

Politics

With tongue in cheek, old timers will tell you that Cardinal was incorporated by holding a horse race to raise the population to the 750 required by law for incorporation. In all probability the horse races were held as a celebration for the occasion. As early as 1878, William Stitt had been appointed by the county council to take a census with a view to incorporating the village. At the November meeting of the council that same year, a by-law was passed "to erect the village of Edwardsburg into a corporate village."

Up to the time of incorporation the village had officially been known as Edwardsburg but at various times had been known as Point Cardinal, Munro's Point and Port Elgin; with incorporation the official name became Cardinal.

J. C. Irvine was the first reeve and that year was elected warden of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. The village council was made up of James McLatchie, James Thompson, John Gray and Andrew McPherson with John F. Graham as village clerk. They met for the first time on the 24th of January 1880.

On January 17, 1881 the council met in the International Hotel with the following men in office: James Thompson—Reeve, John Graham—Town Clerk, John Leacy, Martin Leacy, Samuel Heenan and James McLatchie as councillors. William Dillon was appointed to the position of pound keeper, health and fire inspector, and road master at a salary of \$2.50 per week. Andrew McPherson was treasurer and Mathew Kavanaugh, assessor, at salaries of five and seven dollars respectively. Allen Cameron and John Reid were named auditors and W. Dillon, Michael Sullivan, George Strange and Alex Jackson were fence viewers.

It was this second council who passed a by-law to gravel the Nine Mile Road from the Village to the Grand Trunk station and to lay a six foot plank crossing, at the head of Henry, William and Lewis Streets on Dundas. This was to replace cedar walks which must have been laid corduroy style to enable pedestrians to cross the muddy streets. In 1893 it became unlawful to ride or drive on the sidewalk, and in December of 1902 it was decided to build a granolithic sidewalk six feet wide on the Main Street.

The year 1886 saw the expenditure of \$3000.000 for a town hall. This was built on property purchased from Margaret E. Monahan and debentures were issued at \$150.00 each. A lock-up was established under the town hall to shelter vagrants and inebriates.

Each landowner was required to give a number of hours per year for the upkeep of roads. This was known as statutory labour and one had to be exempted by council. This was the case of the widow of James Jellyman, preventative officer, who in 1865 was exempt from such labour by the township council.

Council in the year 1886 passed a by-law which had the clerk post notices in three public places. These notices stated "that parties obstruct-



Reeve George R. Brown—1967

FORMER REEVES OF CARDINAL



A. C. Casselman



G. Frank Dodge



H. V. Redden



W. P. Walker



G. Arthur Payne



John F. Harries

Reeves Not Shown—Pictures Not Available

FORMER REEVE OF CARDINAL



E. A. Cook



Hugh A. McArthur



Wm. E. Burchill



John H. Leacy



John Kavanaugh



James Thompson

ing public places; playing ball or lacrosse in the street; loitering; or sweeping out their dirty papers or other dirt such as to cause a nuisance will be prosecuted."

The riding of South Grenville was represented in the government of Canada by Mr. W. T. Benson followed by Mr. Walter P. Shanly, who was member at the time of Confederation in 1867. Dr. J. D. Reid was member of parliament when he left the Canada Starch Company in 1901. Since then redistribution has taken place and Cardinal is now represented in the Dominion and Provincial governments by Mrs. Jean Wadds and Mr. Fred Cass, who represent the counties of Grenville and Dundas.

During the years the following men have served as Reeves on the Cardinal Council:—

1880	—	James Irvine
1881-67	—	James Thompson
1888	—	John Reid
1890-91	—	James Thompson
1892-94	—	John H. Leacy
1894-95	—	Dr. Duncan Gow
1895-1900	—	R. B. Dowsley
1901-03	—	John Kavanaugh
1903-05	—	Hugh McArthur
1905-08	—	John Kavanaugh
1909	—	W. P. Walker
1910-11	—	Wm. E. Burchill
1911-15	—	Edward A. Cook
1916-19	—	John F. Harries
1919	—	G. Arthur Payne
1919-41	—	W. P. Walker
1941-46	—	H. V. Redden
1947-48	—	A. C. Casselman
1949-51	—	Frank Dodge
1952-55	—	A. C. Casselman
1955	—	George R. Brown

In 1967 George Brown became Warden of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. W. P. Walker had attained this honour while holding the office of Reeve of the Village, as had James Irvine during his tenure of office.

Clerks who have served the Village are as follows:—

1880	—	John F. Graham
1886-95	—	Chas. P. Glasford
1895-98	—	Geo. E. Hughes
1898-03	—	W. H. Sweet
1903-19	—	Matthew Kavanaugh
1919-39	—	Walter Kingston
1939-56	—	John Sim
1956	—	Winnifred Strader



Walter Shanly, M.P.P. and M.P., Riding South Grenville, at time of Confederation.

The Canada Starch Company

Hugh Munro realizing the potential of the water power on his door-step, had before 1834 built a grist mill and a mill for the spinning and carding of yarn on the property known as Point Cardinal, or Munro's Point. The property changed hands and Martin Casselman the second owner turned it over to James Jessup.

W. T. Benson in looking for a place to locate his Starch Company realized the value of such a strategically situated site. It had water power for processing and docking facilities for the import of raw materials and the export of the finished product.

The original factory was erected on the bank of the old Galops Canal where the present feed house stands. Its one building had a capacity of 200 bushels a day, and the corn was raised to the tower by means of a horse and bucket buggy. East of the factory Mr. Benson erected a saw mill and a box and barrel factory.

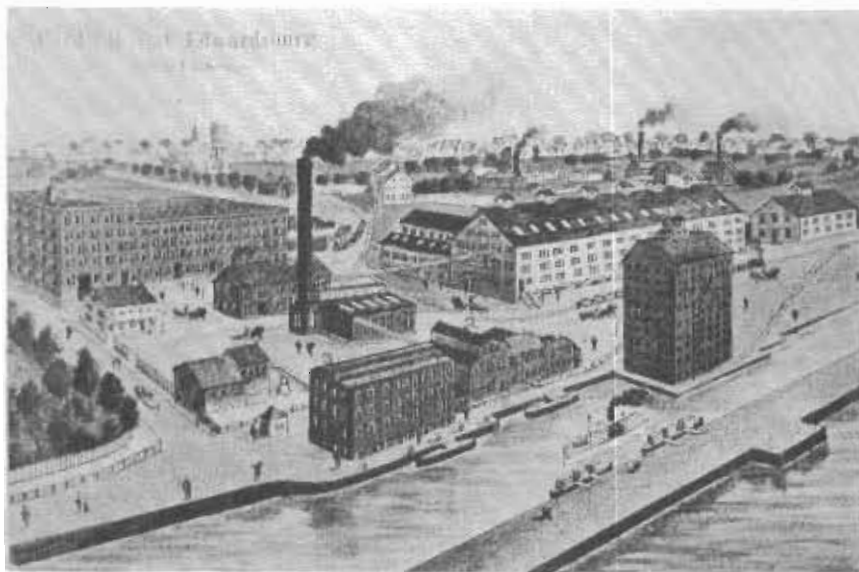
It was from these small beginnings that the Canada Starch came into being. The original founder, along with his partner Thomas Aspden, owned and operated the Company until 1865 when it became incorporated as the Edwardsburg Starch Company. In 1906 the Edwardsburg Starch Company, the Brantford Starch Works, and the Imperial Starch Company of Prescott were incorporated to form the Canada Starch Company. The Company in later years became associated with Corn Products International, and has merged with Best Foods to enlarge its scope in the food industry.

The Benson family were for many years an integral part of the community. After the death of W. T. Benson his wife continued to live at the homestead until her death in 1908. With the removal of the head office to Montreal, the family moved to the city, but retained their interest in the community. In 1922 the homestead and grounds were sold to the Village for use as a Continuation School.

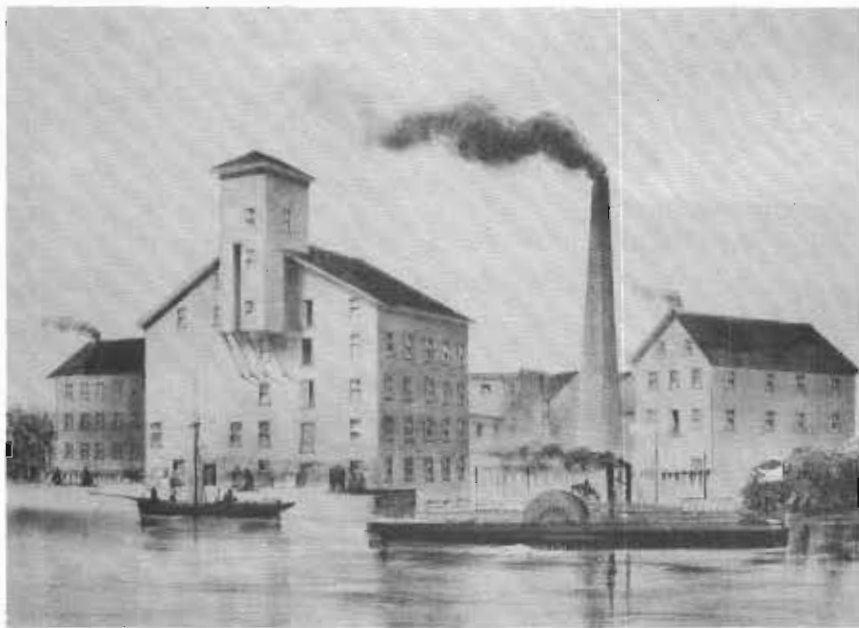
No attempt has been made to cover in detail the growth of The Canada Starch Company from its humble beginning in 1858 to its present status as this is covered in the historical record of the Company by Mr. G. F. Benson. It is worthwhile to relate extracts from Mr. Benson's book, as they influenced either directly, or indirectly, the growth of the Village.

On October 11th, 1874, John Reid (General Manager) sent the following telegram to Mr. Benson "Sorry to inform you starch factory, saw mill, burned to ashes—grist mill saved".

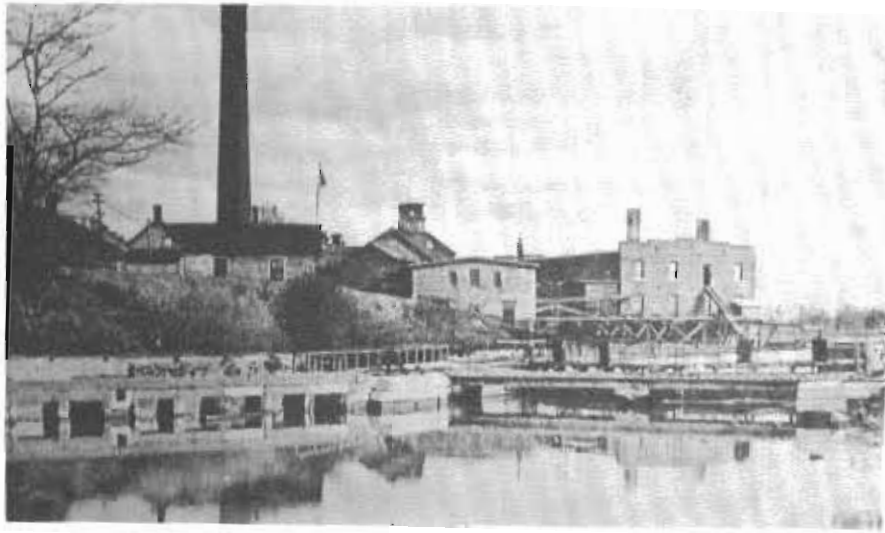
In 1875 the first elevator was built with a capacity of 50,000 bushels.



An artist's conception of The Canada Starch in the early 1900's



Canada Corn Starch Works, Edwardsburg, Canada West, original plant,
1858



The old locks, the flume and some of the old buildings of The Canada Starch Company and former customs house (left front).



W. T. Benson, Founder 1858



The Canada Starch Company.

The first Glucose factory at Cardinal was built in 1881, and began operations in February 1882.

In 1882 the Company built 6 double semi-detached cottages at the cost of \$800.00 each, which were dismantled in 1965-66 to make way for the parking lot, which now exists on the north side of James Street.

In 1887 S. Richmire was engaged to cart the company's products from the Plant to the Station—\$2.12½ per day for a double team. In that year also the Company built the large frame house across from the Anglican Church (for Mr. Haultain, Office Manager) at a cost of \$1100.00.

In May 1891 electric lights were introduced into the Plant at Cardinal. The contract was let to the Edison Electric Company at a cost of \$1950.00 Up to that time the Plant had been lit by lamps and lanterns, with a coal oil cost of about \$100.00 a year.

In 1891 the grind rate had reached 440 bushels per day, but due to the dullness of the trade the grind was reduced to 180 bushels per day, and the Glucose factory was closed entirely.

In October 1891 the Village Council asked the Company to supply them with 9 arc lights for 250 nights per year which was done at a cost of \$40.00 a year per light.

Up to 1892 the Company had burned only cord wood in their boilers, and 1893 saw the start of the use of soft coal as a fuel.

The Glucose plant was reopened in 1894, and this business expanded with great rapidity as by 1899 the Plant was making over 8,000,000 lbs. annually.

In 1895 the level of water in the St. Lawrence was so low that the Company purchased an auxiliary steam engine to pump water, and it was in this year that an arrangement was made with the Village of Cardinal to supply the Village with water.

Prior to 1897 all correspondence was hand written, and the first typewriter was purchased in November 1897.

"February 10th, 1898—Because of the muddy condition of both the canal and river water due to the dredging operations being carried on by the Dominion Government in connection with their proposed enlargement of the Cardinal canal, it was decided to erect a large water tank with a capacity of 100,000 gallons, and filtering capacity to take care of the water requirements of the plant".

The building of the new canal affected not only the Village, but the Plant, and the following paragraph is quoted in its entirety from Mr. Benson's book.

