MAIN STREET
GLENGARRY COUNTY,

1905 - 2005.
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Fraserfield, Williamstown, 1988 before restoration.

A publication of the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Historical Society, written to accompany the museum exhibit of the same name.

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NOTE ON SOURCES: The 1905 statistical data was taken from the Union Publishing Company’s Farmers and Business Directory for the Counties of Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Prescott, Russell and Stormont, 1906, vol. XIV, Ingersoll. The origin of most place names came from our files plus J.G. Harkness’ History of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, and Ewan Ross’ two part essay “Glengarry Place Names,” those that did not were found in the Oxford Dictionary of Canadian Place Names, 1999, and are so noted. Original spellings have been maintained.

Additional copies of this publication may be obtained from the Historical Society either by visiting the Cornwall Community Museum in the Wood House, or by contacting the SD & G Historical Society, PO Box 773, Cornwall, Ontario, Canada, K6H 5T5. Telephone, 613 936-0842. Email, Ian10@bellnet.ca
GLENGARRY COUNTY

GLENGARRY was established in 1792 as one of Upper Canada’s first 19 counties and named after the Glen in Inverness Scotland, bordering the Garry River. Originally extending from the St. Lawrence to the Ottawa Rivers, the County was subsequently divided in half to create Prescott.

Glengarry was settled by Scottish Loyalists, and 1,217 clansmen comprising five emigrant groups arriving from the Scottish Highlands between 1785 and 1793. LANCASTER was named after the English county of the same name. In addition George III was Duke of Lancaster before he became King. The first “free land” the Loyalists encountered in 1784, it was dubbed the “Lake” or “Sunken” township since the land was considered too swampy to be habitable by the Loyalists. Nevertheless, Surveyor Lieutenant Walter Sutherland and his men found it to their liking and settled here. By October of 1784 a report of Disbanded Troops and Loyalists stated that Township No. 1 had 36 men, 15 women and 39 children.

The town of Lancaster grew along the waterfront. The inauguration of steamships on Lake St. Francis in 1826 from Montreal turned South Lancaster into the “Gateway to Glengarry.” This was reinforced when the Grand Trunk Railway opened its station a little more than a kilometre north of the Raisin River creating New Lancaster or the Upper Village.

CHARLOTTENBURG was named after Charlotte, King George III’s wife. Originally settled by Loyalists, the Township was “generally” settled in 1786 by the Knoydart Highland Scot Catholic emigrants.

These two Townships were created on January 1, 1850 and amalgamated on January 1, 1998 to create SOUTH GLENGARRY.
Hawker and Peddler licence, 1855

Province of Canada
the United Counties of Stormont Dundas and Glengarry
to wit

Angus Service of the township of Charlottenburg, in the said United Counties yeoman,
maketh oath and saith that he this deponent proposes to hawk and Peddle,
goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce and manufacture of these United Counties, and for that purpose is now about to file this affidavit with the treasurer of the said United Counties, under the provisions of the By Law of the Municipal Council of the said United Counties, passed the 27th day of January last and entitled “A By-Law to repeal a certain By-Law imposing a Duty on Hawkers and Peddlars etc. and to make better provision for the same.”

Sworn before me at the town of Cornwall, in the said United Counties this 23rd day of June A.D. 1855 -

Angus X Service
(having been first Read and explained)
mark

Peter J. McDonell
County Clerk & Commissioner in Queen’s Bench for the said Counties.

LOCHIEL was named after the Chief of the Cameron Clan, which made-up a large number of the pioneers. KENYON was named after the Welsh Chief Justice of England, Lord Kenyon at the time of settlement. These two Townships created on January 1, 1850 were amalgamated on January 1, 1998 to make NORTH GLENGARRY. The western border is known as the INDIAN LANDS.

The INDIAN LANDS also known as the Nutfield Tract, is a two mile wide corridor going east from Glengarry County. Starting on the St. Lawrence it runs north to the height of land or 21st Concession on the County’s northern border. The lands are believed to be a Native passage from the St. Lawrence to the Ottawa. However, as in all traditions there is more than one view and some claim it is the ancient border between Algonquin lands, which drained into the Ottawa and Mohawk land, which drained into the St. Lawrence. This is particularly reinforced by the fact
that the corridor does not extend to the Ottawa. Not part of the original Loyalist Land Grants, the Indians at St. Regis were granted hunting and gathering rights on this 30,690 acre plot under Treaty No. 57. The passage of the Municipal Act of 1847 ended Mohawk claims to the land and it was subsequently granted to tenants and squatters.

