

THE CABOOSE

Newsletter of the Cumberland Township Historical Society (CTHS)



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CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP HISTORICAL SOCIETY PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 2016-2017

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 four times each year by the Cumberland Township Historical Society.

Our Executive
*Gérard Boyer, President
Jean-François Beaulieu, Past President
Tom McNeely, Vice-President
Gilles Chartrand, Treasurer
Verna Cotton, Director
Ross Bradley, Director
Ivan Tanner, Director
Karly Ali, Website.*

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*



Despite having an absentee president, our organization continued to discover and promote history in Cumberland Township. Since last May

We worked closely with the City of Ottawa in order to finally see the launch of Cumberland Township's long overdue legacy book – Glimpses of Cumberland Township. Special thanks to Tom McNeely, Gilles Chartrand, Ross Bradley, Verna Cotton and Ivan Tanner for showing up at public events and for promoting sales of the book. At last count we had sold over 300 copies. Special thanks to Jean-Yves Pelletier from the City of Ottawa for his diplomacy and hard work.

We showed up at the Navan Fair again this year, focusing on heritage hockey this time.

Dorothy Smith spoke to us about WW1 and those from Cumberland Township that served. I shared the August Morintrek in France that saw 26 descendants discover our Morin roots. Michelle Jameus from Orléans described her hike across Canada.

The Vars plaque was unveiled last fall. Thanks to Ivan for spearheading that project.

We republished Murder in Navan and Navan of Yesteryear. Both still sell well.

We discovered where the Forced Road climbed French Hill.

I will take credit for continuing the publication of the Caboose. Thanks to Dorothy Smith for the many years of service in this regard.

We have some pokers in the fire. We have set aside funds to completely revamp our website.

We've also set aside funds for the publication of a draft copy of The Early History of Cumberland Township to 1840. Thanks for your patience in this regard. Laurie Watson, Denise Beaton, Marilyn Seguin, Dorothy Smith and I are still involved with this project. And a historical plaque for Sarsfield is in the planning stages.

This should have been my last year as your president. However, the members at this meeting relaxed the 3-year term restriction and I stay on another year, as well as Tom McNeely as vice-president and the rest of the executive. I sincerely hope that someone will consider these positions for next year, for the continued health of our society.
Gérard Boyer

Can you identify this Cumberland Township Farm?



Thanks to Raymond Villeneuve, formerly of Sarsfield, Ontario, we have inherited a box of aerial photographs taken of Cumberland Township farms sometime in the past. Some are identified but many are not. We are asking our readers to help us identify them. Here is the first one. All we can tell you is that it is identified as being on map 31 G/6 and it has another number: 040/20. Please contact any member of the executive if you can help us out. We have many more to identify.

**Come and see us at the Navan Fair, August 10 to 13,
in the Curling rink. Our historical focus is Vimy Ridge.**

Fabien Blais and Louisa Taylor

REQUEST

Fabien Blais and Louisa Taylor

We received a request with regards to information about Fabien Blais and we submitted the following genealogy report . Fabien Blais came from a Roman Catholic family and converted to Wesleyan Methodist when he married Louisa Taylor in 1846. We know they lived for most of their lives in Clarence Township near Clarence Point. If any of our readers know more than the bare bones that we submitted below, please contact us.

Generation 1

FABIEN¹ BLAIS was born on 19 Jan 1816 in L'Assomption, Québec, Canada¹⁻². He died on 07 Aug 1889 in Rockland, Ontario³. He married Louisa Taylor on 24 Nov 1846 in Clarence, Ontario, Canada. She was born in 1826 in Québec⁴. She died on 14 Mar 1868 in Clarence, Ontario, Canada⁴.

