. A huge log was half buried in the mud down south of the house. Just before evening George hitched his team (with the new traces) to this log and the horses leaned into their collars and very slowly made their way to the log pile, on the side of the hill. When they had reached the pile, George looked back and to his surprise, saw that the log had not moved at all, but that the traces had stretched. He unharnessed the horses and threw the hames with the traces attached over a big stump beside the log pile. That night the weather became very cold and brought a heavy frost. When George went to the log pile in the morning the log that had refused to move was lying beside the stump. The leather traces had shrunk with the cold and pulled the log into place.

One day late in the fall, George was returning from hunting because he had run out of lead bullets. A beautiful red fox ran down the trail. George had a nail in his pocket. This he dropped into the barrel of his gun which was already loaded with powder. As the fox ran past the tree, George fired. The nail missed the fox's body but fastened its tail to the tree. Since he had no knife to skin the fox, and did not want to carry the carcass home, he thought of something else. With a branch he broke off a hazel tree, he switched the fox so vigorously that it jumped out of its skin and ran away, leaving its skin behind.

Some of the McDowells today seem able to carry on George's tradition. Last May when we visited a Mr McDowell in Dundalk, North of Dublin, he and our taxi driver began to discuss dogs. They thought Kerry Blue dogs were unusual fighters. McDowell said Yes, that he had heard of a man who had a Kerry Blue that was even better than the others. But unfortunately this dog died, and its owner had a waistcoat made from the skin. He said even to this day if the owner meets a dog, the hair on this waistcoat stands up.

McDowell and his pals do a lot of hunting as they have fairly extensive estates. They use beaters to flush birds that are always shot in the wing. One beater who was always able to find birds when others could not, was asked his secret. He said that it was very simple. First he found a big enough gopher hole, then he chased a flock of grouse down the hole, and covered it with a stone. When he needed a bird or two he just lifted the stone for an instant. We left his home very regretfully!

(These stories are the courtesy of Dr R E Dagg of Montreal.)

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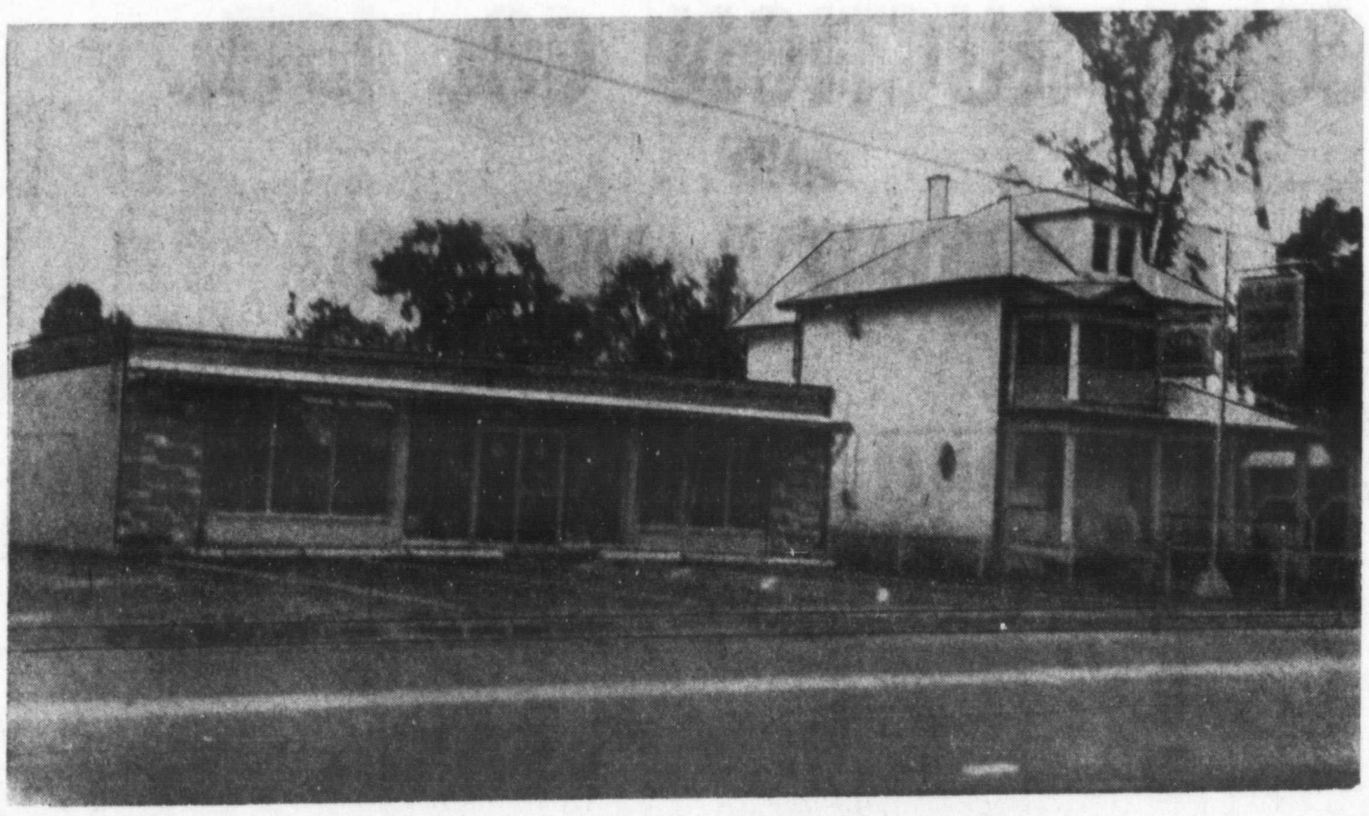

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The old Pontiac Pacific Junction

Push, Pull, Jerk, they used to call it, or Poor People's Journey, but the grandiose name of Pontiac-Pacific Junction seldom was used except by the company itself. The original promise was to connect Pontiac County to the Pacific Ocean by rail, probably through Pembroke and west from there. However, when the line got to Waltham there it stopped and to this day the rails end there.

In 1876 County Council started a campaign to get a railway through Pontiac. Five years later a company with headquarters in Montreal was formed to build the Pontiac Pacific Junction railway and asked County Council for a hundred thousand dollars as a bonus to help in the construction.

There was a rift of opinion among the worried members of County Council but somehow the bylaw was passed and the grant was made. The hullabaloo which ensued was tremendous. The Warden resigned over it. Deputations went to Ottawa and Quebec, and travel was quite an enterprise in those days. Ministers of Railways and the Provincial Treasurer were frantically contacted and politicians became inextricably involved.

Meanwhile, up in Pontiac, the railway was being built and by 1887 the company downed their tools at Waltham. Not having met the bargain of connecting with a trans-continental line, and facing a new group of Mayors on County Council, the Company was refused the previously granted bonus and went to court to get it. There were those who would liked to have paid them off somehow and others who insisted the company had no right to it and the latter managed to persuade County Council to fight the action which went, at fantastic expense, right to the Privy Council in England in 1890.

In that highest court of appeal the case was won against Pontiac County. (One might wonder how Shawville ever named a street and a school Victoria after that!)

County Council was then forced to pay, not only the bond issue but the enormous court costs, as well as interest charges which had been piling up, so taxes rose monumentally and everyone who could make a buck saw most of it go to the infamous "bonus"

The PPJ was bought by the CPR in 1902 but the bonus was still unpaid until the 1930's when the last bond was issued, paid off and burned. Less than thirty years later, not only the bonus but passenger service on the line became a mere memory as the CPR climaxed years of deteriorating service by removing the train altogether.

During those forty odd years when surrounding districts were building for the future, establishing family enterprises and using their earnings to materially improve individual holdings, every inhabitant of Pontiac lived under the cloud of the "bonus" which milked the country dry and held back progress in this area so seriously that Pontiac was, until very recently, considered to be fifty years behind the times. No shiny print of the old steam engined train in its hey day has been chosen to represent the money eating monster which plagued the hard working Pontiac man of 1890 to 1930, but the accompanying plate is from a wrinkled and worn snapshot taken in 1895 of the old Push, Pull, jerking into Fort Coulonge.

Sustenance for those pioneers

In the early days, in all the little spots of clearing, the Clarendon pioneers planted all the vegetabes they could. When their potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips and onions escaped the early frosts they grew in great abundance.

For meat there was venison and fish also helped the menus in those days and the Scots who settled around Bristol grew lots of peas, even before they grew oats. For many years the Irish in Clarendon didn't understand the food value of peas but it is recalled that old Oswald Cuthbertson brought a packet of peameal in a small cotton sack to friends in Clarendon and showed them how to make a peabrose which was quite a change for the family menu.

The early settlers were a very kindly people. An old pioneer, Dennis Lynn from the front road called on a Clarendon widow with a large family of young children one year when her usual crops of vegetables suffered severely from early frosts. She had been wondering how she would get on through the long winter and when Mr. Lynn dropped in to enquire about the family and prospects of the coming season he learned the situation was bad and wondered how he could help as he had very little to spare himself, but it had been a great year for oak nuts. He took two of the older children home with him and the next evening they were back with three bags as full as they could carry. Several more similar trips were followed by further expeditions for beech nuts from the hills just back of Clarendon Center. The widow reported that her children were remarkably healthy all that winter.

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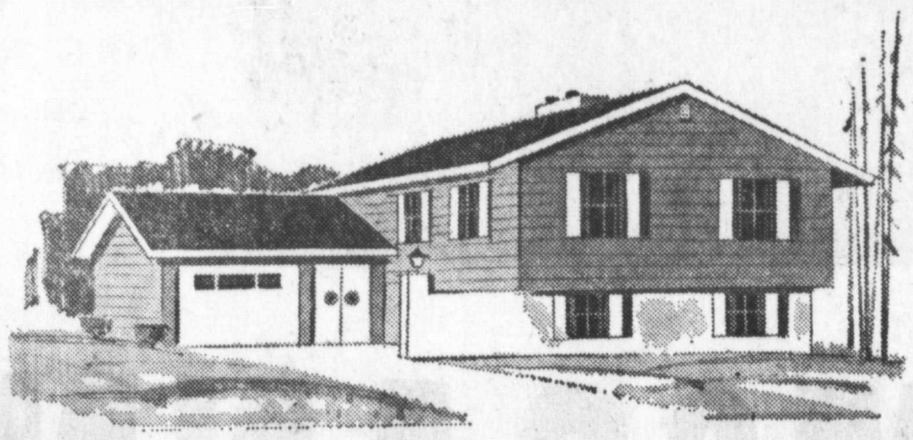

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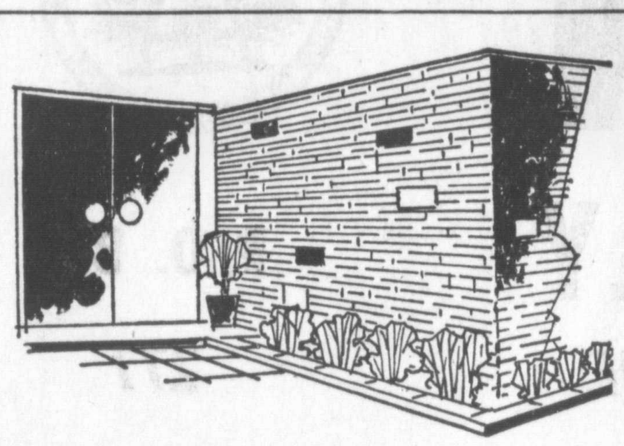

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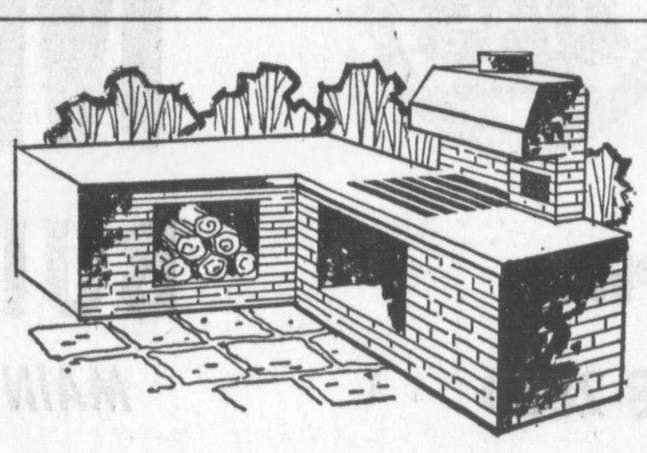


Early Methodists who later became United

A missionary on the Bonchere circuit across the River used to visit this side as early as 1828 and two years later there was reported to be a society of Methodists of about 40 in Clarendon.

The first to minister here was Rev George Parr and Rev Alvah Wilson reports in 1830 that he preached in Clarendon and Bristol as well as Pakenham, Fitzroy, McNab and Horton. He found the roads so bad it was impossible to use a horse except in winter, and the distances great.

Following him on this circuit were Rev James Brock and Rev Simon Huntingdon. It wasn't until 1834 that the river was made a dividing line to form two circuits and the one on this side was called the Clarendon Mission.

Rev James Burney took over this area and found the settlements new, the people poor, but wrote that in 1835 a new parsonage was erected and the increase of members gave assurance of a prosperous circuit.

It was in that year that Samuel McDowell came to Clarendon from County Fermanagh, Ireland where he was born in 1786. Mr McDowell's home in the woods was a place of hearty welcome for Methodist ministers and when he died in 1851 two of his sons, David C. and Henry, were in the ministry.

Ministers who enjoyed his hospitality would have been Rev Wm Willoughby, Rev Vincent B Howard, Rev Stephen Brownell, Rev John Armstrong, Rev Wm Morton and Rev Wm Pattyson who wrote in his obituary for the Christian Guardian, that Mr McDowell's life was marked by faithful devotion to God and his cause.

The first quarterly board meeting was a two day affair which took place in August, 1852. The preacher at the time was Rev T McMullen. His salary was set at 20 pounds. Another 20 pounds was allocated for his board, eight pounds for the keep of his horse, 12 pounds for moving expenses and 17 cords of good wood were left at the parsonage to serve through the year. It was expected that the members of the congregation would bring good cord wood. well split, and that it would all be in by the first day of January.

The following year the parsonage was furnished with a cooking stove costing 20 dollars, eighteen dollars of which was raised by selling the parsonage cow.

In 1854 Rev Houghton became superintendent of the circuit and Rev Bredin, his assistant, boarded at the parsonage for eight months for which five pounds were appropriated to his support as table expenses and one ton of hay and 30 bushels of oats for his horse.

Robert Robinson had the charge in 1856 and Rev W T Hewitt in 1858. It is from Rev Hewitt's tenure that an insight into church discipline is recorded. In 1860 the name of one of the members of the congregation was dropped from the Local Preachers Plan for having refused to work.

Rev Wm Creighton was here after Rev Hewitt left in 1861 and by the time of Confederation, Rev Wm Sanderson was the Methodist minister in Clarendon. A note in a meeting of the time reveals that Sunday School started at half past eight and that David Wilson was the Sunday School teacher.

As for the location of the church, it is thought that a log building in Lennie Workman's field served at first and later a church was built at the upper end of town in the present cemetery across from St Paul's Anglican Church. In 1869 Rev John Howes was the minister here.

When the Village of Shawville was incorporated in 1872, the Clarendon Mehtodist Church changed its name to Shawville Methodist Church, with Rev Edwin Fessant as first minister under this new name. He was followed by Rev George S'anning, Rev Robert Mark, Rev J C Osborne, Rev Wm Knox, Rev Carl Allum and when in 1890 Rev Wm Barnett was here work started on a new church on the site of the present Shawville United Church.

The stones were quarried down on the front road at Robert Storey's, the farm now owned by Mrs John Wickens, and were drawn by horses to Shawville. The bricks cost five dollars a thousand and were supplied by Ralph Hodgins. There were four rows of bricks in the church wall with a space in between to support the heavy roof. The sand was supplied by Mr Sam McDowell and Mr Sam Dale at twenty five cents a load.

Preachers in the new premises were Rev Wm Wells, Rev R Eason, Rev Wm Craig, Rev Wm Knox, Rev W Bowman Tucker, Rev Heman S. Osborne and Rev W S Lennon who was resident minister when in September of 1906 the church burned down.

The fire started in a bake shop owned by Mr Lucas next door to the church in the property now owned by Peden Wilson. It happened that when the fire started nearly everyone in town were at the Ottawa Exhibition. All the buildings on both sides of the street up to the present site of Shawville Milling were completely burned and the Church was destroyed all except for the four ply walls.

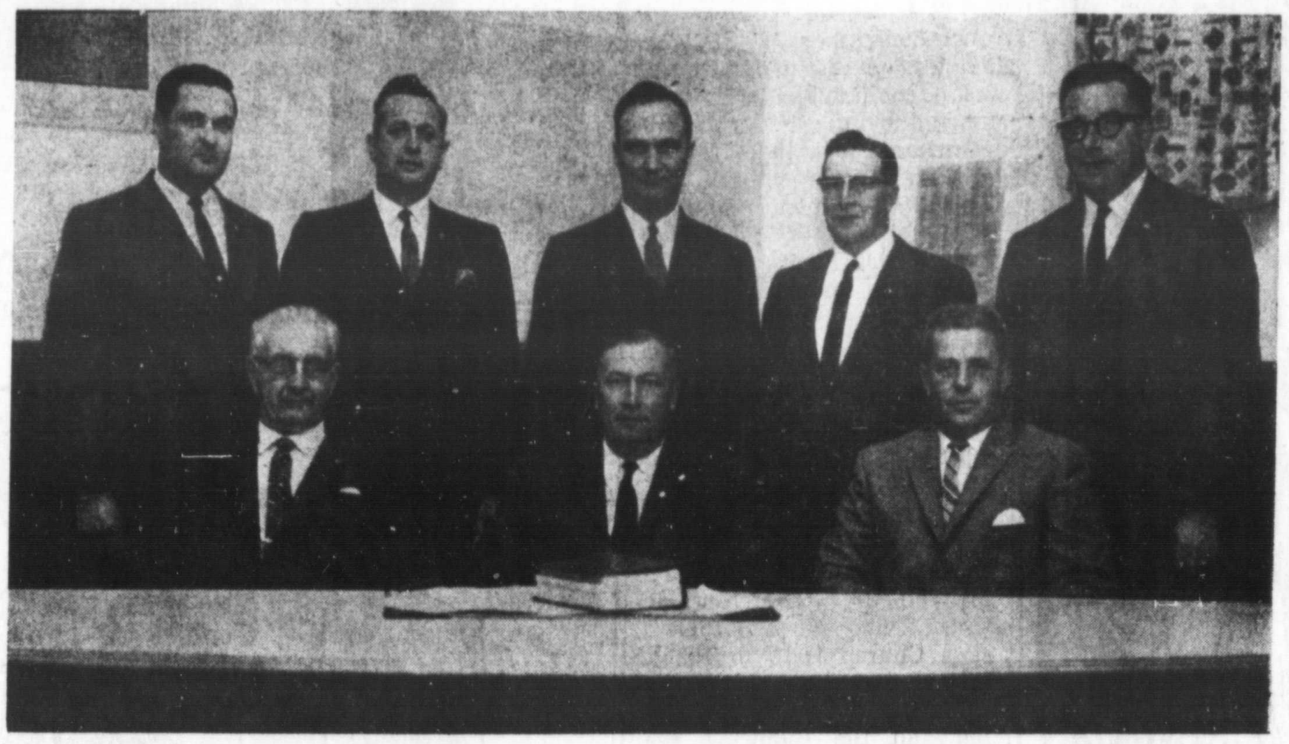
A bucket brigade to the roof of the parsonage prevented the fire from spreading in that direction and thus saved the business section of the town.