A rare letter addressed to Mr. Allan McDonell 14th Concession Indian Lands, to the care of Thomas Grey Inn Keeper at McMartin’s Mills (Martintown). Glengarry. The letter was sent on July 18 and arrived on August 12th.

Allan McDonell is listed as a tenant on Lots 1 and 2 in the 1809 survey.

Wolf Island (near Kingston), 18 July 1826

My dear wife

It is about a fortnight since I wrote to you, but I have received no answer yet. Perhaps you have not got my letter. I have a place to my own liking, and very convenient in every respect. Having considered my present circumstances I have resolved to take 60 pounds for my land if they are paid when I go down in a month after this, and I will give 12 months for the remainder. If my Brother Allan wishes to come to Long Island, we have in view a good lot of land that will answer him very well. Let him mention in the letter whether he intends to come or not. Write to me immediately for I am very uneasy on your account and tell me if there is any thing new in the family since I left it. Direct your letter to Ronald McDonell to the care of John Cummings Esq.

I remain

Your very faithful husband

Donald McDonell
Engaged in logging and then farming, the life of the largely rural townships revolved around both Presbyterian and Catholic Churches. The principal town of Alexandria, known originally as Priest’s Mills was founded in 1819 when a grist mill was erected on the Garry River by the Reverend Alexander Macdonell, who latter became the first Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada.

The arrival of the Canada Atlantic Railway in 1882 opened northern Glengarry up to markets in Ottawa, Montreal and the United States. The railway provided an economic boost to Alexandria, which became a significant industrial centre as the home of the “buggy from Glengarry” manufactured by the Munro and McIntosh carriage company and to J.T. Schells’s woodworking and cheese box factory.

The arrival of the railway provided the reason for Maxville, which didn’t have much more than a lumber mill before the railway. Once people learned that the railway was on its way land prices soared around the future site of the station and the village was born.

As promising as the economic prospects for this area were, the hard work on the farms and in the numerous mills, coupled with the Highlander’s traveling instincts motivated as many as 40% of the young men to leave the region before World War I.

To stem this migration the Glengarry Highland Society was founded in Alexandria in 1909 to encourage locals to stay on their family lands. Only partially successful, the Glengarry exodus has enabled people across North America to claim Glengarry as their “home,” a sentiment that has led some to assert that the County with its own language (Gaelic) should be a province if not a country!

As the County Town, the United Counties first Armories was built in Alexandria in 1914. Acting as a recruiting centre, its presence tragically accelerated the population decline, with the War claiming 1% of the total male population and wounding another 4%.

--- Grand Scotch Concert


Under the auspices of the Highland Society of Glengarry

JOHN A. GILLIES, President
SAM. MACDONELL, Secretary

*Victory in Europe Parade, in front of the Alexandria Armouries, 1945.*
*Photo courtesy, Ontario Archives S 15113.*

*Opened on June 17, 1914 the armouries cost $18,896.15. The facility was closed in the fall of 1963 and “D” Company was relocated to the Cornwall Armoury.*
This population decline was counterbalanced with the arrival of French-Canadians who took-up farming and small business pursuits. Intermingling with the Scots, the County might be the only place in the world where Frenchmen proudly wear kilts to celebrate their heritage.

After almost a century the population is growing once again as people leave the large urban centres of Montreal and Ottawa.

FIRSTS: 1829 - the Roman Catholic Parish of St. Finnan’s was formed in Alexandria and the first church was built in 1832.

Convent, St. Finnan’s Cathedral built between 1884 - 85, became the Diocese of Alexandria. In 1976 St. Finnan’s was named co-cathedral with Nativity in Cornwall for the newly created Diocese of Alexandria-Cornwall, and Alexander Separate School, built in 1905. The school was demolished in 1964. Postcard, 1907.

1845 - Alexandria’s first public school opened.

