

THE CABOOSE



NEWSLETTER OF THE CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP HISTORICAL SOCIETY (CTHS)

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March 2005

Editor's ramblings (by Jeannie Smith)

Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability (Canadian Charter of Rights 1982)

March 8th is International Women's Day. On May 24, 1918, all female citizens of Canada over the age of 21 were given the right to vote in federal elections. By July 1919 women could stand for election to the House of Commons but it wasn't until 1929 that women could become members of the Canadian Senate. Canadian women had to engage in difficult legal proceedings in the 1920's in order to overcome oppression and exploitation and to gain legal status as "persons." The Dominion Elections Act of 1920 recognized that every eligible Canadian over 21 - male

Our Society

The Cumberland Township Historical Society (CTHS) was founded in 1986. We are a non-profit, volunteer and community-based organization whose goal is to preserve Cumberland Township history.

Our newsletter

The Caboose is published six times each year by the Cumberland Township Historical Society.

Our Executive

- Jean-François Beaulieu, President
- Randall Ash, Vice-president
- Robert Serré, Treasurer
- Jeannie Smith, Secretary and Newsletter Editor
- Verna Cotton, Director
- Dan Brazeau, Director
- Martin Rocque, Director

Our address and local history room

Cumberland Branch
Ottawa Public Library
Local History Room
1599 Tenth Line Road
Ottawa, ON K1E 3E8

Our World Wide Web address

www.cths.ca



Women's Snowshoeing Club (circa 1900 Rockland, Ontario)
Top row, far right: Susie Rice (Ferguson) Kennedy
(1883 - 1986)

Do you recognize anyone else? Let us know.

or female could vote in federal elections. Aboriginal peoples, Inuit or anyone barred from a provincial voters' list, including Asians and Hindus, were excluded. Human rights were afforded only to Caucasians!

Canada's first female Senator, Cairine MacKay Wilson was a strong advocate for human rights. She and her husband, Norman Wilson, lived in Rockland in the early part of the Twentieth Century and her son, Angus, who will be the guest speaker at the next CTHS meeting March 2nd, still lives on the Wilson farm in Cumberland Village. In the mid 1930's, Senator Wilson sought refugee

status for European Jews but her request fell on the deaf ears of Prime Minister Mackenzie King and his Liberal Government.

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker managed to ensure the Canadian Charter of Rights in 1960. Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau aimed to create a "just society" in 1969 and created the Official Languages Act. On April 17, 1982 Queen Elizabeth signed Canada's new Constitution.

Next meeting of the CTHS

Our next meeting will be held on March 2nd at the Cumberland Library on Tenth Line Road (at the Ray Friel Centre). Angus Wilson will speak about his mother, Cairine Wilson. Be sure to bring a friend along. Light refreshments, as always, will be served.

Society calendar

For more information on these and other upcoming 2005 events, please contact a member of the executive committee or visit our website at www.cths.ca.

March 2 nd	CTHS General Meeting; 7:00 pm at the Cumberland Branch of the Ottawa Public Library. Our guest speaker will be Angus Wilson and he'll speak about his mother, Senator Cairine Wilson.
April 2/3 rd	Lion's Maple Fest, Cumberland Lion's Hall
April 20 th	"The Ottawa Farmstead;" speaker Carol Ruddy; 7:30 pm; Cumberland Heritage Village Museum
April 29 th	Launch of "Murder in Navan" 7:00 pm; St. Mary's Hall, Navan
May 4 th	CTHS Annual General Meeting; 7:00 pm; Cumberland Branch of the Ottawa Public Library.
June 12 th	Annual Memorial Service 2:30 pm; Dale's Cemetery, Cumberland

Visited our local history room lately?

If you can't visit the local history room, visit our website at www.cths.ca.

Thanks to CTHS members Michael Burns and his wife Maureen McCann for donating their research titled "Pioneer Families in Prescott-Russell" that includes the family trees for the Byrnes, Fitzpatrick, McCormick, and Quigley families.