The following year work began on the rebuilding of the church and the next few ministers were Rev E Crane, Rev L Conley, Rev Fred Tripp, and Rev Mahlon I Robinson.

It was during the tenure of Rev T J Vickery that the United Church of Canada was formed in 1925 which brought the Presbyterians and Methodists under one roof. The Shawville Methodist Church then became the Shawville United Church.

Ministers of the Shawville United Church after Rev Vickery were Rev W E Wright, Rev Alexander F Fokes who remained for a record of twenty one years in this charge and became an energetic force in many aspects of the community's affairs, Rev H G Lester and Rev I Johnston.

During the ministry of Rev Johnston, the congregation built a Christian Education Building annexed to the church which has become the centre of many community activities. The present minister is Rev S E Snowden who came in 1963.



SHAWVILLE COUNCIL – 1967

Standing: Brent Horner, Dale Thomson, Athol Dale, Irvin Cone, Mahlon Hayes.

Seated: Secretary Gus Draper, Mayor Orla Young, Pro-Mayor Allan Black.

In the year of Confederation, Shawville Municipality did not exist as such but Clarendon was in full swing with Mayor George Hodgins, and Councillors E. Hodgins, Thos Hodgins, Jas Horner, Thos Smart, John Strutt and Thomas Corrigan. John Dale was elected Mayor in 1873 and when the Village of Shawville was inaugurated in that same year, John Dale became the first Mayor of this new Municipality.

Those early Mayors and Councillors had high hopes for this little corner of the world. They poured their energies into its progress and development. Now, a hundred years later, we owe our present prosperity and advancement to these early town fathers and those who followed them down through the years.

It is with sincere respect for those who have held these offices before us, a humble realization of our responsibilities to our fellow citizens here today, and a great faith in those who will carry on the work of Councils to come, that we rededicate ourselves to the service of the people of Shawville in this year of 1967, the Centennial of the Confederation of Canada.

Mayor Orla A. Young

Councillors Allan Black, Irvin Cone, Athol Dale, Mahlon Hayes,

Brent Horner, Dale Thomson, Secretary Gus T. Draper

Early shopping centre

FRED HODGINS, HIS STORE, HIS STAFF

G. F. Hodgins, in earlier days owned the store on Main Street where now is located Mrs Cotie's Department Store. The staff included Henry Barnet, left, G. F. himself, Mary Whelan, Averina Junkins, Mary Foran, Lawson Corrigan standing behind Averina and Mary, and Edna Armstrong, looking up the street.

The pioneers built churches in North Clarendon settlements

Thorne

Thirty years before Confederation, trips on horseback were being made by Church of England ministers to Clarendon Centre and beyond, as far as Thorne and by 1863 the work in that northern region became too heavy for the Clarendon Center priest and the area was made into a separate parish with Leslie.

The first small House of Worship was built on land deeded to the Bishop of Montreal at the time of the incorporation of Thorne in 1861. The first congregation was made up partly of German people who were settling in Thorne, along with English and rish settlers of Thorne Centre.

At that time Thorne Centre contained a school, a store and a blacksmith shop. Nearby was Bretzlaff's Corners, now Ladysmith, which became the center of interest for the Lutherans.

The first log English church was sold, along with a plot of land, to the Lutherans. They then inaugurated their own services at Thorne Centre either at the school house or at the homes of several settlers, the Johnsons and the Lanes. Mr. August Dahms donated land and work started on a church in 1883 by the congregation.

Mr. Reilly started the stone work which was completed by Ferdinand Bretzlaff. The wood was mostly sawn by hand by the men of the church with finished lumber being supplied by Schock's Mill and also Hodgins Mill in Clarendon. Windows and doors were a product of local carpenters.

For preparing the lime, stones were gathered around Dahms Hill known then as Flag Hill. To keep the fire going day and night people came from miles around to help, singing songs and enjoying the sociability of the occasion with many Roman Catholics and Lutherans joining in to help.

The new church was officially opened on August 4, 1894, with Mr. Dahms and Mr. Hanna as wardens, though the interior was not completed until Communion Rails were installed in 1911. Many of the movable furniture inside was donated by the Dahms family who also provided two colored windows over the altar and the present altar book.

In 1918 the first Woman's Auxiliary was formed after which improvements were supplied by them, including electricity, re-decorating and carpeting. The oil furnace was purchased through a government grant and the bell was donated by St Thomas, Bristol in 1963 and first rung at the Memorial Service on September 13, 1964 by Mr. Thompson who for many years had been the bell ringer at Bristol.

The official church sign reading "The Anglican Church Welcomes You" was erected in the spring of 1965 overlooking the Picanock Road in front of the Church. The incumbent at St George's Anglican Church, Thorne Centre in this Centennial year is Rev Frere Kennedy. For the above information we are indebted to Mrs. Harold Schock.

Charteris

In May, 1863 an acre of land in North Clarendon was offered for a church and cemetery by Ben Workman. The minister at that time, presumably holding services in private homes of the district, was Rev C H Lancaster from England. The offer was apparently not taken up until 1868 when it was decided to build a log church, just inside the present cemetery fence, where it remained until just past the turn of the century. It now reposes on the 10th concession, lot 13B of Clarendon, on the farm of Charles E. Smith.

By 1899 it was decided that the old log church was in bad condition and needed to be replaced. On November 6, Rev W H Naylor picked out a site and three days later a strong force of men a nd horses was busy hauling stone for the new foundation, on a further piece of property donated by Mr. Workman.

To raise money for the new church, a quilt was made and auctioned off at a box social. The quilt is still in the community, in possession of Mrs. John McNeil. Though some of the writing is now faded, the quilt still contains many of the names of the persons living in the area at that time including the W J Stanleys, George W Stanley, the Tommie Daggs, Earnest A Finan, Katie Finan, Letitia Stanley, the Richard Ralphs, Maggie E. Workman, Eddie Kennedy, Mrs. W M Stanley, J E Hodgins, Mrs. George Stanley, Isabel Draper, John A Hodgins, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott.

Mr. Baldwin obtained $80 for the new building fund from Ordination in Montreal and the congregation made some more money by providing a dinner for the Orange Picnic in Richard McCord's grove, across the road from where Donald McCord now lives, in the 1900s. By December 4th of that year a fund of $301.41 had been raised, and the masonry work had been done by William Richardson, seven men had dressed and laid the sills and sleepers, another bee had been organized to put up rafters and bolt them and board in the roof.

On June 12, 1901, the new church was opened by Archbishop Bond with 112 persons present. The clergy at this auspicious event were C Lummis, J J Lowe, R F Taylor, H T S Boyle and the Rector W H Naylor.

On September 2, 1901, a bell was placed in the tower and a communion paten was donated by the Finan sisters in memory of their father. Bricking of the church and tower was completed on June 25, 1904 and St Matthew's Church was consecrated by Archbishop Bond on June 26, 1905.

The Rectory was begun in 1913 and completed the following year. The church was re-roofed with iron on the south side in 1928 and on the north side ten years later.

In 1953 the first electric lights were used in the church. In 1954 Rev C C Watson and Mr N E McNeill donated School No 12B for use as a Church Hall. In 1955 a basement was built under the church and a furnace installed and the following year the old tower was lowered and a new tower built and since then the outside of the church has been painted by the men of the church, as well as the inside and outside of the rectory.

The story of St Matthews has come from notes by Fred Dagg, Norval McNeill and Mrs. John McNeill and reference to the book "The Church in Clarendon" by W H Naylor.

Leslie

A mission was founded in Leslie Township and an Anglican log church was built in the year 1865. It was named Trinity Church.

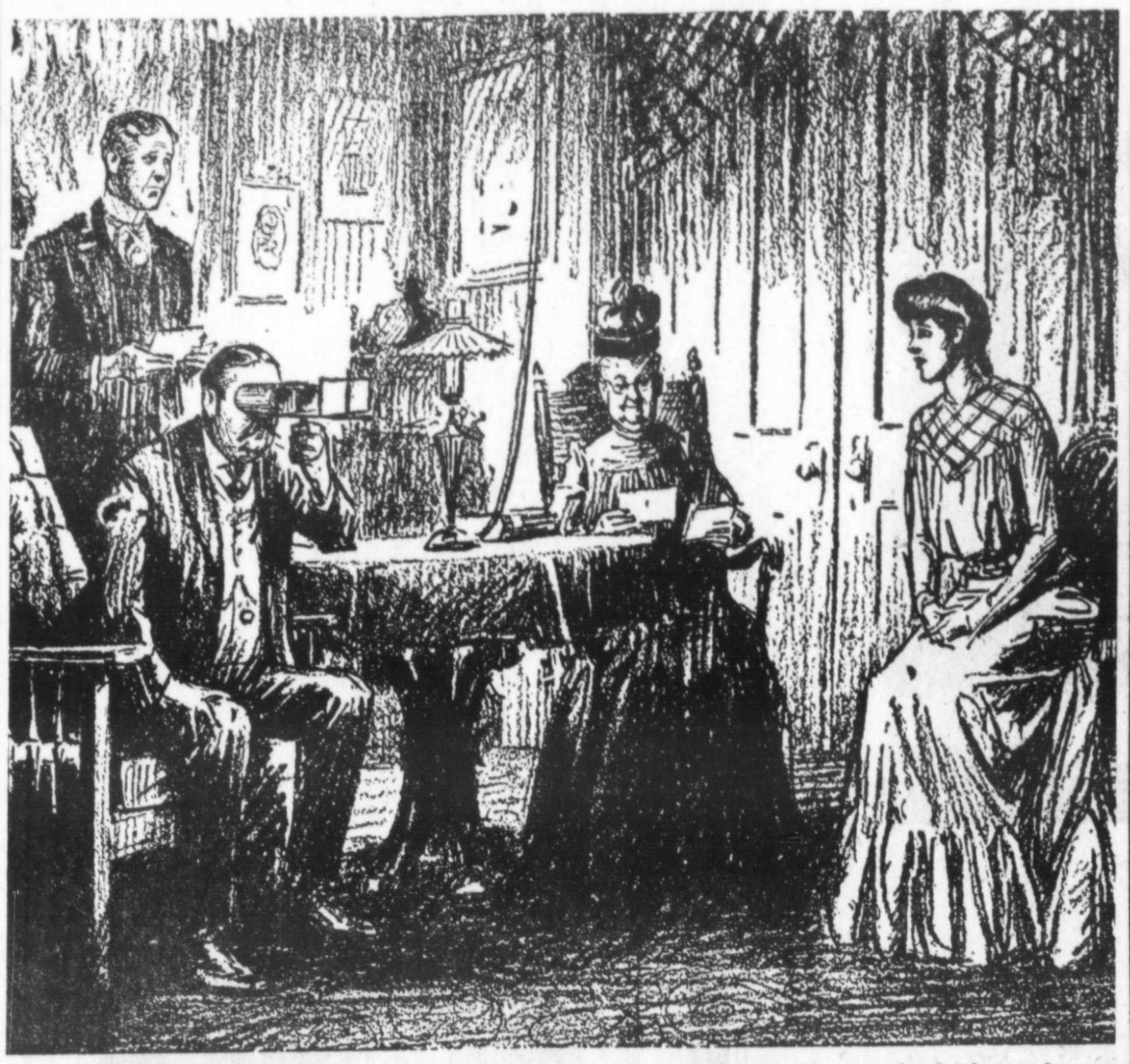
Among those who were baptized in this first log church are the many members of the Queale family, Susan, Jerry, Mary, Arthur, Thomas, Elizabeth, Isabella, Margaret and also Mary Milliken.

In 1887 a building committee was formed for a new church and contained Harry Seaman, Thomas Stephens, Thomas Craig, Robert Farrell and the Rev N A Fitzroy Bourne was secretary-treasurer. An acre and a half of land was donated by Thomas Stephens who kept a stopping house and general store known as Lake View House.

Rev W H Naylor drew up the plans for the new church, presenting them to the committee at a meeting in Mr. Stephens' home in 1887. Twelve hundred dollars was raised to build the church overlooking Hughes Lake. The walls and stone tower were built by George Findlay of Shawville for $430. Woodwork was done by Joashim Castonguay of Otter Lake for $160. The pews cost seventy dollars. The building was completed within a year and named St James at the request of Rev Bourne .

On Easter Tuesday, April 3, 1888, the first Vestry Meeting in the new church included five members and Rev Bourne whose stipend was the sum of $52.72. At this meeting Thomas Parker was re-elected as People's Warden, Thomas Dagg was appointed Clergyman's Warden,

(Continued on Page Eleven)



Although pooh-poohing the archaic stereoscope with its fly-specked view of Pempeii and Niagara Falls, the progressive Nineties nevertheless always kept one handy to bridge the gap when guests outstayed their welcome and conversation began to pick at the coverlid.

WE ARE GLAD WE CAN ENTERTAIN OUR GUESTS WITH A NEW WESTINGHOUSE TELEVISION

COME IN SOON AND SEE THE NEW MODELS!

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"Quality Furniture and Appliances"

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Do You Remember?...

Did you ever see a fitted silk petticoat with deep accordion pleated flounce of striped silk to match and finished with ruche? That was real class in Grandma's day!

Here was a number that turned the heads of the "I love my wife, but oh you kid" boys. In those Gay Nineties days this was real style!

Then, of course there was the fashionable era of the corset cover and the petticoat. Seems kind of funny to be so fancy with things that can't be seen . . . doesn't it?

Dress reform was recurrent in those days too. Great Grandmother will remember this one that had the advantage of including two garments in one and was considered much more healthful.

FOR ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS, VISIT

KAYS' STYLE SHOPPE

Main Street – Shawville

The young men who laid the foundations for Shawville

George Hodgins, on the 23rd of February, 1861 enumerated the tradesmen and major buildings of Clarendon and filed it under the witnessing signature of Edmund Heath, Justice of the Peace.

What George Hodgins listed at that time included four schools, two churches, four saw mills and a grist mill. a tavern, six stores, two coopers, two blacksmiths, three tailors, three weavers, six boot and shoemakers and 14 carpenters.

Near the front of the Township there was a school about twenty feet square. Another near Starks Corners, 18'x20' served 30 children. Another small 18'x20' served 20 children and then there was The Academy in Clarendon Centre which measured 30'x40' and had an average attendance of 35.

The churches were Church of England, 40'x30', holding about 400 people, a frame building valued at $800. and the Methodist Church, 40x30 also holding 400 people and valued at $1200 and was built of two run of stones. There were two water powered saw mills with one saw each worth $400 each and another in the north part of the Township whose value was not set and another saw mill for County Work which was worth $800.

Matheson's Store listed an investment of $7500 with an acre of land, two horses, three carriages valued at $160, a two-storey log house, a cow and a pig.

Johnson's Tavern property included an acre of land with a cow and two pigs.

Brownlee's Store was valued at $3000 and his holdings included two horses, a cow, two pigs, a carriage and two acres of land.

Divine's Carpentry Shop was on three acres of land and was valued at $600. Mr. Divine also had a cow and two pigs at the time of the census.

The tradesmen were mostly young men in those pioneer days, with a few notable exceptions. Thomas Stephens, schoolmaster was 63 but his colleagues in this profession were Elizabeth Kilgour 25, and William Anderson 24. Thomas Stark, 71, James McCord 58 and Antoine Barbou 60 were millers and 19 year old Samuel Barbou was learning his father's trade, listing himself as a miller-sawyer.

The weavers were John Peever 67, James Sinclair 60 and Israel Robtoi 48. (Is it possible that enumerator Hodgins used this odd way to spell Robitaille?) John Craig 53 was a bootmaker.

The tailors were James Colder 48 and his twenty year old son James Colder jr. William Hewit 61 was the Wesleyan Methodist Minister. George Pink 56 was a carpenter, along with John Pink 26, Charles Ade 36, John Sinclair 53, Michael Donaghue 50, Stephen Walsh 60, Benjamin Workman 27, James Whalen 37, George Dagg 27, Alex Divine 33 John Dagg 20, John Dale 30 and William Wilson 40.

Thompson Johnson, the tavernkeeper, was 51. Thomas Gibbons the bootmaker was 42 and Daniel Cowley, the forwarder, was 43. The Land Agent was 46 year old George Judson. 43 year old William Kidney was a boot and shoe maker as was 42 year old Thomas Gibbins. All the other tradesmen listed in that year of 1961 were under 40. Teenagers doing a man's job, besides Sam. Barbou, were James Sinclair 18, clerk, Jesse Smith 15, clerk, Robert Flint 18 and a brother 19, coopers, William McLaren 19 clerk.

In their twenties were Edward Brownlee 21 storekeeper, John Dailey 21 shoemaker, Ben Caldwell Slack 24 saddler, Humphrey Lang 26 clerk, John McDowall 26 storekepeer, William McDowell 27 cabinet maker, William Shaw 28 tanner, Joseph Lamore 25 clerk, Alexander Carson 20 blacksmith, and William Hodgins 25 sleigh and cutter maker.

In their thirties were John O'Boyle 36 tailor, John Strutt 32 blacksmith, James Hodgins 32 trader, James Davis 33 shoemaker, Alex Divine 33 carpenter, Edward Hodgins 31 storekeeper, William Lothers 32 boot and shoemaker, and Hugh Matheson 33 storekeeper.