1875 - 1896 - D.M. McPherson received a patent for a steel cheese box hoop. By 1896 McPherson made “the Alexandria butter box.” D.J. McPherson, D.M.’s son, was credited with developing the sewn cheese box made at the Reinforced Cheese Box Company of Lancaster, around 1905.
1882 - the Canada Atlantic Railway linking Maxville and Alexandria with Montreal opened. Via passenger service to Maxville was cancelled October 28, 2001 effectively closing the station.

1889 - the Kenyon Agricultural Society was formed in Maxville. Along with the local Chamber of Commerce, they sponsored the first Glengarry Highland Games.

1897 - Alexandria’s first fire station opened.

1901 - The Man from Glengarry, a Canadian classic written by Ralph Connor (Charles Gordon) was published.

1948 - July 31, Prime Minister Mackenzie King, the incumbent for Glengarry opened the first Glengarry Highland Games in Maxville.

1950 - December 22, it was once again legal to consume alcoholic beverages in Maxville. The village had been “dry” since 1891.

1963 - Mrs. Enid MacDonald was elected for Lochiel and became Deputy Reeve for Lochiel Township a year later, making her the first woman elected to the United Counties Council.
1965 - The $800,000, 40 bed Glengarry Memorial Hospital opened in Alexandria. Members of the Hospital Board were: Reeve Bruno Massie, Lloyd McHugh, G.G. Aubry, chairman, Dr. D.J. Dolan, Andre Comeau, Dr. J.R. Lacroix, Laurent Sicard and Eric Gale, administrator, all of Alexandria; Alexander MacNaughton, Bainsville; Donald Angus Gray, Dunvegan; J.N. Fitzgerald, Maxville; Archibald MacDonell, Williamstown; Gerard Brunet, St. Raphael’s; Alfred Joanette, Glen Robertson; Norman MacLeod, Dunvegan; Laurent Major, Green Valley.

Operating Room, 1965. Director of Nursing, Miss Wanda Hitchcock in foreground and Mrs. Nicole Trudell in one of the wards.

1973 - Gerard Massie representing Lochiel Township became the United Counties’ first French-Canadian Warden.

1978 - The Maxville and District Sports Complex was opened.

PEOPLE: Reverend John Bethune (1750 - 1815) Loyalist and first Presbyterian Missionary in Upper Canada; founded churches in Williamstown, Lancaster, Summerstown and Cornwall.

Brigadier-General Donald C. Cameron (1911 - 1970) Born in Lochiel joined the local militia and rose to become Commanding Officer of the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment, and SD & G Highlanders. He ended his career as the Commandant of the Royal Military Staff College in Kingston.
John “Cariboo” Cameron (1820 - 88) Born in Summerstown, struck it rich in the Cariboo gold fields in British Columbia, in 1862. Died in Camerontown B.C., prospecting for gold after having spent his previous fortune.

San Francisco

November 21st 1863

To Messrs

James T. Steele and James Wattie

Cariboo Diggings

Gentlemen -

My friend Mr.

Richard Elliot of this City thinks of visiting British Columbia, next Spring, and may be disposed to purchase, the one half interest in the Cameron claim.

Would he conclude to
do so, I wish you would sell to him, in preference to any and all other persons.

I have sold to him, one interest

and a half interest, in the new Richfield River Claim, the conveyance for which he will exhibit to you. I desire you will give him all the assistance in your power, as he has been a friend of mine.

Respectfully & truly yours

John A. Cameron
San Francisco Nov. 27/63 (original spellings kept)

To Messrs
James T. Steele & James Wattie

Gentlemen
I was about to forward our mutual friend John A. Cameron’s letter to you I thought I would take the liberty of asking you a few questions in respect to the mines. You will see from Mr. Cameron’s letter that I have purchased from him some interests in British Columbia which is in your care until I call on you which I expect to do next Spring, in company with our friend Robert Stephenson You are aware that Robert expects to return early in the season - you will please advise me by return express how matters stand if there has been any change since John & Robert left you (over)

