



Société de
Généalogie de
Drummondville

545, rue des Écoles
DRUMMONDVILLE, QC J2B 1J6

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GRENVILLE 1876 — 1976

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*Don de
Paul Pichette*

CHER MEMBRE

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Don de



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INTRODUCTION

Pour les jeunes, relater l'histoire d'une municipalité centenaire, c'est faire un très grand pas en arrière. Par contre, les plus vieux, eux, vous diront comment cent ans peuvent être si vite passés.

À Grenville, il reste le souvenir et la trace d'hommes vaillants et intrépides lancés à la découverte d'horizons nouveaux: aventuriers et commerçants, notables et religieux, ouvriers et cultivateurs.

En écrivant ces pages comme témoin d'une époque, nous voulons saluer l'oeuvre des bâtisseurs et rendre hommage à tous ceux qui ont uni leurs efforts en multipliant les initiatives pour donner à cette localité ce caractère qui lui est propre.

La lecture de ce livre nous fera revivre les événements qui ont marqué son histoire et nous apprendrons que les réalisations ont coûté beaucoup d'efforts. Enfin, les années ont passé et on ne peut que se réjouir, en cette année d'anniversaire, du progrès accompli.

La recherche des mots, des articles intéressants, le tri d'anecdotes, de faits, de noms et dates représente une tâche fort intéressante lorsqu'il s'agit de préparer l'exposé si bref soit-il, d'une localité dont l'histoire remonte à plus de cent ans.

D'ailleurs, cette histoire se résume dans les Armoiries de Grenville. Le Conseil Municipal les a choisies cette année et on les retrouve au début de ce volume.



I am delighted to extend to the citizens of Grenville my warmest greetings on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Town.

From its beginning as a military town, a gift from the Crown for service in fighting the Americans, Grenville has grown to a prosperous town with its successful pulp and paper industry and its well known tourist attractions.

Je félicite chaleureusement tous les citoyens de Grenville qui fêtent le centenaire de leur ville. Les progrès qu'ils ont accomplis au cours de ce dernier siècle sont en tous points dignes d'admiration. Je souhaite que les jeunes générations s'inspirent de leurs aînés et continuent, avec une vigueur et un esprit d'invention renouvelés, l'oeuvre entreprise il y a cent ans sur les bords de l'Outaouais.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau

OTTAWA,
1976.

GOVERNEMENT DU QUÉBEC

LE PREMIER MINISTRE



Il m'est particulièrement agréable de souligner le 100e anniversaire de fondation de la municipalité de Grenville.

En organisant ces fêtes du 100e anniversaire, vous témoignez de votre reconnaissance à tous ceux-là dont le labeur inlassable et le courage ont fait la prospérité et le bonheur de votre municipalité.

Vous vous trouvez ainsi à manifester votre désir de continuer à vivre pleinement les espoirs du Québec d'aujourd'hui.

Bon succès!

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robert Bourassa". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Québec, Juin 1976

MESSAGE DU DÉPUTÉ D'ARGENTEUIL



C'est grâce aux valeureux fondateurs de Grenville, ainsi qu'à tous ceux et celles qui ont su continuer leur oeuvre, que nous fêtons aujourd'hui le centenaire de l'une des plus pittoresques petites municipalités du comté d'Argenteuil.

Les Grenvillois sont des gens charmants, accueillants et très sensibles au développement et à la conservation de leur environnement auxquels nous continuerons de contribuer comme nous l'avons fait dans le passé.

Mes sincères félicitations et meilleurs voeux à Monsieur le Maire Roland Létourneau, à son Conseil municipal, aux organisateurs de ces fêtes et à toute la population de Grenville.

Guil, Député d'Argenteuil

Québec, juin 1976

CENTENAIRE DE GRENVILLE



Comme pour le Canada, cent ans d'histoire est un événement dont la population de Grenville peut être très fière.

En effet, 1976 est une année qui commémore pour le citoyen de Grenville un passé riche d'expérience de toutes sortes et au cours duquel les citoyens ont fait preuve de courage et de volonté pour faire de leur municipalité une région à la fois prospère et pittoresque, où il fait bon vivre et travailler.

Aussi, c'est un honneur pour moi de saluer la population de Grenville et c'est de tout coeur que je lui souhaite un avenir des plus prometteurs.

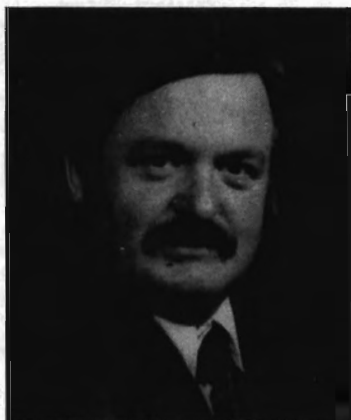
GRENVILLE CENTENNIAL

The celebration of one hundred years of history is an event which the population of Grenville may be very proud of. 1976 is a year which commemorates for the citizens of Grenville a past rich in experiences of all kinds during which they fashioned a flourishing and picturesque municipality.

It is with great pleasure that I associate myself with the residents of Grenville in these days of celebrations which are indicative of a promising future for the area.

Francis Fox
Député Fédéral

MESSAGE DU MAIRE



Avec tous mes concitoyens de Grenville, je me réjouis à l'occasion du centenaire de notre municipalité. Je ne cache pas ma fierté d'être à la tête d'une localité aussi vaillante.

En une pareille occasion, il faut se souvenir avec fierté de nos prédécesseurs, nos ancêtres, qui ont dans le passé contribué par leurs succès à bâtir ce dont nous jouissons aujourd'hui.

Parce qu'ils sont passés avant nous, des hommes et des femmes de l'époque nous permettent maintenant d'avancer encore plus vite et plus sûrement. Nous pouvons, non seulement ajouter à leurs réalisations, mais également nous servir des expériences si enrichissantes que le passé nous offre.

À mes concitoyens, je ne peux cacher ma satisfaction de constater les efforts louables qu'ils font pour l'avancement de notre patelin. À ceux qui donnent de leur temps pour que les fêtes du centenaire soient les mieux réussies, Grenville doit beaucoup.

Je demande à tous de participer à ces fêtes dans la mesure de leurs moyens. Chacun peut faire sa petite part; ainsi, non seulement nous réussirons ces fêtes, mais nous apprendrons à mieux nous apprécier en travaillant ensemble.

Que chacun vive intensément ces fêtes et n'hésite pas à y inviter parents et amis.

Bienvenue à Grenville

Roland Létourneau, maire

MESSAGE DU PRÉSIDENT DES FÊTES DU CENTENAIRE



Sans l'assurance de la collaboration de l'équipe qui m'entoure, je n'aurais pu accepter le défi de présider les fêtes du centenaire de Grenville.

Certes, il y a beaucoup de satisfaction, d'honneur et de plaisir à présider de telles fêtes mais pareil défi demande beaucoup de travail. La compétence nécessaire pour réussir, on ne peut la trouver que dans une équipe complète d'hommes et de femmes qui sont prêts à travailler ensemble pour réaliser quelque chose de grand.

Nous avons obtenu des hommes d'affaires, des industriels, des commerçants, de l'autorité civile et religieuse et de toute la population en général une excellente collaboration. C'est ce qui nous fait anticiper une réussite parfaite des festivités pour marquer dignement ces cent ans.

Nous osons croire qu'à la suite de ces fêtes, non seulement les citoyens de Grenville se connaîtront mieux, mais ils seront fiers de leur histoire et apprécieront cette localité où il fait bon vivre.

Je souhaite que l'on se souvienne longtemps des fêtes du centenaire de Grenville et que des réalisations qui en découleront nous en rappellent de joyeux souvenirs.

Jacques Desforges

MESSAGE DES PASTEURS



Pour le Curé de Grenville, c'est un honneur et un plaisir à l'occasion du centenaire, de venir s'entretenir avec ses frères, suite à l'invitation de l'auteur de ce volume.

Je voudrais partager cet honneur avec tous les Pasteurs au service de la population de Grenville. À travers les années jusqu'à maintenant, on nous a confié ce que vous avez de plus précieux: le salut de votre âme, le bonheur éternel. Cette confiance en vos pasteurs ne s'est jamais démentie. C'est vraiment un honneur, parce que sans rapport avec notre mérite et provenant de votre esprit de foi.

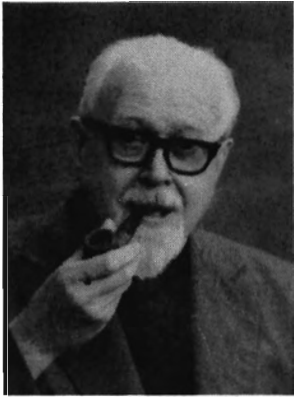
Un plaisir aussi: avoir une si belle occasion de dire à tout le monde comment je suis fier de vivre à Grenville et comment je suis content de pouvoir vous féliciter à l'occasion du centenaire.

Grenville a survécu à cent ans, et est, à cent ans, plus vivant que jamais. Nous avons eu des ancêtres fort déterminés qui n'ont pas abandonné devant les difficultés et qui ont su s'entendre malgré des différences de nationalité et de dénomination religieuse. Voilà pourquoi nous pouvons nous féliciter!

La fête du centenaire nous a rapprochés davantage les uns des autres. Que nos communs efforts nous conduisent à vivre un autre cent ans dans la bonne entente, le support mutuel et la réalisation de projets. Nous vivrons ainsi comme les frères et soeurs d'une même famille, dans le respect des aspirations de tous.

P. Walter Van As S.C.J.
Curé

MESSAGE DES PASTEURS



I am glad to have been asked to write a few paragraphs on the occasion of Grenville's Hundredth Anniversary as a Municipality.

I have resided here for only five years, but I knew this area when I was at Montebello in the Fifties; and a friend of mine, The Reverend Ray Stote, was the Anglican Rector here at the time. I have found the people of Grenville to be friendly and to possess a great sense of humour. God-given qualities which make this a delightful place

in which to live and work.

Another good thing is Continuity. Many families are related to one another and have lived hereabouts for a considerable number of years. I have just looked into my St. Matthew's Church registers for the years from 1875 to 1877, and have found entries concerning families still represented here. For instance: Welden, Keatley, Owens, Filoon, Bates, Murray, Morrow, Moncrieff, Boyd, Densmore, Dewar, Brigden, and Noble. If Grenville folk of 1876 could see Grenville of today, they would notice, I am sure, a much closer "accord" between "French" and "English" and a growing fellowship between adherents of the various Christian Churches.

May the next hundred years see these friendships expand and deepen, so that Grenville may continue to be a happy place to call "home"!

My sincere good wishes to you all.

Rev. Mark Beaufoy

MESSAGE DES PASTEURS



I am pleased to have the opportunity of bringing greetings to the town of Grenville from the people of the United Church of Grenville on the occasion of this 100th Anniversary.

As we spend time in reflection, we realise that in this observance we are giving thanks for the blessings we have received in the past, we are rejoicing in the things we enjoy today, and we are concerned about the future of our town. In mapping out the future in any area of life it is a good thing to look back and see how we have arrived at where we are, and to pay attention to our resources and prospects. As we do this now may there be sufficient concern for maintaining worthwhile traditions; and when new ventures are undertaken, sufficient wisdom and foresight to make Grenville for the people of today and tomorrow, what it should be.

May the blessing of God be with us, and may the future hold much good for the town of Grenville.

Sincerely,
Heber G. Colbourne

GRENVILLE EN 1976

CHAPITRE I



LES ARMOIRES DE GRENVILLE

Les armoires se composent de deux parties. La première, en haut, nous rappelle la situation du Village de Grenville près des eaux de la rivière Outaouais et la fleur de lis symbolise l'élément francophone de la population.

Dans la partie du bas, la croix, en plus de représenter l'élément anglophone, tire son origine des armoires de **Lord Grenville**, cet homme d'état anglais qui a donné son nom au **Village et** au Canton.

Le canon placé au centre souligne l'origine militaire de Grenville à la tête du Canal Long-Sault. Tout autour gravitent les principales industries de la région. D'abord, le sapin fait penser à l'industrie du bois, pivot de l'économie de la Municipalité. Les scieries Dansereau, maintenant transformées par Mason & Risch Ltd. ainsi que la Compagnie Internationale du Papier du Canada ont été longtemps les principales sources de revenus de la localité. Les fermes Arnold, représentées par le fer à cheval, nous font penser aux chevaux et aux abattoirs. Le pic symbolise l'industrie minière de la magnésite. Bon nombre de citoyens de Grenville travaillent soit à la mine de Kilmar ou à l'usine de transformation de Marelán. Enfin, les autres industries sont regroupées sous le signe de la roue dentée. L'une d'entre elles est G.M.P. of Canada Ltd. qui fabrique des pièces pour appareils électriques.

GRENVILLE'S COAT OF ARMS

The coat of arms is made of two parts. The upper part reminds us of our geographic situation near the Ottawa River and the fleur-de-lis represents the French-speaking Canadians.

In the lower part, the cross, which was Lord Grenville's basic coat of arms, and the red colour represent the English-speaking Canadians.

The canon in the middle recalls that Grenville's origins were military with the construction of the canal. All around the canon you will find the symbols of our industries. The fir tree represents the wood industry of the Dansereau Mill, to-day a division of Mason & Risch Ltd. and the International Paper Company; the horseshoe is the symbol of Arnold Farms Ltd.; the pick, of the plant of Canadian Refractories Ltd. in Marelan; the wheel describes the other industries, specially the factory of G.M.P. of Canada Ltd.

LE CONSEIL MUNICIPAL DE GRENVILLE

Sous l'habile direction du Maire Roland Letourneau qui partage son temps entre la mairie et son travail de président de la Compagnie Mason & Risch, division de Grenville, le conseil municipal de Grenville peut être fier de cette localité active.

Depuis 1971, M. Richard Dupuis s'occupe avec succès du secrétariat et de la Trésorie.



Maire
Roland Letourneau



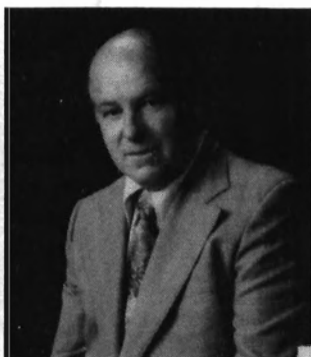
**Secrétaire-
trésorier**
Richard Dupuis

La population a confié l'administration municipale aux échevins:

Jean Danis
siège-1-



Edgar Fournier
siège-2-



Léo Thauvette
siège-3-



Jean-Paul Woodbury
siège-4-



Jean Petrin
siège-5-



Jacques Desforges
siège-6-



Service de la police



Gabriel Cuillerier



Pierre Labelle

Les professionnels au service de Grenville

Arsenault, Garneau, Villeneuve et Associés

Afin de réaliser des projets d'envergure, la Municipalité de Grenville a fait appel à cette société d'ingénieurs-conseil établie à Montréal et à Lachute.

Fondée en 1963, Arsenault, Garneau, Villeneuve et Associés a pris un essor rapide et, à l'heure actuelle emploie plus de cent personnes.

Le bureau de Lachute est dirigé par Monsieur Hubert Pilon et c'est lui qui a secondé le Conseil Municipal pour mener à bien plusieurs de ses réalisations.

Mentionnons comme exemple les plans et devis du nouveau bassin d'approvisionnement en eau potable du Lac Carson. Comme on sait, en 1972, l'érection d'un barrage a permis d'accroître de plusieurs milliers de gallons la réserve d'eau pour alimenter l'aqueduc.

Monsieur Hubert Pilon, ingénieur.

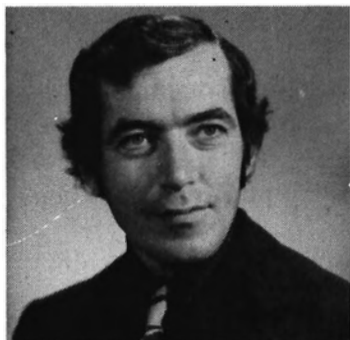
Sans nul doute, la réussite de ces projets est due en grande part à Monsieur Pilon qui n'a pas ménagé son temps au service de la Municipalité.

De plus, les relations cordiales qu'il a établies avec les membres du Conseil ne se limitent pas aux questions administratives. On peut dire que son épouse Pauline et lui ont gagné l'amitié de tous.

Résident de Lachute depuis douze ans, M. Pilon est aussi bien connu dans les cercles sociaux que d'ingénieurs. Il est membre du Club des Lions et s'occupe d'organisations de bienveillance telles que cliniques de sang, etc... Depuis dix ans, il participe activement au développement des projet entrepris par le Conseil Régional de Développement des Laurentides...

Grand sportif pendant ses années universitaires à Montréal, il a poursuivi son action sportive en dirigeant l'équipe junior de hockey de Lachute durant les saisons 1966-1967 et 67-68. Il trouve encore le temps l'hiver de jouer au hockey dans une ligue amicale et l'été de jouer au tennis avec sa famille. Membre actif de l'équipe de tennis de Lachute, il fait aussi partie de son organisation depuis plusieurs années.

On comprend mieux ainsi quel rôle il a joué dans l'histoire de Grenville ces dernières années.



Me Jean-Claude Paquin

La Municipalité, en plusieurs occasions, a eu besoin de services juridiques pour connaître toutes les facettes de la loi, pour élaborer de nouveaux règlements et pour faire valoir les intérêts du Village dans certaines causes. C'est Me Paquin qui est le conseiller juridique de Grenville depuis une dizaine d'années.

Né en 1936, il a fait ses études secondaires au Collège St-Laurent et ses études universitaires aux universités de Montréal et McGill avant d'être admis au Barreau en 1961. Marié et père de deux enfants, il a pratiqué le droit à St-Jérôme avant de s'installer à Lachute en 1963. Il a continué alors l'étude de Me Fernand Legault nommé juge à la Cour Supérieure. Ex-président de la Caisse Populaire de Lachute et du Club des Lions, il est maintenant membre de la Corporation de L'Hôpital d'Argenteuil.



Jacques M. Hébert, B.Sc.Comm.

Comptable agréé

Depuis 1967, Monsieur Hébert s'occupe à chaque année de l'audition des livres de la Municipalité et de la rédaction du rapport financier. On sollicite son avis et ses conseils à cause de son expérience en comptabilité municipale.

Monsieur Hébert connaît bien la région puisqu'il est né à Brownsburg en 1938. Après ses études secondaires au Collège Bourget de Rigaud et au Collège Classique de Cornwall, il a fait ses études universitaires à Sir George Williams et McGill. Il devient bachelier en commerce et par la suite comptable agréé en 1963. À l'emploi de la firme comptable Campbell, Sharp & Milne de Montréal jusqu'en septembre 1966, il ouvre son propre bureau à Lachute. Au service de la Municipalité de Grenville depuis 1967, Monsieur Hébert est favorablement connu dans la région.

COMITÉ DU CENTENAIRE

Un comité spécial pour les célébrations du centenaire a été formé par décision du Conseil municipal.

Le premier et grand objectif, suite à ces réjouissances populaires, est la création d'un centre communautaire au service de la population.

M. Jacques Desforges, un homme dynamique, en a accepté la présidence et déjà il ne compte pas les heures de travail pour mener à bien toutes les activités du Centenaire.

Il est secondé dans son travail par M. James Hocquard qui agit comme vice-président du comité. Pour sa part, Mme Ginette Tardif est en charge du secrétariat et M. Richard Dupuis occupe le poste de trésorier.



Jacques Desforges



James Hocquard



Mme Ginette Tardif



Richard Dupuis

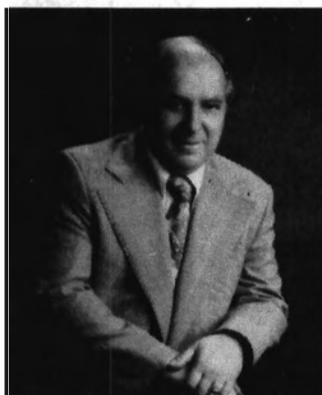
AUTRES RESPONSABILITÉS DU CENTENAIRE

Livre souvenir

Edgar Fournier, responsable

Mme Yolande Dupuis, collaboratrice (Texte Français)

Gilbert E. Arnold Jr., collaborateur (Texte Anglais)



Edgar Fournier



Mme Yolande Dupuis



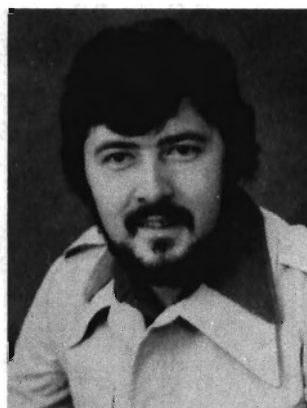
Gilbert E. Arnold Jr.



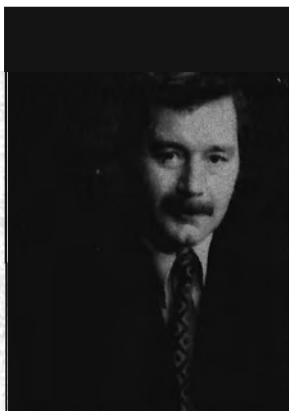
Responsable des hôtesse
Mme Suzanne Desforges



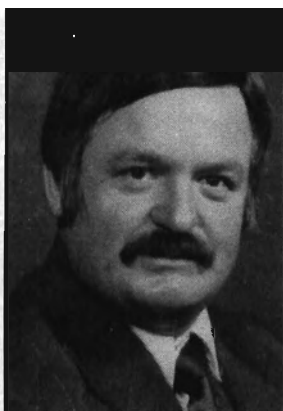
Travail artistique
Mme Aurore D.Ellis



Publicité
Jean Danis



Décoration et embellissement
Jean Petrin



Relations extérieures
Roland Létourneau



Activités sportives
Jacques Chevrier

LES ACTIVITÉS EN CETTE ANNÉE DU CENTENAIRE

Depuis le début de l'année du Centenaire, plusieurs activités ont déjà eu lieu. Mentionnons d'abord l'ouverture officielle des festivités du Centenaire à l'occasion d'un rassemblement de moto-neiges le 24 janvier.

Par après, le Carnaval a remporté un énorme succès avec ses nombreuses activités telles que:

Présentation de duchesses et choix d'une reine du Carnaval

Tournoi de ballon-balai Soirées récréatives

Multiplés jeux sur glace pour les enfants et Remise de trophées

Le 24 avril a eu lieu une soirée bavaroise dans un endroit bien spécial assez grand pour contenir plus de 500 personnes, le Garage J.D. Arnold. Son propriétaire, M. Jeffrey Arnold l'avait gracieusement prêté pour l'occasion. Le garage était décoré pour la circonstance et tous les participants recevaient une chope en acquittant leur droit d'entrée. Tous sont unanimes à dire que ce fut un énorme succès. On dut même refuser du monde faute d'espace. Malgré leur énorme fatigue, les membres du comité du Centenaire se sont réjouis de cette réussite et conservent bon espoir que les autres activités du Centenaire remporteront autant de succès.

Le 22 mai, deux événements sont à signaler. D'abord une présentation à la télévision, canal 7, d'un groupe d'une quarantaine de personnes de Grenville à la populaire émission "Soirée canadienne". L'émission en question avait été enregistrée à Sherbrooke le premier mai et Grenville y a fait bonne figure. Inutile d'insister sur le fait que ce voyage a été placé sous le signe de la bonne humeur et qu'il restera mémorable.

Le 22 mai également, prenait place un souper amical suivi d'une soirée. Il faut mentionner que cette activité était sous la responsabilité conjointe des groupes "Women's Institute" et "Les Filles d'Isabelle". Plus de 500 soupers ont été servis à l'école anglaise. Toute la nourriture nécessaire à ces repas chauds avait été fournie et préparée gratuitement.

Programme du CENTENAIRE

19-20 juin: Tombola

1er au 11 juillet

- olympiques des jeunes
- danses dans les rues
- choix de l'hôtesse du Centenaire
- concours de "barbes"
- soirée canadienne
- parade
- tournoi de balle
- courses de canots et de bicyclettes
- pique-nique
- exposition artisanale

16 juillet: passage de la flamme olympique

au mois d'août: spectacle de Ronnie Prophet
(originaire de Calumet)

au mois de novembre: partie d'huîtres

au mois de décembre: soirée pour clôturer les fêtes du Centenaire.

PROJET DU CENTENAIRE

À l'arrière plan, les frères Jeffrey Arnold et Gilbert E. Arnold Jr. qui ont fait don du terrain. À l'avant plan, M. Roland Létourneau, maire, Richard Dupuis, sec.-trés., James Hocquard, et Jacques Desforges, respectivement, vice-président et président du comité, du Centenaire.



Pour réussir toutes ces activités, le comité du Centenaire reçoit l'appui des organismes de la région.

En voici quelques-uns:

Les Filles d'Isabelle: présidente Mme Murielle Nixon
Anglican Church
United Church
Fabrique de Grenville
Women's Institute

Women's Institute

The Women's Institutes is a world wide association for rural women with membership open to any interested. Argenteuil Women's Institute work has been a vital part of village and rural life in this County for the past 60 years. The Grenville Women's Institute branch was formed in 1972 by Mrs. Fred Murray, who was the first president followed by the past president Mrs. Martin Lowe. We now have 23 members. Our program is varied with special interest in Agriculture, Education, Health and Welfare and Home Economics.



Présidente
Mrs. Thomas Trainer



Vice-Présidente
Mrs. Regginald Bennet



Secrétaire
Mrs Edwin Keatley



Trésorière
Mrs Leonard McIntyre

CHEVALIERS DE COLOMB CONSEIL 3188



Grand-
Chevalier
Yves Aubuchon



Alcide Ranger
Député-Grand Chevalier



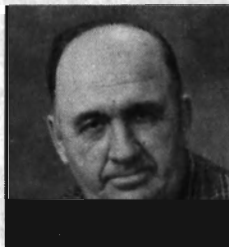
Antonio Gauthier
Chancelier



Exalem Champagne
Secrétaire



Yves Tardif
Secrétaire



Jean M. Lavioitre
Archiviste



Jacques Chevrier
Cérémoniaire



Richard Lacroix
Avocat



René Larocque
Intendant



Jean Danis
Syndic



Jean Cadieux
Syndic



Marcel
Champagne
Sentinelle
Extérieure

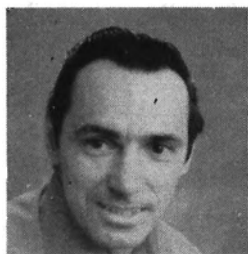


Ex-Grand Chevalier
Philippe Lalonde
Syndic

LES LOISIRS DE GRENVILLE



Président
Jacques Chevrier



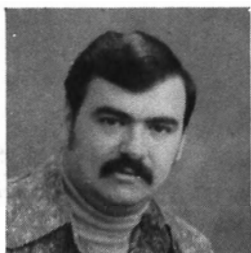
Raymond Labonté



Alain Lemay



Conrad Brunet



Richard Legault



Ulysse Renaud



Premier
Président
Jean-Paul Pichette

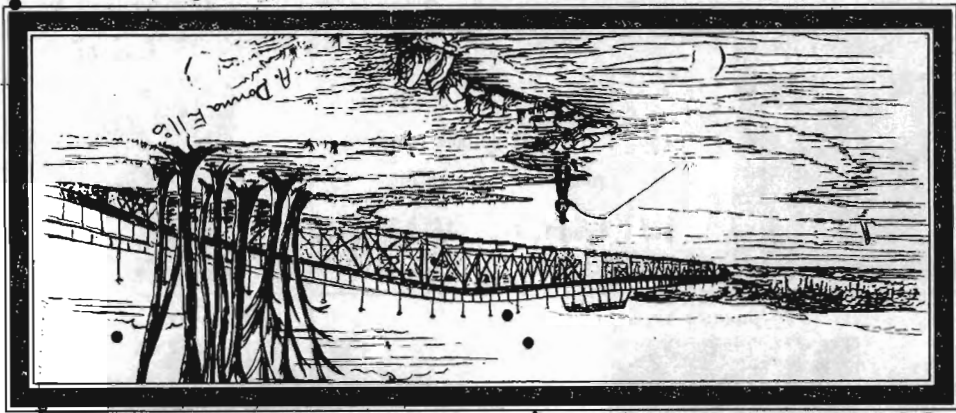
LE CLUB RICHELIEU

(Grenville & Agglomération)

fondé en 1976



Benoît Lavigne
Secrétaire



SPECIMEN

6657-371



DOLLAR SOUVENIR

CHANSON-THÈME du CENTENAIRE de GRENVILLE.

Par Robert Woodbury.

OUI, NOUS AVONS FAIT UN PAS,
ENSEMBL' ON VA FÊTER ÇA!
JE PROPOS' QU'ON LÈV' NOS
VERR'S,
CAR DE GRENVILL' C'EST LE
CENT'NAIR'.

YES TOGETHER WE HAVE GROWN
WE'VE BUILT A PLACE OF OUR
OWN-
LET US LIFT OUR GLASSES,
FRIENDS,
AND FOR GRENVILLE WE CLAP
OUR HANDS.

1— Tout débutait il y'a cent années,
Grâc' à des ancêtr's fort déterminés:
Ils ont bien travaillé, et ils ont dû bûcher
Pour que Grenvill' soit érigé. Ref.

2— Ceux qui aimeraient nous visiter,
Doiv'nt savoir où Grenvill' est situé:
Nous servons de frontièr', tout près de grandes eaux
Entr' le Québec et l'Ontario. Ref.

3— We were born a hundred years ago,
French-English-Speaking citizens to grow;
May all of us rejoice, through sound fraternity,
We celebrate a century. Ref.

4— Et nous somm's fiers de vous annoncer
Que de nouveaux projets sont en chantier.
ON EST LÀ D'PUIS CENT ANS, ON EST LÀ POUR LONG-
TEMPS,
Grenvill' est vraiment dans le vent. Ref.

5— Jeun's et vieux donnons-nous donc la main,
Et confiants, tournons les yeux vers demain:
La vigueur des premiers, la sagess' des seconds
Voilà la recett' de champions! Ref.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE PRIVÉE
COLLÈGE SAINT-BERNARD
25, AVE DES FRÈRES
DRUMMONDVILLE — P.Q.

L'HISTOIRE CIVILE

CHAPITRE II

LES ORIGINES

Dans les premiers temps de la colonie le territoire du Canton de Grenville était sillonné dans tous ses sentiers par les Iroquois dont l'habitat était les rives de la Rivière Rouge.

C'est à l'embouchure de cette rivière qu'au printemps de 1692 un groupe de 400 Français surprit quelques centaines d'Iroquois en embuscades et en tuèrent la majorité. Cette victoire mit fin à tout jamais aux embuscades de l'ennemi et il n'y eut plus d'escarmouches ou de combats repliés dans cette partie de la vallée d'Ottawa.

De fait, c'est en 1795 que s'établirent les premiers colons à Grenville ou du moins dans le territoire qui devait former plus tard ce Canton, cette paroisse et enfin ce village.

C'est le Baron W.-M. Windham Grenville qui donna son nom au Canton érigé en 1808. Cet homme d'état anglais, né le 15 octobre 1759 fut membre du parlement britannique et président de la Chambre des communes.

Ce dernier était un Lord aux largeurs de vues assez particulières qui résigna même de ses fonctions pour faire valoir ses vues. Il mourut à Dropmore le 12 janvier 1834 et le titre de Grenville s'éteignit avec lui.

L'arpentage et la subdivision du Canton de Grenville en 1808 amena un fort contingent de colons anglais et irlandais protestants qui avaient servi dans l'armée britannique.

Le Canton de Grenville est entré sous le régime municipal le premier juillet 1845 sous le nom de municipalité du Canton et de l'Augmentation de Grenville. Le premier janvier 1876, le village de Grenville forma à lui seul la municipalité du village de Grenville.

Beaucoup plus tard, le 8 février 1918, le Canton de Grenville se rétrécit de nouveau avec la formation de la municipalité du village de Calumet.