An intimate glimpse into a boudoir of the cozy Nineties showing, among several other things, an up-to-the-minute gentleman donning a popular invention of the period known as the Dicky Shirt. This ingenious contrivance ran neck-and-neck, we might say, with the ready-tied bat-wing tie which snapped together in the back. And these two, plus cuffs that fastened inside the coat sleeve, made sartorial smartness in those days a very simple matter—provided, of course you kept your coat on.

For the latest men's and boys' fashions and footwear, visit

1892 75 1967

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Fraser's CLOTHES SHOPS LTD.

OUR DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY YEAR

Shawville — Phone 647-2760

WE'RE 75 . . . GOING ON 100

Early mayors of Shawville

7 The first Mayor of Shawville was John Dale, elected in the year of 1873 when Shawville was incorporated. He had started out the year as Mayor of Clarendon but relinquished this position to William Eades when Shawville came into being. Mr. Dale was re-elected Mayor in 1874 and as we can find no record of another Mayor until William Somerville was elected in 1882 it could be that John Dale had a nine year term.

Edward Hodgins served for 1883-84, Dr Lyon for the next three years and Dr H H Knox for the following two. Donald McRae was mayor in 1890, John H Shaw in 1891, Donald McRae again in 1892 and then Hugh Hobbs was elected and remained in office for five years.

G F Hodgins was Mayor for '98 and '99, George Hynes during the big turn of the century in 1900, John A. Cowan in 1901, Arthur Smiley in 1902, G F Hodgins again in 1903, Robert Hobbs from 1904 to 1907, Arthur Smiley in 1908, R G Hodgins in 1909, T W Wilson from 1910 to 1913.

War years 1914 saw three Mayors W J Eades, H G Argue, and G A Howard. H G Argue returned for 1919-1920, Wm Hodgins 1921-23, John G Elliott 1924-25 and John M. Argue from 1926 to 1938 except for '31 to '33 when John L Hodgins was Mayor.

G G McDowell then became Mayor and served from 1939 to '44 and again from 1946 to '48. The 1945 term was served by C W Schwartz who was returned as Mayor in 1949.

The pioneers built churches

(Continued from Page Ten)

H P Mussen and J S Shearer of Montreal were elected delegates to Synod.

The old log church was sold to William Sheppard for a blacksmith shop and later was resold for use as a horse stable. It is still in use.

The first person baptized in the new St James was Susan Stephens in 1889. The Clergymen and the lay reader who ministered to St James over the years are Rev Fitzroy Bourne, Rev James Coffin, Rev J H Lummis, Rev C W P Baugh, Rev Charles Reid, Rev Race, Rev Harry Clapham, Rev Strowbridge, Rev Taylor, Rev Kenneth Brueton, Rev Smith, Rev Donald Andrews, Rev Hughes, Rev Radmore, Rev Cyril Watson, Mr. A E Lawrence, Rev Frere Kennedy.

In 1889 Rev Bourne accompanied Rev Mills of St Pauls on a missionary tour to the shanties on the Black River. Their outfit consisted of their two horses hitched together with harness partly of their own and party borrowed. The team was attached to Dr Lyon's berline which was lined with buffalo robes and blankets because this excursion was made in February! (THE EQUITY reporting the event at the time mentioned that the buffalo robes were a much needed provision in the event of the clerical gentlemen having to camp out any time during their absence).

In 1964 the Ladies Guild presented an electric motor for the church organ and in the same year Robert Crawford painted a church sign which was erected outside the church and dedicated on St James Day, July 25.

Rector's Warden for 1965, Mr. Kenneth Milliken compiled the above information.

Greermount

Twenty families had settled in Cole's Creek a hundred years ago. They first built their homes, then cleared the land and then looked with faith to the building of a church.

When the northern part of the Township of Clarendon was made a separate mission from Clarendon Center in 1864, Mr. and Mrs. John Hamilton gave fifty acres of land into the care of Rev C H Lancaster who was appointed in charge and on this land the first church was built.

This building was later used as a rectory and the Cole's Creek settlers erected a log school where on September 13, 1870 Bishop Oxenden confirmed 38 people. In 1878, the Bishop returned to Cole's Creek for a more sorrowful occasion. He presided at the erection of a monument at the foot of Government Hill, commemorating the life and death of the Rev Thomas Johnson who was killed when thrown from his two-wheeled cart when his horse ran away while he was on his way to conduct the Sunday services. The monument still stands.

Rev A J Greer was minister in 1881 and collected $1030.70 in the lumber camps towards a building fund for a new church. Under his supervision, the men of the congregation tied ropes around stones from a nearby mountain and hauled them with their own strength to a place where they could be loaded on stone boats. During the night, the men slept on blankets at the church site, to be ready for work early the next morning.

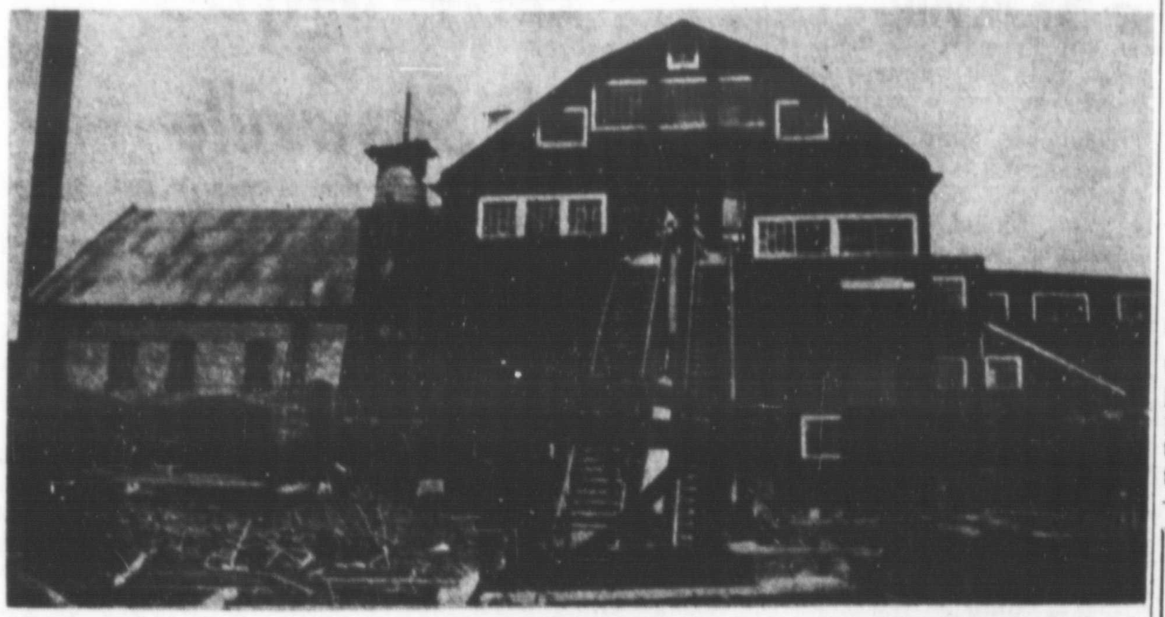
They named the new church Greer Mount after Rev Greer and the mountain from which they took the stones. In 1886 the Bishop returned to officially open the new church for worship, and came back again in 1894 for a formal consecration of St Stephen's, Greer Mount.

In 1914, the men of St Stephen's took down the old parsonage, which had been the first church of the community. In the records of the improvements and additions to the church it is noted that Bishop McGuire was on hand in 1964 to assist with the painting of the church and shed.

At present the church at Greer Mount has become, by its unusual beauty and setting, a place of pilgrimage for many visitors through all seasons. Only one family remains where there once were twenty but the congregation includes worshippers from as far as Ottawa and there is an active summer conrgegation of cottagers and tourists.

Decay is seen in many of the farms as they slowly sink into the ground but St Stephens stone church remains standing, a monument to the early pioneers and their strong religious faith.

The old mill at Davidson



INDUSTRIOUS PONTIAC

In earliest days, many of the people of this County were employed in wood industries, as they still are. A thousand men are at present engaged in the construction of a modern pulp mill on Millers Bay, Litchfield, for Consolidated-Bathurst Limited. Above pictured is a lumber mill of an earlier day. Now completely replaced by the most modern machinery available to the industry, the old frame "skyscraper" above spewed out cleanly debarked lumber at Boyle's Lumber Company in Davidson, now a part of the E. B. Eddy organization. When the above antiquity was first put up it was the wonder of wonders in modern mechanization and a post card was printed in commemoration.

Before Confederation

A look around the township

"The greater number of the people are complaining that the produce of their land is not fit to maintain and clothe and school their children since the Royal Bounty has been witheld from this Township. There is no school now in operation in No 2 District".

These words appeared in the remarks of the enumerator, Edmund Heath, in the 1851 Census of the north part of Clarendon, which shows that school troubles weren't invented by the school boards of the twentieth century.

TOWNSHIPS

At that time Clarendon, Onslow, Eardley, Litchfield, Onslow, Sheen, Mansfield, Aldfield, Allumette Island, Chichester and Waltham were all parts of the County of Ottawa, Lower Canada, along with Templeton, Hull, Masham, Wakefield, Lochabar, Portland, Derry, Aylmer, Buckingham, Seigheurie of Petite Nation, Ripon, Notre Dame Bon Secours, St Andrew Avellin and Low.

CHURCHES

Among the churches listed at that time were a wooden frame church forty feet by 30 feet on a half acre of lot 10, sixth range of Clarendon which was used about eleven years by an Episcopalian congregation, and also on the western border of Clarendon Township a wooden building consecrated to Roman Catholic worship. This Catholic church was erected by W McDonnell around the year 1840 and seldom used. It is likely that this was the first and also the only Roman Catholic church ever built in Clarendon. The early families who attended were Gravelles, LeClairs, Dubois, Harrigans and McDonnells.

RADFORDS MILLS

Walter Radford, gentleman, Land Agent, was born in England in 1790. He had no wife nor family in Clarendon but owned two houses here in 1841. In 1851 he owned a grist mill with two runs of stones and a saw mill, both on lot 23, seventh range of Clarendon. The mills wrought by water. The enumerator wrote at that time "As to the value I would think the grist mill worth two hundred pounds currency, and the saw mill is very ordinary one worth fifty pounds currency. As to the produce of either, I think about 24 or 25 pounds per year for the grist mill after defraying expenses. And for the Saw mill I will not say as it is often idle and wanting repairs. Two men are employed." (Our latest report from Pontiac County's newest mill, the pulp mill in Litchfield, is that there are a thousand men employed in construction there this month, October 1967.)

TROUBLES

Also from P Fox writing at the same time we find that there were in the Township of Litchfield 74 children attending school and 208 not attending school. He reported "The people petitioned the school corporation to stop their school as they were not able to clothe the children and pay the monthly fees as the settlement is new and the people very poor." Mr Fox certified this report of the poverty as true as he spent three years as chairman of the school corporation and the government allowance to Litchfield was of little or no relief to pay three teachers the sum of three-forty which was 120 pounds in currency. The corporation was in debt to the teachers and others up to the time of his report.

Chapeau, Fort Coulonge and Campbell's Bay Mayors

Municipal organization of the various villages was researched carefully by the late Fred Coyne whose findings are complete to the year 1925 as follows:

CHAPEAU

Incorporated January 1, 1874, the village of Chapeau, was first served by Mayors Patrick Cunningham, Daniel Coughlin, Wm L Gray, N Bissette, James Hennessy, William Leacy, Joseph Blais, Arthur E. Leacy, Joseph Blais again, Daniel Kennedy, Wallace R McDonald and Eugene Pleau until 1925.

FORT COULONGE

Incorporated September 12, 1888, Fort Coulonge Mayors were John Bryson, MP, Pro-Mayor John Young, William Sharpe, Honorable George Bryson, F X Ouellet, Edward Davis, A H Leggo, George W. Colton, D T Gervais, W T B Conn, Dr W H Gauthier, James Ward, William J Lough, Thomas S Jewell until 1925.

CAMPBELL'S BAY

Incorporated February 22, 1904, early Campbell's Bay Mayors have been Edward W Workman, George M Smith, William K McFarlane, George M. Smith, William J Dagg, Dr Simon Jos McNally, Paul McNally, Geo M Smith again, Dr McNally again and Edward Lawn to 1925.

Back in the equine Nineties the official opening of the summer season was the day the harness man put the fly net on his dummy Dobbin.

SMITH'S HARNESS SHOP

Gordon and Walter Smith

"Harness Makers since 1919"

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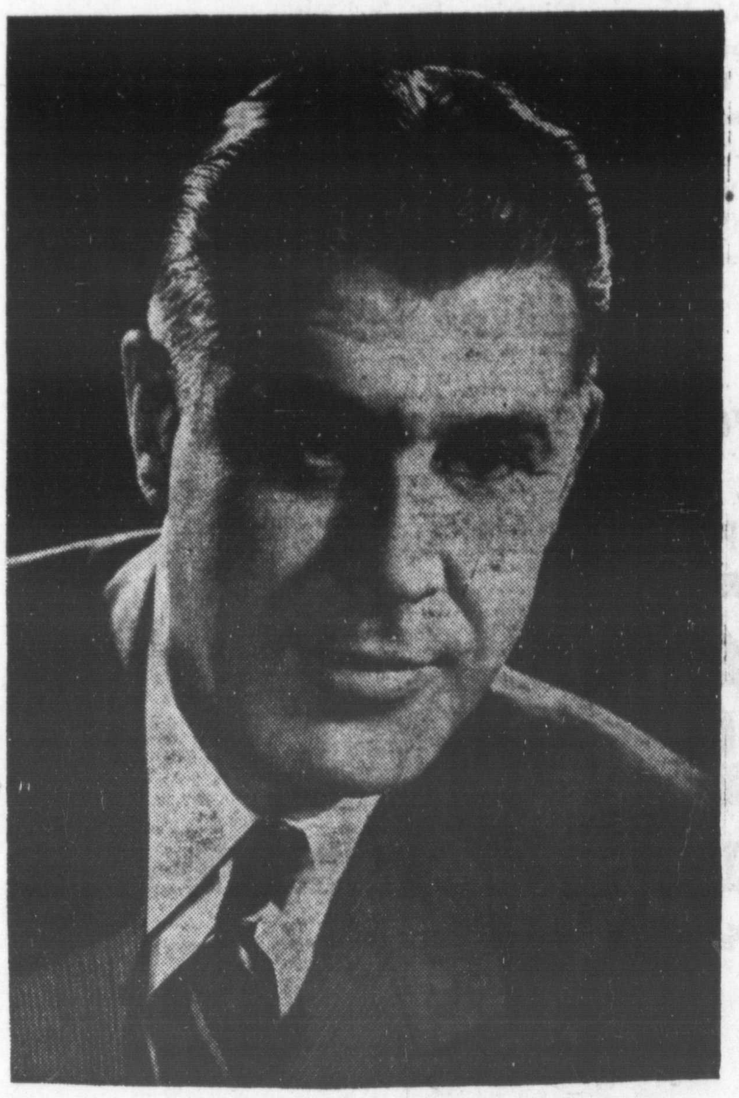
Friends of the County of Pontiac:

This Centennial edition of THE EQUITY has provided me with an opportunity to reach you individually and thereby extend my gratitude for the support and confidence you have demonstrated on my behalf during the past two decades.

I cannot conceive of a more appropriate and conducive moment in the History of Canada to offer my sincerest congratulations to a people who have courageously struggled against numerous obstacles with great success and obvious progress, than in this Centenary Year.

May I reiterate my appreciation for your trust and express a real desire that we continue to work for the common interest of our County, of our Province and of our Country.

Amicably,
Raymond T. Johnston,
Minister of Revenue.



Mes amis du comté du Pontiac,

Cette édition centenaire de THE EQUITY m'a donné une occasion de vous rejoindre individuellement et ainsi je prolonge ma reconnaissance pour l'appui et la confiance que vous avez démontré de ma part pendant les deux derniers décades.

Je ne peux pas concevoir un moment plus approprié et plus avantageux dans l'histoire du Canada pour offrir mes félicitations sincères aux personnes qui ont courageusement lutté contre les nombreux obstacles avec un grand succès et un progrès évident, que durant cette année centenaire.

Puis-je réitérer mon appreciation pour votre confiance et exprimé un vrai désir que nous continuons à travailler pour l'intérêt commun de notre comté, notre province et notre pays.

votre ami,
Raymond T. Johnston,
Ministre du Revenu

Clarendon's Century Farmers:

A number of Clarendon families have been actively farming on the same holdings since before Confederation. A fire at Bryson in 1908 burned up the old deeds and other papers describing lands and farms in Clarendon Township which has made the search for authentic material more difficult. However, Gordon Crouse, with a great deal of co-operation from the families themselves, has written up eight such families for this special Centennial issue of THE EQUITY. It is our hope that other Century Farm Families will write to us with the particulars of their ancestry on their homesteads so that a complete record of these farms may be published at a later date. Farms anywhere in Pontiac County will be included in such a publication and information is hereby invited from the far corners, Fort William to Beech Grove, the hills to the River.

The eight included here are the farms of John Connolly, John Dale, John Fulford, Thomas Hodgins, Alexander Kilgour, Alexander Smart, Henry Smiley and Thomas Stark all pioneers from over a hundred years ago.