All the Boys have a fine time here John was much pleased to find that I was waiting for him and I have been old friends of many years standing in California I judge you have often heard speak of his friend Elliot for the ten days that he has been annoyed very much by some parties, who maid out forms old claims against him most of which had been paid I have been told that a man who had a lawsuit within your place for some $80,000 followed him here and had him arested just as the steamer was leaving, not on that writ but on some old claim that he looked up against John - in California, also on two other writs but his friends _____ Stanley and myself was on hand and went on his bond, so that the villans could not prevent his going on the ship we now have to stand suit for him - -

I tell you the Boys went off in good spirits they enjoyed themselves very much while here we were all sorry the time was so short - I hope you will be kind enough to answer this by return express you will please give me all the news you can in regard to Carriboo Diggings laws and habits of the people and country etc. etc. It may be a benefit to me next year as I expect to be one of you by that time I cannot think of anything to write you at present but will be able (over)

to give you much news in my next at that time I will have some long letters from Jon Robert and he rest of the Boys.

Hoping this may find you all happy and well I remain yours respectfully

Richard Elliot

Grace Grant Campbell (1895 - 1963) Born on her Loyalist ancestral farm in Charlottenburg Township, she wrote Thorn Apple Tree, a book about pioneer life in Glengarry, and The Higher Hill, a story about the War of 1812.
Dorothy Dumbrille (1897 - 1981) aka Mrs. J.T. Smith. Born in Crysler she began writing poetry during World War I. An oral historian, she branched-out to write novels about Glengarry based on traditional tales. She wrote: All This Difference, Deep Doorways, Up and Down the Glens, Braggart in My Step, The Battle of Crysler’s Farm, and A Boy at Crysler’s Farm.

Reverend Charles Gordon (1860 - 1937) Born in St. Elmo, pen name Ralph Connor, author of more than 30 books that created the “Glengarry Mystique” titles included The Man from Glengarry and Glengarry School Days. Gordon was also a Presbyterian Minister, labour mediator and army chaplain.

Dr. Napoleon Leclair (1836 - 84) Graduated in medicine from McGill in 1861. First native-born Francophone doctor in Glengarry. Coroner for Glengarry.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. George F. Macdonald (1863 - 1948) Raised the 154th Battalion during World War I for overseas service in 1916 and was publisher/editor of the “Glengarry News” from 1892 - 1944.


Claude Nunney, (1891 - 1918). Arriving in Canada as an English orphan he lived in Lancaster. Volunteering for duty in World War I, he died in action and was subsequently awarded the Victoria Cross “For most conspicuous bravery during the operations against the Drocourt-Queant line of the 1st and 2nd September, 1918.


Edith Rayside (1872 - 1950) Born in South Lancaster she was the first woman from Glengarry to attend University and graduated from Queen’s in 1896. Graduating as a nurse in 1901, she became Canada’s first Matron-in-Chief of nurses during World War I.
ALEXANDRIA

Originally known as Priest’s Mills, it was renamed in honour of the Bishop Alexander Macdonell, the first Roman Catholic bishop of Upper Canada. The Bishop also built the mill.


In operation 1877 - circa 1930, demolished, 1938.
Lebeau, Felix Legault, D.J. McDonald, F.X. Poirier; hardware, Peter Leslie; harness, E. Lalonde, J. Pigeon; hotels, Chevrier & Major, Gormley Bros, Grand Central, O. Ranger, prop, J.R. McMaster; livestock, James McPhee; livery, Arch. McMillan; jewelers, H.R. Cuddon, B. Ostrom; laundries Mary Aubry, Kennedy Bros; marble works, N.N. Dauley; merchant tailor, F.E. Charron; milliner, Miss Hayden; millinery, Mrs. E.J. Johnson, Misses McDonald; newspapers, printers, The Glengarrian, D. McClew, editor, Glengarry News, A.G.F. Macdonald, mgr, Glengarry Reformer Newspaper Co. Ltd; painters, C.H. Brown, J.J. Kemp; photographer, D. Donovan; pianos, J.P. Mulhern; produce, J.F. McGregor; saw mill, S.T. Schell; stoves, Alex Lalonde; shoemaker, J.B. Lauzon; Sun Life Assurance, J.A. Cuthbert; tailor, F.L. Malone; tanner, J.A. McKinnon; undertaker, J.A. McMillan; vet surgeon, Isaac Laurin; wagon maker, J. Goulet; woolen mill, James Tomb.