On trouvera dans les pages qui suivent une liste des administrateurs qui se sont succédés à la tête des conseils municipaux de Grenville-Village, Canton de Grenville et Calumet.

MUNICIPALITÉ DU VILLAGE DE GRENVILLE

LISTE DES MAIRES

1876-1891 Pridham, Alexander
1891-1894 Wade, John
1895-1900 White, Thom.
1901-1903 Miller, Jas.
1903-1906 Williamson, Thom.
1907-1909 Kelly, John
1909-1910 Bradshaw, M.W.
1910-1912 Dansereau, Geo.
1912-1914 Williamson, Thom.
1914-1915 Dansereau, Geo.
1915-1916 Williamson Thomas
1916-1918 Fillion, Sydney
1919-1924 MacKay, Dr. A.
1925-1931 Pridham, Mac.A.
1931-1933 Laurin, Honoré
1933-1935 Dansereau, Georges
1935-1949 Dansereau, G.Étienne
1949-1958 Cavanagh, Stanley
1958-1962 Sauvé, Léo-Paul
1962-1965 Landriault, Roland
1965-1971 Arnold, Gilbert E. Jr.
1971-1975 Lafortune, Jean
1975- Létourneau, Roland

SEC-TRÉSORIERIS

1876-1893 Cook, William H.
1894-1902 White, William
1902-1905 McMillan, A.G.M.
1906-1909 Pridham, Alexander
1909-1910 Morrow, Thomas
1910-1918 Pridham, A. Mac.
1918-1928 Fillion, Sydney
1929-1931 Bradshaw, M.M.
1931-1960 Daviau, Dolphé
1960-1964 Boucher, Charles
1964-1965 Lacelle, Mme Pauline
1965-1966 Desforges, Guy
1966-1967 Pagé, Mlle Cécile
1967-1968 Lemay, Jean-Guy
1968-1971 Daviau, Jean-Paul
1971- Dupuis, Richard

COPIE du Rapport d'un Comité de l'Honorable Conseil Exécutif, en
date du 28 Octobre 1875
approuvé par le Lieutenant-Gouverneur, le 29 Octobre
1875.

No. 325.

Sur l'érection d'une municipalité de
village sans le nom de "Soreville".

L'Honorable Secrétaire de la Province, avec un croquis, en
date du vingt sept Octobre courant, (1875), soumis au Conseil,
les divers documents transmis par le Conseil Municipal de la Cité
d'Argenteuil concernant l'érection d'une certaine partie du
Canton de Soreville en municipalité de village, laquelle dite
partie est bornée comme suit, savoir: au sud par la Rivière
Ottawa, à l'est par le lot n° cinq au centre du second rang,
au nord par la moitié nord du lot n° six et le lot n° sept,
(Olivier Caille, fils.), à l'est par le lot n° sept, et au nord par
le chemin de concession entre la seconde et la troisième con-
-cession, à l'avant par le lot n° huit jusqu'au terrain
élevé vis à vis le moulin de Robert ^{Mc}Entee, vers l'avant

depuis laligne en dernier lieu mentionnée jusqu'à la Rivière
Ottawa, sur droite ligne avec un grand orme au nord du
moulin de M^r Dutilleul, delà au sud par la Rivière Ottawa.
Sur le rapport de l'Honorable Procureur Général du vingt
sept Octobre courant, exposant que les formalités requises
ont été observées, l'Honorable Secrétaire recommande que
la dite partie du Canton de Beauville soit érigée en municipalité.

Paté

Honorable Secrétaire de la Province
Etc., Etc., Etc.

municipalité érigée, sous le nom de Municipalité du Village
de Beauville.

Le Comité concourt dans cette recommandation, et la
soumet à l'approbation du Parlement Provincial.

Certifié

John A. Macdonald

Greff. Gen. C. B.

MUNICIPALITÉ DU CANTON ET AUGMENTATION DE GRENVILLE

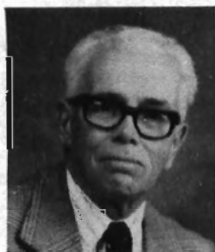
LISTE DES MAIRES (1845-)

SEC.-TRÉSORIER

1845-1854 Cameron, Allan
 1855-1866 Pridham, Edwin
 1866-1893 Brown, James
 1894-1896 Chantal Éric,
 1897-1900 Gauley, Thomas
 1900-1906 Dodie, Peter
 1906-1909 Chantal, Éric
 1910-1913 William, Walter
 1914-1917 Beauchamp, William
 1918-1921 Johnson, James
 1922-1925 Morrow, Fred
 1925-1928 McGalliard, James
 1928-1931 Morrow, J.F.
 1931-1941 Beauchamp, William X.
 1941-1948 Prophet, John
 1948-1957 Arnold, Gilbert E.
 1957- Beauchamp, Gérald

1845-1859 Kains, George
 1859-1870 Cook, Hiram
 1870-1873 Cook, John
 1874-1896 Filion, A.B.
 1897-1907 Filion, Sydney
 1908-1910 Robertson, Arthur
 1910-1913 Robertson, J.A.
 1914-1920 Whinfield, Lem. Geo.
 1920-1928 Filion, Sydney
 1928-1959 Brennan, H.G.
 1959-1973 Potvin, Nantel
 1973-1974 Larose, Lionel
 1974- Lemay, Roland W.

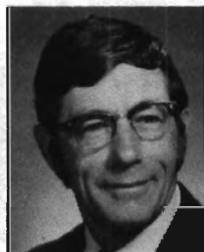
Membres du Conseil du Canton
de Grenville (1976)



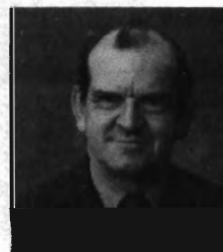
Maire:
Gérald Beauchamp



Sec.-Trés.:
Roland W. Lemay



Jean Clément
St-Pierre



René Campbell



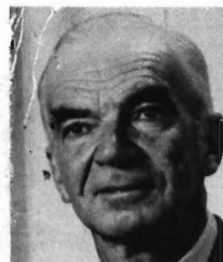
Harold McVicar



Alvin McAndrew



Fred McKale



Clark McNeil

MUNICIPALITÉ DU CALUMET

LISTE DES MAIRES

1918-1921 Higginson, G.E.
 1922-1926 Girardeau, John
 1926-1931 Brennan, H.G.
 1931-1933 Chantal, E.D.
 1933-1941 Legault, Raoul
 1941-1944 Robinson, Ralph
 1944-1946 Legault, Raoul
 1946-1951 Whinfield, Robert C.
 1951-1962 Chantal, Laurent
 1962-1966 Knights, Frank
 1966-1973 Chantal, Laurent
 1973- Gauthier, Benoît

SEC-TRÉSORIERS

1918-1920 Whinfield, L.J.
 1920-1922 Brennan, H.G.
 1923-1933 Millway, G.W.
 1933-1943 Brennan, H.G.
 1943-1972 Robinson, Ralph N.
 1972- Rochon, Bernard

Conseil de la corporation municipale
 du village de Calumet
 1976



Maire
Benoît
Gauthier



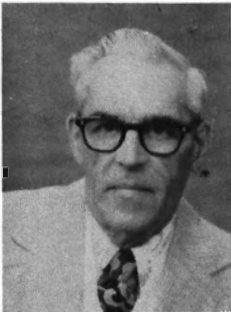
Sec.-Trés.
Bernard
Rochon



Jean-Guy
Joanette



Gabriel
Maurice



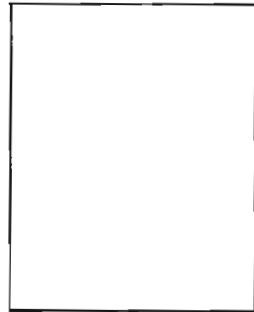
Roméo Constantineau



Maurice Bougie



Ernie Thomas



David Foreman

LES DÉPUTÉS FÉDÉRAUX

Entre 1792 et 1830, le Canton de Grenville se trouvait dans le comté de York. À cette époque, chaque comté avait deux représentants à la Chambre du Bas Canada.

1792-1796	M.C. de Lotbinière et M.P.A. De Bonne
1797-1800	M.H. Lacroix et J. M.Hétien
1801-1805	M.J.Bédard et M.L.C.Fournier
1805-1808	M.J.Mure et M.E.L. Dumont
-1809	M.J.Mure et M.J.Trestler
-1810	M.J.Mure et M.M. St-Julien
1811-1814	F.Bellet et M.M.St-Julien
1815-1816	M.E.L. Dumont et M.W. Forbes
1817-1819	M.E.L. Dumont et M.J.B. Fare
-1820	M.E.L.Dumont et M.A.Perrault
1820-1824	M.E.L.Dumont et M.A.Perrault
1825-1827	M.E.L. Dumont et M.J.Simpson
1827-1829	M.J.L. Labrie et M.J.B.Lefebvre

En 1830, par suite d'un remaniement, le Canton de Grenvielle se retrouve dans le comté des Deux-Montagnes et ses représentants étaient les suivants:

1830-1834	M.Jos Labrie et W.H.Scott
1834-1838	M.Jos Girouard et M.W.Scott
1841-1844	M.C.J. Robertson et M.C.J. Forbes
1844-1851	M.W.H. Scott
1851-1854	M.W.H.Scott et Hon. Louis J.Papineau

Enfin, de 1854 à la Confédération, le Canton de Grenville se retrouve dans le comté d'Argenteuil avec les représentants suivants:

1854-1860	M.S.Bellingham
1860-1866	M.J.J.C. Abbott

De la Confédération à nos jours, les représentants du comté d'Argenteuil, à la Chambre Fédérale étaient:

1867-1874	Hon. J.J.C.Abbott
1874-1875	M.Lemuel Cushing
1875-1880	M.Thomas Christie
1880-1886	Hon. J.J.C.Abbott (Premier Ministre du Canada de 1891-1892)

1886-1890 M.J.C. Wilson
 1891-1903 M.Thomas Christie
 1904-1916 M.C.H. Perley
 1917-1921 M.John McGibbon
 1922-1924 Hon.G.Stewart
 1925-1938 Sir G.H. Perley
 1938-1940 Georges H.Héon
 1940-1945 James-W.McGibbon
 1945-1949 Georges H.Héon
 1949-1958 Philippe Valois
 1958-1962 J.Octave Latour
 1962-1965 Vincent Drouin
 1965-1968 Roger E.Régimbald
 1968-1964 Robert B.Major
 1974- Francis Fox

ASSEMBLÉE LÉGISLATIVE DE LA PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC

1867-1877 M.Sydney Bellingham
 1878-1881 M.Robert Meikle
 1881-1891 M.Wm J.J. Owens (nommé, plus tard, sénateur)
 1892-1896 M.Wm M.Simpson
 1897-1899 M.W.A. Weir
 1900-1910 M.W.Jos Alex.Weir
 1910-1911 M.Johnny Hay
 1912-1915 M.Harry Slater
 1916-1924 John Hay, homme d'affaires
 1925-1928 M.J.St-Jacques, avocat
 1928-1934 M. Georges Dansereau, propriétaire des scieries de Grenville.
 1934-1948 M. Georges-Étienne Dansereau, fils. Il a été ministre de la Voirie et des Travaux Publics.
 1948-1966 M. W.M. Cottingham
 1966- Dr Zoël Saindon

QUELQUES SOUVENIRS DES ANCÊTRES

CHAPITRE III

NOTULES

Il y avait en 1827 dans le Canton de Grenville un Écossais protestant aux vues très larges que l'on surnommait "Le vieil Abbé". Archy MacMillan avait sa maison en billots de pin rouge dans un territoire très solitaire. Ses plus proches voisins, en 1810 lors de son arrivée à Grenville, étaient à plusieurs milles et il n'y avait pas de chemin pour s'y rendre. C'est à cet homme que l'on s'adressa pour trouver une chapelle catholique à Grenville. M. Archibald MacMillan, le premier colon de Grenville fut aussi le premier à construire vers 1818 un entrepôt de vivres et de marchandises diverses pour constituer un magasin général.

*

En 1828 il y avait dans le Canton de Grenville 28 familles catholiques qui, ajoutées aux 14 familles de Chatham et Lachute formaient une population d'environ 200 âmes.

*

L'immigration irlandaise commença en 1819 et prit des proportions d'un véritable exode jusqu'en 1848. Dans le seul été de 1831, plus de 50,000 immigrants, la plupart Irlandais, débarquèrent à Québec; des centaines s'établirent dans les cantons de Grenville et des environs.

*

M. J.-B. Bourassa, prêtre missionnaire, signa le premier acte de baptême de Grenville, le 17 février 1839 en relatant le baptême de Joseph, né le 11 du courant du légitime mariage de André Sarazin, cultivateur et de Dosithe Turpin de cette paroisse.

*

Le premier acte de sépulture fut celui de Tharcille, fille de Simon Girard et d'Esther David, décédée le 15 avril 1839 et inhumée le 17 du même mois.

*

Par contre, le premier mariage fut inscrit le 13 mai 1839; il s'agissait de celui de Pierre Bernet et de Marie Groulx. M. Brady, le prêtre assistant de M. Bourassa et vicaire à la petite nation depuis le 16 septembre 1837 signa ce dernier registre.

Une statistique inscrite le 7 juillet 1839 par le curé Bourassa indiquait qu'il y avait 74 familles canadiennes et 34 familles irlandaises dans le Canton de Grenville, 312 communiant, 256 non-communiant.

*

John Cook a fait le commerce de détail pendant 30 ans et tenu une boutique de voituriers et de forge à Grenville.

*

Vers 1850, la colonisation à l'époque faisait très peu de progrès parce que la principale entrave était celle des grands propriétaires qui ne consentaient que très rarement à louer leurs terrains et chaque fois par petites parcelles. Un exemple frappant est celui de M. Taylor qui n'eut jamais feu et lieux à Grenville et qui y possédait plus de 5,000 acres à titre d'officier du Ministre de Sa Majesté le Roi, ceci sans compter toutes les terres qu'il avait achetées des colons à l'époque.

*

En 1854, les gens de Grenville furent terrifiés par une épidémie de choléra qui dura trois mois et qui coûta la vie d'une trentaine de personnes tandis qu'une centaine d'autres furent gravement atteintes.

*

C'est dans l'après-midi du 10 décembre 1859 que la vieille chapelle de Grenville passa au feu. Tout ce qu'il y avait d'édifice religieux fut incendié de même que la petite maison du bedeau qui se trouvait de l'autre côté du chemin. Ce désastre consterna les paroissiens.

*

La reconstruction de l'église incendiée à Grenville donna lieu à une forte polémique concernant le site et finalement plusieurs chefs de famille abandonnèrent la religion catholique en signe de protestation. Ils se firent baptistes pour la plupart tandis que d'autres ne firent tout simplement plus de religion.

*

En 1872, le curé décida de bâtir un presbytère et confia les travaux à l'entrepreneur John Middleton au coût de \$1,122.00 au grand scandale d'un trop grand nombre de paroissiens qui accusèrent l'entrepreneur de s'être graissé la patte. Ces accusations n'empêchèrent pas les gens de souscrire pour cette oeuvre la somme de \$883.00. À cette époque, le premier bedeau fut engagé, Vital Mott à \$20.00 par année.

*

La paroisse de Grenville, lors de la visite épiscopale de 1875, avait pour curé M. Léo Chemin, prêtre français très débrouillard.

C'est au Révérend M.W.P. Boshart que revient l'honneur d'avoir découvert en 1900, sur le lot 15 du Neuvième rang du Canton de Grenville la fameuse pierre blanche, plus brillante que le calcaire cristallin et qui était en fait de la magnésite, minéral qui aida considérablement au développement de la région de Grenville.

Au temps des draveurs, les "cages" de bois sautaient les rapides. C'était avant que le canal soit élargi. Le vieux canal était trop étroit et trop peu profond pour permettre le transport du bois par bateau.

Pour fabriquer ces boîtes ou caissons, on prenait du bois carré d'au moins 16 pieds de longueur. Les coins étaient solidifiés par des chevilles de bois et des chaînes. Une fois remplie de bois, la cage avait une sorte de plateforme sur laquelle on installait une cabane pour abriter le conducteur et ses hommes. De longues rames complétaient l'équipement.

Les barges de la Compagnie Murphy d'Ottawa ont pu passer plus tard dans le canal. Avant d'y entrer, on les voyait venir, trois ou quatre à la fois traînées par un bateau. Rendues au canal, on les détachait du bateau et c'étaient de gros chevaux qui les entraînaient. Cela explique la présence d'un chemin en bordure du canal.

Le capitaine d'une barge embarquait sa famille avec lui au printemps lorsque la saison de navigation commençait. Il était responsable de sa barge pour le chargement et le déchargement du bois. De plus, il fallait souvent vider l'eau qui s'accumulait soit à cause des vagues ou de la pluie. Il y avait un endroit bien précis dans le lac St-Louis pour puiser l'eau potable et remplir les barils de bois.

La crainte de beaucoup de capitaines était de rater l'entrée du canal et de sauter les rapides. Il y avait au large, une lanterne à l'huile qu'un homme devait aller allumer en chaloupe beau temps mauvais temps. Les soirs de brouillard, un câble lancé à l'aveuglette en a sauvé plus d'un.

Une année, à la fin du mois d'octobre, la glace est apparue et les barges remplies de bois blanc de la Compagnie Dansereau ne pouvaient quitter Grenville. Les barges étaient chargées et on espérait que la glace parte. Malgré les prières des religieuses et des écoliers, elle demeura ferme et les hommes devaient la couper à la scie autour des barges. On dut se résigner à décharger et prendre un autre moyen de transport.

La crue des eaux au printemps causait bien des soucis. L'eau était si haute parfois que le bateau qui faisait la navette entre Carillon et Grenville, le Maude, venait accoster près des galeries à l'arrière des maisons de la rue Principale.

*
Au début du siècle, les quêteux et les "pedlers" passaient de porte en porte. Ces derniers offraient dans leurs valises tout un attirail qu'on ne trouvait pas toujours au magasin général.

*
Le bedeau n'était pas payé très cher à l'époque et, pour subsister, il faisait lui aussi sa "visite de paroisse" à l'approche des Fêtes. La coutume était de lui donner soit un rôti, du boudin ou encore de l'argent quand cela était possible.

*
Vers les années 1914-1918, un employé chez Dansereau gagnait \$2.00 par jour. En 1930, ce salaire était augmenté à \$3.00; toutefois, l'ouvrage était rare et le moulin s'arrêtait souvent faute de commandes, particulièrement en hiver. La semaine de travail était de six journées de dix heures.

*
En 1930, le prix d'une chopine de crème chez le fermier était de 25 cents.

*
L'été, pendant la crise, on voyait souvent des "bohêmes" passer la saison dans des wagons désaffectés du Canadien National. D'autres se construisaient des cabanes le long de la rivière face aux rapides. Certains venaient mendier de temps en temps au village.

*
Quand le canal a été élargi, bien des étrangers y ont travaillé et certains d'entre eux avaient des allures louches. C'est ce qui a fait dire aux gens de la région que des cadavres auraient été enterrés le long des berges du canal pour camoufler des règlements de compte.

*
Non loin de Grenville, à Cushing, s'établirent plusieurs "retraités" des employés de la ligne ferroviaire Carillon-Grenville.

*
Les petits "bals à l'huile", c'était le bon temps surtout l'hiver quand le travail sur les bateaux était fini. Accompagnées au violon, à l'accordéon ou à la musique à bouche, les chansons de folklore fusaient de toutes parts et chanteurs, danseurs et gigeux s'amusaient jusqu'aux petites heures du matin.

Quand l'électricité a été installée, vers 1930, bien des maisons étaient organisées sommairement; le courant provenait d'abord de Calumet (Higginson) puis de Gatineau ensuite. Les maisons n'avaient pas de compteurs et une ampoule au bout d'une corde constituait le seul éclairage de plusieurs. Muni d'une extension, on amenait le fil d'un appartement à l'autre, au besoin, et on l'accrochait à un clou.

*

C'était un dimanche de 1936, après la messe, et l'orage faisait des siennes. Allumé par la foudre, un violent incendie faisait rage... c'était le moulin à scie de M. Dansereau...

Après quelques hésitations, le moulin fut reconstruit. L'engin à vapeur a été remplacé par de nouveaux équipements électriques pour le sciage des billots et la fabrication du bois de plancher. Cette nouvelle spécialisation s'inscrivait sur une nouvelle page d'histoire.

*

Le douze juillet de chaque année, il y avait fête pour les Orangistes. Une grande parade dans les rues marquait cet événement. Les chevaux, décorés pour la circonstance, étaient montés par des cavaliers. Suivaient les joueurs de cornemuse vêtus de leurs jupes traditionnelles. Les dernières parades datent des années 50.

*

Les habitants faisaient boucherie pour subvenir à leurs besoins; mais les gens qui n'étaient pas cultivateurs et éloignés du village avaient besoin de s'approvisionner. C'était le boucher lui-même qui allait prendre les "commandes" de viande pour ensuite les livrer à domicile avec une voiture et un cheval. Le territoire était vaste et on le voyait jusqu'à Rawcliffe, Calumet et Greece's Point.

*

Quand l'aqueduc a été construit, la rue Principale venait d'être élargie et redressée en certains endroits par le gouvernement. C'est pendant le terme du maire Honoré Laurin que des trottoirs de ciment ont remplacé les vieux **trottoirs de bois**.

*

Pour enseigner à l'école de la Baie, l'institutrice s'y rendait à pied ou en charette. Quand l'eau était haute, elle revenait en chaloupe au village: c'était plus rapide. La veille du premier Vendredi du mois, chacun leur tour, les fermiers venaient reconduire les enfants à "confesse".

*

Pour se chauffer à l'époque, on achetait du bois chez Dansereau. Il fallait une dizaine de tonbereaux pour "passer" l'hiver. Ce bois devait être aussi cordé dans le hangar.

*

Avant l'arrivée des premiers laitiers, tel M. Edgar Larose, le lait était transporté au village dans des bidons et la ménagère désireuse de s'en procurer devait sortir avec sa terrine. Le livreur lui en versait, avec sa mesure, la quantité désirée.

*

Le curé Brosseau souhaitait que ses paroissiens se rendent aux Vêpres. Pour permettre d'assister aux parties de hockey présentées le dimanche après-midi, il avait même changé l'heure des Vêpres. Il était considéré comme un innovateur à l'époque.

*

Le "Hall à Dansereau" (incendié) et le "Hall à Morrow" (Masonic Lodge) comme on les appelait, servait à diverses organisations telles que fêtes de la St-Patrick, tirages, enterrements de "vie de garçon", noces. Une troupe de Montréal avec Paul Guèvremont y est même venue présenter une pièce de théâtre. Au temps du cinéma muet, quelques films y furent projetés, mais c'est surtout à Calumet, à la salle de M. Donald Dupuis, que ces "vues" étaient populaires. M. Lionel Lefrançois y jouait au piano la musique appropriée.

*

M. Roland Landriault, lorsqu'il construisit son théâtre en 1950 fit des affaires d'or; mais l'arrivée de la télévision lui porta un dur coup. Le curé Thériault aimait s'y rendre souvent et particulièrement quand Tino Rossi est venu y faire un tour de chant.

*

À l'été de 1944, la vieille école a été démolie pour faire place à l'école Dansereau. En septembre, le nouvel édifice n'était pas terminé et les écoliers ont dû commencer leur année scolaire à divers endroits: sous-sol de l'église, garage du presbytère, couvent, etc...

*

Travailler à la mine de Kilmar n'était pas sans risques. Dans les années 50, quelques hommes de Grenville y ont trouvé la mort en travaillant sous terre comme mineurs.

*

* *

Quand la façade de l'église a été refaite, on a utilisé une pierre de granit rouge extraite dans une petite mine à ciel ouvert, à six milles de Grenville, à Rawcliffe. Depuis quarante ans, Gabroriault & Nevers opèrent à cet endroit. Ils avaient fait l'acquisition des terrains à l'époque ou seulement quelques pierres avaient été utilisées pour construire des maisons. Depuis, le polissage des pierres se fait à cet endroit et on y fabrique aussi des monuments funéraires.

*

L'école anglaise, avant d'occuper la bâtisse actuelle, était située plus au centre du Village. C'est M. Ovide Martineau qui a occupé cette maison par la suite.

*

* *



Grenville elementary school

SAVIEZ-VOUS QUE...

...le premier barrage de Carillon a été construit par le gouvernement canadien de 1873 à 1881 pour favoriser le commerce en augmentant la profondeur d'eau dans le canal.

...pour maintenir la profondeur d'eau du canal, un autre petit canal a été construit pour amener l'eau de la rivière du Nord sur une distance d'environ en demi-mille.

...le canal Carillon-Grenville était constitué au départ de trois canaux. Celui dit de "Chute à Blondeau" avait l'apparence d'un petit ruisseau surplombé de branchâges.

...la profondeur du premier canal était de six pieds d'eau; elle a été portée à neuf pieds avec les travaux de 1871 à 1882.

...de 1882 à 1884, à Greece's Point, deux nouvelles écluses remplacèrent les quatre précédentes construites cinquante ans plus tôt.

...la construction du canal a créé un marché pour les patates de sorte que les cultivateurs ont pu faire leur premier argent.

...le musée de Carillon renferme de nombreuses pièces d'antiquité, d'anciens documents et quantité d'autres renseignements sur l'histoire de la région. C'est un endroit agréable et intéressant à visiter.

...les temps n'ont pas tellement changé. Il y a eu autant de polémiques autour du tracé du chemin de fer appelé maintenant Canadien Pacifique qu'il y a aujourd'hui de discussions autour du tracé de l'autoroute 50.

...le petit village de Pointe-au-Chêne a acquis une vocation touristique à cause de ses plages sablonneuses le long de la rivière Outaouais. De nombreuses petites routes près de l'eau conduisent à des chalets d'été. Pendant cette saison, la population du village doit certainement doubler.

...plusieurs musiciens et chanteurs populaires sont originaires de Calumet ou du Canton de Grenville. Mentionnons Ronnie Prophet, chanteur western.

...les religieuses du Sacré-Coeur sont arrivées à Calumet le 29 août 1944 et que la grotte de Lourdes, sur le terrain de l'Église, a été érigée par M. Téléphore Carrière au début des années 60.

...Ce même monsieur Carrière de Calumet, est l'artisan de plusieurs maquettes de bateaux, de locomotives, etc, du temps passé; on peut les admirer au Musée de Carillon.

LES RECENSEMENTS 11

Superficie, population, familles, religions, etc.

	1901		1911	
	VILLAGE	CANTON	CANTON	VILLAGE
Superficie			83 782	592
Milles carrés			135 909	925
Population	495	2 404	1 808	1 383
Hommes	236	1 223	930	665
Femmes	259	1 181	878	718
État civil				
Célibataires (hommes)			617	411
Mariés (hommes)			283	233
Veufs (hommes)			30	15
Célibataires (femmes)			543	448
Mariées (femmes)			287	235
Veuves (femmes)			48	34
Demeures	105	427	324	234
Familles	105	433	337	264
Nationalités				
Anglais	71	261	211	142
Irlandais	120	729	576	200
Écossais	80	380	287	98
Français	219	1 010	713	930
Autres	10	23	21	13
Population religieuse				
Catholiques	278	1 144		
Anglicans	106	380		
Presbytériens	76	497		
Méthodistes	22	221		
Baptistes	13	142		
Autres	20	142		
Terres-Récoltes				
Propriétaires			240	24
Récolte en blé (acres)		58	65	
Nombre de boisseaux			1 142	
Acres en avoine	2 800 (acres)		3 426	
Nombres de boisseaux			90 941	
En blé-d'inde	128 (acres)		3 259	
En sarrazin	112 (acres)		1 180	
En pois	8 (acres)		150	
En fèves			50	
En mélange		(acres)	205	
En orge		(acres)	887	
De tonnes de foin	4 897 (acres)		6 187	
De tonnes de blé-d'inde			544	
De boisseaux de patates	215 (acres)		23 057	
De boisseaux de navets	6 (acres)		1 845	
De tonnes de foin		(acres)	25	
D'autres racines		(acres)	83	

VOIES DE COMMUNICATION

CHAPITRE IV

SITUATION À L'ENTRÉE DU CANAL DU LONG-SAULT

Le village de Grenville est situé en effet à l'entrée d'un canal de 10 milles de long, construit pour éviter les rapides de l'Outaouais.

À l'époque de l'ouverture du Canal du Long-Sault, un voyage entre Montréal et Ottawa durait deux jours. Il fallait voyager de Montréal à Lachine en voiture, de Lachine à Carillon en bateau, de Carillon à Grenville en voiture, de Grenville on prenait le vapeur pour Bytown.

L'ouverture du Canal du Long-Sault eut lieu en 1834. Depuis 1812, l'Angleterre désirait avoir une ligne de communication moins rapprochée des États-Unis. Elle fit faire des explorations à l'intérieur des terres. Le Duc de Wellington, alors ministre à Londres, fit le choix entre trois tracés et adopta celui que l'on sait. Il avait l'avantage de relier le lac Ontario à la rivière Ottawa par une série de petits lacs et de cours d'eau éloignés de la frontière; c'était un point important pour la *route plutôt militaire* que commerciale qu'avait en vue le gouvernement anglais à cette époque. Le canal de Grenville fut commencé en 1819 par le corps des ingénieurs royaux, aux frais du gouvernement impérial, mais les travaux, faute d'argent, avancèrent avec lenteur. Les documents relatifs à ces ouvrages ont d'ailleurs été tous détruits lors d'un grand incendie à Montréal en 1849 et c'est ce qui explique que certaines dates sont approximatives. Ainsi, le Canal de Grenville aurait été terminé en 1829, celui de Chute à Blondeau en 1832, celui de Carillon en 1833 et il appert que c'est le vapeur St. Andrews qui les traversa le premier. On sait que le gouvernement canadien est maintenant le possesseur de ce canal élargi entre 1871 et 1882. Pendant la "crise" des années 30, il a été dragué et réparé.



Longtemps le canal de Grenville servit au transport du bois vers Montréal à l'aide de barges. Par ailleurs, à la suite des travaux d'aménagement du barrage de Carillon, le niveau de l'eau a été considérablement modifié. Il n'existe plus de rapide et la navigation devient possible sur l'Ouataouais. Il en résulte l'inutilité du canal qui n'est plus qu'un vestige du passé dans une localité centenaire.

Les anciens se souviennent encore de mémorables noyages quand les embarcations étaient entraînées dans les rapides.



Près du canal on trouve dans Grenville un petit "parc" au centre duquel s'élève un monument érigé en 1933 pour rappeler le centenaire de la construction du canal.

Même si le canal avait facilité le trajet Montréal-Ottawa, il n'en demeure pas moins que Grenville était isolé des agglomérations voisines et la construction du chemin de fer Carillon-Grenville fut accueillie avec satisfaction.

CARILLON-GRENVILLE RAILWAY

Le chemin de fer Carillon-Grenville était simplement une section d'une voie ferrée qui devait d'après les promoteurs de l'époque relier Ottawa à Montréal.

Cette voie fut commencée vers 1857 par les frères John et William-Thomas Sikes qui demeuraient en Angleterre. Les fonds nécessaires aux travaux devaient être fournis par une banque anglaise dont M. Alexander Sikes, le frère des deux entrepreneurs, était l'un des principaux membres. Tout marcha bien pendant deux ans mais la mort accidentelle de M. Alexander Sikes survenue en mer pendant qu'il revenait au Canada fut fatale à l'entreprise. La banque anglaise retira les fonds avancés dans cette affaire. Les frères Sikes firent faillite.

Heureusement lors de la faillite, la section Carillon-Grenville était presque terminée, il restait à peine un demi-mille à parachever. L'incorporation de cette section fut passée le 4 mai 1859 et en 1861 les mêmes promoteurs demandaient une modification à l'incorporation de la compagnie afin de permettre le prolongement de la ligne jusqu'à Lachine.