Fabien Blais and Louisa Taylor had the following children:

- **PHILEMON² BLAIS** was born in 1847 in Clarence, Ontario, Canada⁵. He married an unknown spouse on 14 Jun 1872 in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada⁶.
- **EDWIN BLAIS** was born in 1850 in Clarence, Ontario, Canada⁵. He died on 31 Dec 1880 in Clarence, Ontario, Canada⁷.
- **LAZELIA BLAIS** was born in 1853 in Clarence, Ontario⁵.
- **LIZZIE BLAIS** was born in 1854 in Clarence, Ontario, Canada⁵. She married Duncan McIntyre on 25 Dec 1876 in Rockland, Ontario⁶.
- **LAURA BLAIS** was born in 1857 in Clarence, Ontario, Canada⁵. She married Duncan McIntyre on 23 May 1896 in Clarence, Ontario, Canada⁶.
- **SUSAN BLAIS** was born in 1859 in Clarence, Ontario, Canada⁵.
- **ALVA BLAIS** was born in 1863 in Clarence, Ontario, Canada. He married an unknown spouse on 26 May 1894 in Dickinson's Landing, Stormont, Ontario⁶.

Sources

1. BMS L'Assomption, Québec.
2. 1861 census of Canada, 45 years old. Wesleyan Methodist.
3. Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1947, 72 years old. Religion: protestant.
4. www.Canadianheadstones.com, Buried in old Protestant graveyard, 2369 Old Highway 17 east of Rockland, Ontario. 42 years old.
5. 1861 census of Canada
6. Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1785-1935.
7. www.Canadianheadstones.com, 30 years old, buried in old Protestant Cemetery 2369 Old Highway 17 east of Rockland, Ontario.

Heritage Day February 21, 2017



left to right: Mayor Jim Watson, Verna Cotton and Ross Bradley, Cumberland Township Historical Society, Councillor Stephen Blais and town crier Daniel Richer

On Heritage Day 2017, at Ottawa City Hall, the Mayor of Ottawa Jim Watson and Councillor of Ward 19 Cumberland Stephen Blais presented a certificate of recognition to the Cumberland Township Historical Society (CTHS) for its involvement in and contribution to the new book *Glimpses of Cumberland Township: For the Honour of Our Ancestors* published in English and in French in the Fall of 2016. Representing the CTHS at the event were long time CTHS board members Verna Cotton and Ross Bradley. Along with them were Philip Berthiaume, assistant to the Councillor, and Jean Yves Pelletier, cultural developer with the City of Ottawa. The CTHS would like to take this opportunity to thank M Pelletier and his colleagues of the Cultural Development and Initiatives section for their work and help in producing and promoting the book. M. Pelletier has also been an invaluable resource to our treasurer, Gilles Chartrand, who is coordinating the book sales quite successfully. There is a keen interest in the community for the book and it is selling very well at three businesses, namely the Black Walnut Bakery (Cumberland), the J.T. Bradley Store (Navan) and Peladeau Groceries (Vars).

Clever Forger Admits Guilt

Lucius Parmalee Forges Cheques Worth Over \$17,000 in Ottawa

OTTAWA, May 2.—(C.P.)—Lucius A. (Christmas) Parmalee, a bald and bold man, pleaded guilty today to four charges of uttering forged cheques worth more than \$17,000 and told Magistrate Glenn Strike "the only thing I can say in extenuation is that I had lost my job and had no money."

The once notorious international confidence man, at one time described by United States authorities as the cleverest forger in the country, was remanded until May 9 for sentence.

HEARS STORY

A drab, short figure in a grey suit, Parmalee stood in the dock and heard Detective Robert Bayne of the Ottawa police department narrate the story of passing the cheques on four banks which culminated with arrest at Vars, 35 miles southeast of here, last night.

When Magistrate Strike asked Parmalee if he had anything to say he replied, "Nothing in particular . . . it's all there." Then he added his brief statement about being out of employment and money.

Police said there was no doubt that he was the "Christmas" Parmalee who once eluded a police search in Canada and the United States for 14 years and won his nickname through his habit of posing as a cleric and operating chiefly during the Christmas rush period.

The story Detective Bayne told on the stand revealed that he had come here from the small Quebec village of Waterloo March 12, had registered at a hotel and finally had gone into four Ottawa banks with four cheques for \$4,350. In each case, they had been initialled with the initials of a manager or accountant and were accepted and cashed.

WHEN HUNT STARTED

The police hunt started when one teller finally asked an accountant if he had initialled one of the cheques. It ended a few hours later when police, after a check of city taxi firms, got the clue that led them to Vars.