Postmaster - D.A. McDonald

The Post Office building with the tower, was built in 1905. It was damaged by fire a year later, and again in 1921.

In Honour of official opening Alexandria Post Office, July 1st, 1908. Photo. by D. Donovan.

71. Dr. D.D. McDonald  81. A.A. McKinnon  91. J.A. Macdonell (Greenfield) K.C.  
31. Murdie Munroe, barrister  32. Robert Wilson, C.E.  
33. James McPhee  34. Dr. A.L. McDonald  35. Dr. K. McLennan  
36. S.C. Mcdonell  37. H.R. MacDonald  38. F.T. Costello, Mayor  
The Post Office, circa 1940.

Photocard, mid 1950s. The Hotel was replaced by the Hope Building in 1973.
APPLE HILL - Population - 300 - 1905

The village was named in 1882 when the CPR line “was built through Sandy Kennedy’s apple orchard.” (Dictionary of Canadian Place Names, pg. 12)

blacksmiths, John Coleman, G. D’Amour, M. McMillan; butchers and general store, A. Dancous (Dancause) & Son; carriages, Peter Dewar; doctor, L.Y. McIntosh; general stores, P.A. Conroy, M.A. Grant & Co, McMartin & O’Shea; hotel, A.A. McDonald; livery, Daniel McCallum; millinery, Miss C. O’Shea; saw mill, L.A. Ross, (of Cornwall) shingle mill, E. Rioux; stoves, K.A. McKenzie; tobacconist, O. Papineau; wood, R. McCuaig

Postmaster - Alexander Kennedy

Hamelin blacksmith shop, 1979. Still in business in 1980. Oliver Hamelin started his smithy when he was 18, around 1920. Former CCVS teacher and SD & G Historical Society, secretary-treasurer Miss Jean Cameron, carrying a purse is in the middle.

Apple Hill train station where area farmers lined-up every Wednesday to ship their produce and livestock to Montreal. The King Edward Hotel with the Bank of Hochelaga is in the background. The railway arrived in 1887. Photograph circa 1910.

2005. The station closed in 1968. The Hotel opened in 1900 and sold liquor until 1912 when it stopped due to local temperance. It did not sell liquor again until 1978.

Alec Dancause, circa 1965. Brothers Andrew and Albert also worked in the store.

Apple Hill Mini Mart, 2005.
ATHOL
mason, A.D. Aird
Postmaster - J. Woodtke

BAINSVILLE - Population - 50 - 1905
blacksmith, J. Leroux; general store, Sangster & McCuaig; woolen mill, A. McRae & Co.
Postmaster - D.D. McCuaig.
(Sangster’s store still has the post office.) Sangster’s was built in 1880 by James Sangster, it was destroyed by fire June 4, 1993 and rebuilt.

BREADABLANE
Postmistress - Mrs. C. Campbell

BRIDGE END - Population - 60 - 1905
blacksmith, Victor Sauvel; cheese maker, A. Clark; Dr. A. Charboneuve; general store, A. Lalonde; livestock, P.D. McDonald; wagon maker, Joseph Marlow

BRODIE - Population - 65 - 1905
cheese maker, J.A. McDonald; general store, J.A. Jamieson
Postmaster - J.A. Smith (general store)
CASHIONS GLEN

Postmaster - Timothy Lapant

CURRY HILL

Postmistress - Mrs. J.E. Curry

_Curry Hill School, teacher Miss Perry, photograph by H.P. Coulthart._

DALHOUSIE MILLS - Population - 100 - 1905


blacksmith, Thomas Murphy; Dr. J.Y. Baker; general store, Wm. Bathurst & Son

Postmaster - Wm. Bathurst

_St. Andrew’s Presbyterian Round Church (actually octagonal) was built in 1869. It was the second church. The steeple was removed in 1954 due to deterioration. Ca. 1925._

_St. Andrew’s United Church, 2005. The cross was installed in 1982._
DALKEITH - Population 140 - 1905