"In the latter part of 1898 the Company was advised by the Government that they would have to withdraw the water from the Cardinal Canal for a considerable period, preparatory to the opening of the new Galops Canal. It was at this time suggested by us that to permit us to operate our Plant, the Government would have to open our tail race to the river by cutting an opening in the bank below Lock No. 26, and constructing a dam to separate the old canal from the new canal under construction. Before this work was finished the plant was closed down for a time but by the end of December 1898 the opening to the river was completed, and the lock closed, so that navigation to our elevator wharf and coal dock was only possible direct from the River St. Lawrence. The completion of the new canal necessitated many changes in the Village of Cardinal, as the Village was left on an island between the new canal cut and the St. Lawrence River, and the main highway had to run on the north side of the new canal, whereas formerly the old highway ran along Dundas Street directly through the Village, right in front of Dillon's Hotel. This made the erection of a bridge necessary, and the first bridge used was brought by the Government from Sault Ste. Marie and erected about May 1900, this bridge across the canal being about 500 feet east of the site of the present bridge. The new canal was opened for traffic May 14, 1901".

1899 was a booming year and the Plant increased the grind to 2500 bushels per day.

The new Glucose plant and Feed house were completely destroyed by fire on April 8th, 1900, and were immediately rebuilt.

Some of the more prominent employees, other than the Benson Family, who were associated with the Company in the early days and up to the turn of the century are:—Martin Leacy, Samuel Henon, Walter Shanly, John Reid, John D. Reid, Matthew Sim, John McGarrell, John Flynn, Henry Muxfeldt, Matthew Kavanaugh, William Emond, and others, who doubtless have been inadvertently overlooked.

Lodges and Organizations

The fraternal lodge was a distinct part of the social life of the community before the advent of the automobile and the television set.

Most lodges were of a fraternal nature while some were tinged with a religious fervour.

No attempt has been made to list these by importance, or by chronological sequence.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN

The origin of this lodge is lost in the annals of Cardinal. It was known to be in existence prior to 1880, and is the first lodge of which there is any record. At one time members met in the hall over the Toronto-Dominion Bank, and later moved to the Dodge Hall on the east side of Bridge Street, where it shared the premises with several other lodges.

This lodge as well as being a fraternal organization carried an insurance benefit, which on his death was paid to the member's family. The lodge ceased to function in 1917.

CHOSEN FRIENDS No. 427

The Cardinal Council No. 427 of the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends appears to have started in 1898. This was a lodge for both men and women and it is not now known who the charter members were.

This lodge also met over the bank and shared the hall over Dodge's warehouse on the east side of Bridge Street with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Orange and True Blue Lodges.

Lodge meetings were discontinued during the First World War and at that time Mrs. John VanCamp was the chief Councillor and Mr. W. O. N. Fletcher was secretary.

This lodge, like the AO of UW, had a life insurance policy on each member and records were maintained until 1946, when the minute books and Charter were returned to Headquarters at Hamilton.

MASONIC ORDER

Cardinal Lodge No. 491, AF and AM, the masonic order which cuts across religious and racial barriers was instituted on March 25th, 1909, in the present Lodge rooms, which are over the Ransom Block. Officers from Prescott, Cornwall, Iroquois, and Russell, made up the first Lodge, with J. F. Graham of Prescott being the first Worshipful Master. First members to be initiated were E. J. Wormington, G. F. Van Camp, Elgin McLaughlin, and A. E. Eastman.

Five past Masters of the Lodge have been made District Deputy Grand Masters i.e., E. J. Wormington, Dr. John Locke, W. T. Kingston, J. C. Sim, and T. E. Amell.

The Worshipful Master for the year 1966-67 is Edward McQuade.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE No. 162

The Loyal Orange Lodge, with its devotion to the crown, is one of the oldest lodges and one of the few still in existence in Cardinal. It was organized in 1892 with William Stitt as Worshipful Master and in this office he continued until 1896. George Robinson held the post of Worshipful Master from 1897 to 1903. The first three meetings of the lodge were held in a hall owned by Herbert Hawley, situated on the land where Lloyd Morris' house now stands. The lodge room was changed to a room over Fred Emmon's furniture store, and in 1895 moved again, this time into a hall over the present Francis O'Brien grocery store. As with most other lodges, the meetings in 1900 were held in the hall over the Toronto-Dominion Bank, moving again in 1909 to the hall over E. V. Dodges Feed warehouse.

In affiliation with the Loyal True Blue Lodge, they purchased the John Jackson building at the corner of Dundas and Henry Streets in 1930, where, at the present time, these lodges are still meeting.

Four past masters have become County Past Masters; J. A. Hicks, W. P. Kingston, George Keeler, and Clarence Van Camp. Garnet Armstrong holds the position of Worshipful Master for the year 1967.

LOYAL TRUE BLUE LODGE No. 355

The local chapter was organized on February 13th., 1920 under the D.D.G.M. Sister, H. B. Sanford, with the installation of Mrs. Hazel Crawford as Worshipful Mistress.

Initially the Lodge held its meetings in the upper part of the building owned by E. V. Dodge and Sons on the east side of Bridge Street, and which is now an apartment.

In 1930 the True Blue Lodge joined with the Orange Lodge to purchase the John Jackson building and moved to their new quarters above the store where the members still meet.

Five persons from this Lodge have been either District Grand Mistresses, or Masters, i.e., Archie Levere, Andrew C. Workman, Mrs. Addie Steele, Mrs. Betty Sisty, and Mrs. Dorothy Irving.

Worshipful Master for 1967 is Stanley Bellanger.

I.O.O.F. No. 338

Local Lodge No. 338 was instituted in 1901, with Lodge being held in the hall over what is now the Toronto-Dominion Bank.

Shortly after this, the Lodge was moved to the east hall over what is now the C. A. Ransom Block.

The first Noble Grand was Mr. William Bettie (River Road West).

This Lodge was honoured in 1936 by having one of its members, W. T. Kingston, being elected as the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ontario.

A decline in membership forced the Lodge to surrender its Charter in 1961, with some of the remaining members going to Lodge at Iroquois. The incumbent Noble Grand at the time of dissolution was William Powell.

This Lodge along with its sister Lodge, the Rebekahs will be remembered for its decoration each year of the local cemeteries.

WILLOW REBEKAH LODGE No. 145

This Lodge was affiliated with the IOOF and started in Cardinal



October 2, 1955, looking South from elevator, points of Lotus Island on left, Lalonde Island on right.

in May, 1914. The Lodge was for women and male members of the Odd-fellows.

The first Noble Grand was Mrs. E. P. (Vina) Grant, who at time of writing is now residing in Ottawa.

Mrs. John (Gladys) MacDonald was Noble Grand in 1963, when Lodge ceased, due to lack of membership and interest. The remaining members affiliated with sister lodges in either Prescott or Morrisburg.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

The early affiliation of members of the K of C was with the Brockville Council.

In 1962 a K of C was formed in Cardinal, with Garnet Gilligan as president. This Club was affiliated with the Kemptville Council and met in the hall formerly occupied by the IOOF in the Ransom Block.

The Club disbanded in 1966 and its members transferred to the Prescott Council.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

This organization was formed in Cardinal in 1925, with Mrs. E. Schmidlin serving as its first president.

This organization has contributed to all worthwhile causes, and are a source of strength in the community.

When first organized, the W.I. met in the Orange Hall, but now have their own meeting place in the town hall. One of their projects is maintaining a chronological history of main events in the Village.

LOCAL FOOD PROCESSORS UNION—LOCAL 483 (A.F.L. - C.I.O. - C.L.C.)

United Food Processors Union, Local No. 1, was organized by E. H. Raycroft in 1943, and chartered by the Canadian Congress of Labour. Mr. Raycroft was also the first President.

In 1946 the union affiliated with the Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union of America, and thus became United Food Processors Union, Local 483 R.W. and D.S.U.

Throughout the life of the Union the membership has backed many community enterprises, and the executive have supported drives by other organizations in canvassing plant personnel for subscriptions, and have taken an active part in all community affairs.

Cardinal is known for miles around for its annual Labour Day celebrations, the highlight of which is the grand parade consisting of many bands and floats. The day consists of sports for the children in the morning, the parade in the afternoon followed by horse races and ball games, and fireworks and a dance in the evening.

Past Presidents have been: E. H. Raycroft, E. Dallaire, F. Procyk, W. Deschamps, J. Murray, J. Roode, with Ron Patrick as the President in 1967.

CANADIAN CORPS

The local branch of the Canadian Corps was started in 1935, with T. Townsend as president. During the Second World War this organization was very active in raising money to send cigarettes and treats to men on active service. On the 25th of November, 1947, the Corps officially received its Charter and became known as Unit 116.

In 1946 and 47 the Corps purchased the farm of Tom McCrobie and turned it into a sub-division, now known as The Canadian Corps Sub-division.

This was followed by the building of the club house in 1948 since converted into apartments.

In the late 50's and early 60's the membership declined to the point that further operations were not feasible, and the Corps surrendered its Charter in 1964, with the last president being Mr. Ed. Liezert.

Branch 105 Canadian Legion

Subsequent to World War 1, the Great War Veteran's Association was formed in Cardinal. This Association continued as such until 1927, when the Legion in Canada was organized, and the local Veterans re-organized to become Branch 105 of the Canadian Legion. The Branch officially came into being on June 27th, 1927, with Wm. Amel as the first President.

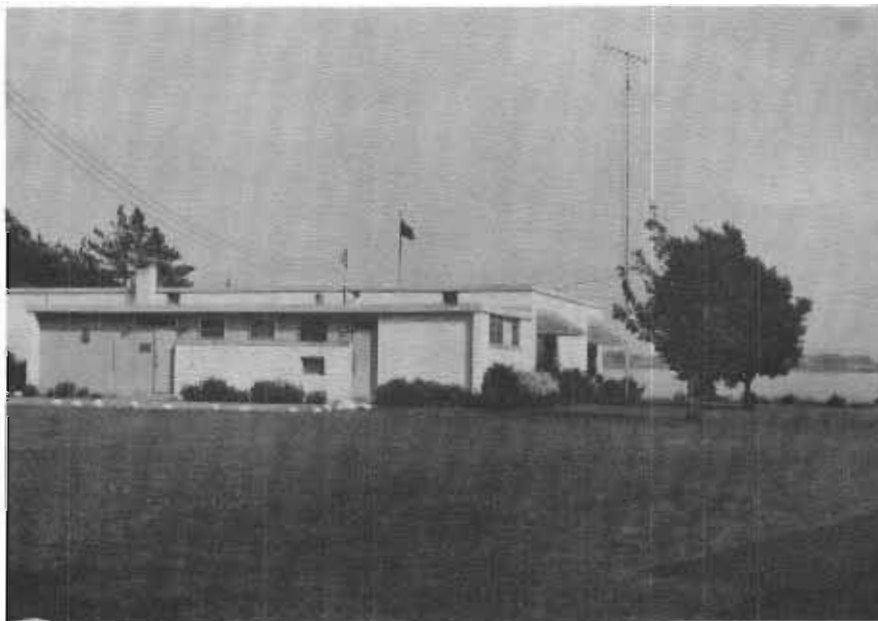
The local Branch had its first meeting in what was known as the Sample Room (now John Armstrong's Meat Market), and met there for some time. Later they met in the Town Hall. In the thirties, meetings were held in the various homes and about the time of the Second World War, meetings were held in the local Anglican Church Parish Hall. This continued until 1949.

In the early days the Branch operated an open air rink and was also able to lead off the fund raising campaign for a covered rink by donating \$1,000.00. In 1931 the Branch joined with the Village Council and held the first Armistice Day Service in the town.

During the Second World War the Branch joined in the Legion Buckshee Fund drive, and sent cigarettes to the men of the Village who were serving overseas, and began to prepare itself for the post war period.



Legionnaires cleaning up the R. J. Pearce property after its purchase in 1948.



The new Legion Building after the Seaway (about 1961)

All efforts were turned to the great task of helping the returning Veterans settle in civilian life once more.

In 1948 the Branch purchased the buildings of R. J. Pearce on the river bank, and commenced remodelling the house into club rooms, and turning the surrounding land into a community park.

With the coming of the Seaway the Branch was forced to move, and the new Legion Hall was completed in December 1957.

As the membership and community activities increased more space was required in the auditorium section for banquets and meetings of other organizations. An addition to the south side was constructed increasing the size of the banquet hall by 50 percent.

The Legion has been instrumental in organizing, sponsoring and leading all phases of minor sports, clubs, scouts, and other community projects, as well as welfare work for the poor and needy; and at time of writing is spearheading the new community centre with a pledge of \$10,000.00 towards construction.

President for the year 1967 is Mallory Harper.

Religious Life

Four Cardinal born men, with their minds above the material things of life, took up vocations in the ministry and priesthood.

Rev. George Richmire, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Simon Richmire, became a minister of the United Church, and is now a resident of California.

Monsignor Edward E. Leacy, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Leacy, is Parish Priest of St. Patrick's Church in Napanee.

Father John Buckley, son of the late Timothy Buckley and Mrs. Buckley, was the unfortunate victim of an automobile accident on October 14th, 1964, and is buried in Sacred Heart cemetery in Cardinal. At the time of his death he was Parish Priest at St. Joseph's Church in Belleville.

Reverend Howard McIlveen, son of the late George McIlveen and Mrs. McIlveen took up the ministry in the Presbyterian Church, and is now at Evangel Hall in downtown Toronto, where much of his work is among the poor and indigent.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

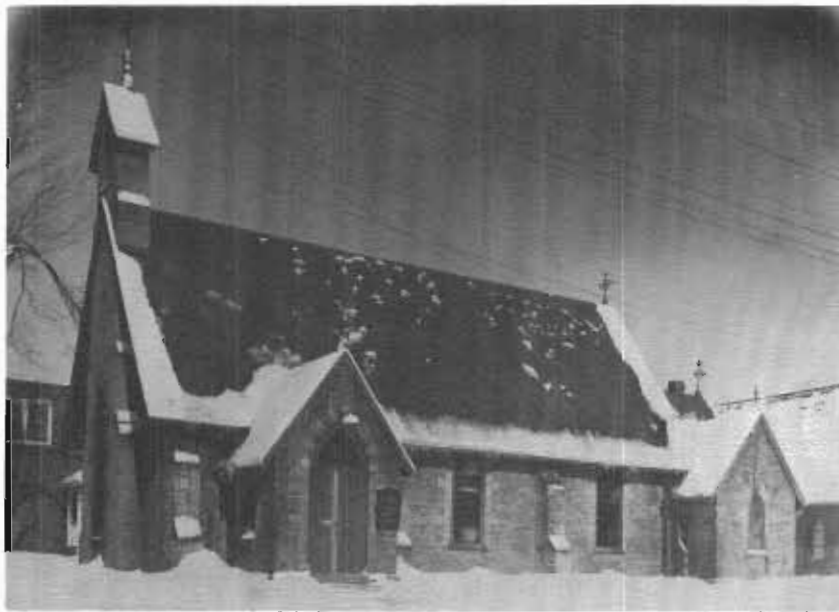
In the 1820's there were three ministers in the Presbytery of Brockville, and these Clergymen supervised the work of the Church over a very large area, and were responsible for the establishment of the numerous Presbyterian congregations in eastern Ontario.