JOHN CONNOLLY

John Connolly I, born in Ireland in 1780, received a Crown Deed for Lot 5 Range 7, Bristol, in 1845. Four years later, 1849, his son John Connolly II received a Crown Deed for Lot 1a, Concession 7, Clarendon. In the 1851 census, the Connolly farm was described as middling good land, 20 acres cultivated, 80 in woods, 2 of wheat, 1 of peas, 1 of potatoes, 11 pasture, 2 oxen, 1 cow, 3 calves, 3 sheep, 3 pigs, 100 lbs butter, 400 lbs beef, 400 lbs pork. Connolly generations on this farm were:

1. John Connolly II 1818- , m. Margaret Wilson
2. John Connolly III 1858-1938, m. Mary E. Strutt
3. Lloyd Connolly, born 1896, m. Mary G. Graham
4. Hillis Connolly, born 1936

JOHN DALE

The funeral monument to John Dale Sr describes him as the pioneer of this area. In 1838 he received Crown Deed for Lot 10, Concession 6 and upon this property is built the Anglican Church, Rectory and Cemetery. John Dale III was first Mayor of Shawville. Athol Dale, present Town Councillor is another descendant living still on part of the original farm property. The Dale generations farming on this land have been:

1. John Dale Sr 1777-1860 settled in 1823
2. John Dale Jr 1803-1890, and his wife, Elizabeth
3. John Dale III 1830-1900, m. Margaret Armstrong
4. Robert A. Dale 1860-1920, m. Sarah Scully
5. J. Ellwood Dale, born 1901, m. Marjorie Brownlee

JOHN FULFORD

John Fulford Sr came from Stirling, Scotland about 1824 with his wife and nine children. He got his land, Lot 21, Concession 3 from the Crown in 1841. Fulford generations on this farm were:

1. John Fulford Sr.
2. John Fulford Jr 1815-1905, m. Marian Leitch
3. Stewart L. Fulford 1854-1934, m. Mary Booth
4. Earl Fulford born 1885, m. Jannet Hyde
6. James Fulford born 1955, also Stewart and Jean.

Earl Fulford served 34 years on Clarendon Council and was Mayor for some time as well as serving on the School Board.

THOMAS HODGINS

This farm on Lot 11, Concession 6, was deeded from the Crown in 1835. In 1851 half of the hundred acres was cultivated. There was 50 acres woods, 4 acres pasture, 1½ acres potatoes. This appears to be the first property settled in Clarendon; in 1821 even before the land was surveyed. Lee A. Hodgins, the present owner, is a former Mayor of Shawville. The generations on this farm were:

1. Thomas Hodgins 1786-1867 settled in 1821
2. George Hodgins 1812-1892 was Mayor in 1867
3. William H. Hodgins 1851-1923, m. Catharine Wilson
4. Henry H. Hodgins 1881-1958, m. Ethel Anderson
5. Lee Anderson Hodgins, born 1917, m. Maye Corrigan

Lucille Hodgins, the daughter of Lee, is the sixth generation Hodgins on this farm.

ALEXANDER KILGOUR

The pioneer Alexander Kilgour was a mason from Fifeshire, Scotland. Coming to Canada about 1828, he obtained Crown Land in 1853 but two years earlier, by the census of 1851 he had thirty of his 200 acres under cultivation, 16 in pasture, three in wheat, 1½ in potatoes and the rest in wood. He had 2 oxen, 3 cows, a calf, ten sheep, four swine, a hundred pounds of butter, 400 lbs pork, 300 of beef and 28 yards of flannel. The property was Lot 2 of Concession 7. Kilgour generations on the property have been:

1. Alexander Kilgour 1797-1878, m. Janet Norval
2. George Kilgour 1843-1869, m. Mary J. Hammond
3. Joseph Kilgour born 1884, m. Gertrude McJanet
4. Arthur Kilgour, born 1913, m. Muriel Belsher
5. Kenneth Kilgour, born 1943

ALEXANDER SMART

Born in Beechshire, Scotland, Alexander Smart came to Canada as a mason in 1824 and had a Crown Deed for a hundred acres on Lot 20,Concession 4 in 1835. He and his wife, the former Jane Lang, had 12 children. He served as County Warden from 1835-54. The Smart generations on the farm, which Alexander increased to 1000 acres, were:

1. Alexander Smart 1805-1885, m. Jane Lang
2. Robert Smart 1850-1907, m. Louise Hoare
3. Frederick Smart 1890-1957, m. Effie Corrigan
4. Robert Smart born 1915, m. Ruby Wilson
5. John Smart 1941 and brother Leslie, 1945.

Orval Smart, with sons Thomas and Herbert, also live on part of the original land. He is a son of Wellington Smart who is a grandson of Alex, the pioneer.

HENRY SMILEY

Henry Smiley was the son of Thomas Smiley 1802-1889 of County Antrim, Ireland. Henry came to Canada in 1827 with his wife Isabella Hill, settling first in Bristol Township and then in Clarendon where his first farm was 200 acres on Lot 23, Concession 5. The homestead was built by his son Thomas Smiley in the 1860's on the present holding, Lot 22b, Concession 5. The first Henry Smiley had seven sons and two daughters. The Smiley generations on this farm were:

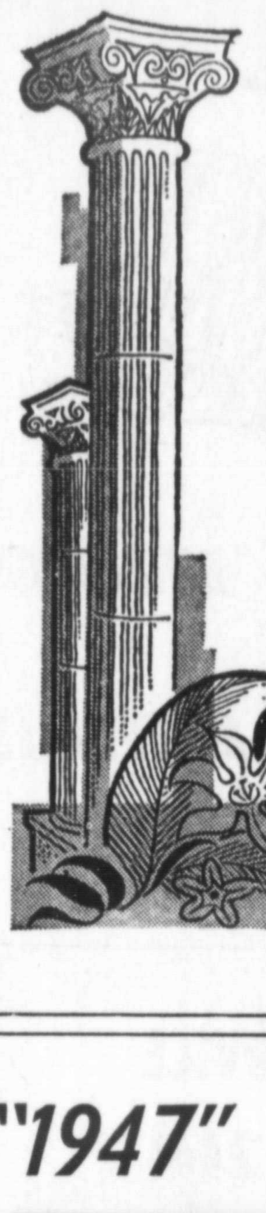
1. Henry Smiley, 1832-1914, m. Ann Brown
2. Thomas Smiley 1863-1921, m. Elizabeth Bean
3. Kenneth Smiley, born 1902, m. Iris Smellie
4. William Smiley, born 1926, m. Madeline Hayes
5. Michael Smiley, born 1959 and 3 sisters.

THOMAS STARK

Stark's Corners takes its name from this family. In 1851 an inventory taken shows that the two hundred acre farm of Thomas Stark on Lot 18, Concession 3 had 5 bulls or oxen, four cows, three calves, two horses, 15 sheep, 4 pigs, 60 lbs cheese, 300 lbs butter, 4 berrels beef, 500 lbs pork. There were 160 acres of bush, 34 in crops, six acres of pasture, one each of wheat and barley. The Stark generations on the farm were:

1. Thomas Stark St. 1790-1870, m. Janet Horsburgh
2. Charles Stark 1823-1890, m. Mary Leitch
3. Stewart L. Stark 1862-1929, m. Jessie Cuthbertson
4. Albert O. Stark, born 1907, m. Mary Cameron
5. Robert Stark, born 1938, Stewart born 1939.

There are also five sisters in this last generation.



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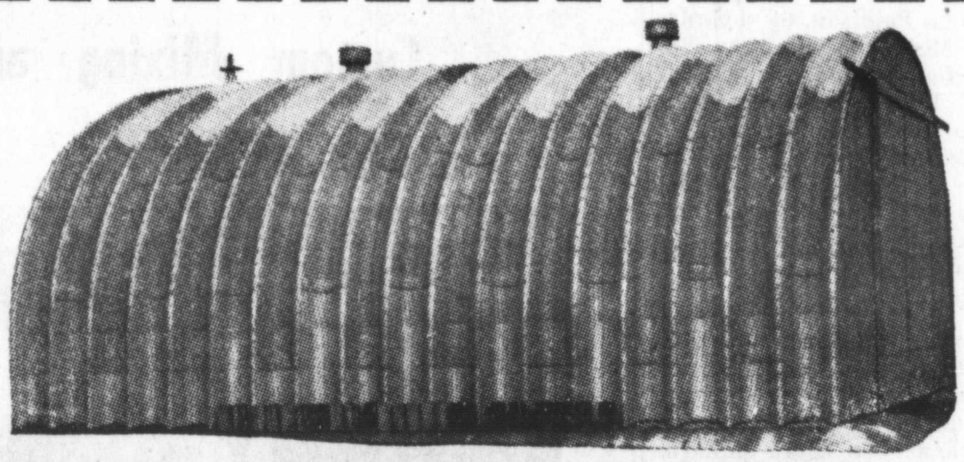

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- Flexible—easy to change or expand later
- Low upkeep—nothing to rot, warp or dry out
- Wide range of models and sizes. Immediate delivery
- Withstands winds to 140 MPH, resists fire, lowers insurance rates
- Completely weather tight
- Wonder panels are heavy guage, double curved, corrugated for high strength and low cost
- Strongest design in the building industry

100%
USABLE SPACE
Double Corrugation
No Posts,
Pillars, Trusses

Centennial celebrations recall the good old days

STILL ON THE GO

The latest photo taken of Pontiac Sheriff Joseph Dominic Sloan on his now nationally famous covered wagon, shows the affable officer of the law taking custody of Campbell's Bay Centennial Queen Sheila Bowie and Princess Joanne Smith. With the big Centennial Year rounding the three-quarter mark, the opportunities to see this art gallery on wheels become fewer, but it still remains a major attraction wherever it appears. The paintings of the Fathers of Confederation and Queen Victoria and the County Buildings on the two sides of the wagon, done by Campbell's Bay Mel Kensley, and the authentic Provincial crests all around the body of the wagon done by one of the guests who spent some time under the Sheriff's care, are still as bright as they were on its first appearance early this year, even after having made the trip to Expo.

The people who settled Portage du Fort

Don't go looking for a fort at Portage du Fort. This picturesque Pontiac village has nothing to do with fortresses but was so named because of the fact that only the strong could make the portage there. Boats coming up and down river had to be lifted around the falls and rapids and the rugged country separated the men from the boys at this point. Perhaps also the Indians had a separating influence, who knows.

But the first settlers there certainly were connected with the early Hudsons Bay post, the large stone building which still stands on the shore line at the Quebec end of the interprovincial bridge.

In the census of 1851, which is the one we have been using for our research into the early pioneers of Pontiac, there are listed the following Portage du Fort residents.

Patrick Fox, 42, a storekeeper, born in Ireland, and his wife, Diana. Also in his household were a 15 year old boy who clerked in the store, **Sydney Baker,** born in the United States, and a servant girl of 17 named **Sally Toner.**

William O'Mera another storekeeper from Ireland, aged 22.

Charles Trembly a 94 year old French Canadian baker.

Four milliners were Widows **Julia Massau,** 52 and **Margaret Prout** 44, Miss **Ann Patterson** who was 21 and came from Ireland, and **Gennet Nicholson,** 22 from Scotland.

There were four carpenters **Amable Tuscrind,** 37, born in France, **Patrick Murphy,** 58, born in Ireland and his wife Rosiann Prentice and six children, **Charles Succinca,** 39 born in Canada **and L. O'Hara** 30, with a wife, Rose and two children.

The town cooper was **Augustus Bellanger,** 47, a French Canadian with a wife, Margaret and one daughter.

The shoemakers were **Thomas W Gibbons,** 39, born in England, and his wife was Jane Norman and three children, and **M M Drew,** 35, born in the United States.

William Jordan, aged 70 was a Warden. He was born in Ireland.

Minor Hilliard, 52 born in U.S. was a forwarder. He lived with his wife, Mercy Penock, 45, and two sons and three daughters on 100 acres, lot 32, concession 1, Litchfield Twp.

Allin Paul, 43, was a soldier-settler called a Yeoman. He lived on a farm with his wife, Jane Turner, 39 and eleven children and was a native of Paisley, Scotland.

T. M. Brace, born in U.S., aged 33, was a lumberman. His wife was Charlotte McArthur, born in Canada and they had two sons.

Listed without occupations are **John Paterson,** 69, a Scotsman, **Miss Ann McGraw,** 25, **Mary Carey,** a 35 year old widow, **William Carey, John Bone,** (or Bowie) aged 86, **James Coyne,** 30, his wife Ann Toner 22, and two sons and **Louis Cousineau,** 38 with his wife Ursula Martel and five children. These can be presumed to be farmers.

Henry Atkinson was a merchant who owned lots 29, 30, 31 on the 1st Concession with 540 acres of bush. Another merchant was **D. F. McLorm,** 42 from Scotland.

Antoine Barbeau, 50 was the miller. He was born in Canada. His wife Margaret is also listed, and seven children.

The wheelright was **George Calvin,** 28, born in Ireland and his wife was the former Elizabeth Weldon.

Joseph Julian, born in Canada, aged 42, kept the Inn.

The blacksmith was **Owen Hoyle,** 43. In his home were his wife Ann and seven children.

The tailor was **John D. Quinn,** 32, from Ireland.

John G. Purvis was the medical doctor, 35, born in Canada.

The Roman Catholic Priest was 34 year old **Rev Willot,** listed as a French Canadian.

Dr Purvis was Unitarian, Miss Nicholson, John Quinn, John Paterson, Mr McLorm, the Hilliard family and the Pauls were Presbyterian, Patrick Fox and family, Mr Trembly, Patrick Murphy and family, The Barbeaus, Coynes and the Cousineaus were Roman Catholic, the Gibbons family, Mr Succinca and Mr. Jordan were Church of England, Ann Patterson and the Brace family were Methodist.

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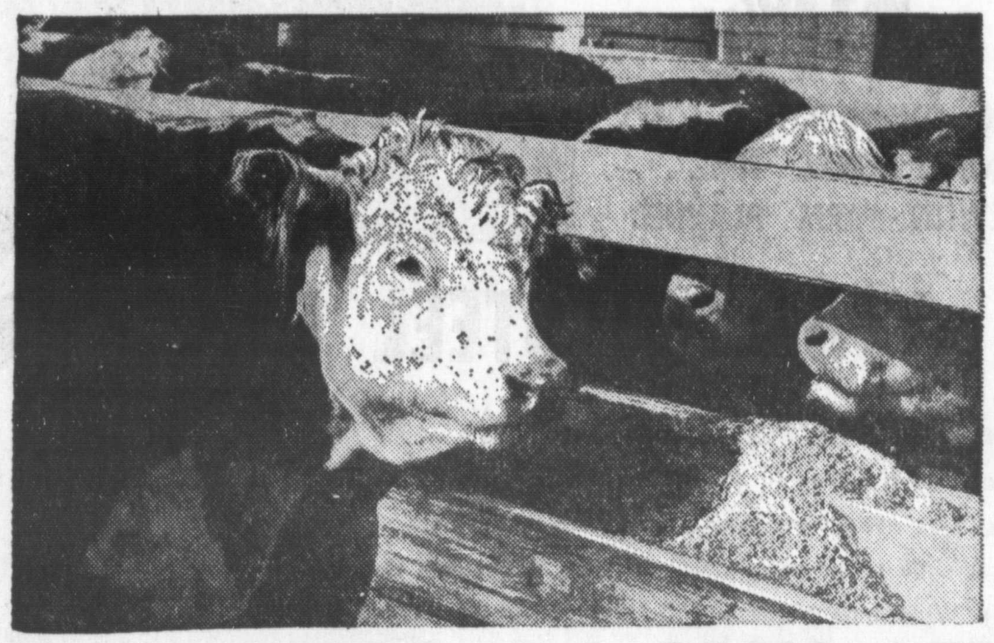

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"Mighty outpourings"

"Mr Horner never encouraged physical manifestations nor contended for them, but did maintain that under the mighty outpouring of the Holy Spirit such scenes would follow." So wrote Mrs A E Horner in her book about this famous evangelist, published after his death.

The Horners are believed to have moved from England to North Ireland in the times of Cromwell and there was one Ralph Horner who went back to England with his wife Jennie Brown, and thence to Canada, finally reaching Pontiac County, Chatham Township, by way of Montreal. Later they moved to Grenville in Argenteuil County where years of industrious toil with pioneering bush operations, logging bees and hardships resulted in an excellent farm and property under a high state of cultivation.

Ralph C. Horner — the great evangelist

They had ten children, Samuel, Nancy, James, Ralph, John, Hugh. Thomas, George, William and Jane. Ralph, the father, was Anglican and Jennie was Presbyterian. Until his ninety ninth year, when he died, Ralph read the responses in church in a distinct and audible manner.

Their second son, James, married Ellen Richardson and they settled on a farm in Clarendon Township. He was stern and just and governed the family with unquestioned authority while Ellen was a quiet, retiring woman, affectionate and sympathetic.

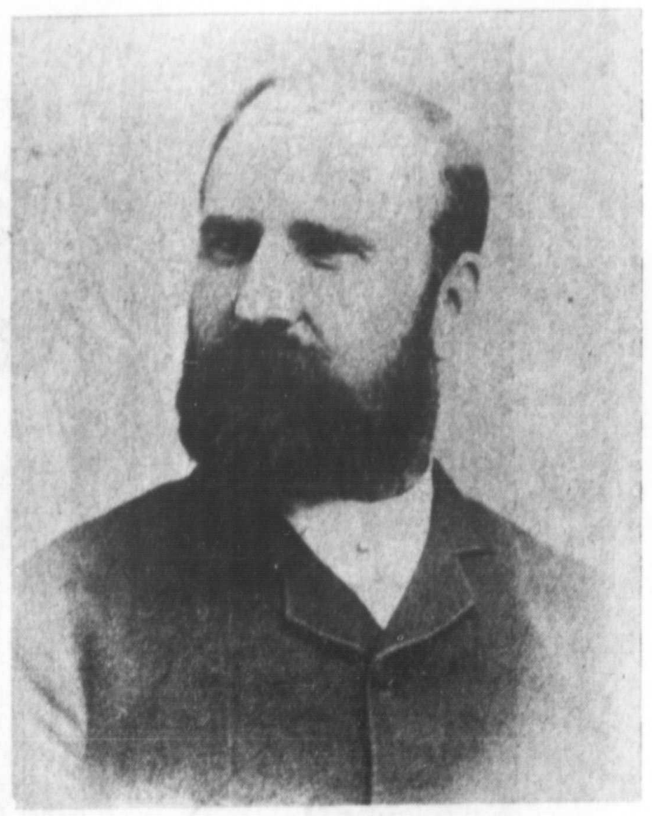
Their first son was Ralph, born December 22, 1854. When he was sixteen his father was killed by a kick from his horse so young Ralph nobly assumed the heavy responsibilities of the home.

He attended Clarendon School and then went to Renfrew High School and when he was 18 years old he became a Methodist. The conversion took place at a Camp Meeting near his home.

Ten years later he was received on trial for the Methodist ministry and studied at Victoria University, Cobourg, and at the National School of Oratory and Elocution in Philadelphia.

In 1887 Ralph C Horner was ordained and met with such early success in evangelism that he was appointed Conference Evangelist. In 1890 he was assigned to Portage du Fort but sent a substitute and himself continued in his calling as evangelist.