Contact us

If you have questions or suggestions regarding any aspect of the Society including The Caboose, our local history room or anything else of interest to you or to the Society, you may contact any member of the executive by phone or by email:

- Jean-François Beaulieu, President (841-0424) jeanf@storm.ca
- Randall Ash, Vice-president (833-3207) randall2620@rogers.com
- Robert Serré, Treasurer (749-0607) belser@magma.ca
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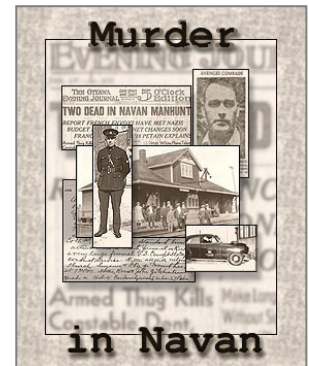
Membership renewal

To renew your 2005/06 CTHS Membership, please complete the form that is in this newsletter, and send it, along with \$15 to Jeannie Smith, Box 27 Cumberland, ON, K4C 1E5. You can also find this form on our website www.cths.ca under Membership.

"Murder in Navan"

Mark your calendars – **Friday, April 29th from 7pm to 10pm at St. Mary's (Anglican) Hall in Navan.** That's the official launch of *Murder in Navan*. We'll present our story and take this opportunity to thank all those who helped in the development of our exhibit. Prior to the launch we'll present *Murder in Navan* to students of Navan's Meadowview Public School and then invite them to draw a picture representing some aspect of the story. Winning pictures will be chosen and awards will be handed out to the winner and 1st and 2nd runners-up the night of the launch.

Of course, copies of *Murder in Navan* will be available on compact disc (CD) and in print format (each for a nominal charge to cover our expenses and to help raise funds for the Society). We hope you can join us! Light refreshments, as always, will be served.



Cairine Reay Mackay

was born in Montreal and as a young woman, frequently accompanied her Liberal Senator father on trips to Ottawa where they often stayed at the home of family friend and then Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. She married Norman Wilson, Liberal Member of Parliament for Russell in Ontario in 1909 and raised a family of eight children.



She became active in the Victorian Order of Nurses, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Salvation Army and other groups. She also helped found the Twentieth

Century Liberal Association and the National Federation of Liberal Women of Canada, serving as President of the latter from 1938 to 1948.

A tribute to Lester Edwards...

"...in those early years, after my grandfather died, we did get a lot of support from many of our fine neighbours. One man that stands out to me was Lester Edwards. He really took Dad under his wing. He helped out countless times when we were in trouble, took the crop off and always said not to worry about paying him until some time when we were solid on our feet. Fortunately, that didn't take too many years, but all the same, the incredible faith that Lester had in my parents was a great source of inspiration to them. When Lester died suddenly, it hit dad very hard. He cried like he had lost his best friend and his father. In a way, I suppose he had.

Maybe I just am not aware, but it seemed to me that Lester Edwards is a great local hero that never quite got the recognition that he deserved. I know that ours was certainly not the only family that he was very helpful and generous to. Maybe one day someone could write an article about him?

Dr. John Penning (in an email)

Lester Edwards was a tireless worker who loved to work outdoors. Lester took over the family farm of Ernie and Sadie (Wright) Edwards where he had been raised with his sisters Gladys (Sharkey) and Lorna (Brown). Lester's life revolved around the farm. The never-ending hard work of caring for livestock, for

cultivating and harvesting crops and for repairing machinery kept him constantly occupied. He spent many hours at sales barns on both sides of the river where he enjoyed dealing in animals and spending time chatting with his friends. Although quiet and unassuming in

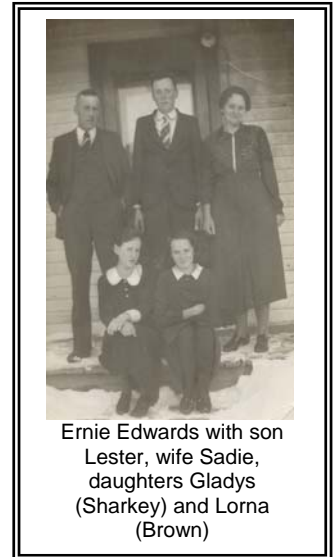
manner, Lester had a keen sense of humour and often played pranks on his pals. He enjoyed a good laugh and loved to be in the middle of the action. He was honest and respected by area farmers who thrived on his compliments and support, both financial and