There, Bayne said, Parmalee was waiting for a train, ready to head for the Maritimes and a life of seclusion on the money he had jammed into a satchel. In his pockets he had two others for \$3,000.

Parmalee's appearance as he stood in court belied the international reputation he once established for himself. His round, somewhat bulbous face studded with a sharp nose and lugubrious eyes, he occasionally showed signs of nervousness with a twitch of the jaw or of his fingers. His shirt was dishevelled after a night in jail.

He looked his 58 years. He stood at the end of the comeback road.

Once, 13 years ago, he told Toronto police "crime doesn't pay." That was at the end of the 14-year hunt. It was after a three-year sentence in the U.S. and just before a six-year sentence in Kingston penitentiary which ended about 1944. Until yesterday, there was nothing to indicate that he hadn't believed what he said.

Calgary Herald Newspaper. : May 6, 1947

May 1947: One of the World's Most Successful Swindlers Arrested in Vars, Ontario

Thanks to Monique Beliveau for bringing to light The Confessions of a Bank Swindler written by Lucius A. Parmelee and published in 1968 by Bodero Editions Inc, Montreal, Canada.

Lucius Parmalee was arrested for the last time at the train station in Vars, Ontario. While serving his sentence he wrote about his life, beginning in Waterloo, Québec in 1889.

It's an interesting point of view on life in Québec in the late 19th century, of the economic system of the early 20th century and of the penal institutions of the United States and Canada. It really doesn't have anything to say about Cumberland Township. It's just that his final arrest took place there. We have included an excerpt from the Lethbridge Herald recording his arrest. You can read his version of the arrest if you can find a copy of this out-of-print publication.



From a moral point of view I had no scruples whatever. They paid their employees atrocious wages. They offered very little in the way of a life career. They obtained subsidy from the general public, due to the fact that their employees must have help from their parents for a few years, and in the case of the institution in which I served they had no pension plan. All in all I considered them bigger, and more cowardly robbers than myself.

Parmelee's Memoirs

Editor, Citizen: Apropos of Weekend Magazine of February 11—"How I Swindled The Banks"—may have some reading value to some, but to this reader the memoirs of Lucius Parmelee are crude. The pay-off is a sketch of Parmelee leaving a bank with a stolen \$11,400. Says the thief, dressed as a clergyman, "I used an umbrella to hide my face from the police."

"Christmas" Parmelee, now a free man and drawing cheques from Weekend Magazine, has little reason to be proud of his memoirs.

W. K. WALKER

Ottawa.

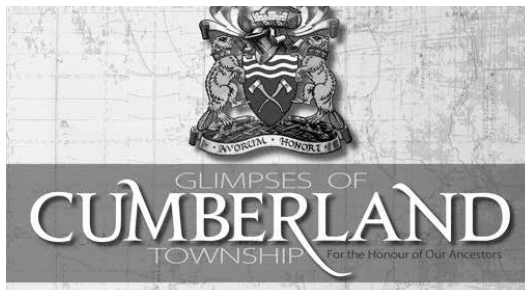


Glimpses of Cumberland Township

For the Honour Of Our Ancestors

\$30.00

Available at the Black Walnut Bakery and Café in Cumberland, Bradley's Store in Navan, Péladeau's store in Vars and the Rockland Museum.



CLAY TOBACCO PIPE STEMS FOUND IN CUMBERLAND



By Jean-François Beaulieu

In 1995 I prepared an article/report on tobacco pipes found in Cumberland Township 20 years ago. The area was part of the Foubert trading post on lot 14 concession 1, founded in 1807. This was known as Foubert landing. Mr. Foubert came from a family of fur traders. He is the founder of Cumberland village. Some claim it was a Hudson Bay company trading post site, others say he was an independent trader. I gave the artefacts to the Cumberland Heritage village heritage museum.