As his evangelism through the country attracted wide attention it also brought forth



BISHOP RALPH HORNER

feelings of antipathy on the part of some.

This feeling reached a climax which resulted in the Montreal Conference dropping his name from their roll in 1895 for refusing to devote his time to circuit work and persisting in evangelistic efforts.

Immediately a number of earnest Christian workers gathered around him and the Holiness Movement Church was organized, using a former Baptist church on Concession Street (now Bronson Avenue) in Ottawa.

Branches were formed throughout the Ottawa Valley and the St Lawrence River Counties, in Montreal and other parts of Quebec and the first Holiness Convention was held in Harmony Hall, Ottawa, attended by sixty evangelists from Ontario, Quebec and the Western Provinces.

The Holiness Church was incorporated by an Act of Parliament and its adherents numbered many thousands. A college was established in Ottawa for students for the ministry. Conferences were organized in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Michigan. The Movement spread to Egypt, Ireland and China and a Printing Plant was opened in Ottawa.

Ralph C Horner remained Bishop of the Holiness Movement Church until 1916 when a division took place and he and his adherents organized the Standard Church of America to uphold the same radical principles and to promulgate the same scriptural doctrines which he had maintained from the beginning. A college was opened in Prescott and a church property purchased in Brockville. In 1920 a Federal Charter was secured for this new group, when Bishop Horner was 66 years of age.

Though in failing health, Mr Horner continued intensely active and some of his last efforts were victorious against almost impossible physical conditions.

At Ivanhoe Camp Meeting on Sunday, September 11, 1921, he preached his last sermon. Propped up in his little tent where his Memorial Monument now stands, beside the large gospel tent in which so many victories had been won, he passed on to eternity and to his well earned reward. The subject of this sermon was "We cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard."

A solemn procession bore their leader to the Ivanhoe station and remained singing there until the train carried him to his bereaved family in Ottawa. He was buried in Merivale Cemetery.

Having experienced personally the power of God to lift from the depths of sin to the altitudes of holiness, his life had been devoted to faithful effort to bring his fellowmen in contact with that elevating power. His memoirs and some of his sermons are published by his late wife in a book printed by the Standard Book Room, Brockville.

His memoirs end with the following statement: "Preachers who are filled with power by the spirit of the Lord, and judgement, and might, are a terror to formal preachers". Bishop Ralph C Horner must indeed have been a terror to formal preachers and in the book his trials as such make entrancing reading.

FINA

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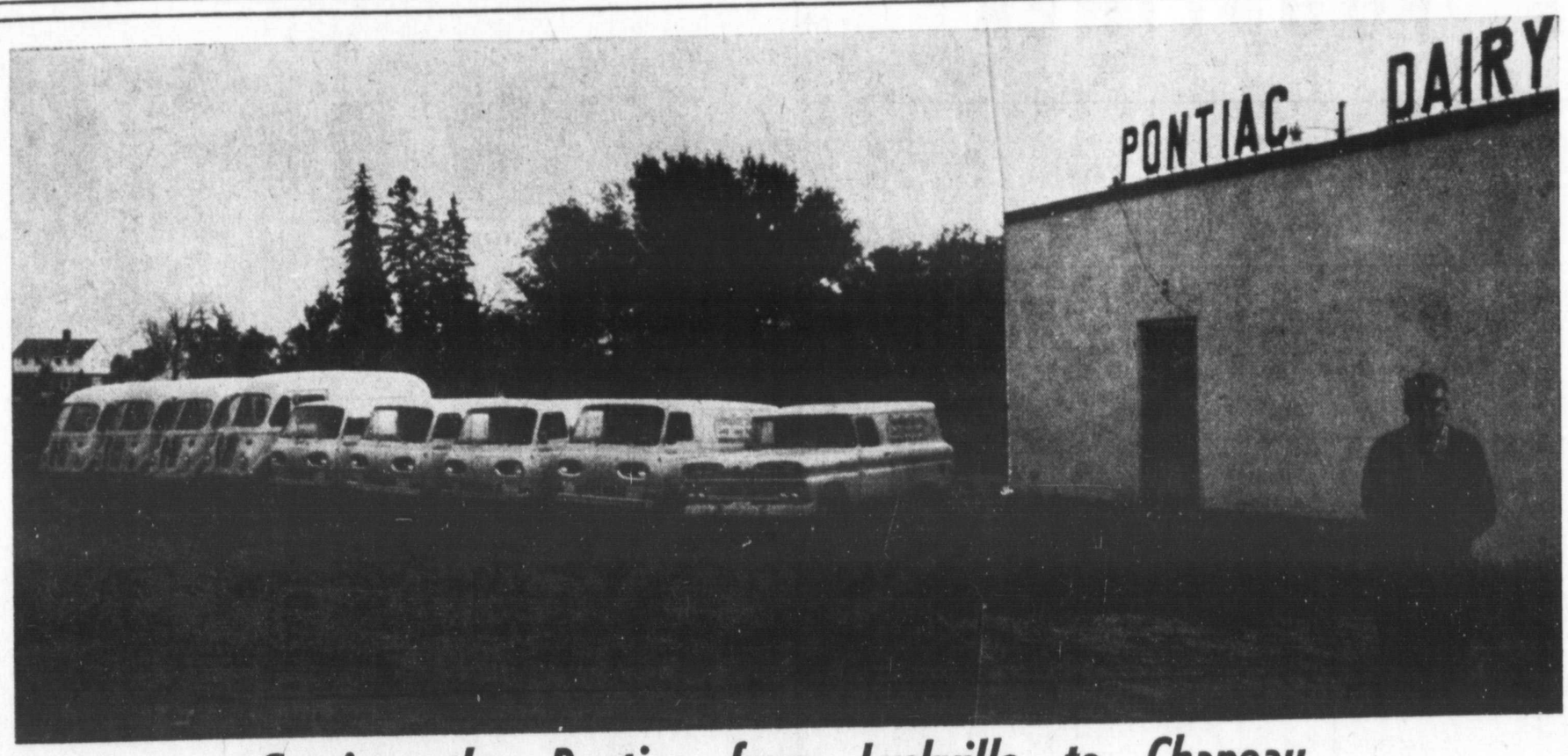

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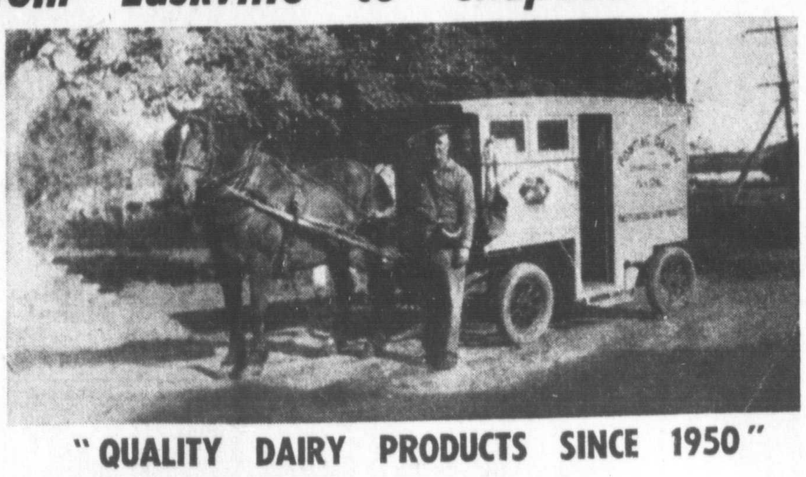

Housewives of the late Nineties holding a council of war on the High Cost of Living. The gist of vhich is — "My, my, what are things coming to anyway! Not only have eggs gone up to a penny each and milk to six cents a quart, but now the markets have stopped giving away soup greens when you buy a soup bone. Good gracious at this rate, porterhouse steak is liable to reach nineteen cents a pound and everybody will have to be rich to afford it."

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THE EQUITY

Thursday, October 12, 1967 THIRD SECTION – CENTENNIAL EDITION

An 1867 obituary

In 1867 there was no issue of The Equity as it was not founded until sixteen years later but had there been an issue, one of the most outstanding items of the week would have surely been the passing away of Thomas Hodgins. Born in Terry Glas Parish, Tipperary County Ireland in 1785, he was the third child of George Hodgins and Mary Williams.

In his obituary it would have been noted that "Daddy Tom" as he was called, was one of the best old time healers, without benefit of medical degrees. He had been in this country over twenty years before any bona fide doctors appeared on the scene and had acquired considerable skill in setting broken bones, reducing fractures and sprains of which many were incurred in the clearing and logging of the lands.

Tom Hodgins was looked on as an authority on all matters pertaining to the township, having early been on the survey in the 1820's with Francis Armstrong under Lieut Prendergast. From this work he knew the locations of the survey posts which made him a very valuable man.

Tom was one of the first Councillors in Clarendon and was on the board until 1866, a few months before his death at his home in Clarendon Center at the age of 82.

Tom's folks probably arrived with an immigration party of sixty families leaving Ireland on the ship Camperdown in 1818. Three Hodgins families were on board during that long tedious voyage, with lots of sickness and hardship.

The party was booked for the Talbot settlement lands of Upper Canada but several of the families left the party at Montreal and came up the Ottawa river to near where Ottawa now is, where they settled in Gouldborne township. This is where the three Hodgins families stayed, two Thomases and John of Nenagh. One Tom became the pioneer of the Carp district and John started the Huntley branch of Hodginses.

Daddy Tom may have stayed there for two or three years for there is a record of him coming to Clarendon in 1821 with John Dale and family leaving his own family in Gouldborne for two years.

Tom Hodgins and John Dale apparently came up the river as far as they could, landing at a bay which afterwards was called Heaths Bay. All their food and clothing were piled on the shore and Mrs. Dale and her two children were left in charge while the two hardy pioneers plunged into the bush to find a suitable location.

No roads, no trails, no settlements of any kind greeted the pair. They were the first to travel away from the river and by the sun of that first June day they went North for many hours, blazing a good trail behind them. Finally, tired and hungry, they came to a beautiful spring, bubbling out of the ground and had their mid-day lunch. So pleased were they with the surroundings that they decided then and there this would be their future home.

The next day they moved their belongings up from the river and then began to build a cabin. Presumably Tom Hodgins helped out with the Dale family for a time because from an old book of the late Miss Agnes Hodgins there is record of the rest of Tom's family coming to Clarendon in 1823. The following years were spent in chopping and clearing the land and building a second home for Tom's wife and children. Vegetables were grown sufficient to support the families.

After Tom had been on the survey, and the survey was completed, he chose himself a lot number 11, on the sixth range and 146 years later we find his descendants still living on that land. In that same year he located a new farm lot 12, on the sixth range where he and his sons made a sizable clearing and built a much better house. About this time he wrote his first letter home to his brother William. They had not heard from him for nearly ten years and it may have been the influence of this letter which brought the other brothers to Clarendon five years later.

The story thus far does not in every detail agree with other records of the Hodgins family, but as we are trying to record events in the life of a man who died in the year of Confederation we must rely on whatever bits of information we can find. The discrepencies only accentuate the need for any family interested in keeping their history straight to organize a notebook of information before early records have all disappeared.

Thomas Hodgins was survived by his widow, the former Margery Armstrong who lived until 1875. There were no children of this union but by his first wife, the former Hetty Pye who predeceased him in 1831, he had five sons and two daughters, many of whom remained in this district up to the fourth and fifth generations. Current local survivors include Lee and his daughter Lucille Hodgins who now live on the same homestead. Lee is the son of Hilliard, who was the fourth son of William Henry, the fourth son of George, the fourth son of Tom. Other direct descendants of "Daddy Tom" are Creighton and George Dale whose father Leslie is the first son of Laura, the fifth daughter of Richard, the first son of William who was the first son of Tom.

And in this family which descends from Tom the pioneer, Tom the surveyor, Tom the healer who died a hundred years ago, were also Wilsons, McDowells, Lawtons, Clarks, Andersons, Daggs, McFalls, Judds, Kellys, Webbs, Horners, Baileys, Balharries, Workmans, Browns, Johnstons, Dahms, Millers, Tweedles, Murrays, Vandusins, McQueens, McLeans that we have record of and others beyond that. Old Daddy Tom probably wouldn't have had a three column obituary in the year of 1867 but then, at that time who could have guessed what he and his brothers had started in old Clarendon Centre.

Maple syrup Memories

Everyone who possibly could put up enough syrup and maple sugar for the year. If they had no maple trees on their own place they would go for miles and camp out for ten days or longer to get their supply. As many as six or eight families would go together and even though the weather might be harsh and cold they enjoyed themselves.

They had no spiles or sap cans and no tinware so for taps they whittled out neat wooden taps of white ash and at the end to catch the sap they chopped troughs out of hemlock. At the end of the run these were carefully piled upside down and covered with brush and with a little luck they would be there the following year and would last for a good long time.

Some of the richer foks had large iron potash kettles and during sap time these would be used for the boiling of the sap for everyone as in those days when a person could afford something that could be used for the common good it was always offered.

One of the old timers heard from his father that a crowd of thirteen families at one time would be up in the maple grove at the rear lots 14 and 15 on the sixth range and it was there many years later that the Power Company's men found a pile of sap troughs in a good state of preservation when cutting the right of way for the first power line.

Caravan Day is birthday for sixth generation six year old

Young David Truman Draper celebrates his sixth birthday on Saturday, October 14, which is Caravan Day in Shawville. He carries the noble name of one of the earliest families to settle this area.

Born in Ireland in 1810, the original Truman Draper, came to Pontiac County and married Martha Barber in August, 1841. Their 14 children were Mandana, Naiome, Alonzo, Lorenzo, Thankful Alfreda, Reuben, Esther Louisa, Truman Benjamin, Angelina Diana, John James, Albert Cranston, Martha Melissa, Priscilla Abigail, Ruth and Samuel Benson.

Alonzo Lorenzo, the eldest son of the family, was born in 1845 and at the age of 26 married Mary Sturgeon. Their son whom they named Truman after his grandfather, was born in 1875 and married Margaret Woolsey on the last day of 1898.

In 1901, their son Gus Truman Draper the present Secretary of the Municipality of Shawville was born and in 1922 he married Lyla R Dean. Their son Barry Truman Draper, born in 1938, married Mary Lou Strutt in June 1960 and on October 14th the following year young David Truman Draper was born — a sixth generation representative of one of our great pioneer families.

Remember the days when furniture was made only for looks . . . seemed as though comfort wasn't important? And then when the in-laws dropped in unexpectedly on Sunday afternoon Pa, who was a little on the hefty side, always took the chair that was used only to dress up the room. Those were uneasy moments waiting for the thing to collapse and him with it.

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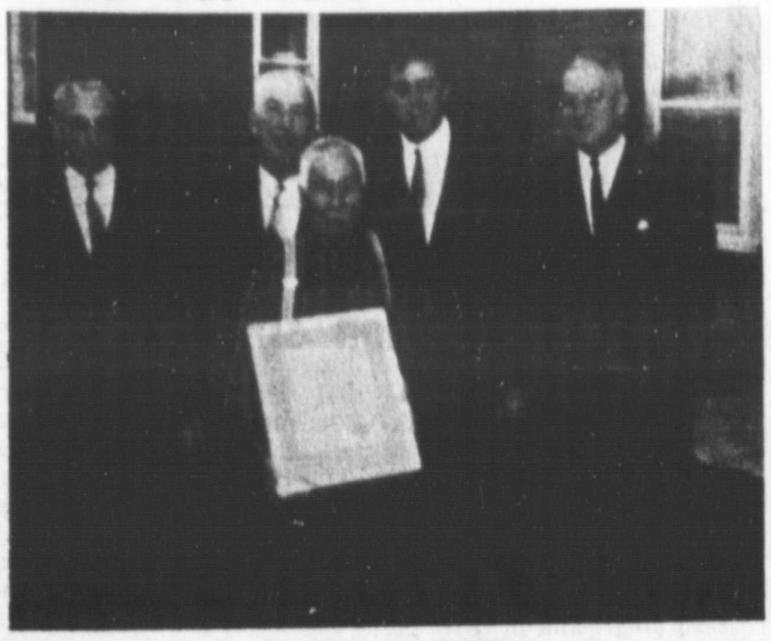
He was here in 1867



CENTENNIAL CITIZEN

Every Canadian citizen having reached 100 years or more during the year of 1967 is being presented with a certificate from the Federal Government upon whch the Governor General and the Secretary of State proclaim him to be one of Canada's Centennial Citizens.

Pontiac County's claim to this honour is Mr. Caesar Paul of Fort Coulonge. He stands in this photo, with Councillor Stanley Nadon, Mayor F X Bertrand, Tom Lefebvre M P and Councillor Jim Duke of Fort Coulonge, in front of his home where he lives with his grandson Mr. Loyola Graveline and Mrs. Graveline.

Mr. Paul is holding the framed certificate which Mr. Lefebvre enjoyed the honour of presenting. It is a beautiful document bearing the personal signature of His Excellency the Governor General Roland Michener and Hon. Judy Lamarsh.

The Government recognizes Mr. Paul as being in his 104th year. Some sources claimed that he could even be 108 and as far as can be discovered, he is the only citizen in Pontiac County who is 100 years old or more.

On the occasion of the above presentation, Mayor Bertrand also presented Caesar Paul with a cheque on behalf of the citizens of his own home town. Tom Lefebvre's comment on this, and on other occasions of celebration this year, is that he doubts very much if any other region can compare with Pontiac County for the interest displayed in the Centennial of Confederation. "I am sure," he writes, "that we shall all be better Canadians by the end of 1967."

The continuing story of Confederation

Long before the magic date of July 1, 1867, "Canada was any collection of Indian houses. When the early explorers from Europe heard the Indians calling Stadecona and Hochelaga "Canada" they took it to mean that this country was Canada and that is how we got our name, circa 1530.

(Or do you prefer the derivation from Spanish. Before there were either French or English people here there were Spaniards seeking gold. They found none and as they greeted others on the shore they said "Aca Nada" which means "here is nothing". So the Indians thought this meant "hi there" and said it to the French who came later and they thought it was the name of the place!)

Either way, French explorers and settlers had already been calling it Canada for over two hundred years when in 1791 by a Constitutional Act of George III Quebec was divided into two Provinces called Upper Canada and Lower Canada, thus cementing the identity of Canada, 156 years ago.