En 1863, M. John J. Abbott devenu l'unique propriétaire du chemin de fer, consentit à le vendre à la compagnie Ottawa River Navigation Co. Cette dernière transaction fut un véritable coup de grâce pour Grenville.

À partir de ce moment, une affluence de voyageurs en route pour Ottawa ou pour Montréal et qui faisaient escale à la tête du Long-Sault développa rapidement le village de l'endroit qui comptait déjà en 1870 une population de 900 âmes.

C'est dans ce contexte que l'on voit prendre place, le long du Canal, les premiers hôtels de Grenville. Les bûcherons et les employés de bateaux s'y côtoyaient surtout. Une nouvelle époque s'inscrit déjà dans la petite histoire de la nation.

Une anecdote raconte que Jos Montferand, de passage à Grenville, aurait laissé l'empreinte de ses pieds au plafond de l'hôtel situé tout près du quai. Quelques ruines de cet hôtel subsistent encore aujourd'hui.

Le "Carillon Grenville Railway" a été abandonné avec l'arrivée des grandes compagnies ferroviaires mais on peut suivre son tracé à certains endroits, notamment sur la rue Principale entre les propriétés de M. Roy Nixon et du Dr Ernesto Chacon, en face de l'entrée actuelle du terrain des Loisirs.

LE CANADIEN NATIONAL

Le tracé du chemin de fer Carillon-Grenville a été acheté par la "Canadian Northern Railway Co" en 1914 qui l'a incorporé à son "North Shore Railway" qui devait opérer de Montréal à Ottawa, mais cette ligne s'est terminée à Hawkesbury. Cette nouvelle voie, mise en opération en 1916, ne suivait pas partout l'ancien tracé Carillon-Grenville.

Le *Canadien National*, en 1923, est devenu propriétaire de cette voie ferrée jusqu'à Grenville et Hawkesbury sur l'autre rive de l'Outaouais. Le pont des "chars" comme on l'appelait à l'époque était bien souvent utilisé par les piétons. Ce pont a été enlevé lorsque le barrage de Carillon a relevé le niveau de l'eau. Plusieurs se rappelleront l'accident survenu peu de temps après sa démolition lorsqu'un engin du CN plongeait dans le canal.

La ligne ferroviaire du CN avait un prolongement jusqu'au moulin à scie Dansereau afin d'acheminer le bois de plancher, autrefois la spécialité de cette scierie.

La gare de Grenville, si achalandée autrefois, est devenue déserte peu à peu. Le CN a cessé graduellement ses opérations et la gare, fermée depuis quelques années a été démolie en 1975. Le service a été aboli définitivement en 1976.

Le Canadien Pacifique

Le Q.M.O.&O. Railway avait commencé en chemin de fer de Montréal jusqu'à Lachute. Cette section fut terminée en 1876. Le Gouvernement est devenu par la suite propriétaire de cette voie continuée jusqu'à Hull, pour ensuite la vendre au C.P.R.

Bien que cette voie ferrée ne traverse pas le village de Grenville à proprement parler, on peut dire que plusieurs citoyens de Grenville employaient ce moyen de transport. En 1885, cette ligne ferroviaire s'établissait en effet dans le canton de Grenville et traversait Calumet. Il y avait une gare pour Grenville et on s'y rendait en empruntant un chemin entre les terres en face de l'école de la Baie.

La gare de Calumet était un véritable terminus pour les voyageurs en route pour Montréal ou Hull. Pendant que le train s'approvisionnait en eau (engin à vapeur), les passagers descendaient manger au restaurant de la gare.

La principale industrie à profiter de ce moyen de transport a été celle de la Magnésite; une nouvelle gare a été construite à Marelan près de l'usine. Une autre industrie, la C.I.P. (Canadian International Paper) installée sur l'île du Calumet acheminait le bois par wagons. Ce moulin à scie a cessé d'opérer en 1968. Toutefois, la compagnie a conservé ses bureaux à Grenville.



Vue des travaux effectués en face de Grenville pour enlever une île de l'Outaouais. On peut aussi voir les rapides qui existaient avant l'élévation du niveau d'eau par le barrage de Carillon. Le pont Perley n'avait pas encore été surélevé et le pont du CN n'était pas enlevé.

LE PONT PERLEY

Les compagnies de chemin de fer ont reçu un dur coup avec la construction du Pont Perley, nommé ainsi en l'honneur de l'Honorable Perley alors représentant d'Argenteuil à Ottawa. Construit en 1931 grâce à l'appui du député provincial M. Georges Dansereau, il a été surélevé vers 1962 lors de l'aménagement du barrage de Carillon afin de permettre le passage de navires. Au même moment, on procédait au dragage de la rivière près du pont et ainsi une île entière disparaissait de la carte. En amont, les "batures" sablonneuses où les anciens se rappelleront être allés se baigner, furent submergées.



LA ROUTE NO. 8

Maintenant nommée 148, cette route reliant Montréal et Hull remplaçait les tracés étroits et sinueux de l'époque. Cette voie de communication a permis un développement accéléré de la région.

LES INDUSTRIES

CHAPITRE V

LES MOULINS À SCIE

Il serait incomplet de parler de l'histoire de Grenville sans parler du commerce et de l'industrie du bois qui furent à la belle époque l'une des principales sources de revenu de cette localité.

Certes les premiers colons qui s'occupaient activement du commerce du bois dévastèrent à leur guise la forêt mais ils subvenaient à l'aisance d'un grand nombre de leurs concitoyens. On ne peut parler de l'industrie du bois sans parler des moulins à scie.

Ce fut à un dénommé McMillan que revint l'honneur de bâtir le premier moulin à scie du Canton, vers l'année 1830. Il érigea ce moulin, le Moulin Kingsey, sur la Rivière du même nom et, plus tard, en 1838, il céda ce moulin à John W. Wilson qui y ajouta une annexe pour faire la mouture du grain. Par la suite, ce moulin fut la propriété de James Hudgessen de Jas Crooks mais, en 1846, un incendie rasait la construction qui fut rebâtie quelques mois plus tard en même temps que l'on construisait une briqueterie. Ces établissements ont depuis cessé d'opérer mais on peut encore en trouver des vestiges à Calumet, environ un mille à l'est de la station du Pacifique Canadien.

Un peu plus loin, vers le nord, il y avait le Moulin Murry, le même propriétaire tenait une boutique de voituriers.

Quand Robert McIntyre vint résider à Grenville en 1870 il y bâtit un moulin à scie à l'approche du village et, au moment où il vendit ce dernier en 1885, il en construisit un second sur l'île de Calumet. Ce dernier devait passer au feu deux années après. M. McIntyre acheta alors les Moulins de l'Honorable J.K. Word qui étaient en opération à Calumet et l'histoire de l'époque nous relate que l'eau qui alimentait les turbines passait par de gros tuyaux de fer sous la voie ferrée du Pacifique Canadien. À l'époque, ce moulin avait une production annuelle d'environ deux millions de pieds de bois et une cinquantaine de familles qui se groupaient autour de ces moulins forment aujourd'hui le village de Calumet. Ce moulin de l'Île du Calumet est devenu plus tard l'International Paper Co.

En 1930, on s'accordait à dire qu'il n'y avait plus qu'un moulin à scie dans toute la paroisse de Grenville: celui de Georges Dansereau qui y fit des affaires d'or grâce à son énergie, à son sens des affaires et à l'aide laborieuse de ses fils distingués. Le village de Grenville doit certainement une bonne part de son développement à la famille Dansereau dont le chef fut député à la législature de Québec et qui eut une grande influence dans la ligne du chemin de fer du Grand Nord.



**Maison centenaire
Propriété de la
famille Dansereau**

Les frères Dansereau vendirent leur moulin à Mason & Risch, cette compagnie dont le bureau chef est situé à MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE (U.S.A.) est renommée pour la construction de pianos de qualité. L'usine des Dansereau a ainsi changé d'allure puisqu'on n'y fabrique plus le traditionnel "bois de plancher" mais plutôt les pièces de base pour la fabrication de pianos. Ces pièces sont acheminées vers une autre usine de Mason & Risch où elles seront assemblées.

Depuis cette transaction, M. Roland Létourneau, le maire actuel, est le gérant de cette usine.

LA MAGNÉSITE, UNE MANNE

Il fallut attendre au moins sept ans après la découverte du premier bloc de magnésite dans la région de Grenville pour connaître les débuts de cette industrie qui a bien servi Grenville.

C'est au mois de juin 1900 que le Rév. N.W. Pit Boshart en visite chez Donald McPhee dans le Neuvième Rang du Canton, découvrit un bloc de pierre situé à peu de distance de la demeure du propriétaire et qui avait une apparence plus blanche et plus brillante que le calcaire cristallin ordinaire dans cette région. Il envoya cet échantillon à la Commission Géologique où l'on apprit que c'était de la magnésite. On se remit alors à la recherche des traces de ce minerai et finalement les résultats de cette analyse furent publiés dans le rapport de la commission géologique pour l'année 1900.

M. Boshart, le découvreur et M. McAllister de la Commission Géologique firent beaucoup de tentatives du côté des industries mais l'affaire semblait peu avantageuse et les choses en restèrent là.

C'est en 1907 que s'installa dans le Canton de Grenville la Canadian Magnesite Co. On construisit un four d'une capacité de dix tonnes pour calciner la magnésite près de la mine, réduisant ainsi les frais de transport jusqu'au chemin de fer de Calumet à onze milles de là. En 1914, la North American Magnesite Co. reprit la propriété de Canadian Mining Co. et mena très activement l'exploitation des réserves de magnésite et procéda à de très nombreuses expéditions.

En 1915, M.S. Melkman de Montréal organisait la Scottish Canadian Magnesite Co. pour exploiter le magnésite dans le Canton de Grenville en vertu d'un contrat qu'il détenait de la Grenville Lumber Co. à qui ces terrains appartenaient. Par la suite, la Grenville Lumber Co. fut vendue à Canadian Magnesite Co. qui a construit un chemin de fer de 14 milles de long qui met en communication leur gisement avec la ligne de chemin de fer du Pacifique Canadien à l'est de la station de chemin de fer de Grenville, à Marelan.

Un peu plus tard, en 1916, deux citoyens de Calumet découvrirent un gisement de magnésite dans le lot 13 à Harrington et ce gisement a été acquis et exploité par l'International Magnesite Co. de Montréal et ensuite par Canadian Refractories Ltd.

Note:

magnésite: pierre blanche qui, une fois soumise à de très fortes températures devient la matière première pour fabriquer une brique spéciale utilisée dans les fours.

Qui à Grenville n'a pas eu un ami, un parent qui a été à l'emploi de la principale usine, celle de Marelan érigée en 1953. Située à deux milles de Grenville, près de la voie ferrée du Canadien Pacifique, cette imposante usine était la preuve concrète de l'essor industriel de l'époque.

En 1972, la compagnie Dresser Industries est devenue propriétaire des exploitations. En fournissant du travail à 460 employés, cette industrie est un pilier de l'économie de la région.

LES FERMES ARNOLD

C'est depuis que la famille Arnold est établie à Grenville que l'élevage des chevaux est à l'honneur dans cette région.

À l'époque, il était possible de trouver dans leurs écuries, quelques uns des plus beaux spécimens de la race chevaline. De nombreux honneurs leur reviennent à ce titre. On établissait à plus de 7,000 le nombre de chevaux leur appartenant. La plupart étaient vendus en Europe.

Pendant un certain temps, les Arnold exploitèrent aussi l'usine de la Frost pour la fabrication de la péniciline. Ces constructions désaffectées subsistent non loin de la voie ferrée du Canadien National.

À partir de 1970, les fermes Arnold ont transformé leur abattoir particulier en un complexe moderne destiné à approvisionner en viande chevaline les marchés européens.

Les frères Jeffrey et Gilbert E. Arnold Jr. ont fait don à Grenville, à l'occasion du centenaire, d'un terrain de plus de trois acres situé non loin du pont Perley. Le comité propose d'utiliser ce terrain pour la construction d'un centre récréatif.

GENERAL MAGNETIC PRODUCTS

Récemment, soit en 1971, la Compagnie General Magnetic Products of Canada s'installait modestement dans l'édifice d'un ancien magasin de meubles. Cette filiale, d'une première usine installée dans la ville voisine de Kawkesbury, Ont., fabrique des pièces d'appareils électriques.

Grâce au dynamisme de son président, M. René A. Quesnel, cette compagnie s'est rapidement développée, de sorte qu'elle s'est agrandie et occupe maintenant 200 employés environ.

AUTRES RÉALISATIONS DES 100 DERNIÈRES ANNÉES

CHAPITRE VI

L'AQUEDUC

Les ancêtres ont souvent trimé dur, surtout quand il s'agissait de percer un puit dans le sol de Grenville. À cause du sous-sol formé de couche de "galais" il devenait souvent impossible de rejoindre une source utile.

Il fallait vivre entouré d'eau pour être incapable de s'en procurer dans le sous-sol par les moyens conventionnels. C'était pourtant le principal déboire des ancêtres de chez nous.

Devant pareille nécessité, les commerçants du temps trouvaient lucratif de vendre de l'eau. Avec charette, cheval et tonneaux, ils puisaient l'eau dans les rapides pour venir la vendre au village.

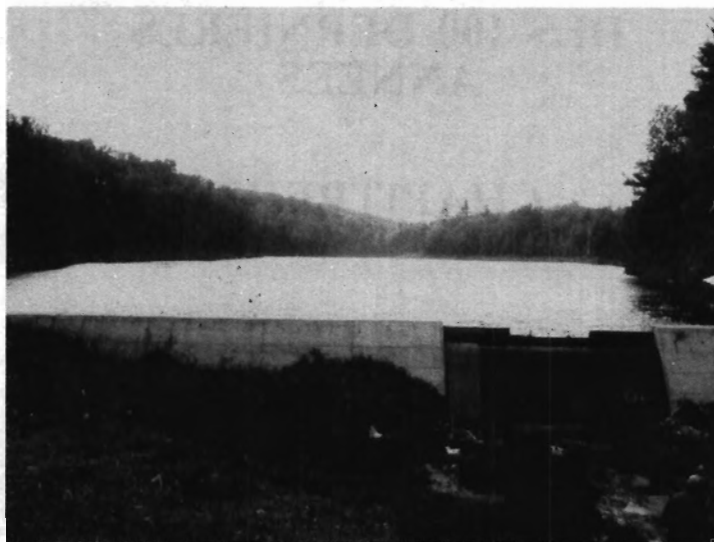
C'est l'avènement d'un réseau d'aqueduc en 1931 qui mit fin à ce commerce qui était fort louable.

Si l'on s'arrête un moment à songer combien de fois par jour l'eau nous est utile voire même indispensable, on comprendra facilement que le réseau d'aqueduc fut accueilli avec soulagement par plusieurs.

Cette réalisation importante pour Grenville est due à l'administration du Maire Honoré Laurin. Le règlement à cette fin a été adopté le 28 déc. 1931.

Le premier bassin d'approvisionnement étant devenu insuffisant pour les besoins grandissants de la population, on construisit récemment, soit en 1973 un barrage pour créer un nouveau bassin d'une capacité de 45,000,000 gallons. M. le Maire Jean Lafortune et M. le conseiller Edgar Fournier ont été les promoteurs de ce projet.

NOUVEAU BASSIN (LAC CARSON)



LES ÉCOLES

Au début, l'instruction n'était pas facilement accessible. L'école du rang accueillait les enfants qui quittaient l'école aussitôt qu'ils pouvaient travailler.

Mme Baril (Agnès Clément) fut la dernière institutrice de l'école de La Baie, fermée en 1944. La bâtisse existe encore aujourd'hui à l'intersection des routes 148 et 344, sur la pointe de terre.

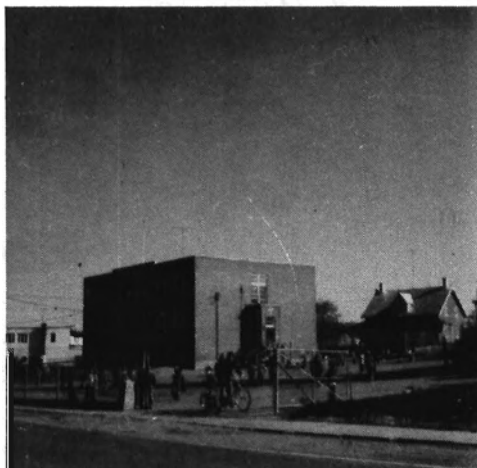
Les Filles de la Sagesse sont arrivées à Grenville le 11 septembre 1901. Elles étaient trois religieuses et étaient chargées de l'enseignement de 43 filles et garçons. Le couvent fut construit à ce moment.

En 1904, des enfants de langue anglaise furent séparés des autres et une classe fut ouverte pour eux avec Soeur St-Victor comme institutrice.

Ces religieuses, à l'époque, cultivaient un grand jardin et avaient même une vache. Elles enseignaient dans "la vieille école" et ce, jusqu'à la construction en 1944 de l'École Dansereau et de l'École St-Martin en 1956. Ces religieuses, par suite de la diminution de leurs effectifs, se sont retirées de Grenville en 1966. C'est d'ailleurs leur Couvent qui sert maintenant d'Hôtel de ville en attendant que la municipalité se dote d'un édifice municipal.



École
St-Martin



École
Dansereau

En 1957, les élèves du secondaire de Calumet viennent à l'école de Grenville. Un peu plus tard, ce sera au tour des élèves du primaire de Pointeau-Chêne et de Calumet de venir à Grenville. Les écoles ainsi fermées sont utilisées à d'autres fins.

Avec la régionalisation en 1965, tout l'enseignement secondaire devient la responsabilité de la Commission scolaire régionale Dollard-des-Ormeaux dont les deux polyvalentes sont St-Jérôme et Lachute. C'est en 1966 que les élèves de Grenville sont acheminés par autobus à Lachute.

Dernièrement, en 1972, la Commission scolaire de Grenville était intégrée à la Commission scolaire du Long-Sault réunissant tout l'élémentaire sous la direction du bureau de Lachute.

La Poste

L'évolution du service postal est allé de pair avec l'amélioration des voies de communication.

Bien avant la construction du canal, c'étaient des messagers qui transportaient les missives aux habitants de Grenville. Par la suite, il fallait attendre le bateau pour recevoir son courrier et ce avec plusieurs jours de retard.

Au début des années 1900, le bureau de poste était situé au magasin général de M. Williamson, mais un incendie l'y délogea en 1908. On l'installa alors dans un autre magasin général, celui de M. Honoré Laurin, là où est située aujourd'hui la Banque de Montréal.

À la fermeture du magasin de M. Laurin en 1951, on logea le bureau de poste chez M. Téléphore Poulin. Il y demeura jusqu'à la construction du bureau actuel qui fut érigé en 1959. M. Paul-Émile Laurin, tout comme le fut jadis son père, est maître de poste.



Bureau
de
Poste
de
Grenville

Banques

La Banque de Nouvelle-Écosse a commencé ses opérations à Grenville le premier avril 1911. Elle remplaçait la Banque d'Ottawa qui s'était installée quelques années plus tôt.

Le 31 mars 1959, la Banque de Montréal située à Calumet, depuis une vingtaine d'année, déménageait à Grenville.

ORIGINE DE LA PAROISSE N.-D.-DES- SEPT-DOULEURS

CHAPITRE VII

ÉRECTION CANONIQUE

À son origine, la paroisse “mission de Grenville” était formée des cantons de Grenville-Union, de Chatham et Harrington. Grâce au développement de la colonisation, des paroisses nouvelles se sont formées dans les limites de ce territoire. En 1856 naissait la paroisse de Saint-Philippe d'Argenteuil.

Ce n'est toutefois qu'en 1900 que furent mis de l'avant les préparatifs pour l'érection canonique de la paroisse de Grenville. Deux requêtes avaient été envoyées à l'évêque à cette fin au cours de l'année 1900 et ce fut une grande surprise quand le 12 janvier 1901 Mgr Duhamel envoya le décret d'érection canonique qui fut promulgué en chaire les 13 et 20 janvier de la même année. Le dimanche suivant la promulgation du décret on procédait au choix des premiers marguilliers de Grenville, soit James Burn, Lambert Pilon et Éric Chantal.

“La paroisse de Notre-Dame-des-Sept-Douleurs, comté d'Argenteuil, est formée: 1- Du village de Grenville; 2- De toute la partie des huit premiers rangs du Canton de Grenville à l'est de la Rivière Rouge; 3- De la partie Ouest du Canton de Chatham, divisé du reste, ce dernier Canton, par la route Owens et son prolongement jusqu'à la rivière Ottawa.

La dite paroisse est bornée au sud par la rivière Ottawa, à l'ouest par la rivière Rouge, au Nord par le Neuvième Rang du Canton de Grenville et le Dixième Rang du Canton de Chatham, à l'est par la route dite Owens.

La paroisse de Notre-Dame des Sept Douleurs couvre une étendue d'environ 56 milles carrés et nous avons ordonné et déclaré et par les présentes ordonnons et déclarons que la paroisse de Notre-Dame des Sept Douleurs décrite comme sus-dit sera une paroisse pour toutes les fins civiles. Hôtel du Gouvernement, 11 mai 1901.”

Toutefois, la paroisse de Grenville rétrécissait, comme on le verra, par la formation des paroisses de **Pointe-au-Chêne** et de Calumet.

La paroisse de Grenville dépendait alors du diocèse d'Ottawa. En 1951, elle fut rattachée au nouveau diocèse de St-Jérôme avec Mgr Émilien Frenette comme premier évêque. Mgr Bernard Hubert prenait la relève en 1971.

DEMEMBREMENT DE LA PAROISSE

POINTE-AU-CHÊNE

L'événement paroissial le plus important au début du XXIème siècle fut le démembrement de la paroisse, celle-ci perdit deux missions pour former la nouvelle paroisse de Notre-Dame-du-Rosaire de Pointe-au-Chêne. Dès septembre 1905 l'Abbé Baril, vicaire à Grenville arrivait à la Pointe-au-Chêne en qualité de curé résidant. Avec 32 familles, le curé eut des moments difficiles et cette paroisse dût se résigner à avoir des desservants jusqu'en 1923 date où un curé fut nommé en permanence. Les registres de cette paroisse s'ouvrent pour la première fois en l'année 1898. Son territoire est compris dans l'augmentation de Grenville, elle est bornée au nord par le canton d'HARRINGTON à l'est par la Seigneurie de la Petite-Nation, au sud par la rivière Ottawa et à l'ouest par la rivière Rouge.

La paroisse de Notre-Dame-du-Rosaire de Pointe-au-Chêne est située sur le parcours du chemin de fer du Pacifique Canadien en face de la Rivière Ottawa et doit son nom à une pointe de terre qui s'avance dans cette rivière et qui était autrefois couverte de chênes. Cette localité fait encore partie du Canton de Grenville.

L'arrivée en 1953 des prêtres du Sacré-Coeur a été un événement important avec la construction **d'un** collège d'enseignement privé destiné à l'enseignement secondaire des garçons. En plus de l'enseignement, ces prêtres s'occupent aussi de la paroisse de Pointe-au-Chêne et de Calumet. Ils desservent la mission de Kilmar et aident les curés de Grenville et St-Philippe **dans** leur ministère.

CALUMET

C'est **en** installant la vieille cloche du clocher de l'église de l'Original que l'on fit **perdre** à la salle Scott sa triste renommée pour en faire une chapelle

digne de ce nom. La paroisse de la mission de St-Ludger de Calumet érigée en mission officielle le 5 avril 1920 se détachait du territoire de Grenville.

Effectivement, c'est en 1918 que cette mission fut officiellement fondée et c'est en 1920 que l'on procéda au choix des trois premiers marguilliers qui furent MM. Louis Rochon, J.E.Girardeau et Napoléon Bougie.

Mgr C.H. Gauthier, archevêque d'Ottawa, fit le 8 juin 1921 sa première visite pastorale à Calumet et y laissait l'acte de visite suivant: "Nous avons fait pour la première fois la visite canonique de la mission de St-Ludger de Calumet, le 8 juin 1921. Cette mission fondée en 1918 est dans une condition très prospère. Dès le début les fidèles se sont montrés très généreux et n'ont pas hésité à procurer pour le service de leur mission, tout ce qui était nécessaire à cette fin. Plusieurs dons considérables ont été faits, ce qui démontre leur esprit de foi et de sacrifice.

"Au cours de la visite, nous avons administré le sacrement de confirmation à 32 enfants." C.H. Gauthier, archevêque d'Ottawa.

Cette constatation de Mgr Gauthier pour l'esprit de sacrifice et de générosité des citoyens de Calumet avait commencé à se démontrer lors de l'acquisition de la salle Scott qui fut rapidement transformée en un édifice propre au culte lors d'une corvée remarquable. On note également que la Cie Riordan fit don à cette époque de \$200.00 pour la nouvelle chapelle.

C'est en 1929 que l'église de Calumet a été construite. Peu de temps après on y ajoutait un presbytère pour loger le curé. En 1931 on note la construction de l'école près de l'église.

La paroisse de Calumet a été dédiée à St-Ludger en l'honneur de monsieur le curé Ludger Archambault, prêtre fondateur, à la fois curé de Grenville de 1913 à 1921 et desservant à Calumet. M. le curé Honoré Limoges a rempli les mêmes fonctions de 1921 à 1923. À partir de cette date, la paroisse de Calumet possède ses propres registres avec l'installation d'un prêtre permanent.

Les curés qui se sont succédés à la tête de cette paroisse sont les suivants: messieurs Antonio Mandeville (1923-1934), Amant Rollin (1934-1938), René Bergeron (1938-1939), Albert Routhier (1939-1948), Dalma Brisebois (1948-1954), Damas Caron (1954-1958), Jean Walters (1958-1971), Guillaume Jacob (1971-). C'est le curé Routhier qui a fait appel aux religieuses du Sacré-Coeur pour dispenser l'enseignement. Les curés Walters et Jacob appartiennent à la congrégation des prêtres du Sacré-Coeur.

Des prêtres et des religieuses sont issus de cette paroisse: Antoine Legault, Léonard Rochon, Allan Williamson et John Williamson, prêtres. Yvonne Legault, Rollande Robillard, Simone Girardeau, et Gracia Ville-neuve, religieuses.

LES PREMIERS DESSERVANTS

Ce fut M. Jean-Baptiste Roupe, dit Linsbourg né à Montréal en 1782 d'une famille originaire de la Suisse que revient l'honneur d'être le premier desservant du Canton de Grenville. À cette époque, ce prêtre à la réputation de saint, avait été chargé d'évangéliser la Seigneurie de la Petite Nation et de ses alentours, dont dépendait le Canton de Grenville.

En 1827, les habitants avertis du départ définitif de M. Roupe crurent le moment opportun de demander un prêtre résidant et escomptant justement sur le soutien des Cantons de Grenville et de Chatham, ils chargèrent Denis Benjamin Papineau de faire un appel à la foi pour les aider à défrayer le coût d'un prêtre desservant.

Il y avait à cette époque dans le Canton de Grenville un Écossais protestant mais aux vues très larges du nom de Archy MacMillan (Le Vieil Abbé) qui servit d'intermédiaire entre M. Papineau et les gens de Grenville et de Chatham.

Il y avait à cette époque 28 familles catholiques à Grenville.

Ces 28 colons catholiques étaient Jean Green, Baptiste Quesnel, Pierre Groleau, Théodore Sabourin, Augustin Brénéqui, Joseph Lanthier, Pierre Montpetit dit Potvin, François Leblond, Augustin-Jean Robillard, Louis-Joseph Robillard, Louis-Joseph Sarazin, Gédéon Walsh, John J. Butler, John Burns, Guillaume Brophy, Baptiste Leblond, Louis-Joseph Bean, Joseph Ménard, Jean-Louis Groulx, Joseph Rhule dit Défabrais, Joseph Mailly, Louis Sarazin, Joseph Dupuis, Joseph Caillé, Irénée Troqué, Michel Pilon, Gabriel Barbeau, Dan William. Ce dernier, le capitaine Dan William, était un employé du canal et cinq de ses enfants naquirent à Grenville. Il décéda à East-Templeton en 1869. De fait, *le véritable premier desservant officiel de Grenville* fut Hugues Paisly qui y fit entre 1828 et 1831 le premier baptême. La première chapelle y fut construite sur le lot numéro 50 dans le 1er rang, à une demi-lieue à la tête du Long-Sault.

Cette construction ne se fit pas sans difficulté et M. Paisly dut à un certain moment menacer les fidèles de Grenville de les laisser sans desserte et de s'en retourner chez lui pour qu'ils se décident enfin à construire une place habitable pour le Saint-Office.

La mission de Grenville comptait près d'une centaine de familles catholiques quand le deuxième desservant M. Michael Power y fut nommé desservant. Il devait devenir plus tard évêque de Toronto. La maladie l'emporta finalement sur ce vaillant prêtre qui dut laisser le travail difficile de la desserte de Grenville et pendant quelques années ceux-ci durent se contenter de prêtres desservants venant des cantons voisins.

C'est également à cette époque que s'installa à Grenville une église Anglicane et un temple Presbytérien.

On note également à cette époque l'ouverture du Canal du Long-Sault. À cette époque, soit en 1837, le troisième desservant était désigné pour le canton, il s'agissait de M. Pascal Brunet. Quand M. Brunet quitta la desserte de Grenville, Mgr Lartigue ne crut pas opportun de lui donner un remplaçant et il eut recours à des missionnaires ambulants. En 38 et 39, deux de ces missionnaires ambulants MM. Jean-Baptiste et John Brady desservirent Grenville. C'est à cette date également que commence pour Grenville la tenue des registres des baptêmes, mariages et sépultures. C'est M. Bourassa qui en signa le premier acte, soit l'acte de naissance de Joseph Sarrazin, fils d'André Sarrazin et de Dosithée Turpin.

Quand Louis David Charland fut nommé curé de Saint-André, son évêque Mgr Bourget lui demanda également de s'occuper de la desserte de la mission de Grenville et c'est sous son règne de desservant qu'eut lieu la première visite épiscopale à Grenville, celle de Mgr Bourget. Il arriva à Grenville le 13 septembre 1840 et il en profita pour y bénir le premier chemin de la croix et la première cloche de la mission. Il sermonna également les catholiques pour qu'ils voient à la restauration de leur chapelle.

Il semble bien que son sermon eut peu d'effet puisqu'au lendemain de sa visite, le prêtre desservant de Grenville écrivait à son évêque dans les termes suivants:

“Monseigneur, j'arrive de Grenville, malgré les ordres de Votre Grandeur, lors de sa visite en octobre dernier, rien n'a été fait encore pour restaurer la chapelle. C'est décourageant de voir le peu de volonté que ces gens-là montrent. Pour ma part je suis las de cette mission.”

M.F.Colgan qui fut le cinquième desservant de cette mission mentionnait dans les quelques registres possibles à cette époque, qu'il y avait de cinq à six cents communiant à Grenville et c'est lui qui obtint finalement qu'un prêtre M.Huberdeau, vicaire à St-André, aille demeurer à Grenville jusqu'à sa nomination comme curé de St-André en 1849.

En fondant le diocèse d'Ottawa, le 25 juin 1847, le Pape Pie-IX désigna du même coup le Père Guigues, un Oblat, comme évêque de ce diocèse qui comptait notamment la mission de Grenville. Avec la fondation de ce nouveau diocèse, le premier prêtre qui hérita de la desserte de Grenville fut M.McDonnell, curé de la Nouvelle-Longueuil; mais il confia à son assistant, le Père Médéric Bourassa, le soin de s'occuper de Grenville. Ce dernier le fit avec zèle jusqu'au printemps de 1851 alors qu'il fut nommé curé de L'Original. C'est le Père Joseph-Henri Tabaret qui lui succéda comme desservant à Grenville mais ce dernier ne vint dans la desserte que cinq ou six fois au plus.