The Reverends William Smart and William Boyd were responsible for the founding of three Churches in the Township of Edwardsburg, namely, Spencers Mill (Spencerville), the "Log Church" at Ramsey Corners (Mainsville), and the "Front Church" at Port Elgin (Cardinal).

Prior to the actual establishment of the congregation, in 1835, Reverend William Boyd started a mission station in 1825, in a small wooden school house, that stood in the vicinity of where Hector Smith's house now stands, a mile and a half east of Cardinal.



St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church



St. Paul's Anglican Church



Former Anglican Church 1½ miles East of the village) and Cemetery.

In 1826 a small stone Church was built in Cardinal, on a site immediately behind the present Church. This Church was very similar to the Presbyterian Church at Mainsville, and to the drawing of the Episcopal Methodist Church shown elsewhere in this history.

The present Church was built in 1877 and dedicated the same year. Early pictures of the present Church reveal a beautiful tall spire, which was hit by lightning in 1911. Following the storm it was decided to reduce the spire to the present tower. At the time of the Golden Jubilee of the present Church 1927, the Church was completely renovated. In 1952 the Church was again redecorated, and it was at this time that the stained glass windows were installed.

The present minister is the Rev. R. W. Johnson.

ANGLICAN CHURCH HISTORY

Situated on the Provincial Highway No. 2, 1½ miles below the Village of Cardinal, stands an old ruined tower, surrounded by a cemetery. The ruin is the remains of old St. Paul's Church, Edwardsburg, predecessor of the Church of England, in the Village of Cardinal. A deed found at the Registry Office at Prescott shows that on October 4th, 1827, Col. Richard Duncan Fraser transferred to Charles James Stewart, Lord Bishop of Quebec, for the sum of five shillings, "a piece of land being east 3 acres of Lot 1, in Concession 1, Edwardsburg, in trust, to the use of the Church and for the use of said Church forever."

This piece of land is now used for the purpose of Church of England burials and the old tower stands in the north centre.

In 1872, work was commenced on the building of the new St. Paul's Church on a piece of land donated by the late Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Benson. History records, that in the late fall of 1872, a violent wind storm carried away the uncompleted roof of the new building, but in spite of this draw-



St. John's United Church



**The Sacred Heart Roman
Catholic Church**

back the church was completed in 1873, dedicated and opened for Divine Worship.

In 1933 the Church of St. Paul observed its jubilee, for that occasion the church had been re-decorated, new chancel furniture and new pews placed in position, free from debt, through the generosity of the congregation and of friends who at one time had worshipped in the church.

Since that date there has been added a new altar and sanctuary decoration by the Kingston family of Prescott, as a memorial to the late W. T. Kingston, who, for twenty-five years was an indefatigable worker at St. Paul's.

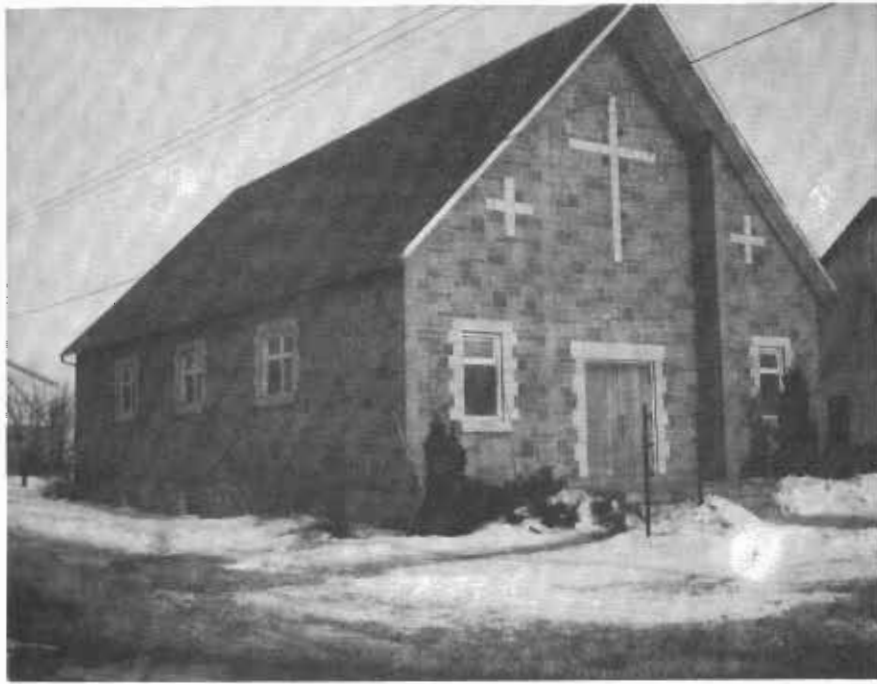
In 1959 the new parish hall was completed.

The present minister is Rev. J. C. Riesberry.

UNITED CHURCH

The present United Church was originally made up from two Methodist congregations.

The Episcopal Methodists Church, which was built about 1851, was a small stone Church, which stood on the site of Wilfred Coons' present house, and in fact, the rafters and roof boards of Wilfred Coons' house were the rafters and roof boards from the old Church, when it was torn down in the early 1900's. The Wesleyan Methodists held their services in a small stone Church, about a mile west of Cardinal, which stood on a site a few yards west of the house presently occupied by the Earl Fletchers. The Manse for this church is the brick house now owned by Mr. Thomas



Free Methodist Church

Lucas, which is about a quarter of a mile east of where the old Church once stood.

It is not known what happened to the old Wesleyan Methodist Church, but early records indicate that the two congregations united, met for a few years in the Old Episcopal Methodist Church in Cardinal, and then built their new Church in 1893. It is interesting to note that on the day of dedication (March 13th, 1893), the Church had been completely paid for, the result of each family subscribing \$10.00 a year for the three years previous.

The chandelier which still hangs in the sanctuary was one of the things of which the people were particularly proud. It was equipped with coal oil lamps, and had a pulley which raised it up and down.

In 1925, the congregation entered Union, and became St. John's United Church.

In 1964 a further addition was made to the Sunday School the Church entry.

Rev. Robert Pentinga is the present Minister.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Before building a church in 1875 the parishioners attended services either at Dixon's Corners, Ontario, or Rev. Father Meade would drive from Mariatown, near Morrisburg and celebrate Mass in the residences of the local parishioners.



The former Free Methodist Church, now the Cregmile Apartments

Through the efforts of Rev. O'Donnell, P.P. of Prescott and his successor, Rev. Father Masterson, P.P., the present church was erected in 1875. W. G. Benson donated the land at the corner of John and Middle Street.

The edifice, a brick structure 50 x 36 ft. the design "from the hand" of James Dowsley, the contractor was Thomas Russell of Morrisburg. Church Officers for 1878 were R. P. McMillan, Lawrence Byrne, C. F. Farley, Wm. Dillon. Rev. John Masterson administered to this mission for 48 years.

In 1923 it became a Parish, Rev. Father Gorman was the first Parish Priest, succeeded by Rev. M. E. James.

In 1947, (the 25th Anniversary) the parishioners and friends re-decorated the church. Stained glass windows and a pipe organ were installed, with paintings being done by the late Rev. Sister Cornilius a noted artist of Montreal.

Father H. W. Wiley was Parish priest from 1950-1963, when he was succeeded by the present Parish priest, Rev. J. E. Trainor.



The Pentecostal Church

FREE METHODIST CHURCH

With the amalgamation of Wesleyan and Episcopal congregations of the Methodist Church around 1895 and their removal to the present United Church location, the Free Methodist movement took over the old stone church on the Wilfred Coon property. These Methodists were followers of Bishop Horner, and later became known as the Holiness movement.

Shortly after the turn of the century the church was demolished and the congregation moved to a frame church on East Street, now the Robert Cregmile apartments. In 1956 the new church was built on the Shanly Road and is now ministered to by the Rev. T. J. Riddall.

PENTECOSTAL CHURCH

In the year 1930 the Pentecostal Church organized to form a congregation and met in a room above McLatchie's machine shop, now the Redden Apartments opposite the Benson Public School. In 1943 the congregation purchased the James Bush building, and since have worshipped in this building on Dundas at Bridge Street, with Rev. John Newton as the present minister.

Cemeteries

As body snatching was quite prevalent prior to the turn of the century, the history of the cemeteries is varied and unique. It was not uncommon to bury the next of kin in the back yard, or in a convenient place close to the house, and leave the body there for a goodly number of years until interment in a cemetery.

The Anglican Cemetery was established along with the former Anglican Church about 1827-28, and is still being used as such.

The Presbyterian Cemetery just east of the present Church was established about 1827, and was the burying grounds for both Presbyterians and some Methodists, until it was closed in 1897. Other Methodists were buried at Prescott, Mainsville and Point Iroquois. In 1897 the Presbyterian and Methodist congregations jointly bought the present cemeteries east of the Village.

It is worth noting that in the mid-180's there was an epidemic of cholera (ships fever, or black plague, as it was called in those days) among a shipload of immigrants, and some of those who died were buried at the south end of the old Presbyterian Cemetery, and the others behind the vault in the Anglican Cemetery.

Prior to 1892, when the present Roman Catholic Cemetery was established below Cardinal, the Roman Catholics were buried in Prescott and Dixons Corners.

The digging of the new canal (1897) created much consternation, as many bodies both Presbyterian and Methodist, which had been buried at the rear of the old Presbyterian Cemetery, had to be removed to the new cemeteries, along with head stones, foot stones, etc. As there was no registry of graves in those days some unknown and unmarked graves were dug up by the steam shovels, and these remains were also interred in the new cemeteries.

Prior to 1930 the maintenance of the plots at all cemeteries was more or less left up to the individual family, or next of kin. At that time the respective churches organized formal cemetery boards, who took over the proper maintenance of their respective cemeteries and have continued to do so.

Sports



Players, etc., shown are: top row left to right—F. Wormington, O. Poaps, R. Houston, Mr. Flynn, J. Bennett, G. Emond, H. Knudson, B. Worrington, J. O'Brien. Middle Row: H. Cameron The Championship Cup, W. Hughes
Bottom Row: Callen F. Bowden, F. Amell

Horsereading, the Sport of Kings, has undoubtedly been one of the most enduring sports in Cardinal. Cardinal has never been without a race track, good race horses and a strong racing fraternity. Probably the most renowned horse was Molly Hal, owned by Fred Gaylord in the early 1920's.

One race track was located at the east end of the Village where the Benson sub-division is located. In 1919, it had to be moved to its present location north of Highway No. 2 as the Company was preparing to build the brick cottages on Benson Street.

In Winter, the Sunday afternoon was highlighted by a cutter ride on the old canal with the inevitable race. After the building of the new canal scheduled horse and cutter races were held there to the delight and entertainment of the village.

The old Indian game of lacrosse was a favourite with the early villagers. The playing field was behind the house now inhabited by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Marin — at that time it was owned by the Cameron family. The rivalry between the neighbouring villages was intense—it is reported that Prescott used Caughnawaga Indians, who were enticed to play with the Prescott team — the gory results can easily be imagined.

Lacrosse was played intermittently for years until box lacrosse took over in the Memorial Arena, in the early 1930's, and then, the game slowly died away.



CARDINAL'S TOWN HOCKEY TEAM

Top Row: F. Wormington, R. W.; Wm. Ufford Pt.; J. E. Armstrong, Mgr.,
F. Feader Pt., **Centre Row:** S. Dillon, Goal; F. Gill C.; S. Armstrong, Mascott;
W. R. Caldwell, C.Pt.; L. English, L. W.; Bottom Row: George McIlveen Pt.;
H. Sayeau, Rover.

Baseball was played on the same field as lacrosse and later the baseball diamond was moved to what is now the northern end of Benson Avenue and subsequently to the sports field at the race track.

It is not known when organized ball between neighbouring towns first was played, but it is known that Cardinal won the Prescott Citizen trophy for baseball in 1891, when they defeated Canton, New York.

The first St. Lawrence Baseball League was formed in 1913, and consisted of teams from Cardinal, Iroquois, Kemptville, and Spencerville. However, exhibition games had been played for many years previously among these four villages, and also Prescott and Ogdensburg.

Cardinal won the league championship that first year (1913), but had to wait until 1941 to win it again. Subsequent league championships were won in 1946 and 1954.

The first league championship, in 1913, also saw the first use of cars for transportation — it was for the final game only, between Cardinal and Kemptville, two cars were hired from Morrisburg and one from Prescott, reducing the usual, one-way, six hour horse and wagon trip to a mere two hour car ride!

The demise of baseball came around 1956, when softball and fastball took over.

Not only have Cardinal residents always been tremendous hockey fans, but the male population have always been great participants. Teams



1946 ST. LAWRENCE DISTRICT BASEBALL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS
 From left to right, Back Row: E. Merkley, A. Pontbriand, F. Lampson, G. O'Brien, H. Peters, H. Cameron, E. Mason, J. Pontbriand, A. Levere, W. Gamble, B. Shortt. Sitting: F. Sweeney, Tye Little, J. Reid, B. Murray, J. Bennett, J. Miron, Jock Shortt.



Cardinal Junior Hockey Club, Central Ottawa Valley League Champions and Citizen Shield winners, 1943; top, B. Shortt, Sec'y-Treas.; J. Doyle, Def.; W. Smail, r.w.; A. Halliday, def.; F. O'Brien, def.; C. Levere, def.; B. Gill, centre; J. Pontbriand, coach and mgr.; Bottom, E. Clifford, mascot; J. Daoust, sub. goal; J. Crawford, r.w.; B. Owers, centre; H. Peters, l.w.; J. Daoust, l.w.; W. Peters, l.w.; G. Harper, goal.