Named in 1868 “...after the title of the Duke of Buccleuch’s eldest son” Dalkeith was the former seat of the Dukes of Buccleuch, located south of Edinburgh. (Dictionary of Canadian Place Names, pg. 94)

agricultural implements, Allen Campbell; blacksmith, H. Seguin; carpenter, Wm. McLeod; Dr. Munro; general stores, D.W. Fraser, McCuaig Cheney & Co, J.A. Smith; grain, Leroux & Campbell; saw mill, Donald Mcintosh

Postmaster - J.W.A. Smith

DOMIONVILLE - Population 200 - 1905

The settlement was originally known as the 15th village as it was located along the 15th Concession. It was was named Domionville when locals erected an arch of evergreens with the name Domionville to mark Canada’s first dominion day picnic.

blacksmiths, A. McConnell, James Mattice; cheese maker, Wm. Seguin; general stores, J.A. Cameron, Morrow & Pridham; hotel, Fancis Berry; live stock, P. St. John

Postmaster - J.R. McNaughton (miller)
DUNVEGAN - Population - 150 - 1905

The post office was first called Kenyon after the township in 1848. The place was renamed Dunvegan after the home of the Clan Macleod on the Isle of Skye in Scotland. (Dictionary of Canadian Place Names, pg. 108)

blacksmiths, T.D. Bethune, Daniel Campbell; Dr. Duncan McEwen; general stores, Rod Campbell, D.K. McLeod, K. Urquhart; hotel, W.J. McCrae; shoemaker, Thomas McGowan; stoves, A.A. McLean

Postmaster - D. McMillan

FASSIFERN

Postmistress - Mrs. R. McMillan (grocery)

GLEN DONALD

Postmaster - J.A. McDonald

GLEN NEVIS - Population - 75 - 1905

D. McRae, general store

Postmistress, Mrs. M. McRae

St. Margaret Catholic Church built 1888, parish formed 1882.

Maryvale Academy built 1912. The Separate School here was taken over by the Sisters of Providence in 1912. From 1928 to 1950 it operated as a Catholic High School when it closed. Now a residence.
GLEN NORMAN - Population - 75 - 1905
blacksmith, Louis Camp; cheese maker, Wm. Graham; general store, Alex Sargent
Postmistress - Mrs. M. McLeod (general store)

GLEN ROBERTSON - Population - 300 - 1905
The village was named in 1874 when the Canada Atlantic Railway was built across Alexander Robertson’s farm. (Dictionary of Canadian Place Names, pg. 144)
agricultural implements, A. Lefebvre; baker, A. Chevie; butcher, Philip Brebant; carriage maker, Goulet & Diotte; cheese makers, Joseph Brabant, H. Lacombe; general stores, Abe Albin, E. Deguire, Gidon Deguire, Hector Dupuis, D.G. McDonald, P. McDonald; grocer, Mrs. Chris. Larocque; hardware, A.S. Thompson; hotels, Dona Campeau, R. McPhee; lumber, I. Sauve; planing mill, A. Locelle; saw mill, Filion & Lacomte
Postmaster - H.D. McGillis (furniture and undertaker)

GLEN ROY - Population - 60 - 1905
blacksmith, Mattice Embury; general store, Mrs. M.J. McDonald
Postmaster - C.J. McCrae (general store)
GLEN SANDFIELD - Population - 75 - 1905
blacksmith, D. Bellefeuille; general stores, H.R. McMillan; Donald McRae
Postmistress - Miss M.A. McMillan

GLEN WALTER - Population - 55 - 1905
Postmistress - Mrs. R. Rankin (grocery)

Knight’s of Columbus Council 5068, 2005. The house was built in the 1890s by railway contractor Michael Purcell.

The resort opened in the mid 1930s and operated until the late 1980s. It burned in 1991. When it closed it had 25 units.