Il se contenta dans un bref rapport de signaler à son évêque que pour le bien de Grenville il fallait le ministère d'un prêtre en permanence et que pour faire oeuvre de paix entre les Canadiens-Français et les Irlandais un curé qui parlerait bien les deux langues et qui n'aurait aucun préjugé ou fanatisme serait bienvenu. La suite des événements devait lui donner raison .

LE PREMIER CURÉ DE GRENVILLE

Nommé premier curé de Grenville en 1852 l'Abbé Byrne s'était installé dans la vieille maison d'école qui lui servait de presbytère. Cette dernière avait d'ailleurs servi de presbytère depuis plusieurs années aux prêtres desservants. Pour le nouveau curé, la nouvelle paroisse de Grenville conservait les mêmes limites que la mission. Ainsi elle comprenait les Cantons de Grenville, Chatham, ainsi que l'Augmentation de Grenville. D'ailleurs à cette époque les gens du Canton de Chatham qui se considéraient comme des paroissiens de St-André d'Argenteuil, où on avait érigé une nouvelle église, supplièrent leur évêque de ne pas les rattacher à la nouvelle paroisse. Il considéraient Grenville trop éloignée.

Il faut dire que la situation du premier curé de Grenville, M. Byrne fut souvent pénible. Il manquait d'argent, il manquait aussi d'expérience dans le ministère. Il parlait difficilement et rarement le français, ce que ne lui pardonnaient pas les canadiens-français de l'époque. Sa grande qualité était sa piété et son zèle qu'il démontra d'ailleurs avec beaucoup de brio plus tard dans des paroisses exclusivement irlandaises.

À cette époque, Grenville comptait trois églises protestantes bien convenables et bien entretenues tandis que les catholiques, bien que supérieurs en nombre, n'avaient pour église qu'une mansarde qui tombait en ruine et faisait honte à servir au culte divin.

D'ailleurs, le recensement de l'époque dénotait une population de 1,992 âmes dont 598 Canadiens-Français pour le Canton de Grenville et son Augmentation.

M. Michael Byrne, le premier curé de Grenville, mit moins de deux ans à se rendre compte qu'il n'était pas compris par les paroissiens de Grenville et que ses paroles tombaient souvent sur des coeurs endurcis. Alors voyant que son ministère en serait ainsi paralysé, il demanda à son évêque Mgr Eugènes Guigues de le rappeler.

MISÈRE ET GRANDEUR DES CURÉS DE GRENVILLE 1853 — 1874

C'est à un jeune prêtre d'origine française, ordonné depuis le 9 octobre 1853 seulement que Mgr Guigues demanda au printemps de 1854 d'occuper la cure de Grenville. L'évêque du diocèse prenait bien soin dans sa lettre de nomination, de prévenir le jeune prêtre des ennuis qui l'attendaient. Il lui recommandait d'être l'artisan de la construction d'une nouvelle église pour Grenville et l'évêque du diocèse allait jusqu'à lui suggérer de choisir un terrain dans le village et près de la tête du Canal.

Avec l'enthousiasme qui caractérise la jeunesse, l'Abbé David se mit à l'oeuvre et fit les premières démarches auprès d'un protestant dévoué qui lui promit la concession d'une parcelle de terre pour les assises de nouveaux édifices religieux de la paroisse mais cette parcelle était vraiment insuffisante. Par contre un dénommé Duncan McMillan aurait concédé du terrain mais selon le curé, c'était à un prix exagéré. Le curé en resta donc là, ce qui eut pour effet de créer des lenteurs que les paroissiens admettaient difficilement.

À l'époque, cela permettait au jeune curé d'écrire à son évêque en termes aussi directs "Je vous écris, Votre Grandeur, du milieu de l'abominable Sodome dans laquelle je me trouve. Comment pourrait-on goûter un seul moment de plaisir et de joie ici quand on voit tant d'âmes se perdre aussitôt qu'elles touchent à cette terre où l'enfer semble avoir établi ses agents. Il est dur Monseigneur de prêcher dans le désert." Las de voir tant de difficultés chez les premiers curés à Grenville, l'évêque d'Ottawa confia la cure au départ de M. David, pour la troisième fois, au prêtre missionnaire de la Nouvelle-Longueuil qui la desservit pendant une année. Quatre missionnaires durent se partager la corvée.

C'est également à cette époque que fut terminée la première église de Chatham.

En 1856, les paroissiens de Grenville supplièrent l'évêque de leur accorder un prêtre résidant aux conditions qui lui plaira.

Mgr Guigues accepta la demande des pétitionnaires et leur envoya M. Arthur Migneault avec l'ordre formel de résider à Grenville où il devait dans le plus court délai voir à la construction d'une nouvelle église.

M. Migneault était un canadien né à Chambly. Dès le 28 février de l'année suivante, il était en mesure de laisser savoir à son évêque que les affaires concernant la construction de la future église marchaient rondement et que tous les francs tenanciers participaient au projet.

Malheureusement l'évêque et son curé à Grenville n'en étaient pas au bout de leur peine. Il fallut près de cinq ans pour s'entendre sur le choix du terrain où serait construit la future église.

C'est finalement l'incendie de la vieille chapelle de Grenville qui, en venant compliquer davantage la situation, mit fin à tout le problème et força les citoyens de Grenville à prendre une décision. Entre-temps, l'évêque en était revenu à une mission pour Grenville puisqu'il avait désigné le curé de St-Philippe, M. Laurent Jouvant comme desservant. Ce dernier devenait donc le septième desservant de Grenville.

Comme nous pouvons le constater, la mission de Grenville était dans une bien pénible situation à la fin de 1860. On ne s'entendait pas sur le choix d'un site pour construire la future église et voilà que subitement un clan, celui dit du "clan à Beauchamp", construisit une église dans un secteur de la paroisse tandis que l'évêque proposait un autre secteur et était approuvé à ce moment-là par le desservant nommé Jouvant.

La chapelle de Beauchamp, comme les gens l'appelaient, celle du troisième rang, était trop loin du village et ne permettait pas aux gens de s'y rendre pour le culte. C'est finalement le gouvernement qui céda à la fabrique de Grenville six des neuf arpents nécessaires à la tête du Canal du Long-Sault; ce qui donna ainsi le ton pour la future construction.

On était à cette époque en 1862 et le successeur du curé Jouvant était déjà nommé; il s'agissait de M. Pierre Mancip, un français qui à titre de curé de St-Philippe agissait également comme desservant à Grenville. C'est lui qui présida à la construction de l'église qui avait fait couler tant de salive.

En 1866, quand Mgr Guigues fit une tournée paroissiale, il constata avec beaucoup de plaisir le changement qui s'était opéré à Grenville. Il laissa planer l'idée de nommer de nouveau un prêtre résidant dans cette paroisse. On en était alors à la construction d'un chemin de fer dans la région de Grenville et cette localité était sur le point de prendre une nouvelle expansion. C'est finalement en 1871 que Grenville eut de nouveau un prêtre résidant à titre de quatrième curé de cette paroisse; l'Abbé Adélarde Foley qui y demeura trois ans. Ce dernier était né à Chicago et avait à peine 24 ans lorsqu'il arriva à Grenville en qualité de curé. La première chose qu'il fit en arrivant à Grenville fut de s'occuper des morts. Le cimetière était dans un tel désordre qu'on n'y voyait que des souches pour monuments funéraires et trop souvent ce terrain de repos pour les ancêtres servait de pâturage.

Au printemps de 1872, il décida de bâtir un presbytère. Ce dernier coûta à l'époque \$1,122.00 et fit scandale. Les paroissiens accusaient l'entrepreneur de s'être graissé la patte mais M. Foley ne s'en laissait pas imposer et

cela ne l'empêcha pas de mettre à exécution tous les travaux qu'il avait en tête et il le fit dans l'intervalle de quelques années.

L'histoire des curés de Grenville ne s'arrête pas en 1874. À partir de cette date, cette paroisse eut plusieurs curés fort astucieux et particulièrement débrouillards.

À cette époque, le premier bedeau fut engagé, Vital Mott à \$20.00 par année.

CENT ANS DE CURÉ À GRENVILLE

M. LÉO CHEMIN (cinquième Curé) (1874-1877)

Prêtre français, très débrouillard et très soucieux de bien vivre, il était féru du code napoléonien ayant passé trois années à l'étude du droit en France. Il en fit voir de toutes les couleurs à son évêque. Le manque de clarté autour d'une dette de \$200. le força à rentrer en France.

M. LOUIS-OCTAVE BÉRUBÉ (sixième curé) (1877-1880)

La nature avait doué M. Bérubé de deux biens, bien pourvu en longueur et en largeur et il n'entendait pas qu'on lui pile dessus. Il arriva un jour que le chatouilleux curé fit l'imprudence de faire la remarque à son supérieur que la paroisse paraissait bien difficile à desservir. On lui répondit qu'il fallait un homme de tête pour y arriver. "Pardi c'est vrai répondit le curé et dire que Monseigneur m'envoie des vicaires qui ont plus de pieds que de têtes, dites".

M. LÉANDRE LECLERC-FRANCOEUR (septième curé) (1880-1883)

Ce curé était musicien à ses heures. Il forma un bon choeur de chant dont la renommée s'étendait bien au-delà de la tête du Long-Sault.

M. D.J. HALDE (Huitième curé) (1883-1884)

Ce prêtre ne fit un séjour que d'une année à Grenville car il était âgé et d'une constitution bien précaire pour occuper un poste aussi difficile.

**M. EDMOND DACIER (Neuvième curé)
(1884-1885)**

Ce prêtre s'offusquait beaucoup du fait que les catholiques de Grenville ne trouvaient aucun mal à aller se prosterner devant les ministres protestants pour recevoir la bénédiction nuptiale.

**L'ABBÉ J.B.H. SAUVÉ
(Dixième curé)
(1885-1891).**

Ce dernier était né à l'Île Bizard mais il avait une santé précaire et il fit peu de visites dans les missions. M. Sauvé fit un inventaire du contenu du presbytère et le tout totalisait \$120.00 à cette époque. À l'hiver de 1887, il fit part à son évêque de sa situation financière et une liste impressionnante nous permet de constater qu'à l'époque il avait pour \$270.00 de dettes. En réponse à son cri de détresse l'évêque lui fit parvenir \$100.00 et une nouvelle cure pour le printemps.

Malheureusement ou heureusement pour le curé, l'annonce de son départ fut mal accueillie par les paroissiens qui l'avaient en haute estime et leurs protestations accompagnées d'une souscription de \$200.00 pour le libérer de ses dettes fit en quelque sorte qu'il demeura curé de Grenville. Il mourut à la tête de la paroisse.

**M.AVILA LABELLE (Onzième curé)
(1891-1892)**

Dès le premier dimanche de son arrivée à Grenville, le nouveau curé gagna l'admiration de ses paroissiens. Il évoqua en chaire le souvenir de son prédécesseur le bon curé Sauvé. Malheureusement, il n'était pas plus riche que son prédécesseur et son évêque dût donner un coup de pouce pour lui permettre de vivre.

**M.JOSEPH GASCON (Douzième curé)
(1892-1913)**

Ce n'est pas exagéré de dire que le souvenir de M. Gascon est toujours vivace à Grenville. Ce serait ingratitude d'ailleurs de ne pas apprécier le labeur intense et la somme de travail qui ont caractérisé les 21 ans de son ministère dans cette paroisse. Au point de vue du patriotisme, les Canadiens-Français de Grenville doivent beaucoup au curé Gascon. Ce n'est pas qu'il fut fanatique, au contraire, il fut plutôt large. Son amour des âmes le préservait de cette maladie. Seulement, il voulait que les Canadiens-français se

tiennent debout devant les Anglais. Ainsi, malheur à ceux qui envoyaient leurs enfants aux écoles protestantes sous prétexte qu'il fallait absolument le faire pour apprendre l'anglais.

Son activité fut particulièrement intense dans les limites du village. Ce fut l'homme des constructions. En 1898, il fit une transaction très judicieuse en achetant au coût de \$1,900.00 la maison de M. MacKay pour en faire le presbytère. Ce fut l'un des plus beaux presbytères du diocèse d'Ottawa.

C'est d'ailleurs sous la cure du Curé Gascon qu'eut lieu l'érection canonique de Grenville de même que l'érection civile sous le nom de paroisse de Notre-Dame-des-Sept-Douleurs de Grenville, Comté d'Argenteuil. L'érection de la troisième église de Grenville se fit sous le règne de ce curé bâtisseur pour qui Mgr Duhamel avait beaucoup d'estime. Cette église de Grenville a coûté la fabuleuse somme de \$25,000.

M.LUDGER ARCHAMBAULT
(Treizième curé)
(1913-1921)

La providence n'a pas ménagé ni ses paroisses, ni ses honneurs envers se prêtre. Elle lui a permis d'occuper des postes fort importants dans le diocèse d'Ottawa. Au moment de son arrivée à Grenville, il était déjà connu où il avait été vicaire jadis.

Il se montra un administrateur prudent afin de réduire les dettes de la fabrique. Il mit sur pieds plusieurs organisations charitables, bazars, etc. pour recueillir des fonds. On note aussi les dons que lui faisaient ses paroissiens. Ainsi le journal de la fabrique mentionne le don d'une statue de Saint-Antoine-de-Padoue par la famille Kelly, le geste de Mlle Christiana qui fit cadeau d'un ornement d'église tandis que Mlle Katie Byrn faisait l'offrande d'un brûleur de cierges, ceci sans compter une multitude de petits dons à \$5. ou \$10.00 C'est aussi pendant le règne du curé Archambault que l'industrie minière augmenta sa production de magnésite, ce qui aida beaucoup au développement de cette localité.

M.HONORÉ LIMOGES (Quatorzième curé)
(1921-1927)

Le curé Limoges fut également un exemple de la modération dans les dépenses de la fabrique. Les deux dernières années que ce curé passa à Grenville, sont dignes de mention par la conversion au catholicisme de deux adultes, Stewart et Marie, enfants de Antoine Fogert, cultivateur de l'endroit. Ces deux enfants avaient été des victimes du schisme Beauchamp.

Avant de partir de Grenville, il rédigea une liste des biens meubles et immeubles de la fabrique qui était libellée ainsi:

- 1— Terrain de l'église et du presbytère, environ 2 acres,
- 2— Terrain de l'ancien cimetière, environ 4 acres,
- 3— Ferme y compris le cimetière, environ 60 acres en sable,
- 4— Jardin, coin des rues Principale et de l'église, 1 acre,
- 5— Église en pierre, presbytère en brique, couvent lambrissé en brique,
- 6— Dépendances, écurie, grange, poulailler, 2 remises à voitures et à bois,
- 7— Étable, garage, hangar, etc.

À son départ de Grenville, il devint évêque du diocèse de Mont-Laurier

M.L'ABBÉ H.J.BROSSEAU (Quinzième curé)
(1928-1943)

M. Brosseau honore la paroisse de Grenville par son savoir-faire, ses connaissances variées, son éloquence en chaire et son affabilité pour tous. Il est orgueilleux de son église et de son presbytère et il obtient en 1929, quelques mois après son arrivée dans la paroisse, la permission des membres de la fabrique de faire des réparations à l'église.

L'administration temporelle de M. Brosseau est marquée par la réalisation d'un projet qu'il a toujours favorisé de toute son influence c'est la construction d'un pont inter-provincial pour les voitures et les piétons entre Grenville et Hawkesbury. Ce pont devait aider considérablement au développement des deux villes.

M.L'ABBÉ EUDORE THÉRIAULT (Seizième curé)
(1943-1957)

Le Curé Thériault avait la réputation d'être un grand ami des enfants. C'est ainsi qu'on le voyait, fort souvent, à l'école pour s'enquérir des succès de ses protégés.

Il présida à la réfection de la façade de l'église, il fut élevé au titre de chanoine avant de se retirer.

Comme à cette époque il y avait augmentation de la population et affluence à l'église, le pasteur reçut l'aide des premiers vicaires à faire du ministère à Grenville.

L'ABBÉ ALEXANDRE MAILLE (Dix-septième curé)
(1957-1967)

D'un caractère pas toujours facile, ce prêtre s'est avéré un administrateur remarquable. Son sens des affaires très développé lui permit de re-

mettre de l'ordre dans les finances de la Fabrique.

La dette ayant considérablement augmentée sous l'égide de son prédécesseur, il dut faire des prouesses pour rétablir la situation.

M. L'ABBÉ WALTER VAN AS

(Dix-huitième curé)

(1967-)

PASTEUR ACTUEL



Ce prêtre de la congrégation des prêtre du Sacré-Coeur est originaire de la Hollande. Le séminaire du Sacré-Coeur fournit aussi un prêtre adjoint pour les offices du dimanche. On trouvera dans le message de l'Abbé Van As les mots qu'il a choisis pour s'associer aux fêtes du centenaire.

**LES PRÊTRES,
RELIGIEUX ET
RELIGIEUSES ISSUS
DE GRENVILLE
ET DE LA RÉGION**

Prêtres

Léo Clément
Paul Courte
Bernard A. Fillion
David Williamson
Adolivas Poulin
Alcibiade Clément
Joseph McCart
Guy Champagne
Peter Garland
Donell Low
André Coté
Richard Woodbury

Religieux

Fr. P.E. Larose
Fr. Roland Champagne

Religieuses

Filles de la Sagesse

Lydia Low
Dorina Larose
Catherine Trainor
Mary Collins
Yvonne Robillard
Cécile Proulx
Pierrette Daviau

Religieuses

Autres communautés

Claudette Charbonneau
M. Maheu
Cécile Clément
Florence Johnson
Esther Low
Albertine Laurin
Rose Laurin
Dorina Lavictoire

MEMBRES DU CONSEIL DE FABRIQUE EN 1976



M. Jean-Paul Desforges
trésorier



M. le curé Van As



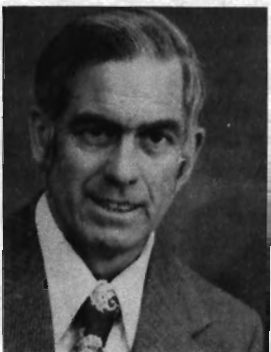
M. Jean-Paul Pichette



Mrs. Catherine Lowe



M. Omer Desforges



M. Déas Dupuis



M. Roland St-Pierre



M. Roland Létourneau



Photo de l'Église N.-D.-des-Sept-Douleurs avant la rénovation de la façade. — A l'avant plan, l'école Dansereau.



Église N.-D.-des-Sept-Douleurs — 1976.

HISTORY OF GRENVILLE

Ch. VIII

GRENVILLE TOWNSHIP

Proclamation of the 28th January, 1808.

This township is bounded on the north by Harrington; east by Chatham; south, by the Ottawa; and west by the Augmentation of Grenville. Its surface is generally rough, being traversed by the Laurentian mountains; yet there are portions of it levels and well adapted to agriculture. Its scenery is remarkably fine, the rear abounding in small lakes, charming in appearance, reposing in the solitude of mountain glens. Surpassing these, however, in scenery of savage grandeur, is that of the River Rouge, which, in Grenville, adds its powerful current to the Ottawa. No wonder that the Indian found in the wild features of this stream something allied to this own untamed nature, a kindred character that constrained him to regard it as sacred.

An expansive bay, formed by the Ottawa, which is here very wide, combined a point of much importance — a *rendez-vous* for raftsmen and lumbermen; but the great decrease in the lumber business has, of late years, rendered it much more quiet. Its reputation half a century ago is said to have been none of the best. But however his may be, the wave of social progress and morality, which has so effectively struck other places within that period, has not missed Grenville.

GRENVILLE VILLAGE.

Erected into a Municipality, 10th December, 1875.

The origins

Archibald McMillan, who for many years was a most prominent and influential man in Grenville, was a native of Lochaber, Inverness-shire, Scotland, and his father and uncle fought under the banner of Prince Charles. When quite young, he was a clerk in an East India House, in London, and while there, in 1780, witnessed the Lord George Gordon Riots. In 1802, he determined to come to Canada. He was very popular with his clansmen,

and when they learned his determination, many wished to accompany him. He, therefore, chartered three ships to convey himself, family and emigrants to Montreal, where they landed in the fall of the above year. He immediately applied to Government for grants of land for himself and associates; but, owing to red tape and other obstructions, the patents were not issued until three or four years later. Before that time, however, the emigrants found homes in Glengarry and Lochiel, Ontario, where they obtained free grants of land, without difficulty, and found a company of Highlanders who had already settled there. The Ottawa Valley, from Grenville westward, was little else than an unbroken wilderness, and presented few attractions to induce any one to settle there. The lands acquired by Mr. McMillan and his associates were located in the Townships of Grenville, Templeton and Lochaber. Mr. McMillan gave the latter its name, as the settlers came from Lochaber, Scotland. It was in the year 1810, that Mr. McMillan took up his residence in Grenville, having remained until that period in Montreal. He was responsible for the cost of survey, fees of office, and other expenses, amounting to something over \$35 for each grant of 200 acres. To relieve themselves from expense, the settlers made over to him their lots, and he contracted to hold them until the patents were issued, as they were liable to be escheted to the Crown for non-settlement. This forfeiture the Government threatened to enforce, so that he was obliged to make considerable improvements on some of the lots actually settled; yet, notwithstanding, a number of them returned to the Crown. All the lands are now occupied by a thriving community of settlers. When Mr. McMillan first came to Grenville he moved into a good-sized log house, which he had erected the year previous. It stood just opposite the Hawkesbury mills, and was called the "Old Abbey." At that time his nearest neighbour on the one hand lived in Hull, and, on the other, was Allen Cameron, whose house was five miles distant in Chatham. The only road between the two points was a foot-path along the river side which, in the winter, could be travelled with sleds; on the opposite side of the river there was not even a foot-path.

To transport freight from Montreal, in summer, was a work involving both time and labor. Everything had first to be carted from Montreal to Lachine; then, in bateaux, rowed or *poled* up to Carillon, and then hauled up the rapids by ropes; — the latter being a difficult and dangerous task. On one occasion, when Mr. McMillan, with his family and some freight, was returning from Montreal in this way, in surmounting a dangerous rapid, one of the bateaux came near foundering. As it was, she shipped considerable water, damaged part of the freight and several valuable books. On another occasion, where the rapids were very swift and rough, a large tree

had fallen into the river, and instead of cutting out this obstruction, the men in charge of the bateaux tried to pole and warp then around the tree. In doing so, the bateaux that took the lead capsized, two pilots on board were drowned and most of the freight was lost.

In 1812, Mr. McMillan received a Commission as Major of the Argen-teuil Militia. They were called to the Front during the war that was then carried on between Great Britain and the United States, but when they had reached Pointe Claire, they heard of the battle of Chateauguay, and that peace was declared, and they returned home. Major McMillan was the first postmaster in Grenville, and received his appointment in 1819, and held it until 1829. He was also Justice of the Peace, and was frequently called upon in those early days to exercise the duties of his office. Especially was this the case when the canal was excavated, quarrels and assaults being not infrequent. So averse, however, was the Major to litigation, and so conciliating in spirit, that he nearly always succeeded in inducing the belligerents to settle their difficulties, shake hands, and go home. Major McMillan and George Hamilton, Esq., the proprietor of the Hawkesbury Mills, and who was generally known as Judge Hamilton, were warm friends. Judge Hamilton belonged to a family highly connected in Ireland, and was himself a thorough gentleman of the old school. He was very fond of company, and whenever he had visitors of some note, he used to raise a flag near his residence; as a signal to his friend, Major McMillan, to come over and join them. In like manner when the Major had distinguished visitors, a flag was displayed at the "Old Abbey," to invite Judge Hamilton to be present. Major McMillan was also on very friendly terms with the officers of the Royal Staff Corps, when the canal was in process of construction, and used frequently to be invited to their mess, and, whenever he repaid the compliment, and the officers dined with him, the flag was unfurled at the "Old Abbey," as a hint to Judge Hamilton. One of these occasions was rendered still more auspicious by the presence of the Governor General, Earl of Dalhousie, who had come up to inspect the work on the canal, and to whom an address on behalf of the citizens was presented by Major McMillan. The latter and his eldest son, Alexander, who was an advocate, died in Montreal from cholera in 1832.

Major McMillan had nine children — six sons and three daughters — who arrived at maturity. The eldest daughter in 1822 married Thomas Kains, who had been a Paymaster in the Royal Navy. For several years he was Captain of the steamer "Shannon" which ran between Grenville and Bytown (Ottawa). The second daughter married Wm. Hamilton, one of the company of Hamilton Bros., proprietors of the Hawkesbury Mills, and who

was subsequently Collector of Customs at Stanstead, Que., where he died in 1833. The youngest daughter married George Kains, who for many years was a merchant, and one of the leading men in Grenville. During the Rebellion of 1837-38, he was an officer of the Grenville Volunteers, and as Captain Pridham could not leave the Post Office, Mr. Kains took command, and marched towards St. Eustache; but on reaching St. Andrews, they heard of the defeat of the Rebels, and returned; he died in 1877. George, his eldest son, is a railroad official in St. Thomas, Ont.; Joseph his second son, has retired from business, also lives in St. Thomas; John, the third son, is proprietor of a fine farm near St. Thomas; Robert, the fourth son, after having studied medicine and practised much in Europe, settled in St. Thomas, where he now enjoys a good practice; Robert, the fifth son, is a Surveyor General, and resides in Victoria, B.C.

The sons of Major McMillan, with the exception of the one who died in Montreal, lived in this section, and most of them engaged in the lumber business. Duncan, the youngest of them, has been a man of remarkable energy, and very successful in business. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he joined the Montreal Royal Cavalry, comprising two companies of sixty men each. His first employment was to go with several of his company to Chambly, to escort from that place to Montreal some leading men connected with the rebellious party. But on the road to Longueuil, the escort was fired on by a party of rebels concealed in the woods near the roadside. In the confusion which ensued, the carriage enclosing the prisoners capsized while turning round, and the prisoners escaped. The order was then given for every man to look out for himself, — an order which was promptly obeyed. A few of the escort were slightly, and Sergeant Sharp, and old soldier of the Imperial Army, was quite severely wounded. After the rebels had been driven from St. Charles and St. Denis, on the Richelieu, those places were occupied by several companies of Imperial troops, and Mr. McMillan and another trooper were also sent there, their duty being to carry dispatches to Sorel, Chambly and other places. They were there but a short time, however, when they were relieved by two other troopers. Early in the month of December, 1837, the Company of Cavalry to which Mr. McMillan belonged was ordered with others to accompany the Imperial Troops to St. Eustache. They passed the first night at St. Martin, and the next morning, at 10 o'clock, they pushed on to St. Eustache, and crossed the river a little to the east of the village. The church in which the rebels had

taken refuge was at once attacked and burnt.

The following is copied from a letter of Mr. McMillan: "I saw in the evening, after the fight, about twenty-five of these poor deluded people lying in the church-yard, just where they had been shot; it was a sad sight. The same evening I saw the body of Dr. Chenier lying in what was called a hospital. He had on a striped cambric shirt, and two small red spots on it, showed where the bullets had passed through his body; he was a very good-looking man. Our Cavalry were ordered round the outskirts of the village to capture runaway rebels; several were captured and brought in. The next day we proceeded on further west, about ten miles, to the village of St. Benoit. As we approached the village, some of the Rebels met us, holding up white flags. The village was occupied that night by the troops, and the next day we were ordered back to the city. Our cavalry and the Queen's were appointed to accompany Sir John Colborne as guard. Sir John rode on horseback, but with much speed, so that only a few of us were with him when we arrived in the city. Among those was Mr. Johnson, son-in-law of the late Col. De Hertel of St. Andrews; he was a fellow trooper, and we rode into town together. During the rest of the winter and the following summer we underwent a course of drill and discipline, and occasional outpost service. As fall advanced, symptoms of another outbreak began to show themselves in the direction of St. Scholastique and Napierville, on the south side of the St. Lawrence; but they were not of long continuance. I carried a dispatch from Col. McCord, Montreal, addressed to Col. De Hertel, who was on his way to St. Scholastique with a portion of the Argen-teuil Militia, ordering him to return home with his men. I arrived at St. Scholastique in the evening, and Col. De Hertel came in a little afterwards. The next day we all returned home, assured that the Rebellion in that direction was at an end. Soon after my return to Montreal, it was reported that a large body of sympathizers had crossed over from the States, in the direction of Napierville, to join the Canadian Rebels. Sir John Colborne, at the head of two regiments of foot guards, the 7th Regiment of Dragoons and other Imperial Troops, crossed over from Montreal to Laprairie, and proceeded on towards Napierville. I accompanied these troops as guide. It was late in November, and the roads were a sea of mud, causing the soldiers much hardship. That night they occupied the deserted houses and out-buildings along the road, to within about a mile of the village of Napierville. Next morning word came that the sympathizers had recrossed the line, and that the Rebels had disappeared. The troops marched into the village, the horse taking the lead. I was that morning to carry a despatch from Sir John Colborne to headquarters Montreal, announcing what had taken place.

When I arrived at the wharf at Montreal, it was crowded with people anxious to hear the news. The despatch was delivered at headquarters in good time, and I was very glad to get back, after the discomforts experienced in going to Napierville. During the winter and following spring, I was employed in the office of Col. Harcourt of the Guards, who was appointed commandant of all the Volunteer and Militia forces of Montreal. In the summer, I retired from the Cavalry service, and accepted a clerkship with a wholesale firm in the produce line, in Montreal, with whom I remained three years."

About this time the late Mr. McMillan's family, which had been living in Montreal several years, returned to Grenville, and induced Duncan to accompany them, to take charge of their lands in this township, since which time Grenville has been his home.

In 1851 he visited the great Exhibition in London, and, at the same time, visited Scotland and Ireland. In 1859 he succeeded his brother-in-law, Geo. Kains, as Crown Lands Agent for Grenville and other townships, which agency he retained about ten years. He has held many of the local offices — that of School Commissioner, Councillor of both the village and township, and could have held much more prominent positions in the county had he not declined. He was married in 1860 to Harriet, daughter of C. E. Greece, Esq. They have five sons and three daughters.