BOX SHOP HOCKEY TEAM

Back Row: Left to Right: John Crawford, John Sims, Harold Boyer, Wm. Cummings. Middle Row: Left to Right Shanly Willowby, Alfred Knudson, Art Levere. Seated: Left to Right: Harold Cameron Sr. and Same Robinson.

played on the frozen canals and at various open air rinks. One of the early rinks was located on Victoria Street, where the houses of F. O'Brien to J. Armstrong are now. Teams went by horse-drawn sleigh to Prescott, Iroquois, Brinston, Dixon's Corners and Spencerville, and as far away as Aultsville (now Ingleside). The latter trip would start in the early afternoon, the team would eat their supper at Aultsville, and then leave for home after the game, arriving in the wee hours of the next morning.

Prior to the era of the covered rink (1927-1929), Cardinal's rink was built during this period), there wasn't any organized hockey league as such, among the neighbouring villages—a Village league was in existence for a number of years prior to World War 1, among teams representing the Box Shop, the Glucose Refinery, the Starch Factory and the Town—the many pictures of these teams attest to interest among the players. There were, however, exhibition games among the neighbouring villages, and usually a "play off" would take place at the end of the season.

With the coming of the covered rinks, the St. Lawrence Senior Hockey League was formed, and the Benson Cup was the emblem to fight for. It was won by Cardinal in 1931, and while Cardinal didn't win it again, they were always in the playoffs.



ABOUT 1905

Back Row: Left to Right: Lawrence Lally, Ed. Cook, Lawrence Kavanaugh, Fred Fader, Harry Birks, Martin Casselman. Seated: Jas. Sims, Rusty Crawford, Arthur Levere, Stuart Savor. Front Row: Wm. Weeks, Alec Fader.



STARCH FACTORY HOCKEY TEAM

Top Row: Left to Right: Ed. Flynn, Bob Coffey, Earl Covington, James O'Brien, Martin Flynn, John Hughes. Bottom Row: Left to Right: Albert McGarrell, Oscar Poaps, Harold Knudson, Jack Tyo.



GLUCOSE HOCKEY TEAM

Standing Left to Right: Wm. Amell, Edsen Covington, George Emond, Wm. Poaps, Wm. Hughes. Sitting Left to Right: Frank Bowden, Fred Serviss, Ed. St. Louis Sr., Frank Amell, Colborne Allen.

RUSTY CRAWFORD

Cardinal has been rightly proud of her hockey teams, but one of her own hockey players has been placed along with other greats in the "Hockey Hall of Fame". Russell "Rusty" Crawford, now living in Prince Albert, Sask., was a member of the Quebec Bulldogs of 1912-13. The climax of his career came when he scored the winning goal for the Quebec team, after 52 minutes of overtime, to take the Stanley Cup. He was a member of three Stanley Cup teams—twice with the Bulldogs and once with the Toronto Arenas. The big names of his time included Cyclone Taylor, Newsy Lalonde, George Vezina, Sylvio Mantha and others.

"Rusty" is an uncle of Rex and Floyd Crawford and Mrs. May Owers.

Junior hockey, while not quite as popular, still had a large following. The Cardinal Juniors won the league championship several times—1943 saw one of its better teams, when it won over all teams in Eastern Ontario, being St. Lawrence League, Central Ottawa Valley League and Citizen Shield Winners.

Minor hockey has been greatly encouraged since the end of the Second World War and all teams now travel far and near.

With the river surrounding Cardinal, boating has, of course, always been the summer favourite of most sportsmen, and with the added incentive of a race, the early rowers flexed their muscles and followed a course across the river, around an island, and back to river dock. This was no mean feat, when one considers the current, that used to exist, and the fact that the day of outboard motors was yet to come.

With the advent of the outboard motor, a boating club was subsequently formed, and excellent boat races were held in the area opposite the Legion. These gave way in the late 1950's to the larger races in the cities.

With the river adjoining Cardinal, it is only natural that fishing would be most popular, and to attempt to recount the largest fish, or the most fish caught, would be suicidal.

The tennis club was first organized after World War 1, and interest was encouraged by the Company, in the supplying a paved tennis court. Tournaments are held among teams from Brockville and Cornwall.



Cardinal Hockey Club, champions of St. Lawrence League and Leeds and Grenville Hockey Association, winners of Benson and Fulford Trophies, Season 1932. Standing: left to right: A. Brown, manager; F. Dodge, Sec'y-Treas.; W. Stocks, trainer; M. Dillabough, defence; A. S. Fraser, President; W. Gamble, Capt. def.; G. Marshall, left wing; H. Cameron, trainer; W. O. Dixon, coach; Sitting, left to right: W. Little, left wing; C. Dixon, centre; H. St. Louis, left wing; W. Carther, goal; W. Loughridge, right wing; D. Gamble, def.; L. Sorrell, centre.

Fire Department

As early as 1891 the town fathers became concerned about the matter of fire protection. It was moved by F. G. Haultain and seconded by James Hodge that a committee of two be known as the Fire and Water Committee to take care of fire apparatus and report to the next meeting on the advisability of organizing a Village Fire Company, as fires were fought by a bucket brigade.

Prior to the installation of the water system with fire hydrants water pressure for the hoses to fight fires was obtained by a hand pumper. This machine consisted of a pressure cylinder, operated by 3 or 4 men on either side pumping in a manner similar to a hand car.

With the installation of fire hydrants came the large hand-drawn hose reels and hand-drawn ladder trucks. When mechanization set in, these were towed by any handy utility truck and the fire department operated under a Fire Chief, with any willing person joining the fire brigade.

The Village purchased a new fire engine in 1953. At this time a volunteer fire department was established, which has developed into a very efficient organization of some 30 men, under the leadership of Fire Chief, William Gamble, who has held this position since 1931.



Lacrosse 1912: front, George Flynn, Harry Savor; kneeling, Sam Robinson, Collie Allen, Earl Sheets, Wm. Cameron; standing: Joe Amell, McDermott, Wm. Emond mgr.; James Webster, James Humphrey, sec.; Edson Covington, Wm. Johnson, Jack Crawford.

Customs

Until the 1920's, Cardinal had its own Customs Building. The steamers travelling between Waddington and Ogdensburg called at Cardinal and had to pass through the local Customs. In order to curb smuggling, all motor boats had to report to the Customs Office.

"Squire" McMillan was Cardinal's first Customs Officer, followed by his son, Robert. Doctor J. D. R. Williams was Customs Officer in 1911, and he was succeeded by Harry Savor. W. P. Walker was in charge of the Customs Office until it was closed in the twenties.

After World War Two, a temporary Customs Office was set up to check on the small boats returning from the United States. This was under Harold Fairfield's charge and was discontinued with the coming of the Seaway.

The original Customs House was a stone building, situated on the top of the bank, adjacent to what is now The Canada Starch electrical sub-station.

The temporary Customs House (after World War Two) was on the river bank south of the plant, and was of frame construction.

Royal Mail

Her Majesty's Mail is perhaps one of the most colourful bits of Cardinal's history. In the early 1800's Major Duncan Clarke, son of Scottish school teacher who had come to teach in Dundas County in 1788, purchased a half acre of land from Col. Hugh Munro. He proceeded to build himself a stockade seven feet high of cedar posts surrounded by a ditch—inside was a store in which he received and distributed mail. This half acre of land fronted on what is now Dundas Street and most fascinating of all is that this is the property on which the new Post Office now stands.

This same Duncan Clarke was the officer who during the war of 1812 performed a reverse twist on the Paul Revere story and warned the British that the Americans were coming.

In the late 1830's Martin Casselman having purchased the mills and homestead from Hugh Munro took over as postmaster. The spacious stone house later occupied by the Benson family, became the Post Office. The mail was carried by the old fashioned mail coach or sleigh drawn by a team of four horses, there being no railroad. The passengers were left at the hotel run by Daniel Aiken and the stage was driven to the Post Office where they left and received the mail. After this the stage returned to the hotel where the horses were changed.

The Post Office remained in the homestead until 1851 when it was taken over by Daniel Aiken and occupied a building on the east corner of Lewis and Dundas Street. John Lacey became postmaster about 1880. He

purchased the property on the opposite corner of the street and built a red brick edifice containing a store and Post Office. This was completed in 1885 and included room for the Telephone Office. John Lacey died in 1894 and his wife Mrs. Sarah Lacey took over. She was assisted for 10 years by her brother-in-law Wm. Lacey and from 1904 until 1921 she ran the Post Office and Telephone Company single handed.

With a burgeoning population it became necessary in 1920 to expand the facilities and the government took over the building. The store was moved with the Post Office occupying the whole facilities. A small west wing was added and at various times this was used as a council office, town clerk's office and a dentist's office. At this time in 1921 George McIlveen became postmaster and held the position until his retirement in 1956 when he was succeeded by Archie Campbell who retains the position to the present day.

In 1965, one hundred and thirty years later, a new Post Office was opened in Cardinal on the same spot where in 1832 Major Duncan Clarke had first collected mail.



Mrs. George McIlraith, of wife of the Minister of Public Works, accepts bouquet, at opening of Post Office, April, 1965

Cardinal Public Library

Records are few, and information is meagre concerning the early years of the Cardinal Public Library, as all former residents of Cardinal who would have known about the beginnings of the library have long since passed away.

However, from information received we do know that the present Public Library began in Cardinal as a Mechanics' Institute in the late 1880's, occupying an upper floor in the building which now houses the Cardinal Co-Operative Grocery, N.E. corner Lewis and John Sts., opposite the present Town Hall. Later, in order to qualify for a Provincial grant the Institute became a Public Library, and we believe that it was at this time that the Library and Reading Room were moved to a large room on the ground floor of the Harbottle Residence, S.W. corner Dundas and Waddell Sts. in the year 1896. The late Mrs. Thos. Harbottle was appointed Librarian from that date until 1920, and her daughters acted in that capacity, as follows:—

Miss Georgina Harbottle	1920-1930
Mrs. H. J. Brindle	1930-1941
Mrs. Wm. J. Burchill	1942-1946

Thus the Cardinal Public Library remained at the same location, presided over by a member of the same family for a period of fifty years—indeed a notable record.



In May, 1946, G. Harbottle requested that the Library room be vacated not later than September 1st., and following this, arrangements were made with the Canadian Corps to share their quarters in the Poaps building, on the site of which the present Jack's of Cardinal store now stands. At that time Mrs. (Rev.) E. D. Sexsmith was appointed Librarian, which post she very ably filled until her resignation in 1950. Mrs. Sexsmith laboured diligently to place the Library on a sound basis, and encouraged a keen interest among the younger readers.

Following Mrs. Sexsmith's resignation, Mrs. Kent Knechtel was appointed, with two junior girls as part time aids.

On January 1, 1951, the Canadian Corps vacated the shared room, leaving the Public Library as sole tenant. During the next two months the room was completely renovated and tastefully decorated by the Canada Starch Co. with new furniture added.

Early in 1963, due to a fire in the premises, and the general dilapidated condition of the building, the Library was moved to a new location in the Dillon Property on Bridge St., opening up to the public on April 29, 1963.

Librarians to date, as follows:—

Mrs. K. Knechtel	-----	1950-1955
Mrs. E. C. Smith	-----	1955-1956
Mrs. A. C. Bunbury	-----	1956-1957
Mrs. H. J. Kennedy	-----	1957-

On March 3rd, 1967, Cardinal's Centennial Library was opened to the public. This new building is a monument to the tireless efforts of the library board, members of the council and various public supporters. The present librarian is Mrs. H. J. Kennedy. Richard Gilligan is chairman of the library board with Walter Livings as secretary, Lorne Cross, treasurer, and Mrs. John Gladstone recording secretary.

Telephone and Telegraph

John Reid, General Manager of The Canada Starch Company became the first telephone user in Cardinal, when he rented two sets from the new Bell Company in 1881. Some years before he had the village's first telegraph instruments installed in the Starch Company offices.

John Leacy, Reeve and Grand Trunk Railway Agent was appointed Manager of the Cardinal telephone office which opened in 1884, in his combined grocery store, post office and telegraph office. His assistants were Miss Annie Leacy and Clinton Bush.

When Mrs. Sarah Leacy, widow of John Leacy, took over management of the office in 1904, it was open only from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. weekdays, and for an hour or so on Sundays and holidays. She was assisted by J. Napoleon Groleau, who later became General Manager of the Bell Telephone of Canada. Other managers were: J. Anderson, W. T. Kingston, James Bush, Miss Helen Bush and Mrs. Dora Gaylord. The change over to the dial system was made October 1st., 1961, and sixty years of "number please" calling were finished.

The growth of the use of the telephone can be realized by the number of telephones in use. In 1906 there were 10, whereas in 1961 there were over a thousand.

Medical Profession

Years ago the medical profession was looked upon with awe, and it was never as remunerative as it is today, with hospitalization, medical insurance and social welfare. It was always the doctor's bill that was last to be paid. According to a Canada Directory of 1851 Dr. W. Gates was practicing in the village. He was followed by a Dr. Watson. Dr. E. A. McMillan was a native of Cardinal. Born in 1852, he graduated from McGill in 1874, and returned to his native village shortly afterwards to practice here for a number of years. Dr. J. D. R. Williams was born in Carleton county in 1833. He graduated from Victoria College, Toronto in 1858. His varied career saw him work on the editorial staff of the Toronto Globe for two years and later to take up goldmining at Marmora, using his medical abilities when needed. Two of his sons later became members of the medical profession.

Among other members of the profession were Doctors James Stephenson, Duncan Gow, John Locke, Dr. Jamieson, C. F. McPherson, Dr. Sutherland, A. Blakeman, Charles Williams, Oliver Williams, J. J. O'Connell, Walter Palmer and Mark Boss. The present practitioners in Cardinal are Drs. Stewart Allen, and H. A. Mustard.

Law and Order

The predecessor of the Division Courts for the collection of small debts was the Court of Request or Quarter Sessions. The court met at Johnstown on April 22 1800, and included in the gentlemen presiding was Hugh Munro, founder of Cardinal. The sessions in 1810 designated Thomas Fraser, Gideon Adams, and Hugh Munro as magistrates for Edwardsburg Township.