Historical aspect:

Tobacco smoking, an old Indian tradition, was imported to Europe from North America in the 1500's. It became a fashionable trend to smoke a pipe. So, pipe making was started in various countries such as England, The Netherlands, France, Germany, Switzerland, Scandinavia, finally reaching the United States and Canada. Glasgow was at the time an internationally renowned company of Scotland. There was a variety of material used in making the pipes such as wood, porcelain, clay and plaster. Each country developed its own designs. In Europe, where workshops first appeared, clay was found locally or imported. The early pipes were handmade but later they were made in moulds and fired in kilns. The

companies used a stamp or a roulette to print their name on the pipe stems. So most of the pipes were mass produced while others showed an artistic touch.

During the second half of the nineteenth century, Montréal was considered the major centre in Canada in the pipe making business. Many companies were established in Montréal with several bearing the name "Henderson".

The development of this new industry seems to have resulted from the coming of Irish immigrants to Montreal following the 1845 Great Famine and the following ones in 1846 and 1847. As mentioned by Walker:

"... The reason for this seems most likely to be that Montreal had little if any prior history of pipe making and that Irish immigrants were forced to make their own pipes. The first pipe maker recorded, a William Henderson, was said to have used a local clay, but at a later date English pipeclay was certainly imported by at least one business, that of Henderson and Lovelace which was the successor of one of the Henderson pipemaking firms." (I. Walker, 1977, 355). This company was known as The William Henderson Pipemaking Co. which was later bought out by the W.H. Dixon Pipemaking Company of Montreal in 1867. The Dixon company kept the Henderson name. This same

company was also known as Canada Pipe Works Co. in the 1870's. (Walker, 1977, 359). The company won several awards for its products. It closed in 1894. New research done by R.H. Smith in 1986 confirms the existence of another pipe company, the Henderson Pipe Works between 1846 and 1876. (Arthurs, 1995, 31).

An 1847 map indicates that a Mr. James Henderson had properties in Montreal near Lafontaine and Ontario Streets. In 1851, he started a pipe making company. By 1856, 100 people worked at this company. It produced annually 15,000 boxes of pipes which was eventually extended to 25,000. This company was later known as Henderson and Son. Their products were known as "Henderson's Tobacco Pipes" and also as "Henderson's" in order to differentiate their products from the others bearing the name "Henderson". This company was the most important one. Mr. James M. Henderson's social status in Montreal is described by Walker:

"In dealing with the Glasgow industry it was noted that the owners of some of the biggest firms appeared able to afford houses in fashionable areas, and there is one example of something similar in Montreal involving one of the Henderson pipemakers. Already noted there were several Henderson pipemakers, and the distribution of Henderson-marked pipes suggests that one or more of these firms had a far more important business than the other Montreal makers. The firm has been that of James

M. Henderson, who latterly associated in the business with his son "of the same name; one of these James M. Hendersons was also associated with an E.M. Lovelace in a firm which imported pipeclay from England..." (Walker, 1977, 357)

In 1875, there were 18 pipemakers in Montreal. Most pipemakers were located on Colborne Avenue in Montreal, renamed De Lorimier Avenue in 1886. Mr. James M. Henderson lived beside his factory. Later, he moved further away on the same street, at 296 where he lived from 1866 to 1872, while his factory remained at 114 Colborne Avenue. In the 1879 Hopkins Atlas, James M. Henderson is mentioned as having a large property listed midway between Lafontaine and Ontario Streets. (Walker, 1977, 358)

Walker notes though that with the exception of the few big companies such as the James Henderson Company a large part of the industry was to be found amongst family businesses:

"... Occasional evidence for the C19 - for example in Glasgow and one case in Montreal - suggests that proprietors of large firms could live in residential districts or fashionable country areas, but this is the exception rather than the rule, for though there were large firms operating last century it is likely that most pipemakers worked in essentially family business and home industry. This probably explains why a number of pipemakers - and nearly all of those in Montreal - were able to

move premises repeatedly and still stay in business: essentially they were moving a work-bench or two and a chest full of tools, and certainly in some cases the kiln used was so primitive that it was partially rebuilt for each firing and thus could be abandoned with minimal loss..." (Walker 1977:391)

The Montreal pipe industry eventually declined. The author Walker mentions,

"... The introduction of the Brier pipes and the cigarette (the American cigarette industry becoming mechanized in 1880) must have contributed to the decline of Montreal industry..." (Walker, 1977, 358) The last Montreal pipe company closed in 1908.