Then, on July 1, 1867, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick joined the Canadas and together they became the Dominion of Canada, at the same time renaming Upper Canada Ontario and Lower Canada Quebec.

(As this is a sketch for people in a hurry who don't want to be bothered with details, there will be no comment here on the significance of the fact that Confederation came to pass exactly ten days after the United States had bought Alaska from Russia).

In 1870 Manitoba was created and became the fifth Province of the Canadian Confederation.

British Columbia was admitted to Confederation as the sixth Province in 1871 and Prince Edward Island was admitted as the seventh Province in 1873.

Yukon was constituted as a District in 1898 and in 1905 Alberta and Saskatchewan were created as the eighth and ninth Provinces.

In 1927 Canada was extended to include the North Pole and Newfoundland was admitted as the tenth Province in 1949 which winds up the story thus far but we may look towards the Northwest for the next action of this sort.

Candle power for light entertainment

Those were the days when coal oil was a real luxury and also greatly feared by its users. Mothers would forbid the children to carry a lighted lamp upstairs for it was too dangerous, though they could take a lighted candle anywhere. The first teacher, Mr. Gosselin, would have an evening entertainment occasionally in Old No 6 and the pupils would supply the lights, each carrying a tallow candle as their share, made from six-candle moulds.

Remember that old wedding picture? For a lot of hearty laughs go up in the attic and look around for that plush-covered album with the gold trimmings. That was real photography wasn't it?

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From cottage prayer meetings another congregation founded — the Pentecostal Assemblies

As the Pentecostal movement did not begin in Canada until the twentieth century, the Bethel Pentecostal Church in Shawville can't trace its history back to Confederation. Nevertheless this group had its own pioneers and points to them with pride.

Rev George A Chambers, of Arnprior, was invited by Clifford Cone to come to Bristol Ridge in 1918 to hold cottage prayer meetings in the homes of John and Clifford Beattie and Robert and William Emmerson.

Rev Chambers found the Bristol Ridge assembly so promising that he contacted A M Atter and A E Adams to see if they would settle there and carry on the work. Both of them, and their families, came to this district and there followed a mighty revival. During the fall of 1918 and the following year many families and individuals joined the group.

Among the pioneers of this new religion on the Ridge were Thomas Orr, Danial Drummond, Edward Tubman, Jack Sinclair, William Beattie and Thomas Sharpe. A E Jones became the pastor and in 1927 he was followed by Rev A Morgan.

In those early days some of those from Shawville who had become converts at Bristol Ridge meetings decided to hold meetings of their own closer to home. Knox's Hall, about a mile east of town was the first meeting place. Later on prayer meetings were held in the home of Cliff Cone, where Mr Harry Way now lives, and then the congregation rented the Orange Hall. Early workers in Shawville were Norman Campbell, Walter Elliott, Hilliard Hobbs, Cliff Cone, Ruby Storey and Gordon Smith.

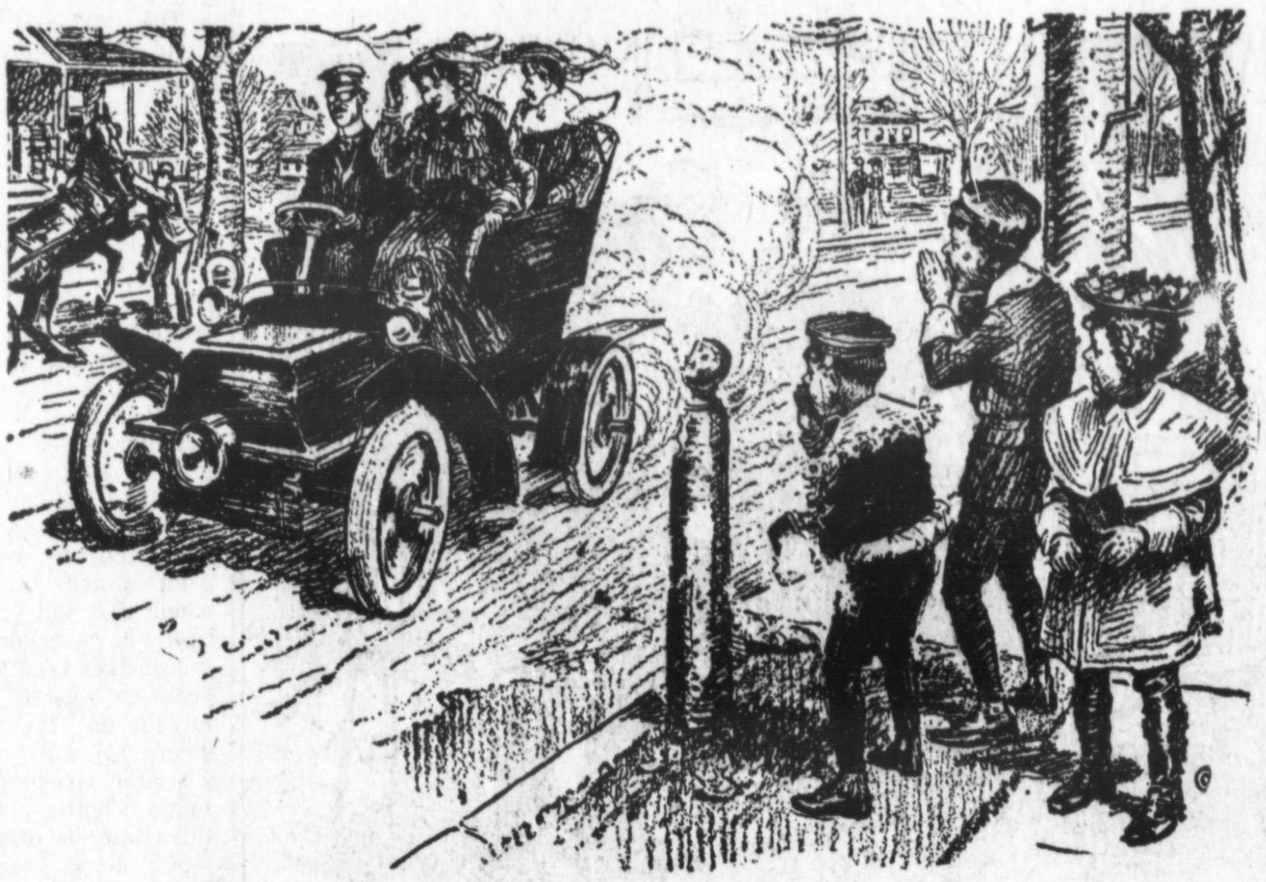
From the Shawville assembly members went out and established Pentecostal churches at Starks Corners and Portage du Fort. The one at Starks Corners is still in operation.

Shawville pastors have been Rev T L Thompson, Coralee Haist, Ross Makin, Jack Latimer, Arthur G Downing, Eva Russett and Bessie Olmstead, Rev George Dean, Dorothy McKee and Lillian Black, Rev Frank Harvey, Rev Frank Routley, Rev Newell Wendt, Betty Orr and Pat Barker.

The congregation had swelled considerably by October, 1948 when Rev Wesley H. Krause came to take over. In 1951 they built a white church on Center Street with a great deal of volunteer labor and Rev Krause and his wife and three daughters lived in the manse which was part of the structure.

Rev Ronald D Ellis came in 1956 and he and his family were the first occupants of a new parsonage on Maple St. Following Rev Ellis was Rev Verner A O'Brien from 1962 to '65. During his term here the Kids Bible Klub was started and also the telephone ministry which has been continued by the present pastor, Rev George O Atkinson.

At present the church, which has been completely rebuilt and enlarged, contains a cradle roll, and ten bible classes for different age groups, a choir and camp meetings and the ever popular telephone ministry which offers a minute message from the pastor to anyone who dials 2444.



One of the unwritten laws of childhood in the Nineties was that Sunday or no Sunday, regardless of whether it was going well or balky, you must never let a "horseless Carriage" go by without shouting, "Get a Horse!"

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Early denominations in Bristol village

At Confederation, the village of Bristol was a thriving community. The closest census to 1867 which is available to the public has revealed the following groups:

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

The Hugh McCreadys, Joseph Knox, the James Glenns, Joseph Glenn, the George Gordons, the Walter Russells, the Joseph Dodds, the Joseph Littles, John Steel, the James Cuthbertsons, the Louis Cuthbertsons, the Archibald McCuaigs, the Thomas Cuthbertsons, Mary Russell, Wm. McCorriston, the Wm. Bowies, the Robert Anguses, the Thomas Grahams, the John Grants, the James Campbell's the John Gordons, the Andrew Anguses, the Duncan Woods', the Robert Grants, the William Grants, the Thomas Anguses, the John Knoxes, the Robert McNeils, the John McNeils.

PRESBYTERIAN

William and Jane Sharpe and six or seven children and possibly Jannet Little, a widow and her son Peter. More information on these early settlers of Bristol can be obtained from Shawville by writing to Gordon Crouse.

BAPTIST

Thomas Dods and his wife the former Agnes Cuthbertson and their children Thomas, Wilma, John, Ellen, Isabella, Eliza, Mary and very likely more born after the 1851 census.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Catherine Knox, the wife of Joseph, Rachel Knox, John Shepherd and the families of John Connolly, Wm Lucas sr., Robert Telfer, Samuel Smiley, James Lathem, John Lathem, Thomas Clark, Thomas Black, John Hudson, George Hudson, R. B. Hudson, Henry Gilpin, Henry Hudson, Thomas Hodgins.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Dennis and Bridget Doherty and family, John and Bridget Hannaberry and family, Mrs. John Steel (Sarah) Pat and Ellen Kehoe and family, Wm and Susannah Elliott and family, James and Nancy Keon and family, John and Theresa Keon and family and Elizabeth Keon, Richard and Mary Gibbons and family, Patrick and Catharine Allen and family, John and Bridget Walsh and family, Thomas and Bridget Walsh and family. The popular name, Bridget, was carried along to a considerable extent into future generations.

WESLEYAN METHODIST

Archibald and Matilda McKechnie and six children, John and Anne McKechnie and seven children including young John Wesley McKechnie who would have been 19 years old at Confederation, Thomas and Sarah Orr and their eight children and William and Harry Hammond.

The Orange WALK July 12 in the 60's

Seven years had passed since Confederation and Clarendon was already inhabited to a great extent by second and even third generation Irishmen but the staunch Protestants had introduced Orangeism which is still part of the fabric of this area today.

In the late 30's (1830's that is) John Dale gave a plot of ground on the north side of the road beside his son William's house for the Orange Lodge to be built. They called it the Center Lodge LOL no 29. The second Lodge in this vicinity was Knox's No 34.

The annual 12th of July celebrations were always held at the Center. From an account contributed by Phyllis Elliott the color of the Day can be recaptured.

Early in the morning the folks would be going about with an eager look on their faces, listening intently as a dull rumbling would strike their ears. If the sound came from the north they would exclaim "The Howards", and when it came from the east, "The Corrigans". In those days they came early to the WALK and it would not be very long until William Shaw, Alexander Workman, Sam Armstrong and other musicians of old No 29 would arrive at the Lodge Room and the drums and fifes would get going in earnest.

These were the signals calling the faithful and before long the Orangemen with their families would arrive.

The first hour was usually a feast of music, each Lodge with its own band, and when they had all arrived they would compete with each other to see which band could produce the loudest and longest music.

The costumes of these celebrations were many and varied and made a striking appearance with all the gay colors assembled.

The procession would be formed, led by horsemen. Alex Elliott Sr often rode the white horse and was King Billy. They would march west for half a mile to Robin McDowell's tavern where liquid refreshment would be served, in charge of a few of the older men who were instructed to see that no one that early in the day got too much. The liquor was carried around to the people in twelve-quart pails and served out in shanty dishes with long handled dippers.

The procession would then be reformed and return to the Lodge grounds where dinner would be served picnic style, followed by another feast of fifes and drums and a number of addresses by local ministers.

The WALK would be resumed again and the crowd headed by Orangemen would go east nearly a mile with flags and banners, the massed fifers and drummers bravely doing their duty. When they reached the principal business place in Clarendon Center the procession would halt and another feast of music would be provided in honor of old Mrs Shaw who was for a long time in poor health and unable to attend the celebrations.

The procession would then return to the Lodge room and the Orangemen would have their closing ceremonies to officially close the day. In the years of 1865 to 1870 nearly every man and boy over sixteen was an Orangeman and old no 29 was one of the largest Lodges in the country with a membership of over 150.

Stories and anecdotes of the celebrations through the years of the Glorious Twelfth in Clarendon abound. A book may be written on this subect alone but its last chapter could never be written, because yet today we have such glorious Twelfths in this neighborhood that even Orangemen from the Auld Sod come across the ocean to join in the WALK.

All these early Pontiac settlers were born before 1800

From the Census of 1851 in the Archives in Ottawa, Gordon Crouse, (genealogist) has taken the following names of pioneers to this district who were born before 1800. These pioneers are here listed with their ages at the time of the census, (1851). More information about them can be obtained from Mr Crouse in Shawville. In this listing we have included residents of Litchfield, Chichester, Bristol and Clarendon.

LITCHFIELD

From Ireland: Thomas Nut 52, Patrick Burns 51, Michael Callaghan 55, Norman Summerville 65, Sarah Richardson 62, Thomas McGuire 65, Thomas Tomkins 60, John Renson 75, John McDermid 58.

From Scotland: John McConnecher 60, John McLane 75, Mary McDonald 67, Isabell McAlum 65.

From USA: Elizabeth Birlally 71.

Born in Canada: Joseph Marchant 54, John Bowie 86.

From England: Ann Cox 52.

CHICHESTER

From Scotland: John McDonald 55.

From England: Thos Payne 76.

From Ireland: John Stone 54, Margaret Finn 56.

From USA: Joel Wilson 57.

Born in Canada: Isabella Caremon 60, Mary J. Rogers 56, John Papor 65, Rosanna Boyde 68.

BRISTOL

From Ireland: Dan Linsay 54, Mr. Wallace 55, David Anderson 60, Jand Anderson 58, Sarah McNeil 66, John Walker 69, Anne Walker 70, Rache Knox 71, John Connolly 70, Eliza Connolly 60, William Lucas 62, Margaret Lucas 62, Mary Graham 56, John Latham 54, Lilly Latham 55, William Irvin 61, Thos Clark 66, Mary Clark 66, James Power 55, Sarah Power 55, Ian Fitzgerald 77, Mary Fitzgerald 77, Patrick Fitzsommins 52, Mary Fitzsommins 53, Eliza Adbert 65, John Dolan 54, Richard Gibbons 56, Wm Hammond 68.

Born in Canada: Andrew Finchley 56, Elan Trudeau 57, Mary Bell 60, Ambrose Tese 60.

From Scotland: Elizabeth Sly 58, Robert Little 60, John Morrison 57, Jame Morrison 58, Mary Laird 58, Thos King 52, Thomas McJannett 71, John Balantyne 76, Jane Balantyne 77, Ellen Latham 60, Archibald Stewart 54, Mary Stewart 52, Hugh Gibson 53, Eliza Gibson 55, Robeth Shirley 71, Neil McKillop 54, Agnes McKillop 61, Jarvis Cuthbertson 52, Janet Reid 72, Mary Russell 63, Wm Bowie Byrnes 74, Catherine Byrnes 72, Margaret Bowie 71, Thomas Collins 74, Robert 74, Andrew Scobie 63, Mary Scobie 56, John McLallen 62, Martha McLallen 68, Thomas McWhirter 59, Catharine McWhirter, 53, William Grant 52, Annet Grant 52.

From England: Daniel Smith 60.

From USA: Jeremiah McGoon 54.

CLARENDON

From Scotland: Jane Pendergast 53, John Telfer 53, Jennett Hamilton 87, Eliza Morrison 52, Thomas Stark 60, John Cameron 53, Agnes Cameron 53, James Sinclair 52, Jennet Sinclair 81, Robert Ross 74, Catherine Ross 62, Jane Simpson 65, Archibale Muir 59, Jannet Muir 54, Wm Hamilton 64.

From England: Charles Thomas 56, James Broad 54, Thomas Gray 58, W Thomas Hicks 69, Robert Murrell 70, Thos Payne 76.

From USA: James Draper 77, Martha Moore 65, Eunice Moore 57, Cornelius McCagg 59, Catharine McCagg 52, Hannah Gray 59, John McArthur 52, Elam Mitchem 57, Joel Wilson 57.

Born in Canada: Teresa Hicks 57, Ambrose Tese 60.

From Ireland: Wm McCrea 55, Jane McCrea 52, Samuel Cole 54. Mary Ann Cole 56, Peter Whalen 58, Thomas Fraser 61, Robert Little 60, Eliza Broad 60, Elizabeth Pendergast 55, David Barr 57, John Hart 72, Thos Dean 65, Rachel Dean 65, Jane Crawford 66, Eitchin Jolie 57, John Murphy 56, Richard Wilson 70, Mary Wilson 66, Catharine McDowell 69, James Wilson 62, Abigail Wilson 57, John Armstrong 55, Anne Bailey 53, John Young 70, Frances Young 60, Robert Pendergast 60, Nathaniel Brownlee 61, George Hodgins 62, Maria Hodgins 57, Mary Elliott 66, Elizabeth Dale 54, John Dale 74, Eliza Dale 30, Thomas Hodgins 65, Mary Hobbs 61, Thomas Corrigan 55, Mary Anne Austin 53, John Smith 52, Matthew Smith 63, Elizabeth Smith 62, Alexander Kilgore 54, Henry Best 84, Hannah Best 68, Sarah Kerr 53, Jane Cline 72, Edward McDowell 70, Dennis Fahey 53, Mary Gleason 60, Wm Richardson 56, John Eades 55, James Ralph 68, Ellen Ralph 68, Robert Ralph 64, Marh Ralph 60, Eliza Archeson 61. Samuel Wilson 71, Eliza Wilson 60, John Evoy 53, Maria Evoy 52, John Peever 60, Mary Peever 57, Margaret Hanna 64, John Goodwin 71, Rebecca Goodwin 61, John Armstrong 57, Mary Armstrong 54, Hugh Quin 74, Peter Whelan 61, Anny Whelan 61, Wm Cunningham 65, John Dagg 55, Jane Dagg 52, Thomas Abbot 52, Jane Abbot 54, Edward Hodgins 52, John Hodgins 56, Ellen Hodgins 56, Ann McDowall 55, Pat Tracy 80, Elizabeth Argue 59, Hanah Kerr 53, Robt Workman 52, Robert Harris 54, Jane Harris 59, Thos Stephens 54.