Getting ready for Sale Day. Lester Edwards with his mother Sadie (Wright) and daughter Maureen (1974)

verbal. Lester had been known to give money to Lancaster's Store to pay for groceries for those in need and he never wanted any recognition for his generosity. He was always ready and willing to lend a hand, to offer his machinery or to labour in the fields. He was respected by his friends and would regularly bring them home for meals. His wife, Vida, after working hard in the dairy barn cleaning the equipment twice a day or weeding the vegetable garden, always welcomed the extra dinner guests and provided them with a delicious meal. She drove the school bus for many years and always welcomed the children with a cheery

smile. Vida and Lester were the parents of Maureen, Dale and Shirley. Lester died suddenly at the age of 59 and many local farmers were deeply saddened because they not only lost a confidant but also gone forever was an old way of life where neighbour helped neighbour and asked nothing in return.

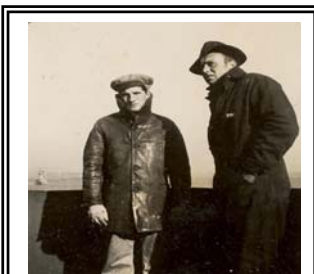


Ernie Edwards with son Lester, wife Sadie, daughters Gladys (Sharkey) and Lorna (Brown)

Quotable Quotes...

Who wrote the following? (answers on page 6)

1. "My enemy's enemy is my friend."
2. "The worst sin toward our fellow creatures...is to be indifferent to them: that's the essence of inhumanity."
3. "An injustice to anyone is a threat to everyone."
4. "Ah, but a man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's a Heaven for?"
5. "History, as it lies at the root of all science, is also the first distinct product of man's spiritual nature: his earliest expression of what can be called Thought."
6. "History is always written wrong, and so always needs to be rewritten."
7. "History is nothing but a pack of tricks that we play on the dead."
8. "The very ink with which history is written is merely fluid prejudice."
9. "Anecdotes are the gleaming toys of history. The history of mankind is little else than a narrative of designs which have failed and hopes that have been disappointed."
10. "History would be a wonderful thing...if only it were true!"

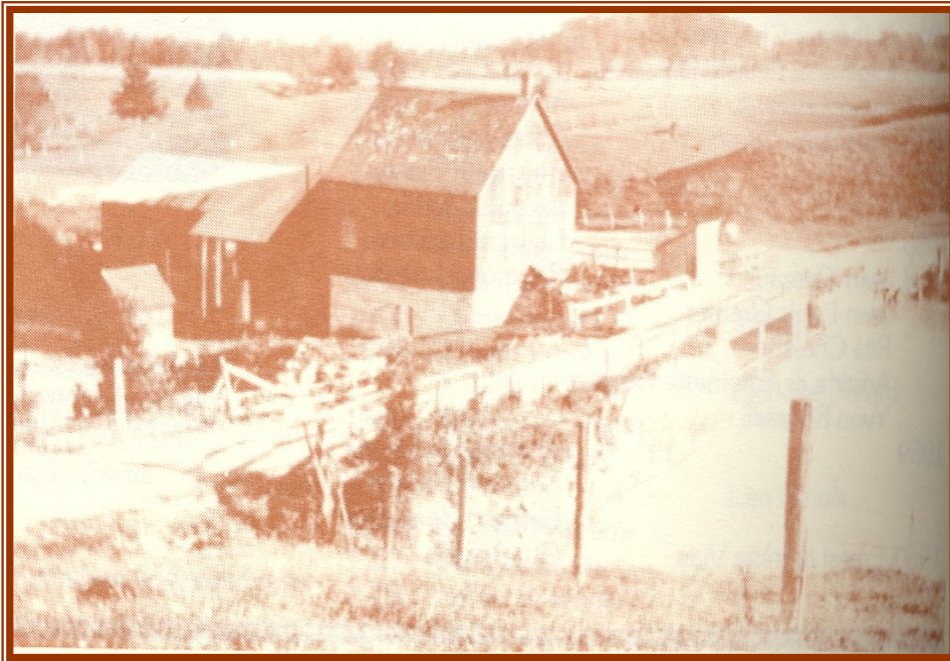


Dalton Martin and Lester Edwards on board a ship to Holland (1945)

Cumberland Heritage: Cardinal Dam

CTHS member Ann (Goneau) Blake documented valuable history of Cumberland. The following article, published in September 1989, was written by Ann after she interviewed Rita Cardinal.