Location of the finds:

The artifacts brought to my attention were discovered on a property where once nearby stood a Hudson Bay Company trading post. As you know this post was owned by Mr. Amable Foubert on a lot #14 bought from the Dunnings in 1807. "The old long house which served as trading post burned in 1900." (Dunning, 1947, p.8) The Hudson Bay Company used a different manufacturer than the Henderson pipes."... East London pipes were used by the Hudson's Bay Company in North America last century and pipes from the same manufacturers appear to have reached Ghana, Ascension Island, and Australia." (Walker 1977: 392) New archaeological evidence indicate that the Hudson Bay Company also sold the "Henderson" pipes as some were found during the 1984 to 1986 archaeological excavation

by S. Hamilton ,B. Hamilton, A.E. Glidon and C.F. Ritchie at the site of the Red Rock House, a Fur trade post built by the Hudson Bay Company near the Nipigon River in 1859 and used until 1890.(David Arthurs 1995, 25) "Henderson's" pipes found at the Cumberland site could have been bought from the Hudson Bay Company trading post or from one of the many general stores such as Cameron's, the Wilson's or the Dunning stores in Cumberland or from somewhere else.

The pipes packed in wooden boxes with straws were shipped by the manufacturer using one of the Steamship Companies of the time such as the Ottawa and Montreal Forwarding Co., The Ottawa and Rideau Forwarding Co., The Ottawa Steamboat Co. The Ottawa Steamers which became the ORN (The Ottawa River Navigation Co.), The Ottawa Forwarding Co., The Ottawa Transport and others. They were active from the 1830's to the 1940's and carried people and freight along the Ottawa River. These ships did daily trips from Ottawa to Montreal. Most of these ships stopped at the McLeod and later at the Cameron and Wilson wharfs located in Cumberland in the second half of the nineteenth century. (Beaulieu, 1996, p. 46)

The Tobacco pipes were used by all social strata including : soldiers, voyageurs, men, women and even children. This is shown by many pipes found on archaeological digs.

In 1968, the archaeological report from Fort Ingall near Cabano reveals the presence of some complete pipes of Henderson's Pipes amongst

the finds dating from the years 1860 - 1861. (Gilles Samson et al. 1969) Also, in 1971, several Henderson's pipes were found at archaeological excavations done at Fort Lennox and at Fort Coteau du Lac. (Walker, 1977, 359)

More examples of the Henderson's pipes were found on different digs such as the ones at Fort Laramie (1834-1890) and Fetterman (1867-1882) in the United States. The two sites were dug by R.L. Wilson in 1971. (David Arthurs 1995 : 25-33)

In 1968, an archaeological report from Fort Wellington, a National Park reveals that 17 examples of Henderson pipes were found. (Walker 1977: 359)

The pipe fragments:

The pipe bowl fragment measuring 2.4 cm X 4 cm found on lot # 14, Concession 1, Cumberland Township, represents a male figure. The stem of the pipe bowl is missing.

One of the two pipe stem fragments measuring 5.5 cm X .9 cm clearly indicates on one side "Henderson's" and on the other side "Montreal ". The other stem fragment measuring 2.9 cm X .9 cm shows " Hende..."and "...real" the missing words seem to indicate that they were made by the same Henderson's company.

The fourth artifact found on the property is a small brownish artefact of 2.5 cm X. 6 cm; it is possibly a section of a mouthpiece of a pipe. It could also be a tubular trade bead. They were used by the Hudson Bay Co for trading with the natives.

Conclusion:

As for the pipe bowl found on the property it bears no identification of its manufacturer. It could come from another pipe. So it is impossible to determine its provenance.

As for the stem fragments found on the property, they were made by the Henderson's Co. pipes of Montreal. which operated between the 1840's and 1880's.

The small brownish artifact bears no identification and one can guess that it was possibly a section of a mouthpiece of a pipe or a tubular trade bead.