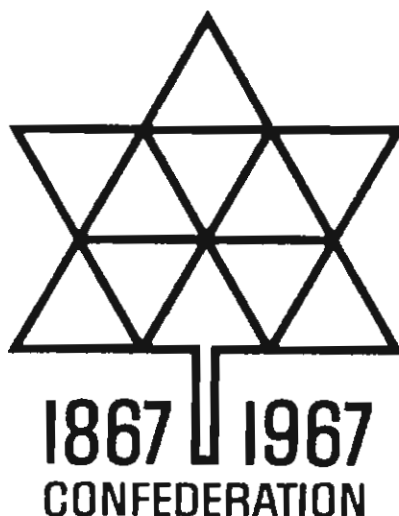
Until 1884 there appears to be no record of further appointments of anyone from Edwardsburg to magistrate's bench when Magnus Cormack was appointed to the position. Mr. Bruce Hunter now holds the position of magistrate for the area.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

We have previously included a paragraph on the law from the other side of the bench, but the policeman who must enforce the law has been ignored. The Canada Directory of 1851 lists James Jellyman as the preventative officer. Men were appointed village constables by the authorities and these men were usually part time constables who held other jobs.

In 1885 the village council paid Mr. Thompson \$5.50 for handcuffs, which he had purchased for the town. Later in 1885, the council offered a reward of \$25.00 for information leading to the discovery of the person, who on the night of October 31 (Hallowe'en), had pulled down and destroyed a building owned by Patrick Keefe. Only the prices change with the times. In 1966 the police department offered a reward of \$100.00 for information regarding a spiked barricade placed across the Shanly Road on Hallowe'en.

During the second World War, and up to the mid-fifties, the policing of the Village was done by one Village Constable. For several years in the mid 1950's the policing of the Village was undertaken by the Ontario Provincial Police, first with one constable and then with an expanded force of two men. This lasted until the late fifties, when it was decided to revert back to a local police force, and at time of writing this force consists of two men, with Chief, Earl McIntyre, and Constable Orville Rylands, doing a very capable job.



1898 History of Cardinal

The following history of Cardinal was printed in the Prescott Journal of 1898. The Author was anonymous and all attempts to identify him, even in 1898, proved fruitless.

The Committee is indeed grateful to the Grenville Historical Society for these papers, and unhesitatingly recommends these unaltered articles to the reader.

THURSDAY — FEBRUARY 10 — 1898

HISTORY OF CARDINAL

"Oft in the stilly night
E'er slumbers chains have bound me
Fond memory brings the light
Of other days around me."

The above stanza expresses a feeling that creeps over me not only when sleepless at night but also in the day time. I am an old man—Few if any of those who played with me some seventy years ago are with us any longer. They have gone to their long home. I am left almost alone and although I am not able to do much work through the infirmity of old age yet my memory serves me well. I can remember things that happened sixty years ago better than I can now remember things that occurred as many days gone by. It has been suggested to me that it would be of considerable interest to the people of this village to have a clear and comprehensive history of Cardinal and its surroundings written by some one who has been closely associated with its history from the very earliest period of its existence. No doubt such would be useful as a mere record of events but more useful still if those who are living now, especially the young, would thereby be led to appreciate more fully the privileges they enjoy—privilege of which their forefathers knew nothing. This will prove the memories of the brave, the noble, the courageous men and women who felled the trees and opened up our highways and carried the provisions for many miles on their backs to their children who were often hungry.

But how shall I begin? Where shall I begin? This is my difficulty. I remember that the place where Cardinal now stands was originally owned by two men. The east half was owned by one Mr. Doyle, the other half was owned by Col. Hugh Munro, a brave and stalwart man who distinguished himself in the war of 1812. The reader will bear in mind that at this time there was only one house in this place and of course there were no roads, no bridges, no canal, no steamboats plying the river, no clearings of any account. It stood in its primeval grandeur heavily wooded with beech, maple and other timber and roamed over by sprightly deer who came to seek their thirst when pursued by the redman of the forest.

Mr. Doyle was the first settler who built a small rude log house on the very spot, or perhaps a little north of where Dr. Gow's beautiful house now stands. Between this residence and the place where the bank of the river then lay he planted an orchard and although I am not quite positive it amounts almost to a certainty with me that he grew his trees from imported seeds. It seems strange to me now when I reflect on the many times I ate fruit from an orchard that grew on what is now a beautiful declivity at the front of Dr. Gow's house. To show the little faith the early inhabitants had in the future of the place I may relate what took place before my time. I heard it from my grandmother's lips. Two men whose names I have forgotten but who lived west of the village proceeded one day to cut a pathway, that is to say a foot-path to Mr. Doyle's bay. They started along the bank of the river where now stands a fence at the back of Mr. Byer's stately dwelling, where they crossed the ravine a little

to the south of where the Rev. Mr. Macarthur's handsome brick residence now stands and not more than 200 feet where stands our fine academy with its five teachers and about 300 children the one said to the other "What is the use of making a road here no one will ever live in this wilderness".

Judging from the fact that Mr. Doyle's orchard grew up and bore fruit he must have remained here for some time—Monarch of all he surveyed, but like every earthly thing his place changed hands. He sold it to one Harry Lewis with whom he was well acquainted and who must have been the first-born in the place, having first seen the light of the day in a little house that stood where Mr. Dumeresq now lives. It was about the time of this business transaction between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Doyle, the first of its kind that took place here that Cardinal received its first name. That name was "Munro Point" so called after Col. Munro already alluded to. It was about that time also that the first boats passed here. I remember them well. There was the Durham boats, barges and batcaux. These plied between Montreal and Kingston, calling in at Prescott and Brockville and all heavily laden with merchandise. The point at Cardinal was always a difficult one for boats. To obviate this Mr. Harry Lewis established what is called a "Hauling Point". Three and sometimes four yokes of oxen were called into requisition. By these the boats were put beyond the swift current. This necessitated a name for the place. The captain of each boat received tickets from the head office one of which he gave to the man that hauled the boats and was worth one dollar. The tickets read as follows: "Good to Mr. T. Smith in the office of Hooker and Henderson for the hauling of one barge around Point Cardinal." This was the origin of the present name. The "hauling" was a paying business for Mr. Lewis, as he sometimes made over \$20 per day and \$10 a day was quite common. He lived in a house that stood at the back of Mr. MacPherson's store, a fine commodious frame house. The lumber used in its construction was sawed by Mr. Henry Armstrong, Mrs. James Thompson's father over 70 years ago, in a little saw mill owned by him at the head of the Gallop Rapids. Around this house and where Mr. MacPherson's store now stands and all along where stands Mr. Delaney's harness shop, and Mr. Jackson's shop was the prettiest sloping green sword that I have seen anywhere. In this house Mr. Lewis died and was buried at what is now called "The Commons" near Mr. Samuel Gore's place. His property was bequeathed to his sons who soon afterwards divided it up into lots and sold for a trifling sum. These lots formed the west half of Cardinal i.e. the portion lying west of the road that lies between Mr. Dillon's hotel and Mrs. Benson's gate.



Now the residence of G. Frank Dodge.



**Now Fred Emmons
Funeral Home.**

**Now H. V. Redden
Estate, corner Lewis
and James.**



**Now the C. A. Ranson
Estate, corner of
Dundas and West
Streets.**

"There dwelt a miller hail and bold
Beside the River Dee
He worked and sang from morn till night
No lark more blithe than he."

Mr. Doyle lived on the west half and not on the east as stated in my former letter, I wish to correct this as the error might confuse the reader. As already stated our village property was owned by two men Mr. Doyle and Col. Hugh Munroe. The line which in the course of time divided their property ran athwart the ground on which are now erected the post office, Mrs. John Leacy's house, Mr. P. Leacy's hardware store, Mr. John Kavanaugh's grocery and Mr. McLatchle's blacksmith shop, down through Mrs. Benson's beautiful grove and a little to the west of her fine carriage drive and stately home. Along this route the road ran which led to Col. Munro's mills which mills stood on a point on the bank of the river between Mr. Malan's stable and the present lock house. South of Mrs. Benson's house there was no road it being rough and rugged, full of ledges, rocks and boulders. Every man chose out a path for himself. The Colonel built and occupied for some years the house now occupied by Mrs. Benson. How he came by this title of honor I am not quite sure but I was led to believe that he received it from the British government. I have a distinct recollection of seeing him a long time after he had passed through the war of 1812. Although a very little boy at the time, his stately appearance made on my mind an impression which can never be effaced. He rode on horseback and wore his regimental which consisted of a splendid sword which hung by his side with a carbine on the pommel to the front. His suit and three cornered cocked hat was made of the richest material. At the time of which I write he was on his way to Johnstown for a general drill of the soldiers which always took place on the 4th day of June of each year. Although the Colonel was faithful in training the soldiers, many of the soldiers themselves, I regret to say, were only trained to drink whiskey which training often put the men in fine trim for fighting and it was not an uncommon thing for the drill to end up with a general field fight, the instruments being less deadly than the sword or carbine.

Colonel Munro concluded that there was good water power and decided to harness it for the running of a few mills. With this object in view he built what was called a small race-way along the edge of the river, his object being to get a more powerful water head. He then built his mill which consisted of a grist, clothing and carding mill, all of which stood in a frame building and on the east half of where Cardinal now stands. The flour made was not the best. The bolts were coarse and fine bran went through. Besides this the wheat was not so clean as it is now. There were no fanning mills. The farmer took his crescent shaped hand fan which consisted of a wooden bow with two handles and perforated raw hide for a bottom through which the grain passed. To get clean grain in this way was impossible. Add to this the fact that smut was a common growth in the wheat, one or two heads of which was quite sufficient to color 50 or 100 pounds of flour. There were no smut mills to take it out. The wheat, other fine seeds and smut were ground all together. Strange to say that, that flour with all its blackness when baked into bread was pleasant to taste.

Buckwheat was also ground here. The trouble with it was its aptness to carry sand with it. There seemed to be no riddance of this trouble. The good wife would invariably say when the grist was brought home: "I wonder if this is as sandy as the last" "I don't know, I hope not" was the usual reply. But when we came to use it we could always feel the sand rasping between our teeth and often we wished we had no teeth when we were devouring buckwheat pancakes.

Corn was also ground here, but there being no sieves for this purpose the corn was simply crushed without any attempt at making "Indian meal". Often, however, it was sifted at home, when enough of the meal went through the sieve to make "Johnny cake". The coarse part that remained was put into a pot and boiled for half a day. The evening and the mornings milk were saved and used as we do with porridge. The dish thus made was called "sampan milk" and was exceedingly palatable. I used to enjoy it more than the most delicious vlands that my family can set before me now.

It would be interesting to the reader to get a glimpse into the method employed in those days of bringing the grain to the miller. There were three methods adopted. Perchance a farmer was a little better off than his neighbour. He owned a wooden sleigh, made by himself, his only tools being an axe and an auger. This sleigh served him both in the winter and in the summer. Part of a bag of wheat, of corn and a buckwheat which was considered a good grist was put upon the sleigh and drawn by what was often a very fine yoke of oxen. A poorer class brought a hag of corn and a buckwheat on a horse's back—a bag hanging from each side of the horse the one balancing the other. A yet poorer class who had neither horses nor oxen came along the shore of the river in their canoe that was shaped and dug out of a pine log and I might add a still poorer class who carried their grain and flour for many miles on their backs. I have no hesitation in saying that all these people, poor as they were, were just as happy as we are without grand buggies and handsome boats. I myself acquired the expertness of a St. Regis Indian in handling a canoe and thought it greater fun than rowing one of our beautiful boats among the eddies of the river.

Colonel Munro, when he built the Carding mill, must have had faith in the future of the country, for there were very few sheep in the neighbourhood at the time. He foresaw that they would come and prepare a machine for carding their wool into rolls. These rolls were spun into yarn and the yarn woven by hand into flannel cloth, which was then taken to the dressing machine where it went through a process of shearing, filing and pressing. On the whole the very best homemade cloth was produced but, of course, not such as would suit the dandies of the present day.

FEBRUARY 24—1898

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time"

In our last chapter there was a slight error in regard to the sieve used for cleaning wheat. It was simply a hoop covered with raw hide without any holes for letting the grain through as stated.

The history which we are attempting to give would be very incomplete without further reference to Col. Hugh Munro. The Colonel raised a family which consisted of one son and two or three daughters. The son whose name was George was the man who built the little frame house which stands to the east of Mr. Dillon's old hotel now occupied by Mr. Webb. Here Miss Elizabeth Bare was brought up and born. Here she lived for many a year, the sole companion of her mother of revered memory. This little house, one of the first in the place, was erected for hotel purposes and was used as such for many a year. The colonel gave his eldest daughter, Caroline, in marriage to Captain Mosieur, who I am told was the first man who ever guided a steamer across Lake Ontario. But the Captain only lived a few years and she was left a widow with no visible means of support. What would she do? She was fairly well educated and could teach school. This she did. She was engaged as a teacher in Cardinal for many years with great success. Some of her successors could have been better educated, but her power to impart instructions could not be excelled. A gentleman, now engaged in business, told me that he attended her school and that she often pointed him to a nice bench which, she said, was one time her husband's property while on board the steam boat. Whether Mrs. Mosieur is living now I cannot say but my impression is that she is dead and buried at Ogdensburg where she lived for some time.

Col. Munro feeling a need for a place wherein to lay the dead presented the Presbyterians with a piece of ground for the purpose. In this place the dead continued to be buried until last year when the council, from a sanitary point of view, ordered it closed up. The ground on which the present and former Presbyterian church stands was also the gift of the colonel. The Rev. Boyd a native of Ballymena, Ireland, who married Maria Munro, was the person who superintended the building of the old stone Presbyterian church and occupied the pulpit thereof for many years. I never knew him to live in Cardinal his home being from the beginning of his career in Prescott. He was a most intrepid

preacher and an indefatigable worker, having built all 7 churches in the county of Grenville. Your timely editorial on "Short Sermons" of last week would have been quite heterodox in his day. The Doctor was known to preach an hour and a half without ceasing unless to rebuke some weary soul who was sleeping "the sound that day". His prayers were about 30 minutes in length and some say they were longer and the story is told of a man who often when wearied of standing took a stroll around the village and was back at the close of the prayers. Dr. Boyd lived to a good old age and now rests on the mountain of Myrrh and the hill of frankincense until the day break and the shadows flee away.