Nestled into a bend in the Cardinal Creek between Highway 17 and Regional Road 34, (now Old Montreal Road), stands the ruins of an old stone wall. The wall and sluice gate are all that is left of the Cardinal Dam, while nearby lie the millrace and the foundations of a sawmill and gristmill.



The structures are a testimony to the industry of early Township residents and give us a glimpse of an older technology, when waterpower was king. At their heyday, the mills were probably the largest and busiest in the area—certainly in the Township.

Lots 28 and 29, Concession 1 Old Survey were purchased by Isidore Cardinal in 1885. The 100 acres parcels were claimed and originally owned by Diana and Mathilda Cozens, perhaps as a portion of a military grant made to a male Cozens who fought in the War of 1812. In all likelihood, the Cozens never saw their property. When Isidore purchased the lots in 1885 from Hononé Cotte, the dam and mills were already in place; we will probably never know who built them.

Their original architect had chosen his site carefully. The creek funnels through steep banks at this point and the millpond created by the dam could have

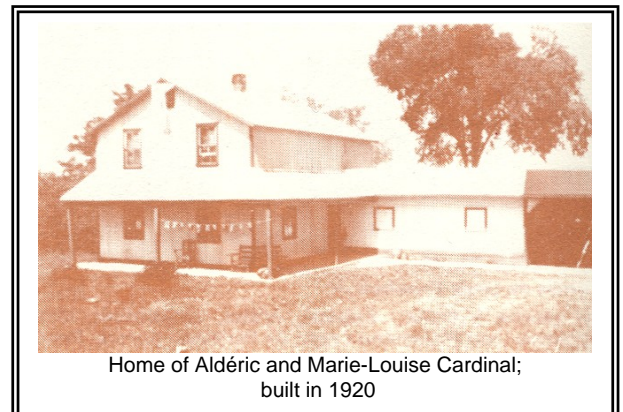
filled the entire gully above it and back to Queen Street in the spring, 45 feet deep in some places. It's difficult to realize that the tiny creek we see there now would have carried enough water to make a dam profitable, but prior to land clearances for agriculture, all of the streams and rivers in the Township carried far more water volume than they do at present.

Isidore Cardinal arrived in the Township from his birthplace of St-Louis de Gonzague, near Valleyfield, Quebec with his six grown children. His sons Joseph, Aldéric and Herménégilde helped operate the mills and farm the remaining acres. A fourteen-room farmhouse stood on the east side of the creek, at some distance from Queen Street. The house burned down and was rebuilt in 1920, but the original barns still stand.

In 1902 Herménégilde took over the operation of the dam and mills on Lot 29 and built a house on the west side of the creek bank, overlooking the dam. In 1906, following Isidore's death, Aldéric purchased Lot 28 and continued to operate the farm. The dam and mills were sold to Albert Roy in 1933 and sold again in 1944 to Omer and Corinne Dugré. Their son Gerard Dugré is the current owner.

Aldéric's daughter, Rita Cardinal, is the only Cardinal family member still living on the original Cardinal property. A very spry 65 year-old, she took me for a 'walk' down to the dam on a hot July afternoon. Dense brush and head-high weeds have taken over what was millpond and farmland, making our stroll an order. Once at the dam, however, Rita's commentary and

obvious affection for the place made the trip worthwhile.