Reference cited:

- Arthurs, David, Late 19th Century Clay Pipes from Red Rock House, Arch Notes OAS, March 1995 95 p. 25-33)
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- Samson, Gilles et al. Fouilles Archéologique Fort Ingall Lac Temiscouata Cabano, 1968
- Walker, Iain CLAY TOBACCO - PIPES, WITH A PARTICULAR
- REFERENCE TO THE BRISTOL INDUSTRY Parks Canada, 1977

The Latest News ... From Yesteryear *Submitted by Dorothy Smith*

**Ottawa Semi-Weekly Journal
Navan August 22, 1887 p. 5**

The Public School has reopened with Mr. Jas. Cotton as head teacher and Miss McLean, of Thurso, as assistant, and the pupils are going ahead into their studies with renewed vigor after their holidays.

Misses Katie Bickerton, F.L. Walsh and Mary T. Grimes have all passed the entrance examination [possibly to High School], which reflects great credit on the teaching capacity of Mr. Cotton.

The farmers here are pretty nearly through harvest and reports are more favorable than expected.

Mr. Wm. Shaw is having his residence painted by Mr. C. Allen, of Ottawa, and it makes quite an improvement.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall, of British Columbia, are visiting at Mr. Geo. Kemp's and give a glowing account of that country, so much so, that there is a leaning towards westward emigration among the inhabitants with whom Mr. Hall has come in contact, and after last winter's snow storms it is not to be wondered at.

Misses Mary and Lizzie Brown, of Ottawa, are visiting at Mr. R. Clark's.

If report speaks truly, Mr. J.W. Chisholm, boot and shoe manufacturer of this place, is going to join the noble army of benedictine martyrs.

Bearbrook July 2, 1888, p. 2

The Rev. T. Taylor, of this place is holding Bible classes at the different school houses in this parish, the reverend gentleman being anxious to train up the youth in the right way and develop their minds on the good things which nature has bestowed on them.

Mr. George Chamberlain (sic) has erected a large and commodious building as a show room for his carriages. George believes in

growing up with the country.

The cheese factory is now running to its utmost capacity, and under the management of the well known cheese maker, the patrons may expect that their cheese will rank No. 1 in the market.

It is high time that the people of this section get a pamphlet printed on the merits of the place, and have all the vacant lands placed under the eyes of [incoming] settlers to secure a share of the tide of immigration which is [...] in our beloved Dominion.

Your correspondent paid a short visit to the brick yard now in operation in this section, having a large experience in such matters. Mr. Owens in his frank and genial manner explained his different modes of working of clay into bricks. Mr. Owens being a man who thoroughly understands the working of clay and also the burning, the people of this section may expect an article second to none in the Dominion. Mr. Owens has been offered a very offered a very prominent position at Morden, Man., and will remove there next spring.

Mr. Chas. Huckstepp, formerly of Maidstone, Eng., is now at Mr. Owens. He is going to start a large pottery business. Being a man of large capital and having an eye to business he will no doubt add to his income by engaging in such business here.

A grand picnic in aid of the Presbyterian church will be held in the beautiful grove known as the [Castle] Gardens. Quite an enjoyable time is expected by the young people of this locality.

Cumberland July 5, 1888 p. 2

D.N. Macdonald's new house and dwelling now in the course of construction will be quite an acquisition to the village.

Crops in the surrounding districts are looking exceedingly well and though the season was at first very backward grain have (sic) never looked better for this time of the year.

Dr. James Ferguson, Miss Ferguson, Mr. Albert Dunning and Miss Dunning have gone to Lachute for a few days.

The problem now agitating the minds of some of our enterprising citizen (sic) is that of supplying the village with water works. The projected source of the water is a spring in the side of the hill in rear of the village. The scheme if successful will be a great protection from fire.

What a pity there are not a few more private boarding houses. The village is so prettily situated that were there the necessary accommodation it could not fail to attract many pleasure-seekers from the city.

Bearbrook July 9, 1888 p 2

Everything here is in a flourishing condition and our little city bids fair to hold its own with other places of older growth on the C.A.R. [Canada Atlantic Railway – djs]

A very handsome store is being erected on the bon-ton end of Johnson street, by Mr. Campbell, late of Metcalfe, and who is sure to do a rushing business as he is the right sort of man in the right place.