The story of the amount of silver at Colonel Munro's made a lasting impression on my youthful mind. I heard it stated often by those who saw it and I firmly believe it was true that kegs or half-barrels of silver dollars and half-dollars were rolled off at his door. This was told to me by parties who saw the hoops knocked off and the kegs raised and who often expressed their astonishment at such a quantity of silver.

We will now retrace our steps a little and follow the old paths to the mill. A goodly part of the road south of the Colonel's house knew not what statute labour meant. It had neither form nor beauty but wound around among the rocks like a serpent's tail. The roughest part of the rock stood where the lift-lock now stands which spot was, of course, all dry land at that time. Should any one feel disposed to dispute this let him just walk up above the raceway and there he will find a specimen or two of these rocks lying in their primeval bed. And if this does not satisfy the doubt let him go up above John Malan's stable along the embankment where he will see broken fragments of these rocks where I myself helped to put them.

Walking along the shore of the river one day I saw a schooner under tow slowly climbing the current about 100 rods below the place where the lock now stands. It was a fierce struggle between steam and stream. The schooner got stranded and thus ended the conflict for the time being. The services of the steamer William, which was I believe formerly commanded by Captain Mosieur, but now commanded by Captain Miller were called into requisition. Owing to the swiftness of the current they failed to attach the hauser to the schooner. The captain then took his steamer into the lock. A young man stepped up to him and said "Captain are you beaten?" "Yes" said the Captain, "I give it up". "Well then", said the young man, "if you will back out to the same place, a young man that is here and myself will put the hauser on the schooner in less than ten minutes". The young man who thus addressed the Captain was Alexander McCarthy. The Captain made light of the two young men as they stepped aboard wondering how land sailers could do what his could not. But after giving instructions to the Captain and also to one Sam Anderson who has charge of a boat running between Kingston and Brockville. McCarthy and his young friend had the heaving line on board the schooner in less than ten minutes. This steamer was the first to cross Lake Ontario so I am told.

The McCarthy family came to Munro's Point in a Durham boat, and as the boat was getting ready to be hauled around the point, McCarthy, who was a miller by trade, walked into Munro's mill apparently looking for something to do. The Col. wanted such a man. A bargain was struck up at once, and McCarthy's family and chest were taken to a little house owned by the Colonel. The family consisted of seven children. How glad they must have felt when they found themselves once more sheltered from the perils of the deep and rested from the tediousness of the journey which must have lasted about ten weeks and all the time huddled in one small compartment. This happened when I was a child. When I grew up to be a man it took me two days and two nights to go from Quebec to Montreal. Ten years I went over the same route leaving Quebec at 6 p.m. and arriving in Montreal at 6 a.m. Fancy how long it must have taken McCarthy and family to come from Montreal to Cardinal when their boat had to be shoved every inch of the way by poles. Mr. McCarthy lived but a short time after his arrival — about two months — leaving a widow and seven helpless children to mourn his loss and that too when strangers in the land and far from native shore, and to crown it all with scarcely a dollar with which to buy food. Col. Munro, however took a kindly interest in them. Mrs. McCarthy



**Demolished to make
way for the present
Dillon House**



**An artist's conception
of the "Commercial
Hotel", probably the
old hotel demolished
to make way for John
Savor's store.**



**The former Harbottle
residence, now the
Dodge apartments.**

with praiseworthy diligence raised her family. They grew up to be men and women all honest and good but now all gone to their long home, James and John and Mrs. Irving being well remembered by the greater portion of Cardinal.

Col. Munro owned 200 acres of land on a portion of which Cardinal now stands. It was 200 acres wide extending back to the second concession. With this he also owned the large stone house now occupied by Mrs. W. T. Benson together with the grist, cloth carding mills and the kegs of silver alluded to. Notwithstanding this the Col. became a poor man. He left his stately residence and lands and took up residence on the farm now owned by either Mr. Edson Adams or Mr. McNight I don't remember. There, I believe he remained until he died and his remains lie in the old Presbyterian church yard.

MARCH 3rd, 1898

"Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,
The rapids are near and the day light's past."

This chapter I shall devote to a description of the first boats that were seen at Cardinal. Row boats there were none at the time of which to speak. The canoes I described in a former chapter. Steam boats, Durham Boats, barges and bateaux shall come under review as they appeared to me when first I saw them hauled around point Cardinal or struggled to get up the stream. The first steam boat that ever went up or down the St. Lawrence was the "Iroquois" I did not see it going down but heard that she had gone by. The few people who were here were eagerly looking for her return. We were engaged in a field a short distance from the river. When one of our party described her smoke in the distance there was a rush for the river and more eagerness to see this wonder of the age than there was few years ago to see the "Columbus" on her way to the World's Fair. I was left behind being only a small boy but I managed to get there in time to look with wondering eyes at what seemed to me a living, breathing monster, puffing and panting in its mad struggle to climb the stream. She was then midway between the lock and Col. Munro's island. I noticed she veered toward the island, in the very course afterward pursued by the mail boats. She then struck out from the island point to catch the blue streak from the lea of the upward islands. The interest became intense when we noticed her come to a stand-still. The stream was too small for her. She being logy built to use a nautical expression. I heard those around me say "guess she can't get up" but after getting a little more steam she began to move. After getting well up under the lea of the islands that were above her, called the Kingslen Island, Harry Lewis Island and Joel Adam's Island she being unable to go up the Gallop Rapid took a south-east course and went up on the south side of these Islands just alluded to, running out a certain distance near the American channel. On the north side of the channel there is slack and deep water which permitted her to glide along without any delay. We still watched her, glad to get a glimpse of her now and then as she passed the islands. She was the strangest boat I have ever seen. Her stern was square and to it was attached a huge water-wheel in a mill and was co-extensive with the stern of the boat. Judging from the appearance I should say the wheel must have been from 15 to 20 ft. in diameter. How she was steered I could not understand, seeing the wheel was where one expected to find the rudder. With all her awkwardness, she disappeared around Dawson's Point which is quite close to Red Mills Gallop with which she had to contend. This was the first and last glimpse we ever got of her. She never returned, doubtless for the reason that there was not enough traffic to make her pay. Whether she ever went below Rapid Des Plat I know not but one thing is certain, she never went below Dickinson's Landing. If she did she would never return. Who owned her, or what became of her afterwards I never knew.

The next steam-boat that plied our noble stream was the "Rapid". On her first upward trip put to shore at Munro's Point and gave all who wanted to see her splendid opportunity to inspect her thoroughly. She was indeed a cataraman. Her hull was composed of two cigar shaped boats placed side by side, far enough apart to let any swift water pass between and the whole was covered by a substantial deck. The wheel that propelled her was a huge affair that revolved on

an axis between the two boats. The pilot refused to guide her through the islands. The captain sought another pilot. He was directed to one Wm. Cameron who accepted the captain's invitation to take his boat to Prescott and in doing so followed the course pursued by the Iroquois.

Wm. Cameron was the father of our esteemed and well known townsmen Mr. Allan Cameron and a descendant of the noble band of U.E. Loyalists who sacrificed all they possessed rather than give up their allegiance to the British throne. His father I. E. Allan's grandfather was a genuine Scot who was from the highlands of Scotland and if I am not mistaken spoke Gaelic. He settled at first in the New England states, but would not be disloyal to British institutions and gathering up what belonging he had crossed Lake Champlain on the ice all the while driving his only cow before him, determining at any cost to put himself once more under the old flag bound for Canada, and into Canada he came. He and his noble wife settled on what was for years known as Cameron's or Joel Adams Bay where Davis and his son are now building their pier. Here William Cameron was born, he lived all his days and raised his family. He had two brothers John and Duncan. I remember when we used to make sugar on Col. Munro's Island and I may mention what is interesting to myself that I am in possession of one of the "coolers" used. Duncan I never saw but once, he having gone West. William had 3 children, Jane, Duncan and Allan.

As there are few living who saw the Durham boats, barges and bateaux of that early period. First two were so nearly alike in their construction. The Durham boats had deck paths on each side strongly braced for rough usage. Cleats were securely nailed on their deck path. The men were furnished with setting poles, each of which was furnished with a socket into which the pole neatly fitted. One end of the pole had a sharp point, which caught in the crevices of the rocks or hard pan on the bottom of the river. The other end had a turned knob on it about the size of a lamp bowl. 3 men stationed each side of boat.

Bateaux built like common row boat only much larger. In calm water used oars the steering apparatus with which the Durham boats were guided was made out of the natural growth. Fastened to the stern of the boat and had a natural crook. Part of it went down to water's edge and took another crook along the top of the water. At the fastening of the oar it took another crook onto the deck extending 6 or 7 feet and about 3 or 4 feet high to give men full purchase on art that was in the water.

MARCH 10—1898

"Be noble and the nobleness that lies in other men
Sleeping but never dead. Will rise to
majesty to meet thine own."

Now the
residence of
James Ward



Our last chapter was devoted to a description of the various kinds of boats in use during the early days of our village and while we have not exhausted the subject we deem it better to drop it for the present to resume it, it may be in the near future. This chapter will be devoted chiefly to a biographical sketch of a prominent personage, who loomed largely in the early history of Cardinal. His name was Duncan Clark, a Major in the army, a native of Scotland. When but a child, his parents went through the solemn ordeal of saying good-bye to the heathery hills and sunny vales of the land that gave them birth, the home to which the Scotch man ever burns with yearning, heart and wistful eye. Some time after coming to this country the war of 1812 took place. It would appear, as if he volunteered to be a soldier in that War. On the declaration of peace he returned to the vicinity of Cardinal. Soon afterwards he, accompanied by a small staff of assistants was appointed by the government to visit the North West. He went as far as Fort Garry. Their only means of travel was by light bark canoes which it seems were provided for them. In these they carried provisions enough to last them all the way through. "On Ottawa's Side", they first embarked and pulled against its bold and dashing waters enchanted by the rugged rocks they passed, and the thick forests and mountain sides which greatly echoed their evening song.

The difficulties and fatigues inseparable from rowing against the stream and portaging over dry lands and around the many rapids with which Ottawa abounds were quite forgotten amid the glorious enchanting scenes that everywhere met their gaze. But no matter what the difficulties were the journey was most expeditiously accomplished. What the Major was sent for I never knew, but no doubt it was to arrange or disentangle some difficulties connected with the Hudson Bay Co. The business finished he returned by the same route and means to Cardinal where he lived many years a highly respected citizen. It is my opinion that he received the title "Major" for services rendered in war alluded to. Bought piece of ground built a neat frame house. Now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ross (new Post Office). This is the third house built in Cardinal. Mrs. Benson's first, Miss Bare's second. These are the only ones now standing of original houses. The piece of ground referred to is measured from the front yard reached in Southerly direction 150 ft. eastward to the government road where Capt. Perry's house now stands. Of course there was no road there. It was on farm field. Around this field the Major dug a ditch in which he placed side by side cedar posts about 7 ft. high against which all the thieves in the land could not prevail. He then started a small store first in the place. In it was a post office. The reader will bear in mind that Munro's Point Cardinal were river names for the convenience of navigation but the Post Office was called Edwardsburg. The mail was not heavy. The man who got a letter was the talk of the place and elicited more comments than the man who now receives a cablegram. I had an opportunity of seeing him once in his regimentals. It was at the battle of the Windmill — a splendid looking officer. It was about ten o'clock in the morning when I received the news of the battle. A few of us from the country started through mud, weed and wire for the the scene of action. When about half way there we heard the volleys of the old flint musket which told us the battle was raging. Our enthusiasm of the old flag knew no bounds. We were madly eager for the fray and sniffed the battle from afar." We found that the Johnstown bridge was torn up by the enemy. Back we went to the second concession then up a little distance and soon we were on the spot where the battle was already fought and won. We landed at the old Elisha Bass house which is still to be seen back in a field a little above the Windmill. It is now owned by Miss Sally Shaver. In it the wounded and the dead were stretched on planks put there for that purpose, the owner having fled for fear of the rebels. I remember seeing one poor soldier from whose youthful brow both brain and blood were oozing through a bullet wound. Even then I could hear the whizz of the cannon ball and could see them tear up the hillocks like a double moulded plough. It was here I met the Major clad in his splendid armour all of which may still be seen at Mr. James Paul's. It was now getting late. The sombre shades of day were gathering around us. It was toward evening and the day was far spent "and all the air a solemn stillness holds". The fighting parties wearied with the days work wended their way to Prescott for lunch. There was nothing for us to do

**Stood on
the site
of the
Post Office**



and nothing to eat. We retraced our steps homeward arriving at Ventnor about midnight.

After the battle of the Windmill Mrs. Benson's house, then owned by Tunis Castleman, was used as a barracks for the militia who were appointed to guard the point against invasion. There was also a guard of dragoons appointed to patrol between Prescott and Cardinal. Major Clark was never married. He had three sisters and two brothers. Two of the sisters remarried in the vicinity of Cardinal. One wife of Mr. John Armstrong whose brother Robert married Grace Ann Irving's sister. Two brothers were raised on the farm now owned by Mrs. Jas. Thompson; and their house, a frame, stood on the spot where her beautiful brick residence now stands (Isabel Barker's). Robert had two sons William and Robert both of whom are engaged in the hotel business in Morrisburg. John had two children, a son and a daughter. The son Duncan, lives on the old homestead. The daughter is the estimable wife of our esteemed townsman, Mr. Robt. Armstrong, who has been for many years a most faithful and valuable employee on the canal and whose little granddaughter, only a few weeks old is the great granddaughter of Major Clark's sister. Another sister married James Paul—two sons James and Donald, one lives in Cardinal—the other on the old homestead between Cardinal and Iroquois. I knew Major well—left the army with the title of Major and a half pay officer. Fought Lundy's Law Fort Erie and Black Rock. Died at 77 in the house he built—buried in old Presbyterian Cemetery by Rev. Dr. Boyd.