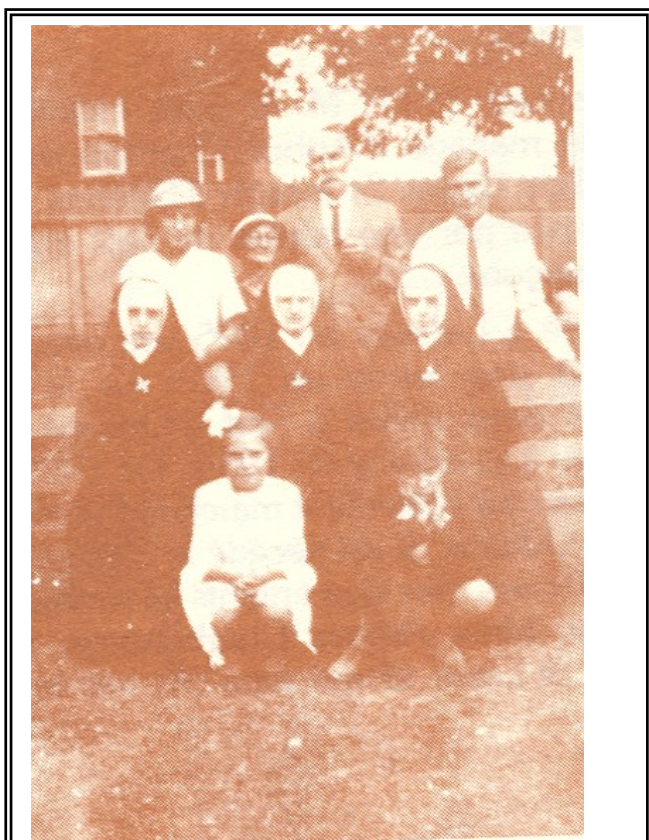


Home of Aldéric and Marie-Louise Cardinal;
built in 1920

She has many fond memories of playing and working around the dam, mills and farm as a child. She remembers how her brother Déa, 82 years old now, used to crawl into the mill-race with a flashlight to repair the turbines, because he was the smallest. She can also remember her mother, Marie-Louise Lapointe, fishing in the millpond and how the whole family used to catch carp in washtubs in the spring.

The mills were operated until 1957 and would have been a focus for the rural community. Rita remembers farmers coming to the mills from as far away as Navan. Logs were skidded to the sawmill during the winter and cut into planks in the spring. If you own an older home in the Township, it's possible that the boards used in your house were sawn at the Cardinal mill. The gristmill was three storeys high and ground grain into flour and feed for cattle.

Mechanical technology caught up with the mills eventually and they were torn down by Omer Dugré. The dam continued to operate and was still functional as recently as 1976. Neglect and ice jams have taken their toll, however, and only the stone wall is left to remind us today of what was once a busy, commercial enterprise.



Cardinal family: 1st row: Rita, George; 2nd row: Sr. Noella Farley, Sr. Germaine Cardinal, Sr Jeanne Farley; 3rd row: Marie-Jeanne, Mme Marie-Louise, Aldéric, Henri

Quelques familles ont bénéficié de la présence d'un ruisseau sur leur terre. L'une d'elles, la famille Cardinal, a pendant de nombreuses années exploité ce cours d'eau appelé 'Ruisseau Cardinal' en maintenant un moulin pour moudre le grain et un moulin pour scier le bois en planches. L'existence de ces deux moulins fonctionnels a rendu de précieux services à des générations d'habitants de la région. Le ruisseau offrait un site favorable et une source propice d'énergie qu'on a su asservir au moyen d'une grand bassin passant par un tunnel de bois couvert de ciment à l'intérieur pour actionner une grande roue à aubes. Les deux moulins furent occupés successivement par les familles Honoré Cotte, Francis Warren, Isidore Cardinal, Herménégilde Cardinal, Albert Roy et Omer Dugré.

On continua à y moudre le grain qui, passé plusieurs fois au tamis de toile fine (bluteau), devenait farine. Les particules plus grosses servaient de moulée aux animaux. Herménégilde remplaça éventuellement la roue par une turbine. Quand on manquait d'eau, un moteur stationnaire à gazoline pouvait toujours prendre la relève.

Le moulin à scie produisait du bois de construction pour toute la région. Les gens charroyaient leurs billots, l'hiver, sur la côte en avant du moulin. Au printemps, ils étaient d'abord équarris sur les 4 faces pour enlever la croûte; ensuite on réglait le cadran pour les couper en planches, madriers, etc. selon l'épaisseur requise par le client. Rien n'était perdu: la croûte ("slab") servait soit au client ou aux familles démunies à qui on la donnait pour le chauffage. Le brin de scie était emporté dans des poches de 200 livres, sur des traîneaux, l'hiver, pour servir dans les remises à glace.