Some of our residents evidently think that statute labor is a public drudgery, judging by their dockyard movements while at work. One thing may be said in their favor, and that is, the weather is extremely hot for this sort of recreation.

On Tuesday evening last the members of Clark Enterprise Lodge No. 321 I.O.G.T. [International Order of Good Templars – djs] held a strawberry social in their hall

here. Between sixty and seventy of the elite of the neighborhood were regaled with strawberries and cream after which a splendid programme ... was listened to by a most appreciative and attentive audience. ... Many of the residents here who patronized the previous free entertainment were at this one conspicuous by their absence. Perhaps they considered 20 cents an extortion, the times being bad and wages low. ...

Canaan (from Ruther Glen, Nipissing dispatch), July 12, 1888 p. 4

Mr. Benj. Watson, of Canaan, was on a visit to his Wm. Watson, who is a prosperous farmer in this vicinity. He was up last year, and being so taken up with the country he purchased 100 acres of land; he also purchased another 100 acres on his last trip. After spending a week he returned home by the C.P.R. on June 29th. ...

Canaan (from Rockland dispatch) July 26, 1888 p. 2

On Monday evening the [23rd] inst, Rocklanders turned out en masse to attend an entertainment in the town hall given by a number of ladies and gentlemen of Clarke Enterprise Lodge O.O.G.T. No [321] of Vars. The proceedings of the evening were opened by the Reverend Morris Taylor of Bearbrook who [introduced ...] Edwards, M.P. as chairman. This was the signal for rounds of applause, after which Mr. Edwards proceeded with a few remarks thanking those present for their attendance, by which they were helping to pay off the debt on the new Anglican church in Canaan. ...

Church Of Scotland, Presbyterian Church and Free Church

As a follow-up to the article on Samuel Barnard and the establishment of a Free Church in Cumberland, we thought that we would provide readers with some background. When historical researchers find the words Church of Scotland (or CS) in the 1861 census, it is synonymous with the word Presbyterian. The split that occurred in Scotland in 1843 is explained below. It took 14 years for the effects of that split to reach the Presbyterians of Cumberland, when Samuel Barnard donated land to erect a Free Church in Cumberland. In our last article, we mentioned that the records of the Free Church have been lost. However, the 1861 census gives a very accurate picture of which Presbyterians remained within Cumberland's first church community and which Presbyterians formed the Free Church community. Most of the descendants of both Presbyterian communities would in time become part of Cumberland village's United Church.

The 1843 deed of demission in Scotland

On 18 May 1843, 121 ministers and 73 elders led by Dr David Welsh, the retiring Moderator, left the Church of Scotland General Assembly at the Church of St Andrew in George Street, Edinburgh, to form the Free Church of Scotland. After Dr Welsh read a Protest, they walked out and down the hill to the

Tanfield Hall at Canonmills where their first meeting, the Disruption Assembly, was then held with Thomas Chalmers the first Moderator. A further meeting was held on 23 May for the Signing of the Act of Separation by the ministers. Eventually 474 of the about 1200 ministers adhered.

In leaving the established Church, however, they did not reject the principle of establishment. As Chalmers declared 'Though we quit the Establishment, we go out on the Establishment principle; we quit a vitiated Establishment but would rejoice in returning to a pure one. We are advocates for a national recognition of religion – and we are not voluntaries.'

Perhaps a third of the Evangelicals, the 'Middle party', remained within the established Church – wishing to preserve its unity. But for those who left, the issue was clear. It was not the democratising of the Church (although concern with power for ordinary people was a movement sweeping Europe at the time), but whether the Church was sovereign within its own domain. Jesus Christ and not the King or Parliament was to be its sole head. The Disruption was basically a spiritual phenomenon – and for its proponents it stood in a direct line with the Reformation and the National Covenants.

Splitting the Church had

major implications. Those who left forfeited livings, manses and pulpits, and had, without the aid of the establishment, to found and finance a national Church from scratch. This was done with remarkable energy, zeal and sacrifice. Another implication was that the church they left was more tolerant of a wider range of doctrinal views.