MARCH 17—1898

The next item of interest in the history of Cardinal is the transfer of the property of Col. Hugh Monro into the hands of Mr. F. Casselman. Whether the transactions were a straight sale or whether it was transferred under mortgages I am not prepared to say. At any rate it was bought with the same object in view that which engaged the attention of the former and first occupant, the utilization of the water power. In order to accomplish this he built a pier from the foot of the pitch all along the bank of the river to Doyle's Bay, commencing about 30 feet from the shore widening by degrees until he reached a rush of water that came into the bay and wound it's way out again. The pier intercepted the outward flow and caused it to flow within the pier and down to the foot of it thereby largely increasing the water power. This accomplished, he proceeded to search for a suitable piece of timber for a shaft. After a great deal of diffi-

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culty he succeeded in getting a tree straight as a line, sound as a rock and free from knots. It was hewed and planed into an octagonal shape and mortised. There it dropped. That timber was never used for its intended purpose. The idea of erecting mills was abandoned because the government had decided to construct a canal which would of course destroy his water power. After the canal was finished the government gave him in lieu of what he lost a transfer deed of the new power that was created to the extent of 8 run of stones

In the meantime he formed the acquaintance of Dr. Jessup of Brookville who owned the High Falls on the Nation River and with him he made a trade thinking, no doubt, that he would have a better water privilege there than here. To this High Falls the terror of all raftsmen Mr. Castleman went, abandoning his splendid stone residence and rare opportunities at Point Cardinal. There he built large mills, there lived many years much respected and there he died. Previous to his departure from this place, he, Major Clark and Daniel Aikens and a few others now all dead and gone conceived the idea of establishing a steam boat landing here. Heretofore captains and owners of boats fought shy of Cardinal Point. The stream was swift, the boats were not so easily managed as they are now and companies were not prepared financially to take any risks.

Knowing that Lord Elgin was about to be sent out as Governor-General of Canada they changed the name of the place from Edwardsburg to Port Elgin hoping thereby to secure his aid in carrying their wishes into effect, but his Excellency either would not or could not influence boat owners to stop at this point and in fact the large boats never did call here until a few years ago. For some years after this the Post Office here was called Port Elgin. Dr. Jessup never lived in the Village and made very little improvement on his property. About this time the government decided to build the Gallop Canal. The place was surveyed, the contract let and Dr. Jessup got other claims for canal damage. The canal was not long in construction. It brought with it a good water power.

About this time Mr. Wm. Mead so favorably and so well known came with his sister to live in Cardinal. Along with him came Mr. Hitchcock, to whom was deeded the water power by Dr. Jessup. His intention was to build a grist mill. This news was of course to the people throughout the township like the sound of the silvery trumpet to the Jewish people at the ushering in of the year of jubilee. They were tired of carrying their grain long distances to the mill to be ground, also every man in the township turned out to a "bee" for hauling stone. A great heap of stones was left in the neighborhood of the Starch Factory but it was never used by Mr. Hitchcock, he having become insolvent. He soon afterwards gave over his claim to the water privilege to Mr. W. G. Benson who had just arrived from England.

A little previous to this there appeared a young man who had been and still is a prominent personage in the history of our village during the past 45 years. This person is Mr. Kenneth MacPherson who came here during the construction of the Gallop Canal and was employed as salesman for Mr. Andrew Elliott the contractor. The little log building used as a store where Mr. MacPherson first sold goods, stood near where swing bridge now spans the canal. Here he was engaged until the completion of the canal, after which he moved into the village, built small store, little west of where his house stands, as nearly as I can remember store stood middle present lawn. From the Post Office to west corner of Macpherson's lawn the road stood there as now. Passing this point westward it took a curve in a southerly direction passing through the lot where Mr. G. Allison lives and back of the lot owned by Mrs. Irving now owned by Mrs. Ken Todd striking the school ground near the bank of the river as far as Joel Adam's place where Mr. Wm. Hunter now lives thence to Prescott. During the construction of canal, road was straightened. New road felt to be boom to town. Wish I could say same of changes affected by present government in the construction of new canal. Our town has received a blow from which it will never recover. Mr. Kenneth Macpherson married Miss Harriet Graves.

He then bought a block of land on which he built his home and store, now occupied by Mr. Castleman. Much of his land he sold in lots. Mr. Robt. Stitt, Adam Barber (Harry Proser), Thos. Cleland (G. W. Goodrich), W. A. Logan, C. E. (English Scott), John Cunningham (R. McLatchie), Mrs. Jackson (C. Gilder) and

Mrs. Fairbairn (Geo. Clifford), all erected houses a credit to the place. Mr. Andrew Macpherson, married Miss Florence Bowen of Iroquois. He bought the large stone building (Byron Saver) for his store, built by Mr. and Mrs. Moses McGannon (Mary Jane Byrne, daughter of Larry Byrne).

MARCH 24—1898

“What is a letter? Let affection tell
A voice which speaks from those who distant dwell,
A silent language uttered to the eye,
Which envious distance shall in vain deny
A link to bind when circumstance part
A chain of feeling stretched from heart to heart,
Formed to convey like an electric chain,
The mystic flash, the lighting of the brain
Conveys at once, through its remotest link
Affections life pulse in a drop of ink.”

One of the first requisites in our village was a post office. A history of our mail delivery may be interesting to many of your readers. The first Post Master was Major Clark, a retired half pay officer of the army. The office was in a store owned by the Major. I remember him and it well. I remember posting a letter there, yes, a letter and thought I had done something wonderful, felt as if I had conferred a favor on the Major. The man who mailed a letter in those days was looked at and the man who got one especially if it had a large envelope on it looked up to as a person above ordinary mortals. Old age and infirmity induced the Major to give up the Post Office. It was transferred from him to Mr. Martinus Cassleman and placed in the spacious stone house built by Col. Hugh Munro. Here the mail was deposited for a long time. It was carried in the old fashioned mail coach and sleigh and drawn by four horses. Passengers in those days went by the stage, there being no railroad. They were left at a hotel kept by Mr. Daniel Aikens. The four horses were driven to Mrs. Benson's house where they left and received the mail and returned to the hotel where the horses were exchanged for fresh ones. The next route was to Prescott where the horses were exchanged again and so on to the end of the journey. The return trip was performed in a similar manner. The second postmaster Mr. Cassleman left this place long ago and is like his predecessor gone over to the great majority. Mr. Wm. Aikens, son of Daniel Aikens came from the States and went into business with his father. Soon he left his father and engaged in a small business of his own, which he left and went to Prescott where he again engaged in business. Here he continued for a few years but being unsuccessful returned to Cardinal and lived with his family in a stone building that stood where Mr. Dowsley's large and commodious drug store now stands. In a shop that stood on the front street just above the middle door of Mr. John Dillon's splendid brick block (Ranson Block) which leads to Mr. Borquin's fine jewellery shop and also Mr. Merchant's tailoring shop. He started a small grocery and there the mail was transferred to him. His clerk was Johnnie Leacy, a name more familiar than there is now in our village. Johnnie was then a very little boy quite handsome, full of activity, thoroughly reliable and bound to make his mark.

He remained with Mr. Aikens for a long time until infirmities of old age compelled the latter to retire from business. The Post Office and grocery then came into Mr. Leacy's possession. He seems to have done well for he was able in a very short time to purchase the property at the corner (Dundas and Lewis St.) where he built a brick store and post office and finally his own comfortable dwelling which is such a credit to him. “Jack” as he was familiarly known was a genial fellow, kind and obliging in disposition and exceedingly popular with young and old. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah McCarthy, the daughter of the late and highly esteemed Mr. John McCarthy of Prescott. But death claimed him, as we thought too soon. He was taken away in his youth greatly missed and lamented, leaving a widow and three children to mourn his loss.

The Post Office was then transferred to Mrs. Leacy who by the assistance of her brother-in-law Mr. Wm. Leacy — the well known lacrosse player—keeps it in first class style. Thus it will be seen that our post office changed hands



First built by Hugh Munro, later the Benson residence, subsequently the Cardinal High School

five times, during all the time it was here, which covers a period of about 70 years, Mr. Wm. Aikens already alluded to I knew well. I had reason to know him. We went to school together, played and studied together. But as far as I can remember we never quarrelled. The old school house was once the home of Mr. Joel Adams. But he being of a pushing thrifty and ambitious disposition built the stone house now owned by Mr. W. Hunter was considered in that day a wonderful structure. The old frame house vacated was bought for a school house. It stood a little to the east and south of the brick house once owned by Mr. John Adams. The old well from which we slaked our thirst stood in the middle of the present road. No school will ever stand again where that one stood. The canal swept its foundations away. The teacher who has long ago moulded into kindred dust, I remember well, though strange to say I have forgotten his name, and there is not one living here now who played with me 70 years ago on the beautiful banks of the majestic St. Lawrence from whom I can learn it. Spelling schools were common here even such a long time ago. Nearly all the scholars were there. Sometimes we had matches, I remember one, Miss Ann Anderson, Mrs. Joseph Byers' mother and Mr. Daniel Humphrey, brother of the late Mrs. Poupore were the leaders. They chose sides. The teacher stood out between the two rows and soon spelled us all down except the leader. These stood their ground until the teacher gave it up. It fills me with sadness when I think that with the exception of Mrs. Byer's mother and myself all who were there that night are filling a lonely grave either here or in some part of the world. Whether Wm. Aikens was there that night I cannot say. He was rather reserved in disposition and seldom found out at night. No man knew him better than I did. I knew him in his father's bar, in his own store, in his field when he farmed, in church where he worshipped, but I never did know him to do anything but what was strictly correct. He was married to Miss Delancey Graves, a sister of Mrs. Macpherson already alluded to. They had two daughters one of whom was united in marriage to Mr. Carmen and the other to Mr. Brouse both of whom were engaged in business in Prescott for some time until Mr. Carmen moved to Toronto where he now lives.

Infirmities of old age induced Mr. Aikens to give up his business after which he moved on a farm. Here Mr. and Mrs. Aikens lived until they were quite old. They sold their farm to Mr. J. P. Lambert, Mr. Macpherson's son-in-law, who retired on account of ill health after a most successful business career.

Business being settled Mr. and Mrs. Aikens moved to Prescott where they spent the rest of their days with their daughters and were buried in the cemetery at Cardinal.

In last chapter — Dr. Jessup of Prescott, should read "Mr. Jessop of Brockville."

MARCH 31—1898

In this chapter we shall give some of the construction of the Gallop Canal. Commencing at east half which extended from the head of the lock to a point then the property of Mr. Isaac Gates but now owned by Mr. Barber. The contractor was Mr. Andrew Elliot a Lowland Scotsman genial fellow, kind to his men. His crew must always be successful if it were in his power to make them so, I remember well and the recollection makes me feel as if I could weep, there was a jumping match arranged between the Prescott and Cardinal boys. Mr. Elliot took a deep interest in the match. When it came my turn to leap he came behind me, patted me on the back and said, "Comon ye beetled-lad, show these Prescott lads what ye can dae". his words so inspired me that I leaped beyond the furthest mark, and decided the game for Cardinal.

The canal work was all done by hand no machinery of any kind. Carts, horses, picks, axes, and wheel barrows, and shovels were the means chiefly used excavation and construction of the embankment. The work began in 1844 and was completed in 1847. Mr. Elliot resided here but business called him to another place. The lift lock was being built simultaneously with the canal by Mr. George Crawford of Brockville. The labor day extended from 5 a.m. till 7 p.m. and the rates were 50 cents. A small sum indeed but no man was defrauded. The men worked from 5 to 7 a.m. when they breakfasted. An hour was allowed for this. And another hour for dinner.

Messrs. Geo. Anderson, Samuel Adams, Joel Adams, and John Burns were the first managers of the lock and the first to open the toek to navigation. Mr. Docherty and Mr. John McNulty also labored on the lock during George Anderson's time. The laborers engaged in excavation were chiefly from Ireland — men of physical endurance. They settled on what was called "canal patch", a tract of land that stretched eastward from the school ground where Messrs. O. E. Gilbert P. Adams, P. Leacy, Wm. Clark and Doctors Reid and Gow, built or bought their residences that present such a splendid river view. Here the Navvies who had families built their little shanties of rough lumber about 12 ft. square. Single men as a rule engaged the wife or mother of another family to do their cooking for which she received the magnificent sum of one shilling and sixpence.

The next person that will claim our attention is Mr. Joseph Irving a young man of pluck and determination. Landed in Prescott in search of something to do. By chance he fell in with Mr. Wm. Aiken and entered his business as a clerk, remained a number of years. I got acquainted with him before he ever landed in Cardinal. Just then the Cariboo gold fever was raging. Mr. Irving caught it, along with Mr. James Thompson, who had just then arrived and of whom we shall have something to say later on. Thos. Harbottle, Mr. Wm. Dinwoodie four Scotchmen and Mr. Anson Armstrong, a brother of Mrs. James Thompson. Those five formed themselves into a party and started for the Fraser River. They all returned with heavier purses. Mr. Irving then started a store in Cardinal on the corner where the Post Office now stands, married Miss White of Kemptville. He did a good business and for a time was quite successful and as it is commonly believed would have been fairly well off had he confined himself strictly to business. For a time was quite successful. His friends (if friends we may call them) brought him forth into the arena municipal combat. He went, he saw, he conquered and found for himself a comfortable seat in the council of Edwardsburg. He again at the instigation of his friends enters the field for the Reeveship. This also he won. Business was neglected and he of course failed. About this time Mr. Benson was elected to Dominion Government. Irving secured a position in Post Office in Regina. To this he repaired bidding farewell to his many friends and the scene of an active life and although he did not like the North West still he spent the remainder of his life there, and there he was buried. He was a charter member of the A.O.W. (Ancient Order of United Workmen). Mr. James McLatchie was a warm personal friend, paid up monthly assessments and dues. Fancy the joy that must have filled the lonely widow's heart when she found herself the recipient of a check worth \$2,000 and the gladness that filled the generous donars soul.