En 1934, Albert Roy effectua des réparations à la digue: l'ancien pont sur le dessus du barrage, qui jadis permettait le passage de grosses charges, fit place à une passerelle de piétons. Rendus désuets par la technologie moderne, les moulins furent démolis graduellement de 1953 à 1957; le propriétaire, Omer Dugré, se servit des matériaux pour la construction d'un hangar et d'une maison sur le lot 28, au nord-est du ruisseau.

My Story on the Griffith Family

by Viola (Griffiths) Dawson
June 10, 2000

My father purchased the farm in 1879, which ran along the west side of the school property. We all just had to cross the field to school, but many of the children walked as much as three to four miles as there were no buses like today. This school was a two-

room school with two teachers. We never had running water and no hydro. There was a big box stove in each room, as our family was so close, we took our turn in making the fire in the morning. Later on in years they got oil burner stoves, we also had to clean the school scrubbing the floors three times a year, bringing a large can of hot water from home, also clean windows. The toilets were at the far end of the lot, later on in years, they were moved into the wood shed.

We were a family of nine, today we're four sisters, Beatrice (McTeer) and myself and two older sisters (Harriet Tanner and Bertha Tanner, also Minerva Irvine, Vera Loucks, Florence Rivington, Ashton Griffith) in seniors homes. We all attended SS No. 4 Bearbrook. My oldest brother Osborne started in 1915, the rest of us started as our age became 6 years old. We didn't have many sports, only softball. For a few years we all were drilled for a school fair, which was held in Leonard. In November we started to get ready for our Christmas concert, which the teacher planned, and it had drills, dances, plays and singing. We walked to Bearbrook to the Orange Hall to practice for our night event, which would be the week before Christmas. All the parents would attend the show, coming in sleighs, cutters with horses and at the end of the evening we had a Christmas tree.

This day (June 10, 2000 Reunion) has sure been a memorable day for all of us. It's a real special day to remember. It never would have been only for Russell Lowe and his wife Helen, who have worked so hard for months and a year for us all, so let's give them an appreciated hand of thanks.

Stories of Life in Villages of Bearbrook and Vars in the 1880's

by William H. Kippen

Bearbrook has a history reaching well back into the 1850's and 60's but Vars is a much younger community. It owes its birth to the Canadian Atlantic Railway. This old line was opened through that country in 1883 and a station built where the village now stands (this station is now at the Cumberland Heritage Village Museum). At first the place was called 'Bearbrook Station'. In later years the name was changed to avoid confusion.

Prior to 1883 the site on which the village of Vars now stands was practically a wilderness. There were only 2 houses in that vicinity. One of these, a log shanty, was occupied by an old couple named Hamilton. They

owned a hundred acres of land and their home stood on high ground.

The other pioneer in that section was an Indian squaw known as "Old Kitty" who lived in a little shanty not far from the Hamilton's. She was still there in 1887 but shortly afterwards she met a tragic death. It is believed that a lamp tipped over and set fire to the shanty. When neighbours arrived they found the place burned to the ground and the scorched remains of the squaw lying among the burning embers.

Mr. Kippen who retired after being connected with the old implement firm of Frost & Wood for more than fifty years served his apprenticeship as a carriage maker in the once flourishing carriage works of Munroe & Macintosh in the town of Alexandria. Later he went to California for a time and when he returned he found that his old firm had opened a branch office in Bearbrook with George Chamberlin installed as Manager. Mr. Kippen was sent to Bearbrook to take charge of the assembling of carriages for Munroe & McIntosh. The building then occupied by the firm was later taken over by the village authorities, remodelled and converted into a Community Hall. The Bearbrook branch of Munroe & McIntosh was closed a year after Mr. Kippen went there. It is a little wonder the place was named Bearbrook for even in the late 1880's the district around the village abounded with bears. No matter what direction you took, it was a common thing to see a bear walking ahead of you on the road. They seldom made any attempt to molest people though there were exceptions to this rule. Mrs. Kippen, who was a native of the district, recalled that one evening she and her brother were sent into the bush to fetch the cows. When they arrived at a clearing where the cows were pastured they noticed that one of the animals whom they had named Musha appeared to be frightened by something. The next instant a huge black bear came into the clearing and Musha took to her heels, the boy and girl following closely behind. The bear set off in pursuit of them but fortunately Bruin's attention was soon drawn to another cow. This gave them a chance to escape. They followed Musha through swamps and over stumps until finally she brought them out to another clearing close to home.