There was also the issue of needing to train its clergy, resulting in the establishment of New College, with Chalmers appointed as its first principal. It was founded as an institution to educate future ministers and the Scottish leadership, who would in turn guide the moral and religious lives of the Scottish people. New College opened its doors to 168 students in November 1843, including about 100 students who had begun their theological studies prior to the Disruption.¹

¹*Brown, Stewart J. (1996). "The Disruption and the Dream: The Making of New College 1843–1861". In Wright, David F.; Badcock, Gary D. Disruption to Diversity: Edinburgh Divinity 1846–1996. Edinburgh: T&T Clark. pp. 29–50. ISBN 978-0567085177. (copied from Wikipedia: Disruption of 1843)*

Editor's comments with regards to the Pipes article.

Recent research in 2016 and 2017 with regards to Cumberland Township history indicates that some of the facts with regards to property and trading posts that were accepted in 1995 have since been questioned.

Antoine Amable Foubert's father, Gabriel Foubert, was a fur trader, a merchant and a lumberer at different times in his life. We are still not sure if Antoine Amable actually ran a post in Cumberland. We do know that he was promised lot 14, Concession 1 (Old Survey) in 1811 by the then owner, Alexander McKindlay of Montreal. The legal documents of sale followed later, in the 1820's. The Hudson's Bay Company did not control the fur trade along the Ottawa River until it amalgamated with the North West company in 1821. Finally, Antoine Amable Foubert and his wife Matilda Dunning were amongst the earliest founding members of what later became Cumberland Village.

Gérard Boyer

**Come and see us at the Navan Fair,
August 10 to 13,
in the Curling rink.
Our historical focus is Vimy Ridge.**

Looking for reader input:

the Buck Family, 1828 – 1848 in Cumberland Township

The Early History of Cumberland writing group are beginning to tidy up last-minute bits of information before getting an initial draft copy written. We were not able to find much information on a Buck family that lived in Cumberland Township between 1828 and at least 1848. What follows is the information that we will publish in our book. If any of our readers have additional information on Joseph Buck's family, please contact Gerry Boyer by phone (807) 355 4898 or by e-mail: gcboyer@hotmail.com.

1828 – 1848

Joseph Buck started paying taxes on lot 2, concession 1 (Old survey) in 1826. The 1831 tax assessments also included a basic census indicating that Joseph's family was made up of himself, a woman, four boys and three girls. In 1832 he moved

to lot A, concession 4 (New survey), then lot 1, concession 4 for several years. In 1840 a Hiram Buck starts paying taxes on lot 1, concession 4. We assume that this must be one of his sons. Both Joseph and Hiram continue to share the taxes until 1843, when Lorenzo Buck adds his name to the lot as a third taxpayer. We assume another son has come of age. In 1845, Lorenzo and Hiram move closer to Bearbrook and share the taxes with James McRae on lot 20, concession 2. Joseph moves close by to the west half of lot 19, concession 3. In 1846 Joseph Buck paid the taxes on the east half of lot 19, concession 4 and shared the taxes with Hiram and Lorenzo on lots 18 and 19, concession 3.

On August 24 of that year, Lorenzo married Elizabeth Barton in Cumberland Township. The marriage was officiated by

Rev J. Armstrong, a Wesleyan Methodist minister and the witnesses were James McRae and Thomas McKee. Lorenzo and Elizabeth's daughter Olive was born the next year.

In 1847 tax assessments showed Joseph Buck on the west half of lot 19, concession 2 and on lot 19, concession 3. Hiram was on lot 18, concession 3 and Lorenzo on lot 19, concession 4.

In 1848, the last year for which we have tax assessments, Joseph Buck was farming lots 18 and 19, concession 3, Hiram Buck the SE part of lot 19, concession 4 and Lorenzo the NE part of same lot as well as the north half of lot 15, concession 4.

By 1850, Lorenzo and Elizabeth had moved to New York state and we lose track of the rest of the Buck family in Canada.

For the purposes of this early

history, it is interesting to note that Joseph Buck and his family had as their closest neighbors a closely knit community of Roman Catholic Canadian

Contact

If you have questions or suggestions regarding any aspect of the Society, you may contact any member of the executive by phone or by email:

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**Gilles Chartrand, treasurer CTHS, Clarence-Rockland Museum,
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