All the above ages were reand can be presumed to have corded in the census of 1851 been taken in the preceding year so to find the date of birth, subtract the listed age from 1850. Hence the last named pioneer, Thos Stephens 54 can be assumed to have been born in Ireland in 1796 and so forth.

Early schooling in Clarendon

School history could be dull but we have from the hand of a good local historian a record of old No 6 which nobody will find anything but fascinating.

It seems that before the union of Lower and Upper Canada in 1841 all this country north and east of the river was unorganized territory, with no Councils and no School Boards. In the 1830's a Mr. James Bread gathered a few children and had classes in his cabin about two miles north west of where Bristol now is. Mr. Broad was a friend of Col Prendergast.

The settlers on the sixth line were mostly from Northern Ireland where Orangeism was very strong so naturally the first public building was the old Lodge Room, a hundred feet west of William Dale's house. Classes were held there for two summer months duroing the mid thirties under school master George Hodgins.

After a few years of this arrangement the pioneers made a big bee and erected the first school building in the township in 1837. The land was given by William Dale and the logs came from his nearby bush and also from John Sparling's bush.

Every man brought his axe and William Caldwell and Butty John Hodgins had broad axes. Six yokes of oxen hauled in the sided logs to Mr. Dale's saw pit where the men took turns in sawing the required boards. The most strenuous work was working in and over the sawpit but the building was up in a short time and properly pinned together without an iron nail in the whole construction.

The building was used by the first early missioners of the Church of England until they had their own place of worship which was built in 1842. The Methodists put up their own house where Mr. E. Dahms later lived and had their services there.

Several years later the Township was organized and a school board and Council were appointed. After that there were more schools built and they were given numbers for the sections they served, so this school was given No 6 and was so called until Shawville was incorporated in 1873.

The great lumberman John Egan secured timber lands north of Clarendon, Bristol and Onslow and became a friend of old No 6 and in his dealings with the Government had the school at Clarendon Center named as the principal one in this northern district. It then assumed the official title The Academy.

If ever there were records of these things they have been lost but the old timers told that Mr. Egan visited Clarendon Center in the summer of 1852, a year after old No. 6 was selected as the District High School. In those early days it took time for official decisions to become fact and a year or two passed before The Academy was officially recognized. There is a Government record of a Mr. Henry Tompkins Gosselin being the teacher and principal of the Clarendon Academy in 1854.

Equally interesting circumstances doubtless surround the second building in 1880, the third in 1913 and the addition in 1923. If these details are received at The Equity office, they will be published to complete the story of the transition of old No 6 into the Victoria Avenue School, the addition of the new High School building in 1953 and now the technical-academic school which is planned for next year.

An interesting footnote to the above story is that a few years after the original school was built two of the 8th line settlers got a shaving block and made the first shingles in the area. These were used on the roof of the first Church of England which was built here in 1841. Previously, scoops were used on cabins and houses and on the old No 6.

Pontiac County is 122 years old

The County of Pontiac, erected in July, 1855, held its first County Council meeting on September 19 of that year in Portage du Fort. John Gordon accommodated the Councillors who were John Belman of Onslow, Robert Shirley of Bristol, John Dale of Clarendon, Patrick Fox of Litchfield, Francis Bastien of Calumet Island, William Gray of Allumette Island, George Bryson of Mansfield and Waltham, and John Heffron was the Warden with John Morton as Secretary Treasurer.

To get things started Alex Smart and John Hamilton went security for the Councillors to the extent of $200 each. Minutes of their early meetings were lost along the way during the 122 intervening years but some information was recorded and has been kept. To those who have done this the historians of today and tomorrow owe a great debt. The late W A Hodgins was one of those who kept records and to Mrs. Hurst Hodgins we are indebted for the above item from his collection.

"1929"

In 1929 Cliff Schwartz, father of the present owner, became agent for Imperial Oil Ltd. in Shawville. The team and tank sleigh above were photographed on Dufferin Street in front of Mr Schwartz's residence.

"1935"

1935 shows great progress with the, then modern, tanker shown above unloading at W. H. Brown and Son's Garage in Campbell's Bay. (Now Harold Wilson's)

Esso

Serving the Pontiac since 1929

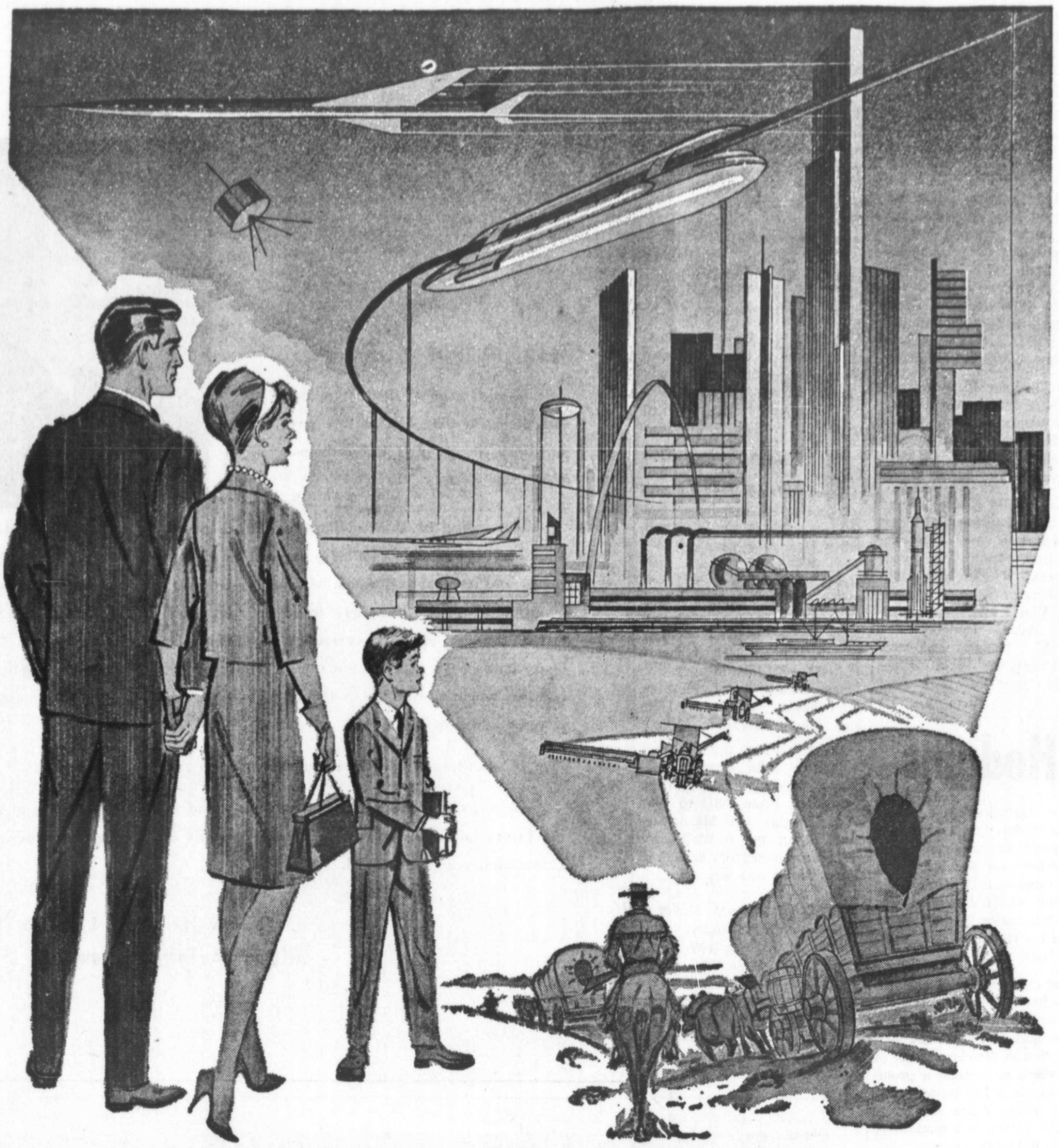
IMPERIAL OIL LTD.

W. E. Schwartz, Agent

Shawville — Phone 647-2228

"1967"

Three huge tankers are now used to service the needs of Pontiac County. The above picture was taken at the Imperial Oil Garage on Queen Street, Shawville.



1867 — 1967

PROGRESS

IS A FLIGHT INTO SPACE—NEW WEAPONS AGAINST DISEASE—ADVANCEMENTS IN FARMING AND INDUSTRY—CONSERVATION AND REHABILITATION—AND MOST OF ALL THE STRIVING FOR A BETTER WAY OF LIFE FOR ALL. AS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY, EACH OF US CONTRIBUTES TO THAT PROGRESS BY MAKING CERTAIN THAT WHATEVER WE DO, WE DO IT AS WELL AS WE CAN. LET US ALL DO OUR BEST FOR OUR COMMUNITY SO THAT GREATER PROGRESS WILL BE ACHIEVED IN THE YEARS THAT LIE AHEAD.

THE HILTON MINES

Streets and roads and why they jog

Once upon a time there was a colonization road running north and south through what is now Shawville. Considerable government money had been spent on it as it was a portion of a long road from the front of the township right through to the Gilmour Depot at Otter Lake.

When the Municipality of Clarendon was divided and the village was formed in 1873 the first Council hoped to straighten and widen the roads and ran into an immediate problem. This particular piece of road, which was then called the Heath Road, ran between the Shaw and Dagg properties, the boundaries of which had been in dispute for years.

Efforts to get an agreement between the two parties failed and old Mr Brabazon, an authorized land surveyor, was brought in to measure and establish the proper boundaries and put up pickets at the appropriate places. His decisions, however, were not mutually satisfactory to the owners of the properties and after several days of argument the pickets mysteriously disappeared one night.

Mr. Brabazon's son Gerald was then put on the job. He had meanwhile completed his studies and received his own certificate as a Provincial Land Surveyor but his solution to the dispute was no more satisfactory to the owners than had been his father's.

A few years later an outside surveyor a Mr. Rainboth of Aylmer ran the line again and moved the old line some twenty feet over onto the Dagg side and Mr. Lang bought his lots and began building his house but within a month Mr. Dagg had the Brabazons back to study the line again and they put the pickets back to where they were before. It was about then that Mr. Wainman began building where the Egg Circle used to be.

The Council had another surveyor in which led to more disputations and in the meantime three more houses had been erected. Council was afraid to go to law to determine the proper line because it would cost a lot of money which was scarce as hard times had hit and almost paralyzed business, so the matter was left as it was.

The Picanock Road now called Centre Street when viewed as a straight thoroughfare therefor became a narrow road with houses at different distances from its edge.

Main Street meanwhile underwent no such dispute but was left in the old trail of the early settlers right through from the west to the east. When Mr. Shaw was selling propery he ran his street line straight from the four corners to Mrs. J B Judds and measured lots accordingly, but Mr. Dagg left the road on his property in its original place which created a jog in the middle of the village.

This jog disappeared in time as the first old building on the north side was built more than twenty feet from the street and no fence was erected there. As other buildings were put up in line the result is that the holdings on the south side have more footage than their original deeds called for. Gradually they came out to the forty foot street line.

Early mayors of Clarendon

In 1866 George Hodgins was Mayor of Clarendon, G. M. Hudson was secretary and Ed Hodgins sr., Thomas Hodgins, James Horner, Thomas Smart, John Strutt and Thomas Corrigan were Councillors. They remained in office during Confederation in 1867.

In 1868 John Strutt was Mayor and James Robinson and William McDowell replaced Councillors Ed Hodgins Sr and Thomas Hodgins.

In 1870 Wm McDowell was Mayor and Alex Smart sr., John McFarlane, Henry Argue, Thomas Wilson jr., John Wheelihan were added to Council with the only other old member left being John Strutt.

In 1872 it was decided to elect Councillors on a rotation system rather than the entire board each two years. In that year seven were elected, two to retire at the end of one year and two more at the end of 1873 with the remaining three retiring at the end of 1874. Elected were Frances Wilson, James Hodgins, Thomas Smart, Thomas Murrell, John Wheelihan, Hugh Brownlee and Wm McDowell Mayor, the last two of whom reitred in 1873 and were replaced by John Dale and Wm B. Hodgins. Dale was Mayor for one or two months after which this position was filled by Wm. Eades.

In 1874 Wm B Hodgins was Mayor and Thos McFarlane and Alex Elliott replaced F Wilson and Mr. Wheelihan.

In 1875 Alexander Elliott was Mayor and John Wheelihan and Henry Smiley replaced Murrell and Smart. Mr. Elliott remained Mayor until 1879. Councillor Wm B. Armstrong replaced Wm Eades in 1876 and Wm Eades came back in Thos McFarlane's place in 1877 and in 1878 Robert Hobbs replaced Wheelihan.

In 1879 John H. Armstrong was elected Mayor with George Kilgour replacing Wm Eades. Adam Hodgins replaced Alex Elliott the following year when Armstrong was re-elected Mayor

In 1881 G M Hudson retired as secretary treasurer and Hugh Matheson took over beginning at the July meeting. The mayor was George Kilgour with councillors James Wilson, J A Armstrong, Wm Eades, W B Armstrong, Adam Hodgins and James M. Hodgins and this council remained in office unchanged through 1882 and 1883.

In 1884 Alex Smart and William Corrigan replaced James Wilson and W B Armstrong with Kilgour still in the Mayors seat.

James M Hodgins became Mayor in 1885 and W B Hodgins replaced George Kilgour. In 1886 James M Hodgins was re-elected Mayor, James C. Armstrong replaced J A Armstrong and James Carson replaced Adam Hodgins. After twelve years on Council and two years as Mayor, J M Hodgins retired in 1887 when A S Smart was Mayor with the same Council as the previous year.

In 1888 Wm Eades was elected and served two years with Councillors Kilgour, Corrigan, Carson, Armstrong, Smart and W C McDowell who were all re-elected in 1889.

Mayors through the 1890's were James C Armstrong for two years, James Hart for two years, Thomas Prendergast for two years, Alex Workman, James Hart back again in 1897, Thos Prendergast again, Thos McFarlane and in 1900 Thos. McFarlane re-elected. New Councillors on the board for those years included Thomas Wilson, James Wilson, jr, Henry T. McDowell, John Murray, Mill James Wilson, Ralph Hodgins, John Stewart, William Ad Hodgins, James Hobinson.

In 1901 during the small pox outbreak John Stewart was Mayor which post he held for two years. From 1903 to 1905 Wm Hodgins was Mayor and A S Elliott and F W Thomas were new councillors as well as James Smith who was elected in 1902.

F W Thomas was Mayor in 1906 with Elliott, Smiley, Grant, McDowell, Eades and Wm Hodgins. A S Elliott in 1907, 08, 09 and 10 and new councillors during that time were Reuben Draper and J A Armstrong jr.

R W Ralph was Mayor in 1911 and 1912. His council was Sam Towell, William Barr, E H Mee, J A Armstrong, W H Armstrong and A S Elliott.

The next four Mayors were W H Barr, William Hodgins, W H Barr again and David Russell and then Fred W Thomas became Mayor in 1917 & remained in office for eleven years.

In 1929 R J Tracy was elected and re-elected the following year. W H Barr returned to the Mayor's seat in 1931.

History of the Hodgins

Round about the year of 1600 AD, a Hodgkins family is reported to have moved from Gloucester County in Central England to Cheshire County. Among Cromwell's recruits for the famous Ironsides regiment at the battle of Marston Moor against King Charles and his Cavaliers in 1644 were James and Thomas Hodgkins who served with distinction for several years. One was a captain, the other a junior officer, and they fought also in the campaign in Ireland in 1650, after which the Irish were driven across the Shannon and their lands divided among the officers and men who wished to remain in Ireland.

The two Hodgkins men stayed and received grants of land in Wicklow County where they married Irish girls and raised large families and in true Cromwellian tradition they and their descendants to this day have remained protestant.

Hodgkinses later moved south into Kings County and west into Tipperary and the name was changed to Hodgens and then to Hodgins. By 1800 there were great numbers of Hodginses in overpopulated, poverty-stricken Ireland and emigration to Canada started early for members of this prolific family.

In the year 1818 the ship Camperdown carried sixty families across the Atlantic, among them John Hodgins from Castle Connel on the Shannon, John and Thomas Hodgins from Nenagh, and Thomas from Borris-O'Kane. John went to Western Ontario, the brothers from Nenagh settled in Huntley Gouldbourne Section and Thomas of Borris O'Kane came to Clarendon after a year or two in Carleton County.

In the spring of 1831 aout a dozen more Hodgins families came out to Canada following a disturbance in Ireland in 1829 which made their presence there uncomfortable. The police had been forced to use their guns to put down a riot in the little town of Borris-O'Kane and one man had been killed. After the wake feelings ran high against the policeman from whose gun the fatal bullet was supposed to have come and this was Sgt Big Jim Hodgins. Unbelievably, a charge of murder was laid against him and though he was acquitted on the evidence of the army and police surgeon, a Dr. Hobbs, the ill-feeling which continued was a deciding factor in the emigration of the Hodgins families two years later.

They came up the Ottawa River to Bytown. Big Jim and his three brothers-in-law Ryan, Davis and Seckey, went to the west and settled in the Huron tract of land where he became a prominent citizen, a Lt Colonel and a Justice of the Peace and where in 1932 a cairn was erected for him in Biddulph, Ontario.

Seven other families, coming over in 1831, arrived in Clarendon. His eight sons and daughters all married in Ireland and their husbands and wives came to Clarendon with them. Elizabeth's husband was Thomas Stanley, Jane's husband was Thomas Abbott, William's wife was Maria Stoney, Thomas' wife was Hetty Pye, George's wife Sarah Dagg, John's wife was Susan Palmer, James' wife was Eliza Dagg and Edward's wife was Eliza Morgan.

The above is all gleaned from a fascinating history of the Hodgins family which carries all the descendants of George and Mary Hodgins down into the seventh generation. One of the interesting aspects of this history and the chart which accompanies it is the familiar nicknames given to the various Hodginses through the ages. There was Big John of Thorne, and Billy Dodger, Butty John, White Tom, Councillor Bill, Huntley John, Governor William, Richard of the Creek, Daddy Tom, Black Tom, Yankee George, Big Alex, Little Alex, Paddy George and Pioneer Edward.