Bearbrook was quite a thriving centre in the eighties. It boasted a big cheese factory operated by a Mr. Munroe. This factory turned out 15-18 cheeses a day. Albert Hill was the leading General Merchant, Postmaster and Reeve of Cumberland Township. At that time,

Answers to quotes...

1. Winston Churchill
2. George Bernard Shaw
3. Martin Luther King
4. Robert Browning
5. Thomas Carlyle
6. George Santayana
7. Voltaire
8. Mark Twain
9. Samuel Johnson
10. Leo Tolstoy

there was an Anglican church on the outskirts of the village half way between Bearbrook and Bearbrook Station. There were two other places of worship. One was used by the Presbyterians and the other by the Methodists. When Vars became a village of some importance both congregations moved there and now there is nothing to make the location of the original edifices but the two cemeteries, which adjoined each of the churches. After the Munroe & McIntosh office closed in Bearbrook, Mr. Kippen started the Frost & Wood Agency. He said the building he occupied was so small there was no room for the farm implements inside, so he was obliged to leave them outside exposed to the elements. At that time the Massey Harris firm had an agency in Bearbrook under the management of Lawrence Dunning. In time, Mr. Kippen bought out this agency and had the Bearbrook district to himself. A few years later he gave up the agency and went on the road for the company. The building he had occupied was taken over by a Mr. Lilly who conducted an undertaking and furniture business but it was destroyed by fire about 1903 or 1904.

The first station agent at Bearbrook Station (Vars) was Steve Lalonde, and he was succeeded by Pat Asselin. Joe Fraser kept the store in the village in 1889 and was the Postmaster for many years.

It was not long after the railway went through that the village of Vars commenced to grow and spread out. Three bellboys, Jack, Tom and John, arrived on the scene and opened a big general store. Other stores were opened by Adolph Langlois, Robert Armstrong and Walter Vizer. A saw and shingle mill was started by Lindsay Fetterley but sometime in the 1890's a fire started in the engine room and the plant was destroyed. Another well known resident of Vars who was among the first to settle there after the railroad went through was Mr. Wm. J. Smith who was section man for the Canadian Atlantic Railway in that district. The first hotel put up in Vars was erected by Louise Paquette from Alfred, soon after the railway came. It was built of logs and in later years destroyed by fire. On the outskirts of Vars lived Pat Labelle, a stonemason who decided to go into the business of raising hogs. The piece of land he picked out was very low and swampy with no drainage. One spring his land was flooded and all his hogs were drowned!

The above letter was written to Mrs. Frank Tanner (Harold Tanner's mother). Mrs. Kippen was a Walsh from Bearbrook and the Kippens lived in Vars for sometime. They are buried in the Anglican Cemetery at Bearbrook.

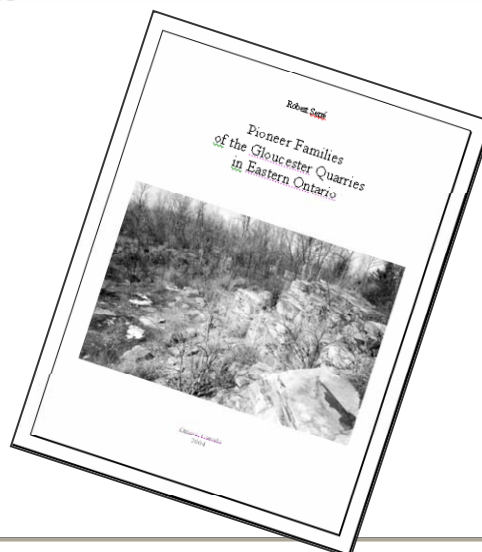
Pioneer Families of the Gloucester Quarries in Eastern Ontario

Robert Serré, long time historian of the CTHS, has published "Pioneer Families of the Gloucester Quarries in Eastern Ontario" in English and French editions. For further information contact Bob by email at belser@magma.ca or by mail at 1057 Riviera Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1K ON7.