Captain Edwin Pridham, who for many years was a prominent figure in Grenville, may be numbered among her pioneers. Fortunately, he left for his family and friends a brief autobiography, and as his son, Alexander Pridham, Esq., has kindly granted the use of this to the writer, he has copied freely from it, such portions, especially, as throw light upon the history of the township and this section of country. Had others acted as wisely as did Mr. Pridham, in writing the sketch referred to, the labor of preparing this present work would have been immeasurably less, and the interest added thereto would have been correspondingly greater. Capt. Pridham was born in Half Moon street, London, Eng., 17th December, 1795. After attending school till he was sixteen years of age, his father obtained a situation for him on the London Docks, where he was employed at making out accounts and clerking. Not long afterwards he expressed a wish to his father, that he might learn to be a cabinetmaker, and his father having a brother in the Engineer Department of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, through his uncle's influence the young man was placed in the Government cabinet shop, to learn the trade. Mr. Pridham says: "After I had been in the Engineers' Department nearly two years, I saw a notice put up by the Government, offering to give any employees of the works a free passage to Canada, and two

hundred acres of land. Peace had just then been concluded between the United States and Great Britain, and the Government was anxious to get settlers to go out to Canada, so I, with twenty more of different trades, went at once to the office, and put down my name. This was in March, 1815. The first time I went home I told my father what I had done. He did not say anything against it then, but when I was leaving, he would give me only five dollars, saying that I ought not to have taken that step without first acquainting him with my intention, and that now I must make the best of it. We sailed in a large transport vessel, named the 'Phoenix,' on the 5th of May, 1815, a company of soldiers embarking with us. The voyage was long and tedious, so that we did not arrive at Quebec till the 15th of July. On the banks of Newfoundland the captain lay to for two hours, to allow all hands to fish for cod. A good many were caught, and I caught seven. It was a great treat to us to obtain fresh fish, after living so long on salt provisions. On arriving at Quebec we reported ourselves to the Governor, and, to our astonishment, he told us no instructions had been sent out to him about us. After talking a while to us, he said he would write home to the Government, and ascertain what was to be done for us; and as it would take two or three months to get an answer, he would advise us to go on to Montreal and get employment, until such time as he could receive an answer. On telling him that we had no means of getting there, being destitute of money, he said he would send us up in a Government bateau, and provide provisions for us. The next morning, therefore, we started on our journey of one hundred and eighty miles, and as we made but a few hours a day, stopping at one hundred and eighty miles, and as we made but a few a day, stopping at farm houses over night, we were twelve days in reaching Montreal. Arriving there, every one had to look out for himself. I happened to fall in with Mr. John Fry, the principal master builder in Montreal, who was at the wharf on the lookout for carpenters when the boat came up. Though there were plenty of wheelwrights, blacksmiths, coopers, etc., on board, I was the only carpenter. After talking a while with Mr. Fry, I accepted his offer to me, of one hundred dollars a year and my board; and as all the money I had was one English half dollar, I was glad to commence work next morning. My employer was finishing a large stone building opposite St. Gabriel Church, adjoining the Champ de Mars, and on that I first went to work. The first Sunday I was in Montreal, I strolled about looking for the different places of worship, which were very few in 1815. There were two Presbyterian churches, one small Methodist chapel on the narrow street that ran down by the big French church, and one Episcopal church. I had been brought up strictly to the Church of England, but while I was at Woolwich, which is nine

miles from London, where my parents resided, I attended the Baptist church, and felt a determination to serve God in future, so on the first Sunday I was in Montreal, I stayed into the little Methodist chapel, and being much pleased, I continued to attend there regularly, during the five years I remained in the city. I also soon began to attend the Wednesday and Friday evening meetings held there, and then became one of the teachers in the Sunday School, which was the means of keeping me out of mischief and bad company, so that I passed four years and a half very pleasantly. In September, 1818, I formed the acquaintance of a young woman whose name was Elizabeth McKercher, and who lived in Lachine."

It is only necessary here to say, this young lady and Mr. Pridham were married on the 26th January, 1820. Lack of space forbids the relation of the incidents of the next ten months, which are narrated in the biographical sketch, but Mr. Pridham was living on St. Henry street at the time he next mentions. He says: "One Saturday evening, Mr. Moody, a man with whom I was well acquainted, came in and said to me: 'I have been engaged to day to go up the country, to finish the inside work of a new house belonging to a Mr. Grant. I have to get another man to go with me, and if you like to go, I will engage you; I am to get 7s 6d (\$1.50) per day, and you will get 5s 6d (\$1.10) per day, a house to live in, and firewood.' I at once agreed to go. He said a boat would be down from Point Fortune in a few days, which would take up our tool chests and baggage. The boat, however, did not come further than Lachine, and so we got two carts, and conveyed our things there, on Saturday, the 11th of November. The next day there being a fair east wind, the men in charge of the boat were anxious to get off, so about eight o'clock a.m. we started. The men, who were farmers, were not very skillful in managing the boat, and it took them a long time to get up the sail. The wind being a side wind, and very strong, we were blown half across the lake; and as it began to snow, and was very cold, they had to pull down the sail, and row back to shore. We reached it, nearly frozen, about three p.m., two and a half miles above the point where we started. That night we arrived at Pointe Claire, the next day we reached St. Ann's, the third day we came to Como, and the next to Point Fortune. The following day our things were conveyed up to Mr. Grant's, the place where he lived being now called L'Original, and we took up our quarters in the kitchen of the new house we were to finish. It was very open, but we laid boards overhead, and made it as comfortable as we could, but still it was very cold. The next day Mr. Grant sent up a barrel of pork and a barrel of flour, and we went to work. After working here four or five weeks, we found it too cold, and Mr.

Grant, finding that it took too much wood to keep the place warm, hired one part of a log house, about two and a half miles from there, and had us move into it, while the Canadian who owned the house lived in the other part. Our room was only ten by twelve in size, but as Mr. Grant had put up an old stove in it so that we were warm, we felt very contented.

"In the latter end of January, Mr. Moody, who boarded with me, wanting to go to Montreal to see his family, had to hire a man with his horse and sleigh to take him, and Mrs. Pridham went with him to buy groceries, there being no store in our vicinity. They were absent about a week, during which time I worked alone, and had to cook my own food. I was very glad when they returned. The Sundays, when there were meetings there, we used to walk to the Seigniorie, a distance of five and a half miles, but it was only every fortnight that service was held there by the Methodists. It was in going there we became acquainted with the Smith family, who were English, and had been out here about two years. Mr. Smith brought 500, and was living about three miles from Mr. Grant's, on what was known as the 'Mile Square.' His daughter and Mrs. Pridham being of the same age, a warm friendship sprang up between them; but in the spring of the year 1822, Miss Smith was married to James Evans, who owned a farm near St. Scholastique, and they went to live there, but two years afterwards they went to live in Upper Canada.

"About the first of June, finding it necessary to go to Montreal for things I could not obtain where we lived, I walked the whole distance, as there was no means of conveyance at that time. Staying the first night at Point Fortune, the next morning I started, and that day got as far as St. Ann's, and the next I finished my journey. I started to return on the following Thursday, and reached home Saturday afternoon. Before arriving, however, I heard that a son had been born to us during my absence, and I was much pleased to find that the report was true. In the spring of 1823, as I saw but little chance of getting on where we then lived, I decided to change our place of residence; and having heard that Mr. Macmillan, of Grenville, had a house to let, at the head of the canal, I went to see him. It was not a regular dwelling house, but had been built as a store house for the lumbermen; it was two stories high. Mr. Macmillan wanted 60, but when I demurred at the price, he said he would allow me 25 a year, the first year, for putting up partitions in it, and 10 a year, for the four following years, for building a stable and shed. These terms I accepted, and moved into the house 19th March, 1823.

“A steamboat had been built that winter, at Hawkesbury, by a Mr. Mears; it was to run from Hawkesbury to Hull and Bytown, but it was a very poor affair. The first year it made one trip per week, going up on Saturdays and returning on Wednesdays.

“We had been in the house only about a month when the river began to rise, and the water came into the house to the depth of eighteen inches on the first floor, and we could neither get in nor out without a canoe. The current around it, also, was very strong. As I had fitted up the house for an hotel, I had to go to Montreal, on foot again, for a license. When I left home the water was not in the house, but when I returned I had to enter by means of a canoe. This state of things continued until the first week in June, and as our second child was born during the high water, it may be imagined that our situation was anything but pleasant.

“On the second of June, there was a terrible hurricane, and the river was so rough that the waves dashed into the second story windows of our house, and nothing saved the house from destruction by the wind but a very large chimney built at the east end of it. During this heavy storm on Sunday, there was no one but my wife, myself and our two infants in the house. We were much frightened, as a great many trees were blown down in different directions. At this time there were only two houses at the point, besides the one in which we lived. I had done no business for some time and now there was a quarter's rent due, which, in addition to the gloom cast over me by the storm and high water, made the prospect very sad. But the water soon began to fall, rafts began to come down, and the canal laborers commenced work, and thus business became brisk, and so continued till the close of navigation, when work on the canal ceased, and the two companies of soldiers moved to Montreal for winter quarters. There was a little business during the winter, however, as people were always passing up and down the river, and so I made enough to pay the rent, and had something left besides.

“The next spring, the water did not rise so high, it being but nine inches in depth on the floor of our house, and remained only a fortnight. That summer there was a good deal of rafting, and the usual number of laborers on the canal. The steamer continued to make one trip per week, and another small steamer was put on the river at Lachine to run to Carillon *via* Vaudreuil. Business was very good, so that, besides paying the rent, I was able to save something. In the fall of 1824, Mr. Macmillan induced me to buy a village lot from him, which was situated near the first lock, it consisted of half an acre, for which I was to pay 100 (\$400), 6 (\$24) annually, till I could pay the principal.

“Having bought the lot, I began to make preparations for building; as soon as the snow fell, I hired three or four Canadians to get out timber, which cost me nothing as woods surrounded us on every hand. But the 2nd of February, I had enough timber cut and squared, to enable me to go to framing the building, which was to be fifty by thirty-two feet in size, and two stories in height. It was ready for raising by the middle of March, and as there were very few people living on this side of the river, I had to get men from Hawkesbury to help raise it. The first day we put up all the frame except the plates, and as no one came over from Hawkesbury, the next morning we undertook to put on the plates ourselves. In doing this, we knocked off too many of the braces, and while the men were moving a long plate it struck a bent, pushed it over, and down came all the frame together. Two men were badly hurt, one had the calf of his leg torn off, and a splinter ran into the side of the other. I sent to St. Andrews for a doctor, and he came up and dressed their wounds. The one who had the wound in his side, a Canadian, got well in a few weeks, and the other, a Scotchman named McDonald, was getting on nicely, when we were startled one morning to find him dead. It seems that he became frightened from some cause in the night, and getting up started the wound to bleeding again, and the fact being unnoticed by his wife, he bled to death. I paid the expenses of his burial.

“After some days I had the carpenter examine the fallen frame, and get out new pieces to replace the broken ones, and also to lengthen the frame to fifty-six feet. When this was done, we tried a second time to raise it, and succeeded to satisfaction. In the winter I got some pine logs, and hired two men to saw them into boards, and these I used to cover the building. Through skilful management I finally got the house enclosed, and so far completed, that I used one end of it for a grocery store, hiring a young man to manage it, and rented the other end to a man who employed shoemakers to work in it, while my wife and myself continued to reside in the house at the Point. The year 1825 was a sad year for us, for in addition to the disaster of the new house on the 12th of July, our eldest little daughter, two years and two months old, died, and Mrs. Pridham was also very sick, yet between the two houses we did a pretty fair business.

“At the close of navigation I commenced to work at the new house, beginning at daylight and working until nine o'clock every evening. There were three or four soldiers left here to take charge of the Government tools and workshops. One of them was a carpenter, and I hired him to work for me every evening after his own work was done, from five to nine o'clock. In this way I had all the lower flat finished by the first of May, so that we moved into it, and very glad were we to do so, and escape the annoyance of

the high water in the other house at the Point. In the early winter previous to our removal, I walked to Montreal, and obtained a settlement of my account with the merchant with whom I had been dealing, and found I owed him above 130. I told him I was building a large house and had it covered and clapboarded, and that as I had no funds to pay I would give him a mortgage on it, payable in two years, and he was to furnish me with groceries and what other things I required. He accepted my offer, and we immediately went before a notary and had the mortgage executed and signed. This year, a man named James Inglis came to Grenville, and hiring a house called the 'Old Abbey' from Mr. Macmillan, he opened a large store in it, and made a good deal of money. On moving into the new house, I rented the old one to Levi Le Roy and continued to rent it until my own lease expired in 1828, when I gave it up. The summer following our removal I spent in finishing the house, but did not get it entirely completed till the following spring. During the winter I put up a stable and shed on the west side of the house, but as the Government wanted to build a bridge at the east end of the lock, and my stable and shed were in the way, they tore them down and put up much better ones for me at the east side of my house. This last spring Mr. Macmillan made me his assistant in the Post Office as he was about moving to Montreal, and he also sold me one hundred and ten acres of land at \$10 per acre, giving me time for payment at six per cent. interest. I sold one-half of it to Solomon Morris at the same price I paid for it, and the next year I sold one acre to Richard Mears, for a mill site, for 100.

"This year I did a good business, so that I was able to pay off some of the debts. In the winter of 1827-28 I got about twenty acres of the farm cut over, and the next summer got it ready for a crop. The next winter, the Quebec Government granted 5000 to open a road from Grenville to Hull, and Thomas Kains and Benjamin Papineau were appointed commissioners to look after the work, and pay out the money, Mr. Papineau having the upper half, and Mr. Kains the lower half of the road. This winter I got out lumber to build a barn in the village, having succeeded so well during the past year or two, that I was well right out of debt, and it was not long before the debts were entirely paid. In March, 1829, Mr. Stayner, the new Dep. Postmaster General, came here and found me in possession of the Post Office. He visited every Post Office in Canada, which was not many, there being but eighty in the two Provinces. After learning how I was in charge, he said that would not do, as the postmaster must be a resident at his office, and that he would have to make a new appointment. In the year 1815, when I came over, Mr. Stayner was on the vessel in which I came to Canada, he then being in the Commissary Department. I became acquaint-

ted with him on the voyage, though he had quite forgotten me till I mentioned the circumstance of our meeting. He said he would make inquiry respecting me of the officers on the canal, and if they gave me a good character he might appoint me postmaster. On the 1st of April, about two weeks after he was here, I was gazetted postmaster of Grenville, and I have held the office ever since. The mails used to go up on the Hawkesbury side of the river from Montreal; they came *via* St. Eustache and St. Andrew's, and crossed at Carillon to Point Fortune, and so up the south side of the river. The engineer officers advised Mr. Stayner to have the mails come up on this side of the river, which he consented to do, and directed me after my appointment to forward them by the north shore, which I did. Mr. Mears, who was postmaster at Hawkesbury, did not like that, as he had to send his mail for Montreal and Hull to the Grenville office.

“Mr. Stayner wrote me, that if the postmaster at Hawkesbury did not send his mail over, I should hire a courier and send on the mail to Hull, and as the postmaster did not send over his mail at the appointed time, I hired a courier and sent on to Hull and Ottawa (then By Town). The man I sent took the mail on his back as it was not heavy, and the roads were beginning to break up. It took him two days to go up and the same to return, the mail being sent only twice a week, and his salary was \$8 a trip. Mr. Stayner approved my course, and I learned that Mr. Mears has represented to him that, on account of the bad state of the roads, it would be impossible to send the mail on the north side of the river. The steamer commenced running about the 19th April that year, and immediately after her first trip Mr. Mears wrote to the Postmaster General that the steamer picked up the courier I had sent on the 5th of April. Mr. Stayner wrote me at once to learn if this was the fact. I then wrote to the Postmaster at Bytown (Ottawa), asking him to inform me at what time the courier I had despatched on the 5th of April arrived at his office. He immediately wrote me that he arrived on the evening of the 6th. This letter I forwarded to Mr. Stayner, and he then wrote a letter to Mr. Mears, reproving him sharply. The latter answered, making an humble apology for his *mistake, saying he had understood the captain of the steamer, that the courier he picked up left Grenville on the 5th.*

“**This spring (1829), I had my barn framed, raised and covered, and let two Canadians have the land I cleared the previous summer, to sow wheat, giving me one-half the crop, and I furnishing the seed. The crop was a fine one, and when the wheat was cut the new barn was ready for storing it. This was a very good summer for business, and I was quite successful. In the fall Mr. Stayner visited my office, and a gentleman named Noah Freer, of**

Quebec, the attorney of Mrs. Taylor, who had charge of her late husband's estate, came with him. He wanted some one to look after Mrs. Taylor's lands in Grenville and collect the rents, and said Mr. Stayner had recommended me for the purpose. I accepted his offer to me, and he soon afterward sent me a power of attorney and a list of Mrs. Taylor's lands. Till the winter following, I was kept quite busy looking after these lands, ascertaining who lived on them, compromising with them for the rents they owed, and granting new leases, which were to continue in force ten years. This winter I did a good business, and, happily, got clear of debt. In the spring of 1830, the steamer began to run three trips a week, and the road from Grenville to Hull was opened up and made passable. Where the river interfered, they established ferries, so that people could now travel with horses and carriages. In the summer I employed a surveyor to trace out the lines on Mrs. Taylor's estate, the whole quantity of land belonging to her in the townships was five thousand five hundred acres,* and I also leased much of it this season. I did much towards clearing the farm this year, and was blessed with good crops on the part already under cultivation. In the winter of 1831-32, I got out timber for another barn, as I had men working at the one I formerly built, turning it into a dwelling house.

"In June of 1832, the cholera broke out, and everybody was greatly alarmed. Very many died in Grenville, and no city or town in Canada escaped it. One day, as it was known that she had a case of cholera on board, the steamer was not permitted to land. It continued till the end of September, when the country began to assume a more improved appearance. Notwithstanding the cholera, our business this year was good, and the following winter I finished my new barn, which was 75 by 24 feet in size, and completed the work of turning the other barn into a dwelling. The expense of doing this work was considerable, still I managed to keep clear of debt. The next summer, as there was no cholera, people were once more in good spirits, and our business prospered; but we were soon to experience misfortune. In December, 1833, our little daughter Mary was so badly scalded, that for a while we despaired of her life; but by care she recovered, and on January 30th, 1834, our house caught fire from the chimney, and burned to the ground. There were plenty of people present, but it was so dry, and the fire had got under such headway, that it could not be saved, and everything except what was in the lower story was lost. The evening being fine, the fire was seen at St. Martin's near Montreal, and as far up as Buckingham. Fortunately I saved everything belonging to the post office, books, etc. I had now to build a house again, and I decided to build this time with stone, and in such a way that I could add to it, as I should feel able. Ac-

cordingly, I prepared to put up a house 42 by 28 feet, and meant to have it completed, so that we could move into it in the fall; but the masons I had engaged to build it were building a mill for Mr. Dewar, and as they were much longer in completing it than they had anticipated, they did not begin to work at mine till near September, 1835. I was the latter end of March before we moved into it, and then Mrs. Pridham and I went to Montreal to buy our stock of goods.

“The expense of building had been so much, that I had only about \$150 left with which to purchase goods, so that I had to obtain them largely on credit. Then we had them all packed up, Mr. Penner engaged fifteen teams to take them to Grenville. As soon as they were opened out, we commenced business, in a small way, and adopted the motto, ‘Slow, but Sure,’ and in this manner met the bills of our merchants as they came due. In the winter of 1835-36, I put up a stable and granary, 75 by 24 feet, which gave ample room to store the grain, of which I took in a great deal from our customers. There was considerable wheat grown in those days, in the adjacent townships, and I sometimes had several hundred bushels to dispose of in the spring, as well as a large quantity of peas and oats.”

The remaining part of Mr. Pridham’s autobiography, being more confined to his own personal interests, is here condensed into a few brief facts. For a number of winters, until wood began to get scarce, he got out a large quantity of it each winter to supply the steamboat company, and from this source realized some profit, besides clearing off his land. In 1831, he was gazetted Captain of Militia, and in 1838, appointed Captain of a company of Volunteers, which numbered seventy-four. They used to drill every Monday during the year 1838, after they were organized, and also during the year 1839. In 1853, Mr. Pridham was promoted to the rank of Major, and, the same year, was gazetted Lt.-Col. of Militia. In 1833, he was appointed Justice of the Peace. He devoted considerable attention to his farm, and it is worthy of note that he did not declare farming an unprofitable business, as many farmers of the present claim.

An account he kept of this branch of his business for a few years, between 1845 and 1850, shows that his farm, which was not a large one, gave him a net profit of nearly \$300 annually. In April, 1864, his wife died, and about two years subsequently, he married a widow, Mrs. Evans, whose maiden name was Mary Smith, mentioned in the first part of the above sketch. She died in 1875, and he afterward married Mrs. Dunn, a widow lady, well known to the writer, whose good works have endeared her to many. Mr. Pridham died 13th February, 1885.

**House of the
Pridham built
in 1825-26,
owned by
Jean G. Desforges
in 1976.**



Alexander Pridham, was one of the most prominent and respected men of the county. He has been Mayor of Grenville village ever since it was incorporated in 1875; was Warden of the county ten or twelve years, and once, in acquiescence to a requisition signed by a very large number of the influential rate-payers, he consented to become the candidate of the Conservative Party of Argenteuil for the House of Commons; but, later, resigned in favor of J. C. Wilson. In 1879, he was appointed collector of canal tolls at Grenville, and about the same time was appointed Consular Agent of the United States for the Ottawa Valley.

Reuben Cook from Ticonderoga, N.Y., a U.E. Loyalist, is said to have found his way into this section of the country about the year 1807. He first settled in Chatham, on what is now the farm of J.D. Clerihue. He sold out there and went to the Island in the Ottawa near Hawkesbury, and lived there for a time, but it is said that Mears, the proprietor of the Island, failed to keep his promise to deed it to him, and instead thereof, sold it to the Hamilton Bros. Surely we can but think, on learning this fact, and another misfortune which befell Mr. Cook in placing too much confidence in others, that he must have been tempted with Job to exclaim, "All men are liars." From the Island, he came to this township and took up the two lots of land near Calumet, which are now owned by Thomas Johnson and Nicholas Whinfield. Scarcely had he and his boys cleared the ground required for their potatoe patches and cornfields, when, late in the fall, one day, a young Irishman, with sad countenance, emaciated frame and tattered apparel, came to the house and craved the hospitality of the family. Having been sick, he said, and unable for a while to work, he wished, if they would kindly permit him, to remain until he recovered when he would gladly work to repay them for their trouble and expense. It was a universal custom in these early days, among the pioneers, never to refuse to help those who seemed in need; and James Anderson, the young man referred to, found an asylum in

the house of Mr. Cook. He was a stranger; no one knew anything respecting him, save what he saw fit, himself, to reveal. He spent the entire winter with Mr. Cook, never being asked to work, and working only when he felt so inclined. He was there provided with a comfortable home, and common humanity should have prompted him to embrace every convenient occasion to show his gratitude, instead of stinging, like the adder, the hand by which he had been warmed and nourished.

During the winter Mr. Cook and his son cut considerable timber, and when the river was free from ice, they formed it into a raft to take to the Quebec market. It was arranged that his eldest son and one younger should go with the raft, and that young Anderson should accompany them. As Mr. Cook had complied with the provisions of the law, and made the improvements on his lots necessary to secure the patent, he directed his son to go to the Crown Lands Office in Quebec, pay the required fee, and secure it. But, unfortunately, the elder son was taken sick, and remained at a house at the Back River near Montreal, sending his younger brother and Anderson on with the raft. At what particular time Satan entered into the heart of this wily young man is not known, but it seems that the prospect of obtaining two lots of land for nothing was a temptation which his moral nature was too weak to resist. On arriving at Quebec, he went to the Land Office, represented himself as the occupier of the lots of Mr. Cook, took oath to the improvements that had been made thereon, and with the money which he in some way had obtained, paid the fee demanded. He then, with the most brazen impudence and effrontery, returned to Grenville, and demanded from Mr. Cook possession of the lots to which he had thus fraudulently obtained the patent. Justice in these days, it can easily be imagined, could be obtained only through the most indefatigable efforts, and after much lapse of time; and so to avoid further vexation and expense, Cook granted Anderson peaceful possession of his ill-gotten land, and began to make improvements on another lot adjacent.

Tradition says that Anderson spent his life here. He never married, and in consequence of his litigious proclivities, was usually involved in a law suit, and, naturally, died poor. The descendants of Cook claim that Mrs. Cook was the first person who ever sowed wheat in the township. On cleaning out a box for some purpose, she found a small quantity of wheat in it, and a sudden whim to sow it occurring, she selected a spot for the purpose in an enclosed field, and the yield being remarkably large, the settlers in the vicinity at once decided in future to raise wheat.

Hiram, one of the sons of Mr. Cook, after living in various places, returned to Grenville. He had several sons, but, tl save one found homes long ago in the West. William, the one of Hiram Cook's sons who remained here, was appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the Council when the village was incorporated in 1876, and still holds the office.

*These lands were granted to her late husband, Col. George Taylor, who had been an officer in the Birtish Army. He also purchased several more lots from settlers in Grenville. This land, or a portion of it, is still held by his heirs.

CHURCHES.



Anglican church — 1976



United church — 1976

Anglican church.

The earliest records that can be obtained of religious work in Grenville are those in connection with the Rev. Joseph Abbott, the first Church of England clergyman who settled in St. Andrews. We are ignorant of the date of his first arrival in Grenville, but it is said he left this place for Abbotsford in 1828, and from that time till his return, the Rev. Andrew Balfour conducted service in the schoolhouse. However this may be, the following record shows that Mr. Abbott was here in April, 1831:

“Easter Monday,
Grenville, 4th April, 1831.

“At a vestry meeting held in the school house of this place, this day, pursuant to public notice, were present: —

“Rev. Joseph Abott, Thomas Kains, Esq., Ed. Pridham, Owen Owens, John Taylor, Henry Atkinson, James Anderson, Joseph Hambly, Jas. Wheeler, Joseph Marshall, William Cousins, Samuel Ogilvy, Edward Moreton, Robert Anderson, Christopher Edie, James Williamson, William Williamson, David Williamson, Ralph Horner, Benj. Patterson, Robert Reason, Richard Ritchie, James Loughlin, James Cousins, Thomas B. White.”

Edwin Pridham and Joseph Hambly were appointed church wardens.

Mr. Abbott, having been appointed Bursar of McGill University, left for Montreal in 1845, and was succeeded in Grenville by the Rev. E. G. Sutton, who was followed in September, 1847, by the Rev. Charles Forest, whose successors were as follows:

Rev. Frederick S. Neve, in 1859; Rev. J. H. Dixon, in 1871; Rev. John Rollit (July), in 1875.

Mr. Rollit resigned in December, 1886, and was succeeded by Rev. A. J. Greer, who was followed by the present incumbent, Rev. William Harris, in 1889.

The church was erected in 1832, at a cost of \$1100; of this sum the Lord Bishop first gave \$200, and subsequently \$100; Col. Taylor first subscribed \$100, and afterward \$40; members of the Royal Staff Corps were also liberal subscribers.

Presbyterian church.

A Presbyterian church edifice was erected in Grenville during the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Mair, while that clergyman was pastor of the church at Chatham. As the church here has ever since been supplied by the minister located at Chatham, the history of the church at that place is believed to contain all that would be of general public interest.

Roman Catholic parish of Grenville.

History of its foundation, by Rev. J. Gascon.

The history of the Roman Catholic parish of Grenville is so intimately connected with that of the whole County of Argenteuil, that it is impossible to study the progress of the former without admiring the rapid development of the latter. Besides, it is an immutable principle admitted by all nations, that the foundation of happiness and true progress are only found in religious and Christian spirit.

Grenville was only an immense forest, inhabited by a few bold adventurers, when the first missionaries came thither to pitch their tent and at the same time erect the cross of Christ. Attracted as by an invincible loadstone, colonists gathered immediately and settled around this symbol of their Redemption, around which they made a rampart with their hearts and bodies against all outside attacks. Charmed by the beauty of the country and the fertility of the soil, those first pioneers set courageously to work, resolved to make a "home for themselves."

Of course, we may presume that among the first who came to settle in this part of the county of Argenteuil, there were men of different creeds and nationalities. Irishmen, Scotchmen, Englishmen, Frenchmen lived generously one with the other, but the struggle was peaceful, fair and loyal. Many of them were ignorant of the teachings of our divine and holy religion, but all were endowed with those noble and manly qualities which make a man courageous, sympathetic and kind-hearted. The Roman Catholic Church, always filled with care for the spiritual and temporal welfare of her children, sent some of her missionaries to soothe the griefs of those brave colonists, sustain their courage and revive their hopes. Till then the woodcutter's alone had disturbed the silence of that vast solitude; henceforth, he who will may repeat in his seclusion the sublime and beautiful hymns of our divine religion.

We do not possess any authentic document to fix the date when the first missionary came to preach the Gospel in this part of the county of Argenteuil. The archives of the Roman Catholic Church of Grenville do not run any farther back than 1839. The first official act was signed on the 17th of February of that year, by the Rev. J.B. Bourassa, then in charge of the mission. But there is no doubt that several good and zealous missionaries had visited this region many years before the date mentioned. The first priests who in 1839 ministered to the new born colony were the Revs. J. B. Bourassa, Wm. Dolan and J. D. Charland. Rev. H. L. Girouard became their successor in 1840, Revs. J. N. Papineau and Lefavre in 1841, and Revs. Fathers J. Henkendries, Wm. Brady, Morrisset and J. Colgan in 1842. Revd. Mr. Colgan was then appointed parish priest of St. André, and administrator of the mission of Grenville, up to the 2nd of May, 1845.

Revs. J. Théoret, Richard and G. Huberdeau were successively put in charge of the mission in 1845, 1846 and 1847. Then in 1848 and 1849, Revs. A. McDonell and A. M. Bourassa continued the apostolic work of their devoted predecessors. Rev. Mr. Bourassa, who, some months ago, celebrated with great pomp the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, has not forgotten the arduous beginnings of the Grenville Mission. How many good works were accomplished, how many griefs soothed, how many obstacles surmounted by those brave and pious soldiers of Christ. They held an unshaky faith in the following words of the Holy Writ: "If God is for us, who will be against us?"

Rev. Mr. Bourassa remained in charge of the Grenville Mission till 1851, when Rev. Father Tabaret, O.M.I., succeeded him. The Roman Catholic people of Grenville cherish the memory of that pious missionary, who was chosen in the counsels of divine Providence to play so important a

part in educational work in Canada. The modest missionary of 1851 was to become, some months later, the learned doctor, the distinguished economist, the **great** philosopher appointed to govern the College of Ottawa, which has **now** become, owing to the kind patronage of His Grace, Archbishop Duhamel, one of the finest Universities in North America. The people of Grenville are loud in praise in speaking of the virtues and seal of that humble missionary, whose memory will last forever among them. Rev. P. Molloy, O.M.I., so well known and so dear to all the citizens of Ottawa, was a devoted assistant to the Rev. P. Tabaret. At Grenville, as everywhere he ministered, he left behind him the memory of his great charity and admirable humility.

From 1852 to 1857, the mission of Grenville was successively in charge of Revds. M. Byrne, J. David, A. O'Malley, J. Gillie, G.A. Ebrult, J. J. Collins and Trudeau, O.M.I. Rev. L. Jouvent was then appointed missionary on the 28th of **March**, 1858, where he remained till 1862. A devoted priest, a loyal and honest citizen, he was destined to occupy a more important position. Several years later he was chosen to be Vicar General of the diocese of Ottawa. He filled this important position up to the time when he returned to France, his native country. His successor to the mission of Grenville was the Rev. Mr. Mancip, parish priest of L'Orignal. The first official act bearing his signature is to the date of the 30th March, 1862. The Colony of Grenville, which had already existed for several years, made great strides in the way of progress under the administration of Rev. Mr. Mancip. Up t that time, the religious services were held in a small chapel, situated on the shore of the Long Sault, a few steps only, it appears, from the spot where Dollard des Ormeaux and his sixteen companions generously shed their blood for the salvation of New France. That glorious soil, where are undoubtedly buried **the** relics of those brave and pious soldiers, is at present nothing more than a pasture for domestic animals. No stone, no monument and any kind to tell the place where the mortal remains of those brave men are waiting for the great day of the general resurrection. Yet the devotion of those 17 heroes, writes an historian, excels all that ancient and modern history can show to us. It tell us to what sublime heroism the souls of the first colonists of Montreal had risen, those soldiers of the Virgin Mary, more anxious about Christian martyrdom than about human glory. We look with impatience for the day when gratitude and patriotism will determine the **exact spot** of that illustrious fight, and will erect to the 17 heroes of "Long Sault" the monument which their generious sacrifice deserves. The reader will forgive us for the present digression, inspired, not by a spirit of vainglory, but in the hope that the heroism and virtues of our

ancestors related to, and remembered by all, will enlighten and guide future generations.