The chart encompasses connections with hundreds of families whose names are as familiar in Shawville as Hodgins and also reveals such interesting facts as that young John Hodgins, Shawville High School student who works part time at the Printshop is the first son of a first son of a first son who can trace his lineage thus back to the Hodgkins brothers who fought with Cromwell.

DEAR FRIENDS:

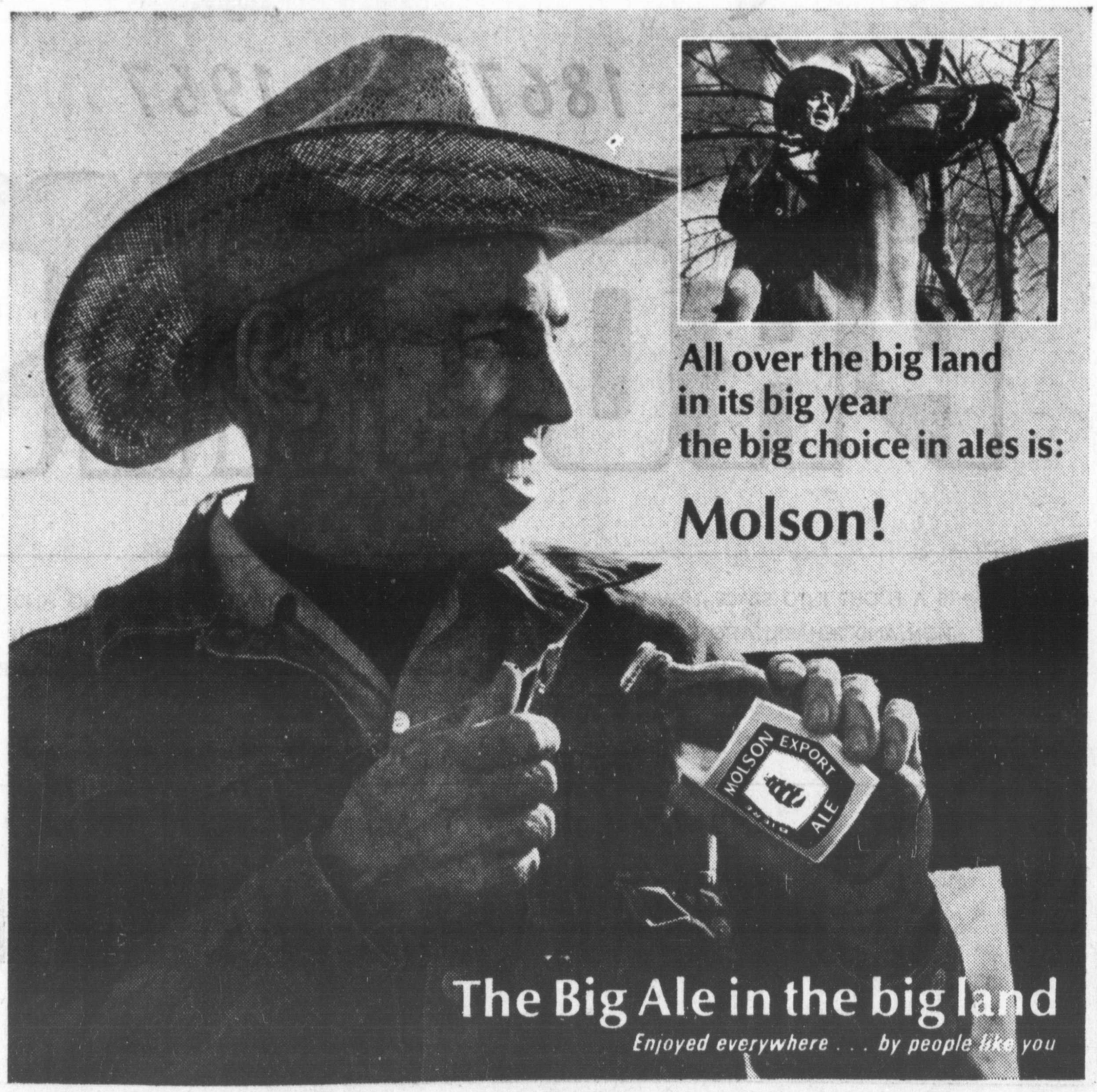
It is with a great deal of pride and pleasure that I take this opportunity of greeting the citizens of Pontiac County.

The riding of Pontiac-Temiscamingue could be called a Canada in miniature. It has within its large expanse of territory much of our country's riches and natural resources. Mining, lumbering, farming, pulp and paper manufacturing and the tourist trade are very much in evidence. More than this, though, it has a cross section of Canada's people, immigrants from many lands have found homes here. These people of many languages and cultures working together in a spirit of co-operation, have made our district prosper and progress.

It is an honour to represent you in our Federal Government.

During this Centennial year we look ahead with renewed faith in what the future holds for us as Canadians. May this be a happy and wonderful Centennial year for you all.

Thomas H. (Tom) Lefebvre, M P
Pontiac - Temiscamingue



An invitation to Orangemen from Bytown April 12, 1852

Loyal Orange Lodge No 35. Lower Eardley. Quebec, has in its archives the original of the following invitation addressed to Mr Stafford Merrifield, Master LOL No 266 (35) Ardley, Care of R Chamberlain, Esq. Aylmer. and bearing the postmark 'Bytown Apr 24. 1852".

Bytown, 19th April 1852
Sir and Brother,

At a meeting lately held of the BYTOWN LOYAL ORANGE DISTRICT LODGE, it was unanimously resolved. "That the Brethren of Bytown do walk in Public Procession on the 12th July, in full Regalia, with Music and Banners, and that their Brethren from the surrounding Country be respectfully invited to attend and join therein".

After which a Standing Committee was appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements connected therewith, who chose Brother W F Powell as Chairman, and myself as Secretary.

I am desired by this Committee to request that you will be pleased to lay this. Communication before your Lodge at its next meeting, and to acquaint me by letter at your earliest convenience thereafter. whether it is the intention of you and the Brethren of your Lodge, or any portion of them, to respond to the above invitation — stating, as nearly as may be. the number.

On receipt of your letter, if favourable, I shall send you a Programme of this Procession ,and state the hour and place where the Brethren from your Section of the Country will be met by the Bytown Brethren.

I am, Sir yours,
In the bonds of the
Brotherhood,
ROD. ROSS
Secretary to Committee

Dreams of a Central Park

The elder Mr. Hynes has been recalled as a pretty wise man who, after the fire of 1921 suggested to the Council that the whole burnt area from Cliff Wilsons to the Post Office be expropriated and made a public square and at least that portion of Main and Centre Streets be made twenty feet wider. Another of his ideas was that all mills, bakeries, blacksmith shops, stables and everything which would create odours should be kept as far away from the residential section as possible. He also opposed the building of the Creamery in its present location because if the place grew it would be in the centre of the residential area.

REAR DOORS IN AUTOMOBILES PROVE IMPRACTICAL!

Getting ready for a drive in the first automobile was quite a chore compared with what it is today. With the bustled styles of the day it was a real job trying to get through the rear door without the assistance of someone who was experienced in this operation.

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Anderson & Taylor

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Early Onslow and St. Mary's Catholic Church

John Richardson, John Forsyth, Rosswell Minor, Andrew Clow and John A Upham were granted for military services, over a thousand acres each and their settlement became the Township of Onslow, erected on March 9, 1805. Three years later other land grants were given to Salomon Dunning, Harry Walcot, Jonathon McConnel, Abraham Persell, John Buck, Nicholas Hall, Samuel March. Some of these never came to take up their lots but sold them to the early lumber merchants among whom the principal ones were John Egan and Tiberias Wright.

John Mohr and Henry Durill were the first to take up smaller lots on Range 4 and 5 to start farming in 1831 and 1832, and the last to take out a grant was Margaret Grierson, in 1836.

Other early settlers were John Burrows, David Moor, Joseph Rice, Sam Benedict, David Weir and Edward Ryan from 1836 to '41.

As early as 1837 thirty years before Confederation, the area was visited by Fathers Poire and Moreau from Montreal, who brought the sacraments to the Catholics from Ottawa to Lake Temiskaming.

The first Catholic families that settled in Onslow, according to research done by Father Jos Gravelle (now of Vinton, Que.) were John Murdock, and Matthew Major and his wife the former Margaret Murdock. They settled on Range 10, lots 1 and 2 which were registered in their names on July 8, 1843.

The first priest to make regular visits to Onslow was Father Terence Smith of Richmond Parish, forty miles away. On one of his early trips to the Ottawa River district he is recorded to have united twenty couples in marriage. At the same time Father Brady of Buckingham and Father Bellefeuille of Montebello were also visiting this area as well as Father Desautels and Father Moreau of Aylmer so a number of baptisms registered in those other centres actually refer to babies born in Onslow.

In 1845, after a visit to the Mission, Father Teloon, OMI wrote to the Bishop of Ottawa asking that a parish priest be appointed, and the Bishop appointed Father Feeley to look after Fitzroy Harbour and Onslow. From then on the baptismal records for this area were kept in Corkery, across the river.

By 1860 Onslow had a priest of their own, Father McDonnough, who came in hard times when there was much poverty. His first church was burned down, it was said, by a band of men and times were such that it could not be rebuilt so the priest was recalled.

In 1863 a young priest from Chapeau, Father Casey, came to Onslow and worked hard to finish the wooden church and pay off the debt. One of Father Casey's duties was to look after the Pontiac Village men who had been brought in to attempt to build a canal along the Chats Rapids, a project which was later dropped.

Many settlers were building their homes around the mouth of the Quyon River and Mr. John Egan, who had already given two hundred acres of land and a sum of money to help them build hteir church, again donated, in 1852, two acres in what is today the town of Quyon. Through some misunderstanding, it is recorded that a Protestant Church and Cemetery were established on this property and when Mr Egan was so informed, he donated a second lot to the Catholics, of whom there were at that time three families in Onslow, thirty seven in Bristol and twelve in Aldfield, all part of the parish called Onslow, until 1875 when the name of Quyon first appeared in the church records. It should here be noted that the church and presbytry at Quyon were later built on a property given to the church by Mr Lyons.

The presbytry which still stands just as solid as when it was first erected was built by Father Kiernan himself in 1893.

By the turn of the century there were 115 families in Quyon, nearly all of Irish descent, and another 115 families in Onslow, all of whom were Irish and it was probably for this reason that the Bishop Lorrain chose Saint Bridget as Patron for the mission when he engaged a contractor and had a more fitting church built in 1888.

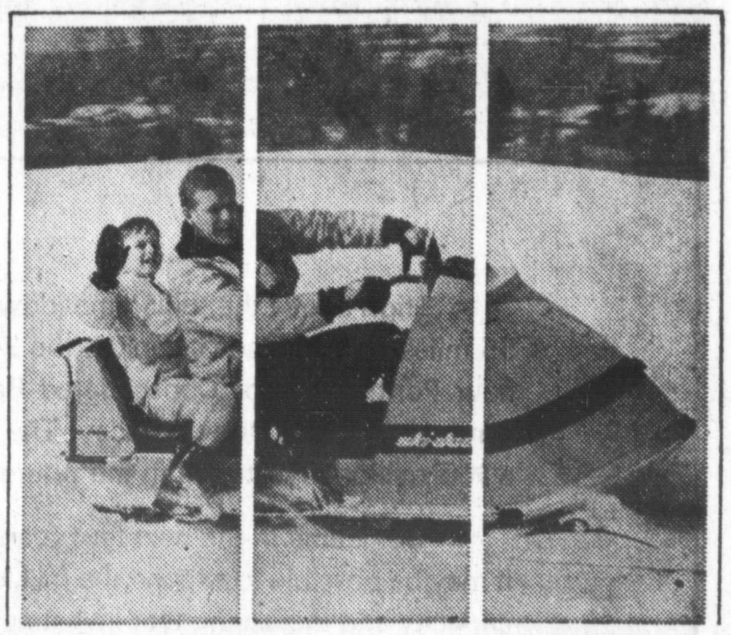
Then in 1914, Father Kiernan built the present Catholic church at Quyon and Rev Father Oswald was named Pastor at Quyon, which post he held for thirty five years. His successors were Rev Thomas Wingle who urged the building of St Mary's School, Rev Father A K McDonald and Father Thomas G Klatt who was installed as the twelfth Parish Priest of Quyon by the Dean of the Calumet Deanery, Very Rev Jos E Gravelle in December, 1961.

Before there was a mill in Pontiac

For about twenty years after the first settlers came to Clarendon there were fifty miles between them and the nearest supply and no roads. The closed grisitng mill was near Brittania Bay on the Carp River and it took a week to make the trip from Clarendon Centre in summer. There were two horses in the settlement in 1825 and by 1830 there were five. The settlers could grow a little wheat and peas but it had to be taken to Britannia to be ground. When this was necessary the settler would borrow the nearest horse, throw two bushels into two bags and lead the horse to the mouth of the Quio (Quyon) River and there borrow or rent a boat which he would row down the river 40 miles and up the little Carp stream. After a few hours wait he would start home by rowing up the river, loading the sack back on the horse and then walking back to Clarendon. He was lucky if he made the trip in a week and a strong west wind on the river often added a couple of days tothe trip.

It is not then hard to imagine with what sincerity the first grist mill was welcomed to the area. Some of the pioneers were making their flour with hard smooth stones. At the old Seaman farm, later Billy Palmers, was a little hollow depression where Charity Seaman used to grind her own flour & meal. A similar one has been seen down at the old Armstrong farm at Clarendon front. But in 1839 these labours were lessened by the building of a stone grinding mill on Birches Creek, near where Walter Elliotts old mill was.

TIMES CHANGE!



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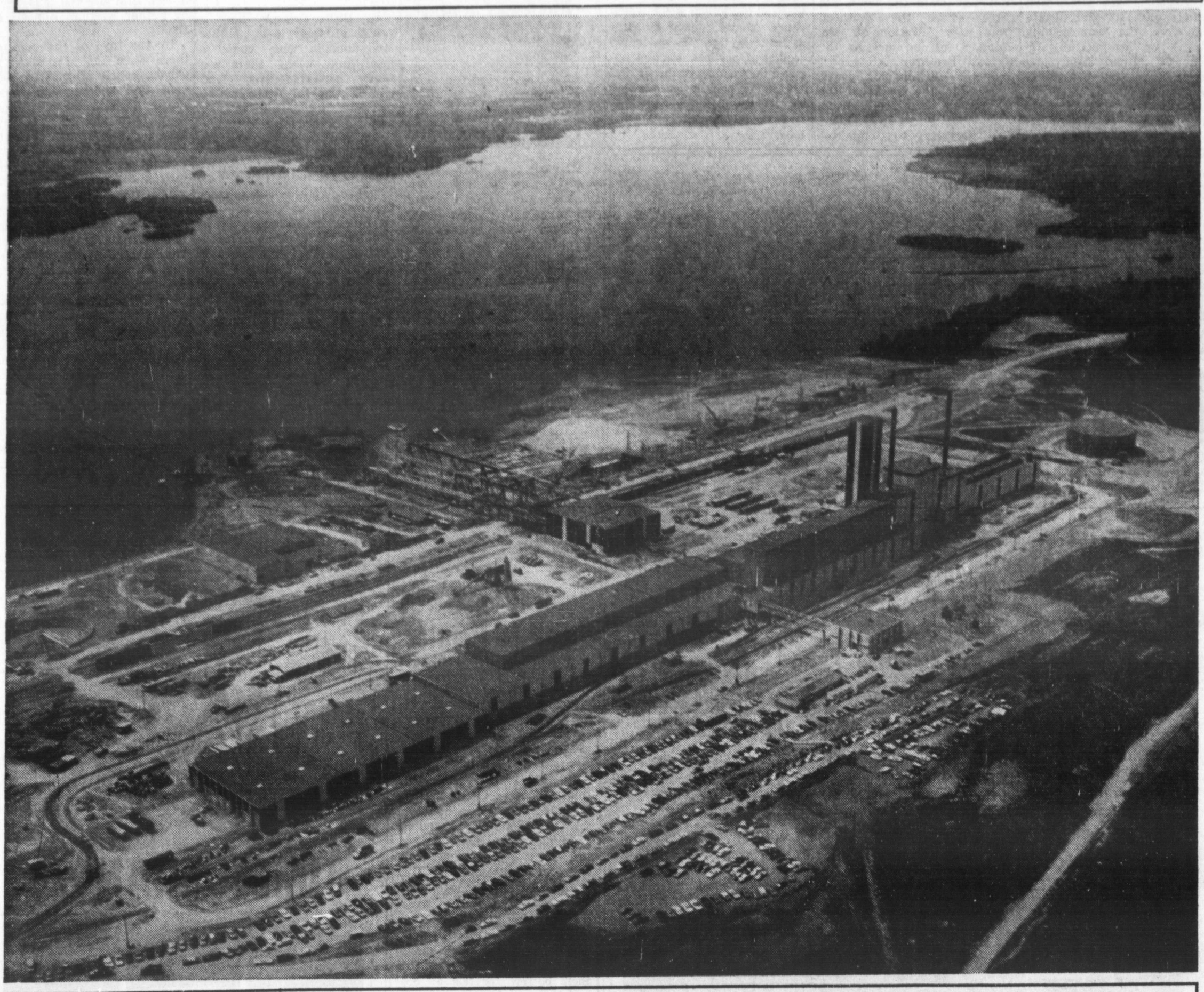
Canada's second century looks bright for Pontiac County



High above the rolling meadows near Portage du Fort, some 55 miles from Canada's capital, the 240-foot digester tower of the new Pontiac mill of Consolidated-Bathurst Limited stands like a sentinel over the Ottawa Valley. The tower and the mill represent a $65-million investment in the future of the Pontiac.

Sometime in the next few years, perhaps in the early 1970's, it may be possible to expand the mill, doubling the initial productive capacity and increasing that investment still more.

The mill will turn out bleached kraft pulp for customers in Canada, the United States and elsewhere in the world. All of this means an economic upsurge for the area. Not only will farmers be able to take full advantage of the tree lot on their "back forty" but there will be extra employment for several hundred persons in the region.

We look forward to the second hundred years as a time of development and diversification.

"Project Pontiac", scheduled for start-up this fall, spells out our faith in the future.

CONSOLIDATED - BATHURST LIMITED

Montreal, Quebec.

formerly Consolidated Paper Corporation Limited