Who were the pioneer families of the Gloucester Quarries? See below.

ALBERTY	CURRAN	LAPLANTE	SIMPSON
ALEXANDER	DANIS	LAPOINTE	SNOW
ARMSTRONG	DONOVAN	LAPORTE	SORLEY
ATWILL	DORÉ	LEDUC	SPEARS
BARBE	ÉTHIER	MacLAUCHLAN	STEVENSON
BAREILLE	EVANS	McFARLANE	ST-JACQUES
BARNES	FERGUSON	McKINNON	THOMPSON
BAZINET	FOX	McNABB	TOMLINSON
BÉLANGER	FRITH	MONTREUIL	TYNDALL
BOOTH	GOSSELIN	MOSS	WARNOCK
BRADY	GRAHAM	MURPHY	WATSON
BRENNAN	GRAVELLE	NICHOLS	WILLIAMS
BROWNLIE	GROVES	NOCTOR	WILSON
BRUNET	GUÉRARD	PAQUETTE	YOUNG
BURTON	HALLIDAY	PERRAULT	
BUTLER	HART	FRIDMORE	
CAMERON	HOPKINS	RATHWELL	
CARSON	HUTTON	RENAUD	
CODD	LAFANTAISIE	RHÉAUME	
CONWAY	LAFLEUR	RICHARD	
COOMBS	LAMOTHE	ROBILLARD	
CORBETT	LANE	SCANTLEBURY	
COSGROVE	LANG		
CÔTÉ			



Andrew Wilson House, Bearbrook

This one-and-a half storey, red brick residence has been greatly influenced by the Picturesque Style of architecture, which flourished between 1850 and 1870. Urban styles in housing would not appear immediately in rural areas and so the Wilson House, built around 1899, incorporates features of an earlier style.

A high gable roof, with an equally high centre gable on the front façade, is finished with the most obvious element of the Picturesque Style and that is the decorative bargeboard trimming the eaves. A balcony projecting from the second floor carries this trim as well. There is a cream-coloured brick pattern, which surrounds both doors and windows and finishes the corners of the building. A final significant feature involves the verandah. Ornate trim along the eaves of the porch, as well as slender decorative columns show how strongly influenced the builder was by the Picturesque period.

Cette maison de brique rouge qui comprend un étage et demi reflète fortement le style pittoresque qui a fleuri de 1850 à 1870. Les styles urbains de logement ne seraient pas adoptés immédiatement dans le secteur rural et, par conséquent, la maison Wilson, qui date des environs de 1899, contient des éléments d'un style antérieur.

Les avant-toits du pignon élevé, qui est pourvu d'un pignon central

également élevé sur la façade principale, sont garnis de bordures de rive décoratives, témoignage très évident du style pittoresque. Cette même garniture se retrouve sur un balcon qui fait saillie sur le deuxième étage. Les portes et les fenêtres sont entourées d'un motif de brique crème. Cette même brique a été utilisée pour finir le coin du bâtiment. Finalement, cette maison se distingue par sa véranda. La garniture ouvragée qui agrmente les avant-toits du porche et les minces colonnes décoratives indiquent jusqu'à quel point le constructeur a subi les influences du style pittoresque.

In 1815, pioneer James McRae established a settlement at Bearbrook. Nathaniel S. Blasdel and Son of Ottawa owned and operated the only mill in the township up to 1848. The brook, much wider in those days, was used to float logs down to the Ottawa and South Nation Rivers. Andrew Wilson, a timber merchant built his brick house on a 200-acre farm. William Fisher bought the property from Andrew Wilson, and he sold it to John Shane who then sold it to John Hayes in 1913. Lydney, Stephen, Winetta and Bessie Hayes lived in the house until it was sold to Bernard Charbonneau in 1977.



Andrew Wilson House - Bearbrook