In 1862, as the Roman Catholic population of Grenville has considerably increased, they resolved to erect a church adapted to the wants of the people. The way was opened, and the parishioners of Grenville went boldly and rapidly forward. They would not let the missionaries enjoy alone the delicious fruits of sacrifice. After much deliberation, the place of the ancient church was abandoned, and they chose of the construction of the new temple a spot near the village, admirably situated at the head of the "Long Sault." The work of construction was completed in 1863. The pastor and the faithful could look with pride upon a pretty stone church, built owing to the pious devotion of the former and the great generosity of the latter. At the same time the mission of Grenville was converted into a canonical parish, under the title of "Notre-Dame-des-Sept-Douleurs." The new church was solemnly dedicated by His Grace, Bishop Gingues. The ceremony took place in presence of immense crowds of people, who were greatly affected when contemplating the results of their labors. Their enthusiasm was certainly quite natural, for the colony of 1839 had made great strides during that short period of time. The colony had given place to the mission, and in that day so much longed for, the mission was being replaced by a canonical parish. The events accomplished during that period are far in the past, and now there remain only a few venerable witnesses of the beginnings of the Grenville mission; but tradition has transmitted from the fathers to the sons the pious memory of the devoted missionaries who first ministered to the Catholic people of Grenville. We must here pay a grateful tribute of praise to the following gentlemen, who, in the religious and civil order, left behind them some very precious examples of disinterestedness, generosity, and patriotism. They always advocated good understanding, union of all men of good will for the benefit of the country. Who has not heard of the good citizens of whom Grenville is proud, Mssrs. John Howard, Patrick Kelly, Thomas Mackam, Peter Trainor, Charles Johnstone, James Burns, sen., Orphir Pilon, James Barroh, James Grace, A. B. Philion, Michael Morane, Martin Lowe, Joseph Seguin, John Johnstone, and many others, who for many reasons commanded the esteem and respect of their fellow-citizens. Henceforth, young people may be inspired with their example, and, in their turn, walk in the way so nobly traced.

Rev. Mr. Foley, now parish priest of Almonte, was the first parish priest of Grenville. Beginning a new parish always requires of the priest who takes charge of it a considerable amount of work, a constant disinterestedness, and much self sacrifice.

The first parish priest of Grenville was endowed with all these qualities in no small degree. A man of duty, he devoted the three years of his ministry, not only to the spiritual, but also to the temporal welfare of his parishioners. For this reasons, the people of Grenville cherish a fond remembrance of their first pastor. Mr Foley was appointed a canon and a member of the Chapter of His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa.

Rev. J. L. Chemiz succeeded Canon Foley in 1874. People are loud in their praise of that good man for his wise and prudent administration. He left the parish in the month of July, 1877, and had for his successor Rev. M. O. Bérubé, now parish priest of L'Original. Rev. Mr. Bérubé, whose courtesy has become proverbial, is the model of a good parish priest. Endowed with a kind heart, a loyal and frank character, he was not long in gaining the affections of his people. When, in 1880, his superiors appointed him parish priest of the fine and important place of L'Original, it was not without regret that the parishioners of Grenville were separated from that good priest whom they esteemed so highly. He left in Grenville some precious examples of disinterestedness, devotion to souls, and public spirit and love of progress.

From 1880 to 1883 three devoted priests were successively parish priest of Grenville. Rev. J. L. Francoeur was appointed the first in 1880. He remained there three years, and during that time worked energetically for the spiritual and temporal welfare of his parish. Rev. D. J. Halde succeeded him on the 15th of May, 1883, and Rev. E. Dacier, on the 22nd of May, 1884, — all of whom left behind them a good name and reputation. Zealous priests as they were, they had only the ambition of working faithfully and successfully in the vineyard of the Lord, and winning souls to God.

Rev. Messire Sauv  arrived at Grenville in the month of October, 1885. In appointing Mr. Sauv  parish priest of Grenville, Archbishop Duhamel was aware that he was putting the right man in the right place. His kindness, his piety, **modesty** and **charity** have become proverbial in Grenville. J. B. Hormisdas Sauv  was **born on the** 17th May, 1851, of truly Christian parents. After a brilliant course of studies at the **Colleges of** Montreal and Ottawa, he listened **obediently** to the **voice of God**, who called him to the priesthood. **When a student** at the **Seminary of** Ottawa he held first rank, **owing both** to his ability and virtues. He was **ordained to the** priesthood on the **30th of December**, 1884, and appointed curate **to La Pointe** Gatineau — a position **which he** occupied up to the month of October, 1885 — when he was appointed **Grenville**. A virtuous priest, he was also a loyal and disinterested citizen. As a priest he was a wise guide, a prudent adviser, a charitable pastor, always ready **to help the poor** and console the unhappy ones.

“Love, poverty and humility,” was his motto. His constant fidelity to that golden rule gained for him the esteem and popularity which he always enjoyed among his parishioners. In 1870, when a regiment of Pontifica! Zouaves was enlisted to defend the illustrious Pope Pius IX, Messire Sauvé, although still a young man, was one of the first to generously offer the sacrifice of his life. He was the first Canadian wounded under the alls of Rome, at the time of the capture of that city by the Piedmontese.

It becomes the priest to recount these things to his parishioners with enthusiasm, always keeping in remembrance the devoted missionaries who have envagelized the population of Grenville. May this brief sketch, inadequate as I deem it, help to acquaint the present generation with many events in the history of Grenville which must necessarily be of interest. I would also that it tend to prove that which can be attained by industry when our lives are governed by faith and guided by its bright light.

The Rev. J. Gascon, the present priest at Grenville, was appointed to this mission in October, 1892. He was born at St. Agathe, County of Terrebonne, in 1863, reared in Ottawa, and educated at the University of that city. He was ordained priest in February, 1891, and after having served as assistant priest eighteen months, he came to Grenville, where he has since remained, each succeeding year securing more firmly and largely the affections and respect of his people. He was very energetic.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The first church formed in Grenville by this denomination was in 1854. There are now three church edifices on this mission — one at Grenville village, one at Chatham, and another at Calumet. There is also a good parsonage and outbuildings at this village, which is the head of the mission. There is a good choir and Sabbath School at every point on the Mission, and the Church generally is in a prosperous condition.

MINISTERS

1854 James Roy	1861 Robert Graham
1855 James Roy	1862 Joseph Hill
1856 James Morris	1863 Joseph Hill
1857	1864 Goerge H. Kenny
1858	1865 Goerge H. Kenny
1859 John V. Wilson	1866 United with Lachute
1860 Robert Graham	1867 Jabez B. Keough

In 1872 the parsonage was burnt and the records destroyed, so that we are unable to give the names of the ministers between that date and 1867. Rev. John Corbett was the minister then (1872) in charge, and the following are his successors: Revds. W. Norton, R. G. Feek, Alex. Campbell, A. Raley, R. W. Kechnie, W. Smith, Jas. Watson, Chas. Deepröse, R. F. Oliver, Wm. Howett, M.A., Andrew Calley, E. A. Davis, B.A., A. Logan, W. H. Stevens and D. Brill.

The Rev. David Brill, pastor of the Methodist Church at Grenville and Calumet, was born in Bagot, Renfrew County, Ontario, 27th November, 1859, and is a son of John Brill and his wife, Elizabeth Hazlewood.

His early years were spent on a farm, and he received his higher scholastic training under special instructors in his native county. He was converted and united with the Methodist Church in 1859, and was soon made a class leader. In 1861 he was licensed as an exhorter, and the following year as local preacher, and soon after this supplied as a young preacher, in the Renfrew and Clarendon circuit, while he was preaching in Thorne, Que. In 1863 he was stationed at Riceville Mission under Rev. Z. B. Hitchcock as superintendent, and in the same year was removed to Osnabruck, with Rev. F. B. Stratton. On the 4th June, 1865, he was ordained Deacon by Bishop D. Smith, and in June 1867, was ordained Elder by Bishop Richardson.

He was married, 7th February, 1866, to Miss Mary Amelia Pake, of Sheffield, by the presiding Elder, Rev. Benson Smith; they have one son, John Wesley, and three daughters — Emiline Jane, Clara Eliza and Nancy A.E.

Mr. Brill has been stationed by authority of the several conferences on the following circuits, viz.: Denligh, Mississpi, Huntley and Fitzroy, Renfrew, Edwardsburg, Verona, Cannifton, Milford Bay, Hollowell, Tweed, Cloyne, Toledo, Lombardy and Burwick.

In California he was stationed at Bonan Church, in the city of San José, in Brentwood, Byron and at Martinez, county seat of Contra Costa County.

When at Cannifton, in 1875, he received a sunstroke, which so affected his health, that under doctor's certificates the conference held at Kingston, in 1888, gave him a superannuated station and a release to live by the sea coast for a time, hence his stay in California. The charge of climate had the desired effect, and in a few weeks he was able to do some work as a supply.

The Rev. D. Brill has served the conference as Registrat of Baptisms for two years. Gracious Revivals have attended his ministry; he has built and repaired **twenty-eight churches** and parsonages, perhaps the greatest number of any minister of his age in his conference.

When in California, as an invalid, he raised about \$13,000 for church building, etc. The following letter shows the esteem in which he was held.

F. F. Jewell, D.D., Presiding
Elder of Oakland District,
925 Valencia st., San Francisco, Cal.

San Francisco, Cal., 22nd Feb., 1894.

The Rev. Wm. Jackson, D.D., President Montreal Conference of the Methodist

Church of Canada.

Dear Sir and Brother: —

Our esteemed brother, Rev. D. Brill, is about to leave us to return to the Conference, where his membership has remained, while he has been with us in person and useful work. His humble, faithful, untiring devotion to the cause of Christ, and our common Methodism, has greatly endeared him to his brethren in the ministry and laity here, and makes his going from us an occasion of *much regret*. He has evinced remarkable qualifications in creating and improving church property, and leaves monuments of his skill and industry in several fields of labor. Without exception, he has been faithful in labor, kindly in spirit, and a Christian gentleman everywhere. His family has maintained the same spirit and character, and will also bear with them the affectionate regards of those who have known them. We would fain detain them here, but the orderings of a Divine Providence seem to indicate otherwise.

We trust that his brother beloved may be spared many years to honor God in effective service in his chosen and loved profession and calling.

Sincerely and cordially,

F. F. Jewell.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Contributed.)

“In the month of May, 1887, Mr. A.J. Vinning, a student of Mc Master Hall, Toronto, visited this neighborhood and held evangelistic services in Betts’ Schoolhouse (Gauley Settlement), about six miles northeast of Grenville Village. He was very successful, and many professed faith in Christ. Some old Baptist members, and those recently converted, were formed into a regular Baptist church, and, having decided to accept the offer of Mr. John Stewart of a piece of land for a church, they commenced at once to build. By 19th December of the same year, the edifice was completed, and on that day was dedicated to the service of God.

"It was built about 30 by 40 feet, with a seating capacity of 200. Commodious vestries have since been added.

"Mr. Vinning left in the fall, and the work was carried on by Rev. P. H. McEwen till May, 1888, when Mr. A. N. Frith, student of McMaster Hall, took charge for the summer. He was followed by the Rev. George Brock, who served the church from October, 1888, to May, 1889, and then gave place to the Rev. George Leehy, of McMaster, who remained until the following October. During the time of the latter's ministrations, a small building was purchased in the Gauley Settlement for week evening services, and was fitted up for that purpose.

"In October, 1889, the present pastor, Rev. J. Robinson, received an invitation to become their pastor, and accepted. He was born in England in 1845, entered the ministry at the age of 23, and, in 1881, came to Canada. Since that time he has been pastor of the Lewis Street (now called First Avenue) Baptist Church, Toronto, the Sidney and Stirling churches, and of the present one at Grenville.

"Since settling at Grenville, a branch cause has been started at Avoca, where a student labors every summer. In November, 1892, a new church was opened at Stonefield; it is the same size as that at Grenville, and the land of its site was given by Messrs. T. Owens and Reuben Weldon. The membership, including Grenville, Stonefield and Avoca, is about 127. Thus, in six years, the Church has erected two new churches, purchased one building, sustained a pastor and kept a student at work during the summer. They receive a small grant per year from the Baptist Mission Board, and are almost free from debt."

Since the above history of the Baptist Church was contributed, the Rev. Mr. Robinson has removed to another place, and he was succeeded at Grenville, in May, 1895, by the Rev. J. Bonner, the present pastor.

PIONEERS

David Williamson, sen., was one of the pioneers of Grenville, whose enterprise contributed toward the activity of business, and whose descendants are among the active business men of the township at the present. He was born in the County of Dow, Ireland, and when seven years of age, crossed the ocean with his father's family in the sailing ship "Ploughman," which reached Quebec after a three months' voyage.

The family consisted of eleven members; but he was the last survivor. They first settled in Caledonia, Prescott County, Ont.; but shortly afterward, in 1817, came to Grenville. In his earlier years he was engaged in transporting freight, and, later, was in the forwarding business, his energy and genial nature causing his services to be much sought by the lumbermen along the Ottawa. For a number of years he had a line of stages between Grenville and Bytown, and carried the mail. In 1837 he was one of the first in the township to offer his services to his country, enlisting in the company of Capt. Pridham. In 1838, he married Sarah McInnes, of Argyleshire, Scotland. They had nine children — five sons and four daughters; of the latter, one died in 1887. The remaining four sons are among the active men of Grenville Village. David, the eldest, having quite early decided to follow commercial life, entered the store of Messrs. Owens, of Stonefield, at Montebello, as clerk. In 1875 he opened a store on his own account in this village, and is still in the same business. He has taken much interest in local affairs, and has been Municipal Councillor several years, also School Commissioner. He is telegraph operator, and has been postmaster since 1875. Of his three brothers, Thomas has been a lockmaster at the village of Grenville for 23 years. James, who is captain on one of the river steamers, is also in the forwarding business.

John A. is foreman on the canal. He belongs to the Argenteuil Rangers, and, in 1866, at the time of the first Fenian Raid, was in Capt. R. Pridham's company, which was sent on duty to St. Johns, Que., and Cornwall, Ont.

David Reeves, a member of the Royal Staff Corps, when a young man, in 1804, enlisted in the 23rd Regiment of Light Dragoons. He served in the Peninsular war; was wounded at the battle of Salavera, and subsequently fought at Waterloo. He received a pension from the British Government for his military services of s. 6d. sterling per day. After his regiment was disbanded, he enlisted in the Royal Staff Corps, and arrived in Grenville in 1825. He was one of the members of this corps who remained in the country after the canal was completed. He died in Lachine, and his wife died of cholera in Grenville, 1832.

They left three sons, one of whom died in Kingston; the other two, Christopher and Daniel, still live in Grenville, and are men much esteemed. Christopher, after being engaged a number of years in the lumber business, purchased a farm, and on this he now resides. Daniel was clerk in the store of George Kains for twenty-seven years. He then, in 1859, hired the store of Mr. Kains, bought his stock of good and continued in trade for himself. In 1876, having been quite successful in business, he retired. He has been Mu-

unicipal Councillor and School Commissioner, but has preferred to keep aloof from politics and public affairs. He was appointed Justice of the Peace, but declined to qualify.

John Kelley, form Ireland, settled in Grenville, 1825, on a lot of land now owned by John Howard. The house which he built and used for an hotel is still standing. He was accidentally drowned in 1835, while fishing at the head of the Long Sault. He left three sons and three daughters. One of his sons died many years ago. The other two, Patrick and John, have been energetic, successful business men; the former in Grenville, the latter in Carillon, Patrick Kelley, at the age of 12, enlisted in the company of Volunteers, commanded by Captain Pridham. He was very active, and his youth, perhaps, rendering the excitement and equipage of military life more fascinating to his mind, he soon outstripped his older comrades in knowledge and practice of the drill. On one occasion, when Major Mayne was present, reviewing the Volunteers, not liking the manner in which they were handled by the drill master, an old soldier of the regular army, exclaimed: "Here, Kelley, step out and drill these men." The order, which was not more complimentary to Kelley than it was mortifying to the drill master, was obeyed in a manner that gave much satisfaction to the major. Mr. Kelley has been proprietor and manager of an hotel in this village for many years, and has also engaged in the forwarding business. He has been interested, as well, in the public affairs of the village, having served as Municipal Councillor, and was Commissioner for the trial of small causes till he declined longer to act. His two sons, John and E. P. Kelley, contractors and forwarders, also reside in the village. Wm. H. Kelley, a third son, resides in Montreal, where he is engaged in the lumber business. He exports large quantities, some years sending ten million feet to the states. He recently took a contract for supplying lumber for the Montreal Harbor Improvements. He was married 13th September, 1887, to Estella Ann Carney, daughter of P. Carney, of Roxton Falls, Que.

Levi Leroy, a son of Peter Francis LeRoy, whose father was one of the pioneers at Chute au Blondeau, came to Grenville in 1827, and, as his vocation had been hotelkeeping at the former place, he engaged in the same business at Grenville, his house standing on what is known as the "Point." He had also been a pilot, and, it is said, he was one of the very first whose services were called in requisition on the Ottawa. His house was frequented by lumber men and raftsmen, and though we do not know what the interior of this particular inn was like, we cannot refrain from picturing in our imagination the scenes that must have greeted a traveller in the humble tavern, in those days of primitive simplicity. What a contrast the house and all its

appointments must have been to the village hostelry of the present. No carpeted parlor with mahogany sofa, gilded mirror, lace curtains, and highly polished coal stove, awaited the traveller in those days. On the contrary, a large room, whose only furniture was a few chairs and benches, and warmed by a rough stone fire-place, in which blazed a pile of logs and wood sufficient for many days in a stove of the present manufacture. And what groups gathered around that blazing hearth. How many tales of prowess, hardship, combats with wild beasts, or other adventures were poured forth during the wild stormy nights by the hardy men there assembled.

Mr. LeRoy was one of the number in Grenville who fell a prey to the cholera in 1832. After his death, his widow, who was a daughter of Reuben Cook, mentioned on another page, continued the management of the hotel a dozen years or more, when his son Orrin succeeded her. The latter, like his father, besides keeping hotel, also acted as pilot, and has followed the business for fifty years. He has vivid recollections of the hardships recounted by his father and grandfather, which they experienced in taking their grain to mill — the nearest mill being located on the one hand at Hull, and the other at St. Ann.

Hugh Clark. — His grandfather, Clark, came from Scotland to this township, when the canal was in process of construction. He afterward settled on a farm about two miles north of Grenville Village, on a farm now owned and occupied by his son, Robert Clark, and spent the remainder of his days here. He had eight sons and two daughters, of whom only his son Robert and one daughter now live in this section. His eldest son, John, who was employed in different places, made Grenville his home till he died in January, 1863. He had three sons and two daughters, on whom only two sons now live here.

Hugh, one of the latter, a carpenter by trade, was married in May, 1878, to Margaret Ellen Dewar, and lives in Grenville Village.

Mrs Emery Cushing, now living in Grenville, is one of those remaining who saw the country won after it merged from its primeval state, and now witnesses the struggles of the third generation, well advanced towards middle life, since she was born.

Emery Cushing, as well as his brother Lemuel, was for many years a well-known figure along the Ottawa, also in Montreal. He was proprietor of an hotel in that city, was largely engaged in the forwarding trade on the Ottawa, and had a line of coaches between Ottawa and Montreal. He died in the latter city, where he spent most of his life; he had five sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Emery, was for some time clerk for his uncle, Lemuel Cushing; he married Mary Ann McGuire, and settled in Pembroke,

Ont., where they lived many years. They had seven children — three sons and four daughters — two pairs of twins among the number.

Arthur Cushing, the eldest son, has spent most of his life on the Ottawa, being promoted by his employers as his faithfulness and ability gained their confidence. In 1892, he was appointed Captain of the steamer "Ida," running between Ottawa and Kingston, and the following year became Captain on the "Harry Bates." He has recently abandoned the river, however, and is now proprietor of a public house in Ottawa. He was married 26th December, 1881, to Florence Graham of Ottawa; she died in November, 1882, and he was again married 2nd November, 1886, to Mary Jane Burrows, of Chelsea, Que.

MERCANTILE.

Besides David Williamson, who has already been mentioned, the following eight have been or now are engaged to a greater or less extent in mercantile life. All are men accorded a voice in the affairs of the township.

John Wilson, who came from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1816, with his family, consisting of wife and five children, was for a number of years a prominent and successful merchant in Grenville. He first settled near Montreal, and in a short time opened a handsome store in that city. About 1828 he removed to Greece's Point, Chatham, from which place he came to Grenville in 1832. He engaged in mercantile business on his arrival, and pursued it successfully till 1848, when he went to Cumberland, Ont., and died there a few years since at the advanced age of ninety.

Robert, his third son, remained in Grenville; continued the business begun by his father, and also took an interest in the schools and municipal matters of the place — having served as School Commissioner and Municipal Councillor several years. In 1847, he married Jane Smart, and four sons were the fruit of this marriage — three of whom are now alive. Mr. Wilson died in 1879. John L. Wilson, one of the sons, entered into partnership with his father, and soon succeeded to the entire business, and continued it till 1882, when he retired. In 1879, he was married to Eliza J. Mooney; and still resides here, preferring the quiet of domestic, to the cares and vexations of public life.

John Wade, one of the merchants, came here and opened a store about 1875. His grandfather was one of the early settlers of East Hawkesbury, Ont., and afterwards conducted an hotel at Greece's Point. Not long after coming to Grenville, Mr. Wade built his present store, in which he keeps a good stock, and his enterprise has led him to engage in other business which he vigorously prosecutes. He has a carriage and blacksmith shop, is

engaged quite largely in the lumber trade, and owns a tug boat called the "H. M. Mixer." He finds time also to serve his fellow-citizens as School Commissioner and Municipal Councillor. In 1862, he married Catherine Fraser, a granddaughter of Reuben Cook, of whom a sketch is given on another page. Mrs. Wade remembers many of the incidents of pioneer life related by her grand parents, one, particularly, which made a deep impression on her mind in the days of her childhood: Her grandfather, one day, espied a canoe coming down the Ottawa, the only occupant of which seemed to be a woman. Seeing him at work on shore, she rowed the canoe towards him, and when she landed, he learned, to his surprise, that the canoe bore the dead body of her husband. This couple lived far up the Ottawa, the husband sickened and died, and as there were no neighbours nor minister to bury him, his stricken wife determined to convey his body to a place where it could receive Christian burial. This was her mission when she met M. Cook, and he at once secured her all the aid required, and she had the consolation of seeing her husband properly interred in Grenville.

John Howard, who died in 1894, had been in business since 1855. He was a member of the Village Council for a decade or more, and was also a School Commissioner. He was much liked by all.

James Barron, who is a son of Joseph Barron, a pioneer of Hawkesbury, has been in the grocery business here for twenty-six years. He is clerk of the Commissioners' Court, and has been School Commissioner several years. He was Captain for some time on the steamer "Aid," for Col. George Smith, of Montreal. He married a daughter of the late John Mason, lock-master at Carillon.

John Cook has been in trade here for about thirty years. He also has a carriage, blacksmith and harness shop, and has engaged to some extent in the lumber business. He has been a Justice of the Peace for fifteen years, also a member of the Municipal Councils and of the Board of School Commissioners; his wife is a granddaughter of Reuben Cook, mentioned on another page.

W. T. White, from Dairsee Muir, Fifeshire, Scotland, opened a store in Grenville in 1877, in which he still trades. He, too, has been Municipal Councillor and School Commissioner. He is also agent for the Ottawa Navigation Company, and conductor on the railroad train which in summer runs between Grenville and Greece's Point. Mr. White is a man of public spirit and much geniality.

James Miller came from Ireland to Canada in 1873, and to Grenville in 1875. He has been in trade most of the time since, and has been a member of the Village Council for several years.

Thomas and William Morrow, grandsons of a member of the Royal Staff Corps, and sons of George Morrow, a farmer in Grenville, are doing a thriving business here in the mercantile line. They were formerly clerks in the store of Mr. Pridham, and being enterprising young men they soon purchased his stock of good and engaged in trade on their own account.

William Bradshaw, who came from England in 1880, was employed about a year in the bakery of Mr. Hope, at Lachute, they came to Grenville, married, and entered into business. A few years afterwards he went to Washington Territory, and was in Seattle during the great fire in that place. He returned to Grenville, however, after an absence of two years, and began the manufacture of bread and confectionery. He supplies not only the villagers, but many of the inhabitants of the neighboring district. He also has a flour and feed store, and has recently opened a grocery.



Mr. William Bradshaw

James Burns, jun., who has been a general jobber in Grenville for more than twenty years, has a grocery and market on Canal Square.

William Thomas Hall came from Hawkesbury Village to Grenville in 1889, and entered mercantile life, which he had previously followed. Soon after his arrival he built the store in which his widow still trades, but he died two years subsequently. Albert E., one of his sons, with his mother, still continues the business, keeping a good stock of general merchandise. William S., another son, is studying dentistry in the Royal College, Toronto.

James Gauley also opened a store in this village in 1875, but having died the next year, his wife and sister, Elizabeth S. Gauley, continued the business. The latter, Mis Gauley, very early displayed a penchant for trade and speculation, and this trait having developed into rarer business tact, has contributed much to the success of the firm, yet she believes that no business can be truly prosperous that has not Christian principles for its base.

PROFESSIONAL.

Dr. William Albert Mackay is of the same lineage as Mr. J. A. N. Mackay, barrister of St. Andrews — a family of social and military distinction. The father of Dr. Mackay was a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Militia, and

a notary for many years in the county of Two Mountains. The subject of our present sketch was born at St. Eustache, in 1861, and was educated at St. Laurent, at Bishop's College, taking his degree from the latter in 1884. After practising eight years in Pontiac, Que., he came to Grenville, where he enjoys a large practice. He is a brother-in-law of Mr. Dansereau, Postmaster of Montreal, and his wife is a niece of the R. C. Bishop of Glengarry, Ont. A brother of the doctor is proprietor of the Belmont Retreat, a Gold Cure establishment in Quebec city.

George W. Prentiss, M. D., was born at Chelsea, Que., and studied medicine with the late Dr. Ruggles Church (late Attorney-General). He took a three years' course at McGill, then attended lectures at Bellevue, New York, returned, and took his degree at McGill in 1863. After practising in Wisconsin, and in different parts of Canada a few years, he settled in 1869, where he has since resided, receiving a fair share of patronage. He has, for a number of years past, also had a drug store in connection with his office.

C. L. Beaudoin, N.P., who has had considerable experience in the notarial business in other places, located in Grenville a few years since. He is proficient in his professional practice; writes both French and English.

A. B. Filion, who is one of the prominent public men in Grenville, has a fine farm and residence about a mile from the village. He went from Western Ontario to Arundel in 1866, and took up 600 acres of land, which is now occupied by his second son. He came to Grenville in 1872, and two years later was appointed Justice of the Peace, Forest Ranger of Argenteuil and parts of two adjoining counties, and Secretary-Treasurer of the township and augmentation of Grenville.

Thomas Cummings, a member of the Gordon Relief Expedition of 1884, is one of the enterprising business men of this village. He was born in Grenville, and found employment on the Ottawa early in life. In 1870 he became purser on a small boat called the "Canada," which ran between Ottawa and Whitehall, N.Y., stopping at all the intermediate places. Two years later he became captain of the same boat, and afterwards held a similar position on different tug boats. For some years he had a contract for carrying the mail between Montebello and Carillon. In 1884 he joined the expedition that was sent to the relief of General Gordon, and sailed from Quebec for London in the steamer "Circassian;" thence crossed to Calais, passed through the north of France, Belgium, Germany and Austria, and sailed from Trieste for Alexandria. At Wady Halfa he was placed in command of the steamer "Mahala," which carried mails and soldiers between this place and another far up the Nile. He was engaged six months

on this expedition, and when the Relief Corps was disbanded Mr. Cummings received a metal from the British Government, and one also from the Khedive of Egypt, made from a cannon captured from Osman Digna. He has several souvenirs of this trip, and among the curious brought from Egypt is a copper coin, discovered in one of her ancient tombs. Mr. Cummings, besides having a contract for conveying the mail between Grenville and Lost River, at present keeps a boarding house and livery stable here.

Samuel J. Murray, a son of James Murray, mentioned elsewhere, married Eliza Crooks in 1885, and opened a carriage and blacksmith shop here in 1887. He is also Municipal Councillor and School Commissioner.

Joseph Davidson is one of the respected artisans of this village, who for forty years has quietly and faithfully ministered to the comfort of his patrons. He came from Donegal, county of Antrim, Ireland, to Canada in 1847. He was married in 1853 to Ellen Wyatt, of Hawkesbury Mills, and in May of the following year settled in Grenville. They have had ten children — eight sons and two daughters; of these four sons are deceased; three more and one daughter live in Vancouver, B.C.; William, the remaining son is a farmer living in Grenville, and the other daughter is married to Thomas Weir, postmaster at Cushing in Argenteuil.

Until recently there were two good hotels in Grenville — one owned by Mrs. McIntyre, which is now rented by La Belle, and the other by Louis Champagne. The latter building was burnt a few months since. Mr. Champagne has had considerable experience in conducting hotels and livery, and in the new building that he is about erecting will, no doubt, sustain his reputation for efficiency in his business.

It is of great disadvantage to this village that the C.P.R. station is distant from it about two miles; yet this disadvantage is in a measure counterbalanced by the convenience of having, during a portion of the year, ready communication with Montreal by boat, or another branch of railway, and with Ottawa by boat. The C.P.R. station is very pleasantly located on a level tract of land, to which a mountain forms a most beautiful background.

James H. Halpenny is the respected young station agent. He was born in Ottawa, learned telegraphy at Britannia, and entered the employ of the C. P. R. in 1889; since that date he has been operator at different stations on this railway from Alberta to Ottawa. He was appointed agent at Grenville in September, 1892, and is now also telegraph operator.

David Gill came from the county of Down, Ireland, to Hawkesbury Village, about the year 1835. He afterward married Mary Fraser from Scotland, and about 1850 came to Grenville, and bought 175 acres of land on the north shore of the Bay, at the base of the mountain. He cleared up the

greater part of this land, and it is now a beautiful and productive farm. Mr. Gill served as municipal councillor for the Township, yet he had little desire for municipal offices. He died in 1875; Mrs. Gill in 1858. They had six children — four sons and two daughters. The latter have a millinery store in Grenville village; two of the sons are in California; John another son, who lives on the homestead, was married in 1883 to Janet Erskine, of Montreal. His farm and good buildings, with the Bay in front and the mountain in the rear, is sure to attract the notice of the passing traveler. James, his eldest brother, who also has a good farm in Grenville, was married in 1874, to Sarah Hayes, of East Hawkesbury, Ont. He belongs to the Argenteuil Rangers, and both the brothers have served as School Commissioners and Municipal Councillors.

OTHER FAMILIES

Alexander Fraser, came from Banffshire, Scotland, to this country in 1832, and first settled near Lachute, but two years later came to Grenville, and bought the lot now owned and occupied by his son Alexander. He spent his remaining days here, cleared up the greater part of his land, and died about 1860. He left five sons and four daughters. Alexander and his sister Isabella still live on the homestead; James, their brother, lives in Breadalbane. John, another brother, and the only one besides those named above who lives in this section, resides on a farm of 120 acres in a most pleasant rural locality, a little more than a mile from Grenville Village. In 1865 he married Mary Spratt of Hawkesbury, and the same year settled on his present farm which he has industriously cleared of the principal part of its virgin forest. Four of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, two sons and two daughters, are deceased.

Alexander G., their eldest son, when eighteen years of age, was caught by the belt of a shaft in a grist mill at Calumet, and killed. They have eight children — three sons and five daughters. The home of Mr. Fraser, beside a babbling brook, with cozy dells and trees adjacent, is very pleasant, and one pleasant, and one in which is found genuine Scotch hospitality.

About a mile east of the C. P. R. railway station of Grenville are the Kingsey Mills. Many years ago a man named McMullen bought the land on which these mills are located, and built a saw mill on the large brook which crosses the estate. He afterward sold to a man named Wilson, who converted the saw mill into a grist mill, or at least ground oat mill, leaving the bolting of it to be done by his customers.