APRIL 14—1898

Last week we gave a brief outline of a life that meant a great deal to this place — that of Mr. Benson. Closely associated with him in work of the factory

and one of his oldest and most trusted employees and first to join him to make starch, Mr. Martin Leacy, who is still at his post. His labors in connection with the factory date from its incipiency, and must therefore have been in his present position over 35 years, which is a long time to be in the employment of one company. During a great part of that time he had something to do every day with money matters which shows that he always, just as he does today enjoy the fullest confidence of his employers. Many of those who were contemporaneous with him gave up their positions perchance for something more lucrative. Some doubtless have been discharged and others are dead and gone. It is therefore with a feeling akin to reverence that we approach a man who has passed through all the vicissitudes inseparable from an institution such as the starch factory is. Mr. Leacy was the happy father of a large and respectable family, four of whom are sons. Their names are Patrick, John, James and William. Two of these have already been alluded to in connection with the post office — John and William. They were all educated in our public school and it is still a treat to hear them talk of the days when Mr. Smith wielded the birch and how with it he often brought the lads of their day speedily to their senses. When they grew up to be young men they started out in business for themselves. Success invariably crowned their efforts. They seemed to glide along as if on smooth ice with skates on their feet. If ever they were unfortunate enough to break through the ice they always had sufficient agility to get themselves out again. They were always noted for being clever, off handed young men. If a subscription is required for church, burying ground or charity they head the list, and the best of all is that it seems to be a pleasure to them to help along any needy cause. "Patsy" as he is familiarly known has an elegant hardware store and tin shop on Lewis St. (apartment across from C. Cook's Store) that would be creditable in any city place of business.

James is in the dry goods and grocery business on the corner of Dundas and Walter St. The store is a new brick with a frontage that presents a fine appearance.

"Jimmy" has built up for himself a nice business and is deservedly popular with all his customers.

"Johnnie" was once Reeve of our village and "Patsy" was often a member of the council and for the past two years served on the School Board.

"Patsy" married Martha Byrne, daughter of Mr. Lawrence Byrne of Elgin, "James" married Margaret Kavanaugh, "Willie" married Miss Minnie White of Prescott, her father was that town's first Mayor.

Perhaps the person most closely allied with Mr. Benson was the late lamented Mr. John Reid. (Grandfather to Frank and John R. Dodge). Mr. Reid was a native of Belfast, Ireland. His father moved to Prescott when John was a mere lad and engaged in cabinet making. When quite young Mr. Reid joined his father and became a partner in the business but meeting with an unfortunate accident by which he lost his arm he was obliged to try something else and is often the case things that appear to us calamitous prove to be but the rough and rugged wave, the fickle billow that bears us on to a more congenial shore and pastures new. So it doubtless was in Mr. Reid's case. We never would have known him probably but for the loss of his arm. He came to Cardinal as a Custom's House Officer. Here he continued until Mr. Pickens left. Mr. Benson got acquainted with him and noted his alacrity for business. He soon engaged him as his clerk. Often have I seen them consult together. In a short time he had a thorough grasp of Mr. Benson's entire business and was soon appointed general manager. A position which he filled with the greatest acceptance to all parties concerned. His energy and forethought tended largely to enhance the value of Mr. Benson's property and to multiply his enterprises. One of the remarkable things about him was that he seemed never to forget anything no matter how many irons he had in the fire he suffered none of them to burn.

In politics he was a staunch conservative. For some time he served as Reeve of our village. Few men showed such great activity in life. His willing shoulders got plenty to bear.

But it was within the sacred precincts of his own home that he shone with the greatest lustre. There he was much loved for he loved them all and although he was never harsh to his children, none of them ever thought of disobey-

ing him. It was the fear that works by love. He was married in early life to Miss Dowsley of Prescott, whose brothers are so well and so favorably known both in Prescott and in Cardinal. He was acting superintendant of the Canal and while performing the duties pertaining thereto his horse ran away and threw him to the ground from which he received an injury which brought him to the grave. He was not old but comparatively young, although his life was long for life is not measured by years but by the amount of work done and measuring Mr. Reid's life by this test, his life was certainly a long one. He was buried in the cemetery at Prescott surrounded by a host of sorrowing friends.

APRIL 21—1898

It would scarcely be justice to the living or, fair to the dead if this history were closed without calling up the memory of Mr. James Thompson whose name is still fresh and greatly venerated. He was born at Glentanner near Aboyne, Scotland in 1822. In the 22nd year he immigrated to Canada, landing at Montreal. At the time of the construction of the old canal Mr. MacPherson being in need of some assistance wrote to a friend in Montreal for such help as he needed. The answer to the inquiry was Mr. Thompson who walked from Iroquois grip in hand, dressed neatly in a Scottish suit and cap, a slim figure, but full of activity. He was engaged at once and proved to be the right man in the right place. He arrived in the year 1844 or 5. We were then simply a community or neighborhood not even a village. It was decided to start a debating school. The room was provided, I cannot recall the building, and the school had been going for a few nights. Mr. Thompson was in the neighborhood but not in the school. He was considered a stranger and an immigrant at that. Finally he got acquainted with some of the members, who invited him to come in. The invitation was accepted and Mr. T. was enrolled as a member of the "Debating Society", about this time Squire McMillan as he was called, an elderly gentleman who seemed to take a deep interest in the debate. Conducted very much as it is now. Two leaders were chosen. These chose their followers. The last or about the last chosen was this stranger, this immigrant Mr. Thompson who was supposed not to know much. Squire McMillan chosen chairman of the meeting and judge of the debate. Subject chosen "which affords the greatest pleasure, married or single life". All things being ready the argument began, each taking turn. The judge seemed to enjoy it very much. When Mr. Thompson's turn came he so completely demolished the argument of the opposing party the Judge had no difficulty in deciding the case.

Squire McMillan came to this place a complete stranger. A man of a kind sociable and friendly disposition and not at all haughty like some government officers. He came under instructions to act as paymaster on the canal and had the honor of being the first man that paid a dollar to lock men. His jurisdiction extended from Farran's Point to the Gallop guard lock. He was appointed by government to receive all passes for boats of all description that passed through Cardinal lift lock. To him also was given authority to issue clearance tickets to those who had come to the lock master before the boat was supposed to pass. He died in spring of 1847. His son Robert then took up the office.

It would seem Mr. Thompson took a fancy to this place, as if he said to himself "this is my home henceforth". He engaged for some time with Mr. Macpherson as clerk in his store. But the gold fever soon took possession of him and away he went to California where he remained until satisfied with his good fortune. Upon his return bought farm where Mrs. Thompson now lives. (Barker Property). Soon afterwards his marriage to Miss Armstrong, daughter of late Henry Armstrong (Carmen Brown Farm) took place. In one way quite unique. A picnic was to take place. It was decided that the marriage should take place at the picnic. Only two or three knew. Both bride and groom were there and worked hard to make the picnic a success. Merriment at its highest pitch was suddenly arrested by the unusual sight of a lady decked in bridal array. The party stood in the shade of an apple tree in the orchard at the cheese factory west of Cardinal while the nuptial tie was formed. He then followed farming until the news of discovery of gold on the Cariboo and Fraser Rivers. He determined to try his fortune once more—again was successful. Then returned to his farm. About this time he was engaged by Mr. Benson as assistant bookkeeper.

He handled money for the factory every day for 22 years and I never heard a complaint against him. Elected to eldership of Presbyterian Church 1876. It was with alarm his friends noticed his failing health. Speedily and calmly the end came. After a solemn service conducted by his pastor, remains were laid in old burying ground.

CHURCHES

HISTORY OF CARDINAL 1898—APRIL 28

It is impossible to conclude a History of any place without a reference to the rise and progress of the Churches in that community. These are inseparably connected with the material and moral prosperity of the people. I propose then to finish this history by giving a brief sketch of churches. We will take them in the order in which they were established.

About 73 years ago the Rev. Mr. Boyd opened up a mission station here and at regular intervals conducted service in a school house that stood on Col. Fraser's farm not far from the place where the tower of the old church of England now stands. This continued for a year when it was proposed to build a church. The site was given by Col. Hugh Munro, the very spot where the new and stately church now stands, with praiseworthy energy they built a stone church, the front of which stood where the back of present one stands. It was not gay or fashionable but it was strongly built and well finished. The contractor was Mr. Graham and his brother, both of whom lived at that time where Mr. Geo. Freum now lives on 2nd concession. The appearance of the church was much the same as the old Methodist Church, still standing and now owned by Dr. Williams. Stairs of many steps led up to the high boxed up old fashioned pulpit. At the front of the pulpit stood the precentors box. There was a door on every seat. Neither vestry nor basement were thought of. Dr. Boyd first pastor opened church and continued to preach in it until he retired from the ministry. There were long tables made, such as are seen at dinners in the open air for communion seasons, which when used were covered with pure linen. Around this table the members gathered. It was a solemn time. Some of the people came from Iroquois, Mainsville, Pittston, and elsewhere. If there were not room enough at the first table then the table was prepared a second time, and the whole service gone over again. This often occupied from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. The elders who served the tables at that time are remembered by only a very few people. The late lamented Joshua Montgomery's father, John, and his grandfather were elders, so also were Mr. Elliot of Iroquois, Mr. McIntosh of Prescott, Col. Hugh Munro and Jos. Miller of the second concession whose great granddaughter now sings in this church. It is said that Col. Clark called to inquire for Mr. Miller's health which was rather precarious at that time and that the reply was—I am as sick a man as was ever in Ireland.

Dr. Boyd's successors were Revs. Geggie, Melville, Taylor, McKibbin, and the present incumbent. Organs in churches were looked upon as instruments of the devil. The introduction of one would produce blood-shed. Choirs were not thought of. The singing was led by a precentor who often gave the clearest evidence that he never attended a musical college, sometimes it was difficult to tell until he got near the end of the first verse which of the three tunes he knew, he was aiming at. Bass, tenor and alto were not heard of. Mr. Waddell and Mr. Hector Wylie often did good service in the precentors box. It was simple worship and an old fashioned church, but it produced good men and the congregation grew. It was resolved to build another place of worship. A committee consisting of Messrs. MacPherson, J. Thompson, Wm. Clark, John Reid, John Grey, and James McLatchie was appointed to proceed with the erection of a new church. They were strictly enjoined not to exceed \$1,500.00 in their expenditure. The committee heeded not the injunction, but proceeded with praiseworthy determination and crected at a cost of between 5 and 6 thousand dollars, every cent of which has long since been paid, the handsome and commodious edifice where the Presbyterian congregation now worships.

The next denomination to establish their cause was the Episcopalian Church. The ivy entwined tower in the Episcopal burying ground still marks the spot where the first church stood. The site was a present from Col. Fraser. He also gave the timber for the sills, sleepers, beams and rafters. It was all made in the Colonel's swamp through which the grand trunk railway now runs. W. Cameron, Allan Cameron's father, had the contract of getting out the timber, he hewed and framed the timber in the woods where it grew. Though but a very little boy I remember it well, Mr. Cameron had a yoke of oxen, that he called "Buck and Berry", with these hitched to a two pronged fork of a tree, on which he placed the timbers, he drew the material to the appointed site.

The contractor for the Presbyterian was the contractor for this church. After the completion of the church, the Rev. Mr. Lindsay, the first pastor, took charge. Who his immediate successor I do not know, but Rev. Mr. Muckleston, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Metzler afterwards took charge. I remember attending a singing school in this church which was carried on for several winters. Mr. Henry Armstrong and Mr. McIlmoyle, who lived where Mr. Jameson now lives, seemed to have charge of the school, and the best of order was kept. It was during this that the church began to decay and get cold, which induced the Episcopalian to think of building another church, which they did in the center of the village. It is a neat brick building. The site was given by Mr. Benson, nearby stands the parsonage, also a comfortable brick dwelling. A few years ago the congregation decided to erect a school room, which they did of brick, and which presents a very neat appearance and is, I am told, very comfortable within and quite suitable for Sabbath school purposes.

The Methodists originally worshipped in the old stone school house, that recently stood on the corner of Mr. Jameson's place. It was about the year 1851 that the old Episcopal Methodist was built, and as the story that led to its erection is somewhat interesting I shall give it in detail. Previous to the date given all or nearly all the Methodists here were Wesleyan, but they struck a rock in which they split. The parties chiefly concerned were Messrs. Roswell, Cook and Peter Adams Sr. Each of whom, was a class leader in the Church. The Wesleyans and Episcopal were not friendly to each other. Mr. Wm. Aikens who was an Episcopal Methodist, used to go to his class occasionally. He was then a stranger in the place having crossed from the other side. He attended Mr. Adams' class, a part of the class and the minister objected, and gave Mr. Adams to understand that he must no longer receive Mr. Aikens into his class. Mr. Adams refused to obey orders and gave Minister and congregation to understand that if they put Mr. Aiken out they put him out also. Mr. Adams meeting with determined



Built by the Honourable Colonel Thomas Frazer, known as "Frazerfield", thence the Benson farm house, now the McNairn apartments, River Road East.





opposition then withdrew from the congregation and joined Mr. Cook who was class leader in the third concession and who received Mr. Ashley Dodge, an Episcopal, into his class. Both joined the Episcopal Church, and in this way were led to build, the old church still standing in Cardinal. The three men out of their slender purses, almost built this church themselves. It went on slowly for a time, but they succeeded in finishing it. The church still stands and many a glorious meeting was held in it. But the builders of it are dead. The Wesleyans then built another church of stone, opposite the place where Mr. Rae Anderson lives, but after the union of the two bodies they worshipped together for many years in the old church in the village. After difficulty they built a new church.

The Catholics were the last to build a place of worship in our Village. It consisted originally of a plain brick building, which has been improved from time to time, as the congregation grew in strength, and now presents a neat appearance both from within and from without. Mr. Benson gave the site. The church at first stood east of the old government road, which was built by Mr. John Adams in the year 1847. But since that time another street has been opened up which runs parallel with the side of the church. Father Masterson of Prescott has been the pastor of this charge for many years. It is interesting to notice, the harmony that prevails among these four churches. Each doing its work in the way it seems best to them without let or hinderance on the part of the other.

And now I have done. I thank your readers for the appreciation manifested from time to time of my efforts, to recall a history of our beloved and beautiful village and for their kind criticisms I am aware there have been errors, but the public will not forget that I have no records but that of my memory from which to draw information. And indeed it would have been wonderful if no error had occurred. On the whole, however, the history is substantially correct, and perhaps some day will prove interesting. There are many other persons to whom I might allude. Persons who had a great deal to do with the formation of our community, and the advancement of its prosperity, but I must leave it to other hands, who perchance will take up the story where I have left off, long after I have moulded into kindred dust.