It is claimed that **this** was one of the first mills in the country, but Wilson sold **the property** to James Hutchison, who in 1846 sold it to John J. Crooks who had previously lived in Montreal. The land, consisting of 120 acres, Mr. Cooks has chiefly cleared, and brought into a state of cultivation. The mill having been burnt, he rebuilt it, putting in three run of stones, and, besides, manufactures oatmeal. But as mills became more numerous in the country, he decided to grind only provender, and changed the mill into a woolen factory, which for a number of years has been of great service to the farmers of this locality. Another enterprise in which Mr. Cooks has engaged is that of brick making — having found a good quality of clay on his farm for the purpose, and there being no other brickyard in the Township. He was married, in 1846, to Clementina Lummis, who came with his father's family from England when she was but seven years old, her trip from Quebec to Montreal being made on the "John Bull," one of the first steamers that ever plied between these two cities. They have six sons and four daughters, and to the former, the farm, mill and brickyard provide ample employment. The commodious dwelling of Mr. Crooks, which is nearly hidden by trees and shrubbery, is known as "Kingsey Hall."

About half a mile distant, and nearly north from Kingsey Mills, are the saw mill and carriage shop of James Murray. His father, John Murray, came from Belfast, Ireland, to Grenville, soon after the construction of the canal had been commenced, and being a carpenter by trade, he at once was employed in the locks. Not long afterward, he took up the lot where his son now lives, and about 1846, erected thereon a saw mill which continued in operation till ten years since, when the present circular saw mill was erected. Mr. Murray died many years ago; he had three sons and three daughters; all of the former and one of the latter are now living. Two of the sons were members of Captain Pridham's company of Volunteers in the troubles of 1837-38.

James Murray is the only one of the sons who remained in this section. He has always lived in the homestead, and in addition to the great amount of work he has performed in clearing up his farm, and with his saw mill, carriage and blacksmith shop — the two latter of which he erected forty years ago — he has for a number of years made an efficient School Commissioner. He was married, in 1851, to Sarah Ogilvy; they have four sons and two daughters now living. The large piles of lumber of almost every kind which Mr. Murray has for sale in his mill yard give evidence both to the quantity of timber still found in this section, and to the energy with which his mill is run. The country all about here was a wilderness when the father of Mr. Murray came, and his only neighbor, who had settled here a

short time previous, was Mr. Hambly.

Abigail, a sister of Mr. Murray, married Andrew Stuart, and settled on a farm of 200 acres, about a mile distant from her parents. Mr. Stuart died here 27th January 1892. They had twelve children who grew up; one son, James A., and his sister Sarah, live on the homestead — a fine estate — with heir mother. Another of the sons and tow of the daughters settled in Grenville.

Joseph Hambly, a sergeant in the Royal Staff Corps, came from Bodman, Cornwall, England. Like many others who belonged to this Corps, he determined to remain in this country and take up land; and so anxious was he to do so, that he purchased his discharge, when, in a short time afterward, to his surprise and chagrin, the whole corps was discharged. Mr. Hambly had six children — three sons and three daughters — who grew up. John, the son, who has always lived on the homestead, which consists of 200 acres, was married in 1847 to Jane Clark; she died in 1864, and in 1870 he married Euphemia Cameron. He has eight children — four sons and four daughters — still living. One of his daughters, S. J. Hambly, is Postmistress at Calumet; Catherine, another daughter, was married 1st June, 1856, to William McIntyre, grandson of a pioneer on Beech Ridge, St. Andrews. He lives near Mr. Hambly, his father-in-law, and now manages the farm. He has two brothers at Calumet; one is proprietor of mills in that place; the other foreman of the Boom Company at the mouth of the River Rouge.

Mr. Hambly was a member of Captain Richard Pridham's company of Volunteers, at Cornwall. He has been a bailiff for many years, and has seen much of the rough life in Grenville in the past; but his interest is now centered in the future and higher life. Baptist clergymen, in recent years, have labored with some success in this section, and Mr. Hambly and wife, with their daughter, Mrs. McIntyre, and her husband, united with the Baptist Church.

It seems somewhat singular, that while wolves infested localities only a few miles form this place, when the country was new, they were seldom seen here, although bears were quite numerous, and are even yet occasionally seen on the adjacent mountain, and now and then one is killed.

Andrew Kerr was one of the Royal Staff Corps, and came form Scotland with his family. After his discharge he took up one hundred acres, which is now the home of his grandson, Andrew Kerr. He had one son, Andrew, and three daughters. As he knew but little about chopping, this work develved chiefly on the son. The latter was married 5th August, 1851, to Catherine McGillivray, and as the homestead was several miles from the Ottawa, and there being no road, he had many hardships to contend with,

such a carrying grists on his back to the river, and after he had crossed into Hawkesbury carrying them some distance farther to the mills. But like other men of that time, he did not falter, and in process of time enjoyed the reward of his labor. He has had twelve children — five sons and seven daughters; three of the latter, married, live in Grenville. Andrew, one of the sons, was married 12th July, 1886, to Jane Nickerson; his parents live with him on the homestead. The farm sustains twenty-four head of cattle, forty-two sheep, with horses; and the home, most pleasant and rural in aspect, gives evidence that peace and plenty abound in it.

Methodist ministers found their way, occasionally, into this part of Grenville many years ago, but they have held service regularly in Shool houses for the last five or six years. Presbyterian clergymen, or students, have held service here fortnightly for twenty years. Their old church was replaced in 1890 by a neat new one called "Mountain Church."

James McArthur lives in the rear of Grenville, about a mile east of the road running to Lost River; his sister Mary, and his father, Lachlan McArthur, comprising the entire family. The hardships through which the latter old gentleman has passed are calculated to awaken our astonishment at the capacity of human endurance. He was born in Kilchoman Parish, on the Islay, of Islay, Argyshire, Scotland, but had lived in Glasgow a few years, and left his wife and two children there, when he sailed for his country, June, 1846; he was six weeks on the voyage. An uncle owned and occupied the property where he now lives in Grenville, and to his house he first came. He found employment in Grenville and Harrington for a few years, and had been here six, when his wife and children arrived. In 1857, he took up two hundred acres of land in Harrington Glen, in the 10th Range, at the south end of Bevin's Lake. Although at so recent a date, owing to his distance in the forest and the absence of roads, he had to meet all the hardships and privations experienced by pioneers in the first decade of this century.

The cabin which he had built for his family, and to which in October he first took the, was five miles north of their nearest neighbor, John McCulloch. In March following, William Thompson became his nearest neighbor, six miles distant, in Arundel, on the north. It was a cold day when he started with his wife and infant, a bag of oatmeal, a bag of salt, an axe and gun, for their future home. At Mr. Donald Fraser's he engaged Mr. Fraser's son, Colin, then fifteen years old, to row them some distance down the lake. The canoe was old and leaked badly, and their condition was in no wise improved by a violent storm of sleet which struck them soon after they had embarked. Mr. McArthur threw a shawl over his wife's head and the infant in her arms, admonishing her to keep it there, to protect the child from the

storm. While anxious that this should be done, he was more anxious that his wife should not notice the rapidity with which the boat was filling, and become frightened, hence, he frequently exhorted her to keep her face and the child covered. The high rocky shore prevented heir landing, and the only hope was that the boat would float till they reached a point where they could land. At last, as they drew near shore, but where the water was still six feet deep, the canoe sank. The boy was brave and strong, and did all he could to assist, and Mr. McArthur, being a capital swimmer, soon had his wife and child, as well as everything else, safe on shore. Here Mrs. McArthur and the child remained, while he and Fraser went a mile and a half and procured another canoe. In this, they continued their journey some distance further, till they reached McDonald's deserted shanty, when Fraser returned with the boat. Mr. McArthur's matches being wet he could not kindle a fire, so, leaving his wet oatmeal, salt and tools in the shanty till the next day, he and his wife travelled in their wet garments through the cold wind, three miles to their new home. Happy indeed would they have been, had this been the last of the hardships they were to encounter in this place. The next pring he had enough land cleared, with his wife's help, to enable him to plant and sow. Having neither horse nor oxen, they hoed in their grain — six bushels of oats — and planted ten bushels of potatoes. In a year or two afterward he obtained a yoke of oxen, and then felt that he was quite independent. Dalesville — twenty-six miles distant — was the nearest point where he could reach a mill; and to this place he used to go in the winter through the woods, making his own road mostof the way through the snow, three or four feet deep. His oxen at such times were yoked singly, each drawing a small sled, the journey occupying two or three days.

On one occasion, taking a quintal of flour on his back at this uncle's, in Grenville, he started for some, which was also about twenty-six miles distant; his course was marked only by blazed trees. When he reached the lake, at a point called the Narrows, where it was not more than half a mile in breadth, the boat happening to be on the opposite side he had to swim the lake to get it, and then return for his flour. After taking dinner at Mr. McCulloch's, he once more took up his load and travelled on, reaching home that evening. To us of the present day, the thought of carrying a load of one hundred and twelve pounds twenty-six miles, on one's back, is appalling — indeed, it seems incredible that the feat could be accomplished by a man of ordinary size unless endowed with superhuman strength. Mr. McArthur is not an exceptionnally large man, his height not exceeding five feet nine or ten inches, and his average weight in those days being one hundred and seventy-five pounds.

On another occasion he took a barrel of flour at his uncle's, and putting it in two sacks, placed them on his horse, and started on a bridle path for home via Lost River. Coming to a morass, through which he dare not lead his horse, he hitched him took the two sacks — 196 lbs. — on his back, carried hem half a mile around, left them, and then returned for his horse.

Mr. McArthur had cleared a space of forty acres on his new farm, all of which he and his wife logged, and obtained a team and cows, and was beginning to feel hat his days of penury had passed, when he suddenly lost everything he possessed — the result of an unlucky venture in lumbering.

“Judge not the Lord by feeble sense,
But trust Him for His grace;
Behind a frowning Providence,
He hides a smiling face.”

Mr. McArthur, by a sudden turn of fortune, was, not long afterward, set on his feet again, and now enjoys a happy home with his son and daughter. Mrs. McArthur died April 25th, 1893. She had been a remarkably strong and industrious woman, and a help-meet in every sense of the word. Lizzie, the child who came so near being drowned in Bevin's Lake, is now Mrs. Johnson Smith, of Chatham — the mistress of a pleasant and comfortable home. James, the son, who now manages the homestead, has lately returned from British Columbia, where for five years he was industriously employed in a lumber camp; he now has a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres, with stock and sheep in plenty.

Farther back, towards Harrington, near the roadside, is a very pretty little body of water known as Cook's Lake, Mr. Hugh Cook's fine new house fronting it.

Such lakes or ponds are quite numerous in this part of Grenville — three or four lying near the road. In **this section** are the homesteads of other pioneers, Livingstone, McVicar and McLean.

Archibald Livingstone, from the Isle of Mull, **Argyleshire**, Scotland, was a member of the Royal Staff **Corps**. After his discharge he took up 300 acres of land, which is now owned and occupied by Archibald Steele. He lived and did at this place, his last days being spent with his son Alexander; he had three sons and two daughters.

Alexander, his second son, married Catherine McDonald, and took up 350 acres near the homestead, which is now the home of his own son, John Livingstone. He cleared about 15 acres of this, and died 23rd February, 1890; Mrs. Livingstone died 4th May, 1884. They had twelve children; eleven — three sons and eight daughters, grew up; one of the former and

four of the latter are married. Archibald, the eldest son, married, lives in Wyoming; Catherine, one daughter, married to Charles Webster, lives in Ottawa; Jane, married to William S. Hall, lives in Cumberland, Ont.; Flora, married to Frederick Rodgers, lives in Montreal; Isabella, the youngest, whose husband, Archibald Cameron, died recently, now lives on the homestead with her brother. Annie lives in New York; Maggie in Hawkesbury, Ont.; and Mary with her brother on the homestead, all forming a respected Christian family.

Hugh McVicar came to Chatham, Que., in 1821, and for six years was employed on the canal. He afterward obtained 100 acres of land in the rear of Grenville. He and his sons cleared the land, which is now a part of a good farm of 200 acres. Mr. McVicar died in 1857. The son, Hugh, was married September 5th, 1860, to Mary McLean. They have one son, Hugh, and one daughter, Catherine, who live with them.

On an adjoining farm lives Charles McLean, who is mentioned in the history of Avoca. The farm is the old homestead where the father first settled; a good farm and a pleasant home.

James McKnight, from the County Down, near Belfast, Ireland, came to Canada in May, 1850, and settled in the west part of Gore, on a farm now owned by his son Joh. He died there in October, 1879; his wife died in November, 1877. They had but two sons, John and Robert; the latter lives in Manitoba. John lived near the homestead till the spring of 1885, when he removed to Grenville, though he still owns his farm in Gore, as well as that which belonged to his father, — in all, 200 acres. He was married 16th March, 1856, to Jane McMahan; she died 9th July, 1893. They had five sons and three daughters. The eldest daughter, married to James McKnight, lives in Manitoba. One son, Robert, 27 years old, was drowned while bathing at La Belle Falls, in July, 1889. He was a young man highly respected, and his sad death was a severe blow to his parents, and caused much sorrow in a large circle of friends.

When Mr. McKnight lived in Gore, he was for some time engaged as foreman in the construction of railways, and an active member of the Argenteuil Rangers, being ensign of Company No. 3. During the Fenian raids, he was called with the Volunteers to Cornwall and several other places. Besides his property in the Gore, he has a good farm of 350 acres in the 9th and 10th Ranges of Grenville.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF GRENVILLE by Gilbert Arnold Jr.

The Township of Grenville of which the present Village of Grenville forms a part, was partially surveyed by two different survey parties in 1788 and, a square mile of land, including the eastern part of the present Village, was considered to be the most suitable for a military establishment and village. The maps are to be found in the Public Archives of Canada at Ottawa.

For those wishing to obtain more details on the area as at the year 1832, we could refer to "*a Topographical Dictionary of the Province of Lower Canada*", by Joseph Bouchette, published in London in 1832.

In July 1845, the inhabitants of the present Township of Grenville, the Augmentation and Harrington, elected their first Municipal Council at the School House, located at the site of the present village. The Council elected Thomas Kains as the first mayor of Grenville, Grenville Augmentation and Harrington Township, in August 1845. The writer's great-great grandfather, Thomas Arnold, was appointed one of the three surveyors of Roads. The earliest records are now held by the Argenteuil County Council.

The main items of historical interest in this period to 1896, were found in the "*History of the Counties of Argenteuil, Quebec, and Prescott, Ontario*", by C. Thomas, published in 1896 from which the preceding was taken.

The following text was written from newspaper notes.

THE VILLAGE OF GRENVILLE

Ancient Square Kept Intact —

The time is 1820. The scene is a group of some barracks around a military square on the Quebec side of Ottawa, opposite Hawkesbury. Officers and men of the Royal Staff Corps have been busy about a year, building the Grenville Canal so that boats might bypass the rapids on their way from Montreal to Ottawa and Kingston.

This was to be a military canal, part of a waterway to bring supplies from Montreal to Kingston, Toronto and Niagara without being exposed to attack by a then hostile United States across the St. Lawrence. When it was finished in 1833, many of the soldiers settled in Grenville which became an important rendez-vous for raftsmen and lumbermen.

A traveller drifting into Grenville, on a winter evening in 1953, would see another square, near by and grouped around it the same buildings since converted into hotels, now aglow with big red neon signs that say "Tavern — Bière et Vin." The post office is now a handsome private dwelling.

Cars and trucks are parked near the square. Beyond is the guard lock and a monument that states: "Grenville Canal — Designed and Constructed by the Royal Engineers. Commenced 1819 — Completed 1833. Enlarged 1871 — 1882. One of the canals by which the St. Lawrence, Ottawa, Rideau and Cataraqui Rivers connect Montreal with Ottawa and Kingston."

Neat Homes —

Around you are streets lined with neat homes and smart looking business places, ancient churches, a modern school, ultra-modern homes. The town is crawling with taxis.

Grenville is a charming village of about 1,600 people, mostly French, 62 miles east of Hull, and the same distance from Montreal. It is a strange cluster of contrasting architecture that dates from 1825 to 1976.

Grenville is situated at the upper-end of the Grenville Canal, at the Quebec end of the magnificent mile-long Perley Bridge built in the 1930's, across the Ottawa River to Hawkesbury. This bridge was to become a link in the Trans-Canada Highway where it leaves Ontario and runs through Quebec to Montreal and on east.

Grenville was once the western terminus of the 14-mile long, Carillon and Grenville Railway. The mayor of this 90 percent French town in 1953 was born in England, of Irish parents, and spoke with what sounded like a Scottish accent.

Grenville has a big, modern sawmill that provides a half-million dollar a year payroll to this town and district. Grenville is the home of the famous Arnold Farms, noted horse breeders, and farmers...

Grenville has a unique gravity-powered waterworks system fed by a lake high in the Laurentians, little more than a mile away. The Laurentians that form a beautiful backdrop for the village, especially in summer, are dotted with trout-stocked lakes and streams.

Grenville which came into being when British engineers built the Canal around the rapids, where Champlain once nearly lost his life, was named for Lord Grenville. He was a British statesman who served in the troubled reign of George III, from 1782 to 1807, became minister of foreign affairs.

The First Settler Lived In “The Abbey” —

When Grenville's first settler, Scottish-born Archibald McMillan, came here in 1810, he moved into a large log house which he had built the previous year. He came from Lochaber, Invernesshire to Montreal in 1802. His home stood just opposite the Hawkesbury mills and was called “The Abbey”.

Mr. McMillan's nearest neighbor lived in Hull, on the one hand, and in Chatham, five miles down river, on the other. The only road between the two points was a foot path along the river, which could be travelled in winter with sleighs. Across the river, there was not even a foot-path.

Rough Rapids —

In summer, freight came by river and took a lot of time and labor. From Lachine, bateaux were rowed or poled up to Carillon, 14 miles south of here, and the hauled up the dangerous rapids by ropes. Pilots were drowned and freight was lost to the rapids that were swift and rough.

Mr. McMillan was commissioned as major in the Argenteuil Militia which was called to “the Front” during the war between Great Britain and the United States. Major McMillan was Grenville's first postmaster, and was a popular and diplomatic Justice of the **Peace**.

Judge George Hamilton, at Hawkesbury Mills, and Major McMillan were great friends. Mr. Hamilton was fond of company and used to raise a flag near his home to signal his friend Major McMillan to come over and join

him. Major McMillan did likewise. One occasion was when the Governor General, the Earl of Dalhousie, came to inspect the work on the Canal and was the guest of Major McMillan.

County Change —

Grenville village was once in the County of York, and later in the County of Lake and Two Mountains. It is now in Argenteuil which was formed in 1855.

In 1825, a man named James Inglis came to Grenville, rented the "Old Abbey", and opened a large store in it. Major McMillan and his son, Alexander, eldest of nine children, died in Montreal from cholera in 1832.

Duncan McMillan's fine stone house, built presumably after "The Abbey", still stands on a site that overlooks the Canal. It was occupied by Jeffrey Arnold, his wife and their three sons, Jeff Steven & Anthony, fifth generation of an early pioneer family here.

Early Settler —

Among the earliest settlers in Grenville were Capt. Edwin Pridham who became a prominent figure here. He was born in London, England, and was attracted to Canada by an offer of free passage and a grant of 200 acres. The land he never got. With only five dollars given him by his dad, he left England on May 5, 1815, and landed at Quebec on July 15, 1815. He worked at his trade as a carpenter in Montreal until 1823, when he brought his wife and child to Grenville. First, he opened a crude hotel and later, he acquired a farm and was appointed postmaster.

In his memoirs, he noted "In June of 1832, the cholera broke out and everybody was greatly alarmed. Very many died in Grenville, and no city or town in Canada escaped it."

Among those in Grenville who remember the village of 70 years ago or more, are Mrs. Tom Canning, 87., the former Bessie Cummings. She has the medals won by her father, Thomas Cummings, in the Gordon Relief Expedition of 1884, in Egypt and the Sudan. Tom Cummings was purser and later captain of the "Canada" which ran between Whitehall, N.Y. and Ottawa. Later, he had a livery stable and boarding house here.

Riding the Carillon and Grenville Railway in her childhood days is a favorite memory of Mrs. Canning.

All Day Ride —

“We used to ride up and down all Saturday morning,” she recalled with glee. Going down to Carillon, we had the whole car to ourselves. The train met the raftsmen at Greece’s Point and brought them back here. Coming back we had to stand in the aisle among the big, husky raftsmen — but we didn’t care. Back and forth, we’d go all morning.”

The track was five-foot, six-inch gauge, wider than standard. And photographs, show the railway’s two locomotives, both woodburners with wide stacks.

“They bought one of the old Grand Trunk engines when the Grand Trunk changed over to standard gauge,” he said. “They used it on the passenger train, and they had an old one they brought from England for the freight.”

The Carillon and Grenville Railway, he said, quit running about 1900 or later, when they built a bridge across the Ottawa River.

The Cannings remember when the boats, the Sovereign and the Empress, ran between and Montreal. The left opposite points at 8:00 a.m., and reached Grenville at noon, thus arriving at their destinations about 8:00 p.m. in the evening. The advent of the railways that speed passengers, mail and express and even freight, between these two points, in a little over two hours, spelled doom to the river boats.

Big Mill Established By Prominent Family —

In New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, there are many fine hardwood floors that came from the mill of Georges Dansereau and Sons, Ltd., one of Grenville’s only industries.

The firm was founded by the late George Dansereau who came here in 1902, and established a modest sawmill which has since developed into an impressive business.

This extensive business, once conducted by Mr. Dansereau’s three sons, is one of the community’s main sources of revenue, providing work for up to 75 men in the busy season. The **sawmill** and hardwood plant and lumber yards cover a wide area along the bay at the **entrance** to the Grenville Canal on the Ottawa River. A spur line of the CNR runs to three sidings in the Dansereau yard, over what was the Carillon and Grenville Railway line.

Own Timber Limits —

The Dansereau firm has its own timber limits, about 150 miles from here. Lumber is trucked to the Grenville mills to be finished. The Grenville sawmill was built in 1944, to replace the plant destroyed by fire in 1937. It is quipped with a band saw and a resaw. It has a capacity of 100 million feet a year and has reached a peak of 14 million feet in a season. Two large dry kilns have a capacity of 150,000 feet per week.

Besides being a successful business man, George Dansereau, Sr., was a friendly and generous man who gained the confidence of this employees and the esteem of his fellow citizens. The elected him as their mayor and twice sent him to the Quebec Legislature as their representative.

His son, Georges-Étienne, followed in his father's footsteps and was named mayor of the municipality and was elected four times to the Quebec Legislature. When the 1944 session ended, he was Mminister of Roads and of Public Works in the cabinet of Premier Adélar Godbout.

The Danserau mill is to Grenville what the CIP is to Hawkesbury or to Maniwaki — steady employment. Manager of the firm is Roland Letourneau, an efficient administrator.

Fine New School —

Grenville's splendid new Dansereau Separate School was named in honor of the village's leading industrialist.

The "Arnold Farms" of Grenville is not exactly an industry, but is nevertheless an important enterprise in this community. At times, close to a hundred men were employed but normally 35 men work for the Arnolds, one of the earliest families in Grenville. The magnificent old Arnold home and headquarters for the estate, is on the western outskirts of the village.

The Arnolds are engaged in general farming, horse breeding, and logging operations; and a meat packing division that exports meat to other countries.

Horse Breeders —

The Arnolds who are best known as "big horse dealers", have 40 farms in Grenville and Argenteuil counties in Quebec, and 5 farms in Prescott County in Ontario. Other farms are located in the Muskoka district and in Nothern Ontario.

The Arnold Farms had at one time the largest herd of pure bred horses in the world. At one time, they had over 10,000 horses of all breeds.

Pioneer Isaiah Arnold started out with village lots 1,2,3,7,8,9 and 13 and 15, but he would be astounded if he could see the mammoth farming and lumbering enterprise conducted by third and fourth generation Arnolds in 1953. They were Gilbert Arnold, former Mayor of Grenville Township, and his sons, Gilbert and Jeffrey.

Mayor Gilbert Arnold's great grandfather built a flour mill for John J. Crooks of Grenville who later converted into a woollen mill.

At the eastern edge of the village, on a CNR siding, is the former Arnold — established Steroid Laboratories Ltd., a "fine chemical plant,".

It was Gilbert Arnold, Junior, who pointed out that Grenville is just a mile or so from the beautiful Laurentians; oldest mountain range in the world; mecca of sportsmen and hunters from near and far.

Gilbert Arnold Jr. since the above was written was elected three times as Mayor of the Village of Grenville from 1965 to 1971.

He was married in 1953 TO Doreen Béland and they have seven children, Gilbert, attending McGill University in Agricultural Engineering, James attending University of Montreal in law, Renée attending College Marguerite Bourgeois in Health Sciences, Thomas at High School in Lachute, Lisa, also at High School in Lachute, Robert at School in Grenville and Fracis at school in Grenville.



**Gilbert-E.
Arnold, jr.**



House of the Arnold Family

CANADA: PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
 QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING :

Whereas *Isaiah Arnold* of the Village of *Grenville*...

...has contracted and agreed with Our Commissioner for the Sale of Crown Lands, duly authorized by Us in this behalf, for the absolute purchase, at and for the price of *thirty-four dollars* of *thirty-four acres* of the Lands and Tenements hereinafter mentioned and described, of which We are seized in right of Our Crown; NOW KNOW YE, that in consideration of the said sum of *thirty-four dollars*...

...to Our said Commissioner of Crown Lands, in hand well and truly paid to Our use, at or before the sealing of these Our Letters Patent, We have granted, sold, alienated, conveyed and assured, and by these Presents do grant, sell, alienate, convey and assure, unto the said *Isaiah Arnold*...

all the *two* Parcels or Tracts of Land, situate, lying and being in the *Village of Grenville* in the County of *Highway*, in Our said Province, containing by admeasurement *thirty-four* acres, in the same more or less, together with the usual allowance for highways; which said Parcels or Tracts of Land may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say :

The following Lots numbers Twenty six, Twenty seven, and Twenty eight, being situated in the South half of Lot number Seven in the Second Range of the Township of Grenville. Each of the above mentioned village lots containing two acres more or less.

To have and to hold the said Parcels or Tracts of Land and premises hereinbefore given, granted and confirmed of Us, Our Heirs and successors, unto and to the use of Our said grantee *his* Heirs and Assigns for ever, in free and common socage, by fealty only, in like manner as lands are holden in free and common socage in that part of Great Britain called England. And We do hereby direct and appoint, that within six months from the day of the date of these presents, a copy of this Our Grant shall be registered in the Office of Our Registrar for Our said Province of Quebec, and that in default thereof the said Land and Premises hereby granted shall revert and caduce to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and become the absolute property of Us or them, in the same manner as if the present Grant had never been made; anything herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

GIVEN under the Great Seal of Our Province of Quebec: WITNESS, Our Trusty and Well-Beloved the Honorable RENE EDOUARD CARON, Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of Quebec.

At QUEBEC, this *twenty fifth* day of *January*, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy *five*, and in the thirty-eighth year of Our *Reign*.

By Command, *[Signature]* Assistant Secretary.
[Signature] Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.



Handwritten notes and signatures on the left margin, including 'L. Arnold' and other illegible scribbles.

This is a photo-copy of better Patent granted to ISAAH ARNOLD, the great-grandfather of GILBERT ARNOLD JR & JEFFREY ARNOLD. This land is now part of the Village of Grenville.

Grenville Man Held Title Of Canada's Horse King —

Title of Canada's Horse King certainly went to Gilbert Arnold Sr. of Grenville.

Operator of 76 farms, Mr. Arnold exhibited no less than 134 horses at the week-end Vankleek Hill Fair and won the major number of awards in the Belgian, Percheron, and Clydesdale divisions. In all he had, he estimated, between 7,000 and 10,000 horses on his various farms.

Certainly, the biggest single horse exhibitor in the Dominion, Mr. Arnold has probably exhibited more prize horses than any other man in the world. His horses have been shown at practically all the district fairs of Ontario and Quebec, and they won many awards at the recent Canadian National Exhibition. He is a familiar exhibitor at Ottawa's Central Canada Exhibition.

Fancy Animals —

In addition to his heavy horses, Mr. Arnold also bred fancy French Coach horses, Hackneys, and Hunters. He also has one farm devoted to the raising of thoroughbreds which are trained as running horses.

In pre-war days, Mr. Arnold imported many of his breeding stallions from Europe. Now he has reversed the process and is supplying Europe with breeding stock to replenish horses lost during the war.

He shipped some 10,000 horses to Europe, most of them for breeding purposes. Large sales are also made in the United States and to South American countries.

The famous Dawes Black Horses exhibited at all the major fairs are Arnold stock.

Just Grew —

"I started out in the horse business and I guess it just grew," Mr. Arnold said when asked to comment on how he became the Horse King of Canada. "I first raised Clydes and Percherons. Then, I got into Belgians, and now I find I am raising horses of all types. **And**, as long as it proves a good business, I guess I will keep on raising them.

"It's hard to say exactly how many horses I have at the minute, but it's somewhere between 7,000 and 10,000.

"With 76 farms in operation, it's a hard job to keep count of the total without checking the records."

Mr. Arnold operates his own fleet of motorized horse vans constructed to his own design. In addition, he has a secondary fleet of trucks used for short hauls and where only a few animals are to be transported.

Lake Water Piped In From Laurentian Hills —

The village of Grenville which is older than Ottawa, has a most unique waterworks system. In Osgoode, I found people pumped water from sand points and at Moulinette, they have a midget waterworks that costs practically nothing to operate. But, in Grenville, they have an efficient system that would be the envy of Ottawa.

Pure water comes from the Laurentian mountains and is piped by gravity to homes and to 26 fire hydrants spaced every 500 feet in the village. No pumping is required!

“Pressure?” Mayor Stanley Cavanagh echoed in 1953. “Ninety pounds. Open that tap and it’ll blow your hat off. There’s a 152-foot drop from the hills, nearly two miles away — and the water tests A-1 all the time.”

The waterworks was installed in 1932 and serves 164 homes out of 246 ratepayers, Town Clerk D. Daviau told me.

Native of Liverpool —

Mayor Cavanagh who, at 40, was office manager for Mr. Arnold’s widespread organization, rates a feature story himself; but since he begged me to play him down, I’ll stick to just the highlights of his career to date. He was born in Liverpool, England, of Irish parents, ran away from home, came to Canada when he was 13, under a Catholic immigration scheme. He was a cow puncher on a big ranch in Alberta, and made trips east with carloads of horses.

He met Gilbert Arnold, his future boss and mayor of Grenville Township, who liked the lad and the lad liked Grenville. He stayed with the Arnold Farms, broke his leg, licked stamps and did odd jobs in the office while his leg healed and went on to become office manager and Justice of the Peace. He took time out for army service during the war, and returned to Grenville with a charming member of the community as his wife. He resumed his job at the office, and in 1949, he contested the office of mayor which he won and has held until his death in April 1958.

Returned To Office —

On the day this was written, Stanley Cavanagh was returned to the office of mayor by acclamation for his third two-year term. Elected with him, were Guy Forget, who works at the Dansereau mill; Henri Lessard, in the office at the Kilmar Mines, and Étienne Larocque, retired gentleman. Also, on coun-

cil with a year yet to serve are David Vallée, shift boss at Kilmar mines; Victor Sarrazin, carpenter foreman at the mine, and Alex McFee, retired school principal.

When the town plan was revised, council could not agree on family names suggested for new streets. There were already names like King, Queen, Bay, Front, North and East Streets. They stayed, but Arnold, Wade, Steel and Duvernay Streets were renamed with the new streets ! Elm, Birch, Maple and so on, as suggested by Mayor Cavanagh who broke the dedlock.

Closing By Law -

Crusader Cavanagh has no quarrel with liquor on weekdays, but he became unpopular with local tavern keepers when he was instrumental in getting a bylaw passed to make the taverns observe Sunday closing.

It was Mayor Cavanagh who took me to St. Matthew's Anglican Church, a rugged, ivy-covered stone building erected in 1832. Inside, I saw a marble plaque which stated:

“Sacred to the Memory of George Hopper, Lieutenant and Adjutant (Royal Staff Corps) a native of Baltinglass County Wicklow, Ireland. He departed this life the 8th September 1833, age 48. The Hardy Soldier — The Humble Christian — His mortal remains lie beneath this church.”

Bones Found —

As you go down the narrow stairway to the small cellar, there is a long stone cairn next to the foundation. You steady yourself against it as you descend the steps. As I viewed it, in the light of a match held by the mayor, he explained that some years ago, when they were digging a cellar for a furnace, the Hardy Soldier's bones were discovered and were encased in this rocky cairn. How he came to be buried in 1833 under a church built in 1832 is not known.

Thus sturdy little church was built at a cost of only \$1,100 and, among those who attended were members of the Royal Staff Corps, the engineers who were constructing the Grenville Canal. They helped with the work and were liberal subscribers towards the cost. Early records shown to me by the rector, Rev. P. R. Stote, indicate that in 1862, they were “desirous of obtaining a keyborad for the organ, a barrel type organ.”

Old Chapel —

Father Theriault, parish priest of Notre Dame des Sept Douleurs said there was a chapel here in 1830. The first missionary priest was Hugh Paisley who ministered to Roman Catholics among a group of 28 families brought here by Green in 1828.

Grenville also has a United Church and a Presbyterian Church; a branch of the Knights of Columbus, a Masonic Lodge and an Orange Lodge. There is a branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia; one physician, Dr. G. C. Bowes; two dentists, Dr. Henri Larocque and Dr. J. Huot; Grenville has a large, modern movie theatre, three hotels, the Century Inn, the Long Sault Hotel and the Manoir Hotel. The Citizen's courteous carrier boys were Howard Cousins, his brother, John, and Ronnie Carrier.

Mayor Cavanagh's burning ambition is to attract new industries to Grenville. "We must have them", he said with enthusiasm, "if we are to provide more work in the village and make Grenville grow. We have lots of good land suitable for building sites; we have two railways, the Trans-Canada Highway, ample electric power. You give us the industries — we'll give them the water. We can easily increase the capacity of our water system."

That's Grenville, past, present, and a look towards the future.

THE FIRST GRENVILLE POST OFFICE

In 1802, Archibald McMillan and his clansmen from Scotland came to Montreal. They settled in Grenville Township, two township west of St. Andrews, among others. In 1810, McMillan himself took up residence at the north of the Kingham River, moving into a log house he had erected the previous year. He was postmaster of Grenville from 1819 to 1829.

Edwin Pridham, who had come from England to Montreal 10 years earlier, in 1825, bought a lot in Grenville village from McMillan, and put up a house, in which he ran a general store. In 1828, McMillan made him his assistant in the post office. As McMillan was about to move to Montreal, he sold Pridham 110 acres.

Before the advent of steamships on the Ottawa River, between Carillon and Lachine, a decided improvement was made when a line of covered stages, each drawn by four horses, began to run from Montreal via St. Andrews to Grenville. The trip was intended to be made in three days, or two trips a week each way. They also carried the mail. The arrival of the stage was heralded by the driver's horn. After the steamships were established,

stages were taken off the through line, and placed between Carillon and Grenville only. There was also, for many years, a winter line of stages on the same route from Montreal to St. Andrews. The stage house in St. Andrews, where horses changed, was kept by John Russell next to Postmaster Richard's store.

Grenville's postmaster Pridham wrote later of the year he took over that position, and this was quoted by C. Thomas in his book on the "History of the Counties of Argenteuil, Quebec and Prescott, Ontario", (published in 1896 by John Lovell, Montreal).

Pridham's Reminiscences —

"In March 1829, Mr. Stayner, the new Dep. Postmaster General, came here and found me in possession of the post office. He visited every post office in Canada, which was not many, there being but 80 in the two provinces. After learning how I was in charge, he said that would not do, as the postmaster must be a resident at his office, and thus he would have to make a new appointment. In the year 1815, when I came over, Mr. Stayner was on the vessel in which I came to Canada, he then being in the Commissary Department. I became acquainted with him on the voyage, though he had quite forgotten me till I mentioned the circumstances of our meeting. He said he would make inquiry respecting me of the officers on the canal, and if they gave me a good character, he might appoint me postmaster. On the 1st of April, about two weeks after he was here, I was gazetted postmaster of Grenville.

"The mails used to go up on the Hawkesbury side of the river from Montreal; they came via St. Eustache and St. Andrews, and crossed at Carillon to Point Fortune, and so up the south side of the river. The engineer officers advised Mr. Stayner to have the mails come up on this side of the river, which he consented to do, and directed me to forward them by the north shore, which I did. Mr. Mears, who was postmaster at Hawkesbury, did not like that, as he had to send his mail for Montreal and Hull to the Grenville office.

"Mr. Stayner wrote me, that if the postmaster at Hawkesbury did not send his mail over, I should have a courier send on the mail to Hull, and as the postmaster did not send over his mail at the appointed time, I hired a courier and sent on to Hull and Ottawa (then By-Town). The man I sent took the mail on his back as it was not heavy, and the roads were beginning to break up. It took him 1½ days to go up and the same to return, the mail being sent only twice a week, and his salary was \$8 a trip.

“Mr. Stayner approved my course, and I learned that Mr. Mears had represented to him, that on account of the bad state of the roads, it would be impossible to send the mail on the north side of the river. The steamer commenced running about the 19th of April that year, and immediately after her first trip, Mr. Mears wrote to the Postmaster General that the steamer picked up the courier I had sent on the 5th of April. Mr. Stayner wrote me at once to learn if this was the fact. I then wrote to the postmaster at Bytown (Ottawa), asking him to inform me at what time the courier I had dispatched on the 5th of April arrived at his office. He immediately wrote me that he arrived on the evening of the 6th. This letter I forwarded to Mr. Stayner, and he then wrote a letter to Mr. Mears, reproaching him sharply. The latter answered making a humble apology for his mistake, saying he had understood the captain of the steamer, that the courier he picked up left Grenville on the 5th.”

Canals Improve Navigation —

The Grenville Canal, on the north shore of the Ottawa River, carried navigation around the Long Sault Rapids. It was completed in 1829, the Carillon Canal, around the Carillon rapids, in 1833. The next year, the steamer St. Andrews made the first passage through them, and small vessels could now go through to Kingston. Before that, goods were brought from Lachine, at first by bateaux, afterwards by steamship, which landed at Carillon, freighted by team to Grenville, and thence shipped by boat to Bytown.

Reverend Richard Bradford came to Chatham Township between St. Andrews Parish and Grenville Township, about 1810, the first Church of England clergyman in Argenteuil County, settling in the south west section. There, in 1829, Theodore Davis opened Chatham post office. Reverend Bradford's grandson, George Bradford, in 1846, opened a store where his grandsire had lived, and in company with his brother, Henry, did a large business. George engaged in lumbering, while Henry managed the store. Nevertheless, in the 1850's it was the former who officially became postmaster of Chatham. A few years later, George built a saw mill a few miles away, on a stream called the Muddy Branch.

The pioneer saw mill owner and merchant at Chatham was Lemuel Cushing. His eldest son, James Brock Cushing, entered his father's store as a clerk in 1856. About five years later, James, with his two sons, opened a mercantile business. He became postmaster, and in 1865, the name of the post office was changed to Cushing.

COPY FROM
"A TOPOGRAPHICAL
DICTIONARY OF THE PROVINCE
OF LOWER CANADA"

BY JOSEPH BOUCHETTE, ESQ., LONDON, 1832

GRENVILLE, township, in the co. of Two Mountains, with its augmentation, is bounded in front by the Ottawa; *s.* by Chatham; in the rear by the waste lands of the crown and by La Petite Nation. It possesses many local advantages besides the Military Canal. The front was surveyed and subdivided in 1788, in 1807 the *s. e.* section was laid out and subdivided, and in 1821 and 2 the survey was extended to the 7th range. The lands thus surveyed are not of a very favourable description, being bold, abrupt and mountainous, in many parts divested of soil yet offering at the foot of frequent mountains rich, fertile and in some places extensive intervals, composed of a siliceous earth very fit for cultivation. The hills and cliffs are chiefly of a condensed granite of various colours. The most conspicuous ridge of highlands rises not far from the St. Lawrence at the *s. w.* angle of the *r.*, and, extending *n. e.*, traverses it obliquely as far as the 6th range, where it enters Chatham. The meadow-land, which lies at the base of these hills in the front, is overflowed in the spring of the year by the Ottawa, from lot No. 8 to the *w.* line of the *r.* This part and the remainder, comprehended between those highlands and the St. Lawrence, form a triangular space of fine level and well irrigated soil, which was at the time of making the old grants considered by the grantees as the only cultivable section of the *r.* Proceeding northward, from the Grenville heights to the 7th range, the face of the country presents only a succession of ascents and descents, abrupt hills and stupendous mountains, interspersed, nevertheless, with rich vales whose fertility is almost an adequate compensation for the many sterile and unarable parts of the *r.* On the banks of the Calumet limestone of a superior species is to be found in abundance, also stone of various colours with which mantepieces have been made; and in No. 10 of the 5th range a black-lead mine is worked. The surface of this *r.* is in general mountainous with many small valleys of excellent soil, and ~~near~~ the hills afford good land for tillage. The soil varies from the richest clay loam to the poorest

fox-land, and in many places would produce hemp and flax. The mountains in the *r.* are more prominent about the centre, drawing towards River Rouge, but in the *aug.* they prevail most on the *s.* side towards the *s.* of Petite Nation, rising to great heights in cliffs and broken surface, approaching a great lake in the 10th range, then stretching *e.* crossing the line to the *n.* Rouge. An extensive valley embraces the *s.* part of the augmentation from about the 4th range, and spreading along the Beaver Meadow Creek from the *n.* Rouge on the *s.*, and embracing variously from No. 1 to 3 in the augmentation until it reaches the base of the mountains in the 9th range, still bounded by the *n.* Rouge, from which there is an easy and gradual ascent, generally, throughout the whole extent. The soil in that valley is chiefly argillaceous, sometimes becoming a surface of strong yellow loam mixed occasionally with a siliceous rock, timbered with elm, maple, birch, tamarack, some cedar and ash, pine and hemlock, and is particularly watered by large rivers and their tributary waters flowing to the Rouge. The numerous valleys, particularly the one just mentioned, offer the best situations for settlers in the township and its augmentation.—This *r.* is abundantly watered by many rivers, rivulets, small lakes and ponds, which traverse it in every direction. The principal rivers are the Kingham, the Calumet and the river Rouge. Many of the lakes are well stored with trout. West of the river Rouge, and in the 3rd and 4th ranges, are five small lakes, into which flow many rivulets and inferior streams that rise in the upper part of the *r.*; the waters of the lakes, issuing by several small channels, meet and are discharged into the Ottawa between the front lots Nos. 24 and 25. On the Kingham is the only saw-mill in this *r.*; it belongs to Mr. Kaine.—The south and only surveyed half of this township is traversed by several roads, the principal of which being that opened at the expense of the province, which runs almost parallel to the *n.* bank of the Ottawa, entering Grenville at lot No. 1, above the canal; passing through the military depot at

the basin, it crosses the Kingham over which there is a good bridge, and thence continues w. to the e. boundary of La Petite Nation. This road appears to have been marked out with little judgment, as a comparatively trifling deviation from the existing line might, in more than one place, have rendered it much better, and the necessity of so many bridges and causeways would have been avoided. This high-road is good as far as the 7th lot, after which it becomes impassable. Along the Kingham there is a tolerably good road, leading to Mr. Kaine's residence and saw-mill. The rivers generally in this r. present numerous mill-sites which must ultimately prove highly advantageous. Westward towards the river Calumet, over which there is a bridge, the road is tolerably good and has many new settlements with some well cultivated and prosperous fields; but the habitations and barns are by no means calculated to impress the traveller with an idea of ease and comfort. A few such settlements are scattered along the remainder of the road to the division line, between the S. and the augmentation of Grenville. Along the road w. of the Calumet bridge to the lofty ridge of highlands are excellent patches of good land clothed with hard timber, which are, however, by no means so extensive as to make up for the stony and unculturable parts of the r. This road continues, though very bad, along the e. branch of the Calumet, and, passing occasionally by the door of a solitary settler, terminates in the 7th range. It should be observed, in justice to the inhabitants of these parts, that they have surmounted, with the most industrious and praiseworthy perseverance, the various obstacles presenting themselves in regions so hilly and forbidding, and have succeeded in the attainment of a degree of rustic enjoyment beyond what might have been reasonably anticipated to exist in the 4th, 5th and 6th ranges of Grenville at so early a period of its settlement. Several other by-roads communicate with the interior settlements and are more or less of the same description. The best settlements are in the east section, most of which is granted under letters patent.—This r. appears to be particularly adapted to the breeding of cattle of all kinds, for all that have been introduced have thrived amazingly. The extent of land under cultivation is 970 acres and 100 of pasture. The average produce per acre is, wheat 10 bushels, Indian corn 15, and oats 20. Wages vary from 8 to 10 dollars a month.—

The village contains 50 inhabitants and is built in No. 7 of the 2nd range, and in 1788 one square mile was set aside for the purpose, and 400 acres allotted to the church and other public institutions. In 1821 the e. half of lot 7 was surveyed and laid out in streets and in two-acre lots of 4 chains in breadth by 5 in depth. Not more than 6 or 8 houses have been erected, and these without the least regard to regularity. Locations are made to those who are desirous of settling here, and will contract to clear their lot and build a house within one year from the date of their location ticket. In the village is one school attended by 40 scholars.—The Military Establishment chiefly consists of the staff corps. The dwellings of some of the soldiers and labourers are scattered on each side of the Grenville Canal, and others live in tents. The houses of the officers are new, neat and comfortable. This important canal has been chiefly cut, blasted and excavated through solid rock: it is nearly completed, and the work is solid and durable. (For farther particulars of this canal see "CANALS" and vol. i. page 155.)—The principal landholders in this r. are Archibald M'Millan, Esq., the heirs of the late Col. Taylor, Major Ritter, and Capt. John M'Gillivray, besides several others who hold grants to an inferior extent. Mr. M'Millan obtained in 1808, for himself and others, 1290 acres under letters patent and subsequently a grant of lot No. 8, in the 2nd range, which it is to be regretted was not reserved for the use and disposal of the Crown on account of its contiguity to the village.—Ungranted and unlocated, in the r. 10,200 acres, in the aug. 10,130.

Statistics.

Population	1,875	Saw-mills	3	Notaries	1
Schools	1	Potteries	1	Shopkeepers	3
Villages	1	Potasheries	3	Taverns	3
Corn-mills	1	Medical men	1	Artisans	30

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	9,497	Barley	150
Oats	2,890	Potatoes	15,000
		Peas	100
		Indian corn	2,000

Live Stock.

Horses	59	Cows	500	Swine	375
Oxen	64	Sheep	250		

The City Council of the
County of Orange, Virginia

do hereby certify that the
above named persons are
qualified to exercise the
rights and privileges of
citizenship in this State

and are entitled to all the
rights and privileges of
citizenship in this State
and to hold office in any
of the offices of this State

and to exercise the
rights and privileges of
citizenship in this State
and to hold office in any
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and to exercise the
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Witness my hand and seal
this 1st day of March 1874

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John A. Cameron
John D. Miller
John D. Miller
John D. Miller
John D. Miller

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J. M. Aicir	Merchant	John Sherwood
E. C. Hartley		Thomas Cummings
Josiah Meale		James Campbell
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G. Schneider		James Barron
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Frank Tausay		Edwin Beaven

J. C. Cummings		Depliate Harris
A. Peroud		S. Clare
Chas. ^{the} _{marks} Marion		Jas. Tomber
John C. Cameron		David Williamson
Philobert ^{the} _{marks} Augier		James Wade
Louise ^{the} _{marks} Snyfals		Robert Mc-Intyre

THE HISTORY OF CANADIAN REFRATORIES

Some mere 60 years ago, in 1916, the first quarrying operation for magnesite ore at Kilmar commenced. This event marked the birth of the unique industry of Canadian Refractories. Unique, in the fact that within the municipality of the township of Grenville, this magnesite ore is mined and primary processed, formed into a product called — MAGNECON, which is shipped around the world. It is used as a lining for rotary Kiln furnaces to produce portland cement.

To-day the ore is mined at Kilmar by modern underground mining methods at levels over 1200 feet below the surface. The ore is crushed underground and hoisted to surface where it is beneficiated. Approximately 75 men are employed in the mining operation alone, with the majority of them as residents in the Grenville district.

Adjacent to the mine, in a primary processing plant the ore is ground to a fine powder-like size and "burned" in a rotary kiln at temperatures in excess of 3000 degree F. to form the magnesite clinker. Some 125 men are required in the operations and maintenance of this plant and here again the majority are Grenville residents.



CANADIAN REFRATORIES RESEARCH LABORATORIES AT MARELAN, Quebec.

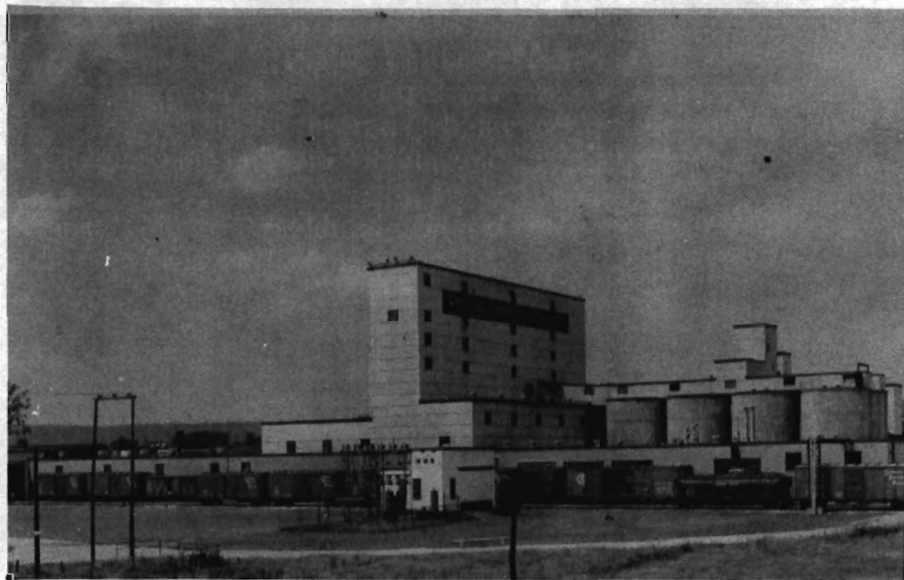


CANADIAN REFRACTORIES MINE AT KILMAR, Quebec.

Compliments de:

Connecting the Kilmar operations with the modern brick manufacturing plant at Marelan, Canadian Refractories owns and operates 12 miles of a standard gauge railroad. It is interesting to note that this railroad was built during the years 1917-1918 with the names of many prominent Grenville families associated with it's construction, the Dansereaus, the Laurins, and Gauleys to name only a few.

In 1953, Canadian Refractories built its modern brick manufacturing plant at Marelan. Here, the Kilmar magnesite clinker is combined with other ingredients such as chrome ore to produce the MAGNECON brick. The bricks are moulded into the many required shapes in 1000 ton capacity presses, then burned in 300 foot long tunnel kilns operating at temperatures up to 3200 degree F. Later in 1957, research laboratories were erected at Marelan to carry out research into the maintenance and improvement of brick quality. When working at full capacity the Marelan operations requires over 300 employees with the majority also residing in the Marelan — Grenville area.



CANADIAN REFRACTORIES BRICK PLANT AT MARELAN, Quebec.

Avec les compliments de:



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MESSAGE



C'est avec un bien grand plaisir que je profite de l'occasion qui m'est offerte, à titre de premier magistrat de Hawkesbury, de saluer cette merveilleuse population de Grenville et Cantons durant les célébrations de son Centenaire.

Honneur à ses valeureux pionniers et défricheurs!

Meilleurs voeux pour que nous puissions continuer de fraterniser dans l'harmonie avec cette gentille municipalité-soeur sise sur les bords de l'Outaouais comme nous.

Le Pont Perley nous sépare, mais le coeur est le même!

Philibert Proulx, maire
Ville de Hawkesbury

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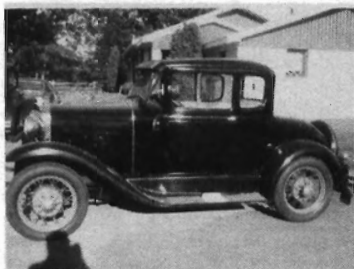


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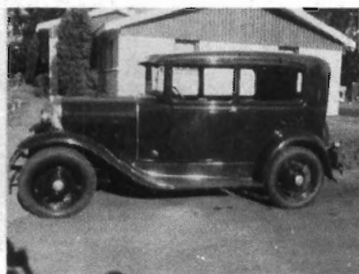
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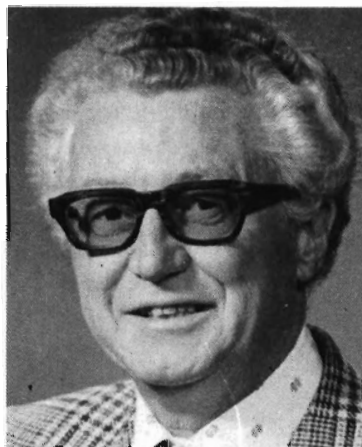
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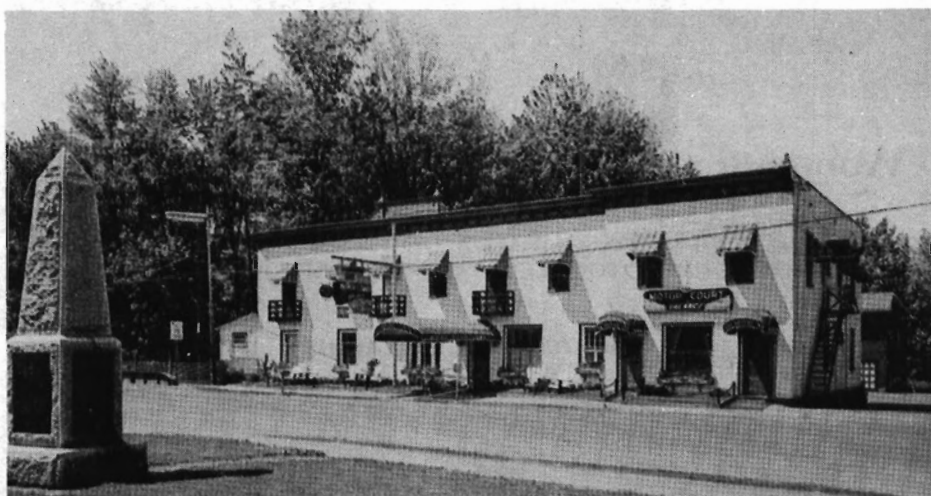
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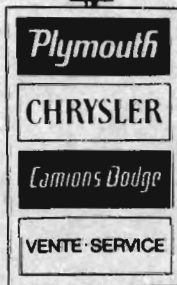
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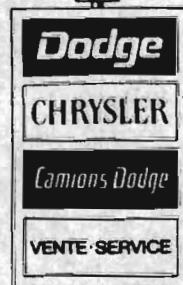
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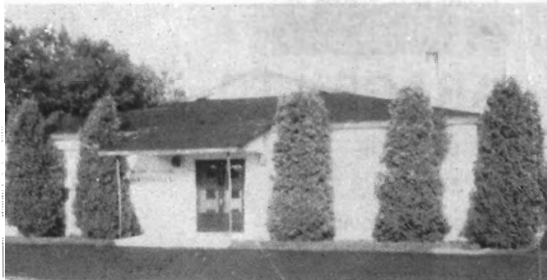


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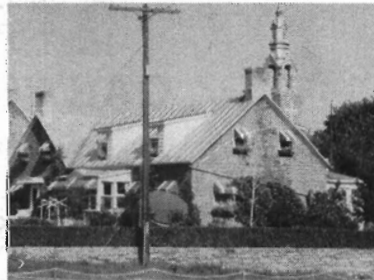
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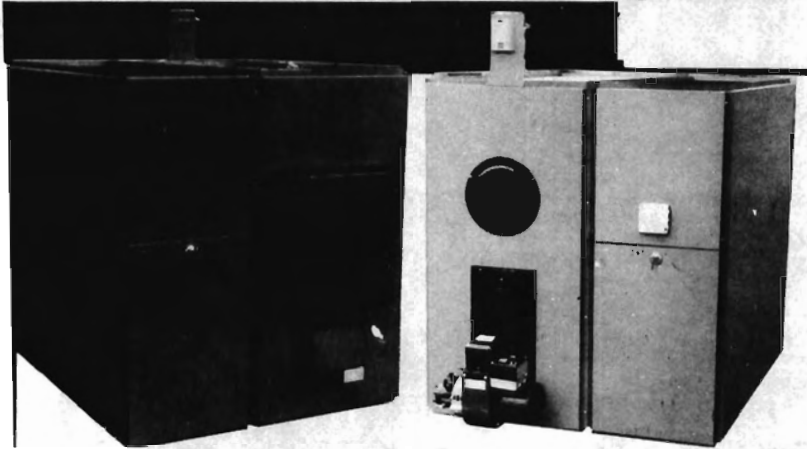
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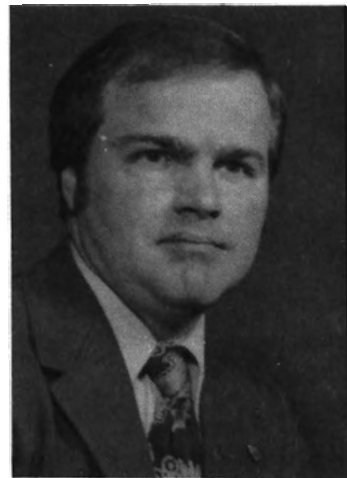
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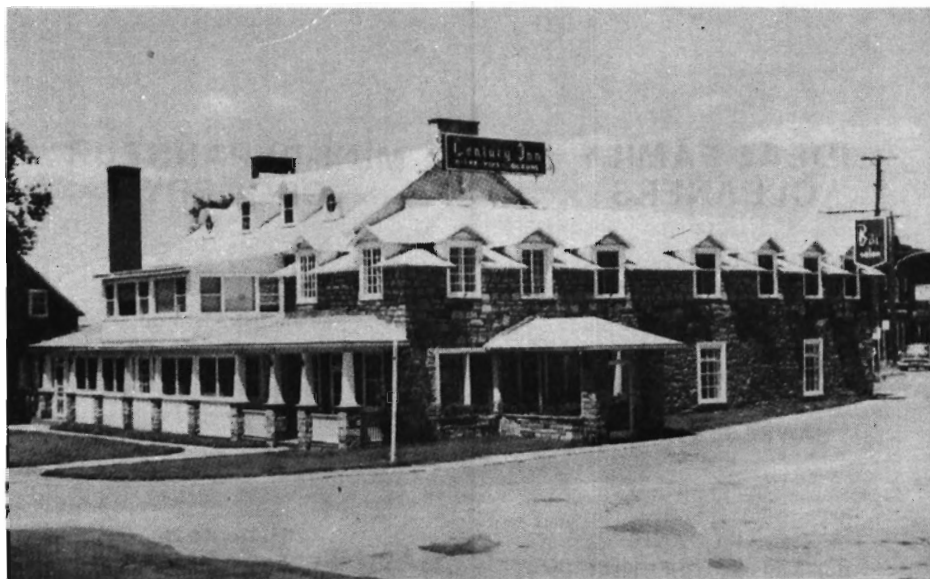
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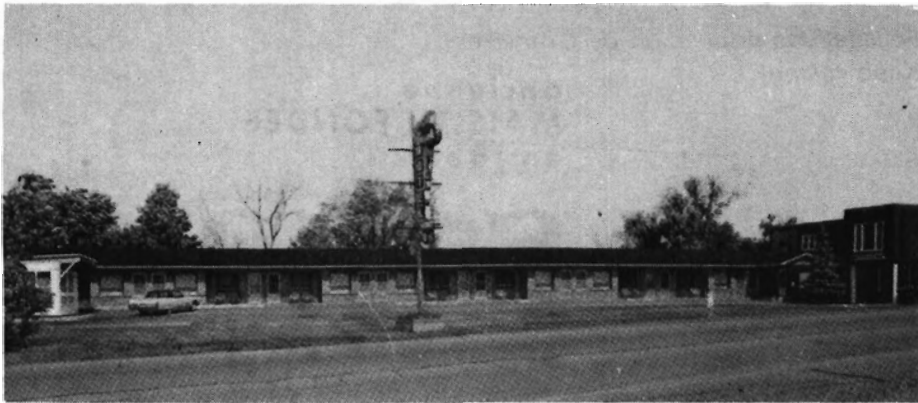


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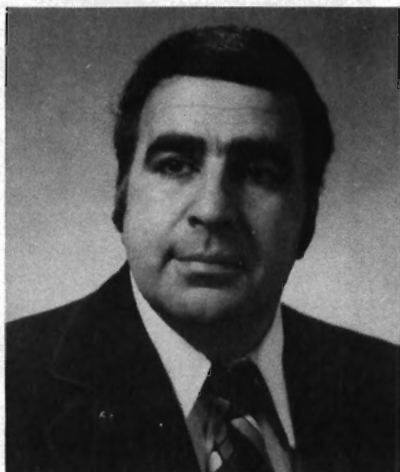


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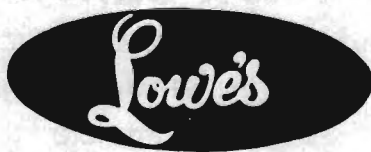
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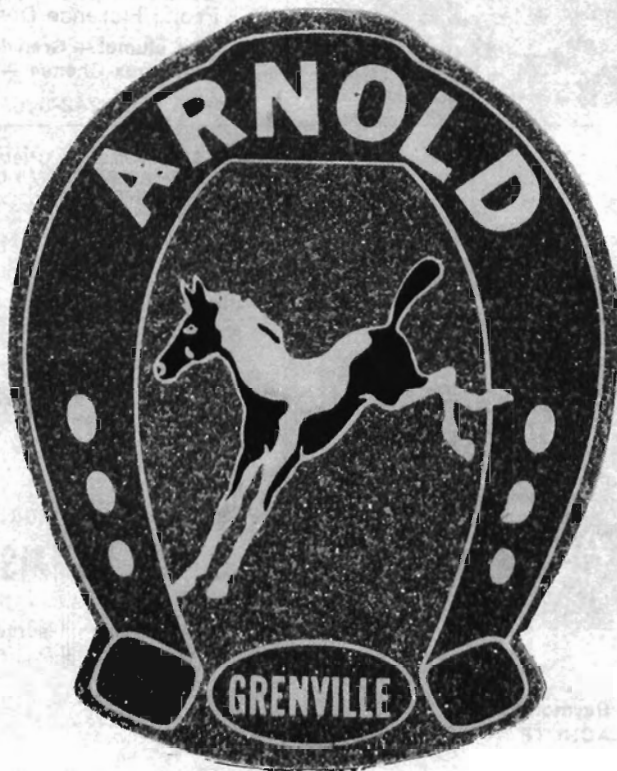


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C'est un sentiment de fierté bien légitime que ressentent aujourd'hui tous ceux qui, de près ou de loin, ont collaboré à la réalisation de cet ouvrage consacré au centenaire de Grenville.

À toute la brave population de cette localité, il nous fait plaisir d'offrir, non seulement nos remerciements, mais nos vœux bien sincères à l'occasion de ces fêtes mémorables.

Nous voudrions que le témoignage rendu dans ce volume puisse être répété à tous les amis des citoyens de Grenville. Puisse ce volume servir aussi à rappeler aux futures générations, les débuts de l'histoire de notre municipalité.

*
* *

This book was written with the collaboration and work of a lot of people from Grenville and the area. The committee responsible for the book would like to thank everyone that has provided help in anyway to assure the publication of our Grenville story.

We also salute this great population of Grenville and offer our congratulations for his participation to all the events of our Centennial.



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