In 1939 a visitor to Parco Village wrote: “I sure do love the St. Lawrence and all the boats. And never saw so many cabins and cottages before in all my life.”
GREENFIELD- Population - 150 - 1905

blacksmith, Peter Beaudreau; butchers, Ambrose Doncas, Joseph Lalonde; carriage makers, S. Chevailer, S. Filion; Fairview Cheese factory; general stores, J.A. Cluff, J. Lalonde, D.A. MacDonald, M. McRae; hotel, A.J. Cameron; lumber, H.G. Smith; millinery, Miss B. MacDonald; saw mill, George Laviolette

Postmaster - J.J. Cameron, (grain)
GREEN VALLEY - Population - 100 - 1905

Named in 1878 after the hotel of the same name opened in the 1840s by Mary McDonald. (Dictionary of Canadian Place Names, pg. 153)

blacksmith, C. Geneau, A. Lauzon; cheese maker, A.D. McPherson; hotel, Wm. O’Dair; live stock, S. Gaines, A. Laperel, H. Lefebvre

Postmaster - Daniel A. McDougall (general store)

KIRKHILL - Population - 90 - 1905

blacksmith, Alex Clark; cheese manufacturer, Wm. McLeod

Postmaster - George Mcintosh (general store)

First St. Columba Presbyterian Church, 1820, torn down and replaced in 1863. Free Church, dating to 1819 (Presbyterian) Church, built 1850, now United Church.
LAGGAN - Population - 200 - 1905
blacksmith, D.D. Dewar
Postmaster - J.N. McCrimmon (general store)

LANCASTER - Population - 800 - 1905
incorporated in 1887.

Named Lancaster in 1787. During the first half of the 19th century the settlement was variously known as Riviere Raisin, Kirktown, Lower Village and finally South Lancaster. In 1855 the Grand Trunk Railway opened a station a little more than a kilometre north of the Raisin River and the village was divided.
According to historian Ewan Ross, Lancaster Station was also known as Lancaster Depot, The Upper Village and New Lancaster.

agricultural implements, Wm. Dewar; appraiser, druggist, Fred J. Harkness; baker, Thomas Thorpe; bank, Merchant’s H. Sneyd, manager, blacksmith, James A. Taillon; barber, Daniel Dennie; barrister, Wm. Stewart; butcher, Oliver Bougie; carpenter, J.J. Fraser; carriage maker, W.J. Scott; cheese factory, A. McGillis, cheese makers, Lewis McLeod, J.D. Munro, E. Wilkinson; dressmaker, Miss M. Robson; fruit etc., R.G. Nicholson; dentist, Wm. J. Gunn; Dr. Andrew Harkness, Dr. A. McLaren, Dr. T.O. McLaren; dressmaker, Miss Barry; general store, E. McLachlan & Son, C.A. McNaughton; groceries, Alphonse Bonneville, John Caron; grocers, flour, seed, R.J. McDougall & Son; hardware, Neil McGillis, A. Sauriol; harness, Wm. Vallance; Hotel McRae, G.T. Wood, mgr; live stock, D. McGregor; livery, Oliver Bertrand; marble works and livery, George Duval; millinery, Miss E. Stafford; music teacher, T.M. Fraser; painter, G.E. Deumo; pianos, carriages etc., Wm. Brady; Public Library, Wm. Steawart, librarian; tailor, M. Smith; wagon makers, Hugh McLean, Wm. McLeod, D. Sutherland

This $3,000 library opened in 1902 with 3,189 books.

Circa 1905, the 30 room McCrae Hotel is on the left. It and most of the east side of street were destroyed by fire in 1935.
World War I postcard, to date I have not been able to find any more information about the prison.

Hunter’s Home, aka Moose Head Inn, 1910. The original building dates to 1792, enlarged the Inn was registered in 1825.

Bridge and J.D. McArthur’s sawmill, ca. 1910.
LOCHIEL - Population - 60 - 1905
blacksmith, Wilfred Bissonnette; hotel, J. McGillis
Postmaster - John Morris, (general store)

McCORMICK - Population 30 - 1905
General Roberts Cheese Co.
Postmistress - Mrs. May McDonald (general store and blacksmith shop)

McCRIMMON - Population - 50 - 1905
According to Glengarry historian Ewan Ross the settlement has been known as Crasga Bheutanarch, Ate Brogelein (both Gaelic), Barrett’s Corners (after a storekeeper of the same name), Kingsburgh Post Office from 1877 - 1879 and then McCrimmon after the local family.
blacksmith, H. McIntyre; cheese manufacturer, Neil Fraser; general store, J.A. McCrimmon; livestock, J.D. Mcleod; saw mill, K.A. Fraser
Postmaster - D.D. McLeod

MARTINTOWN - Population - 400 - 1905
Bank of Ottawa, J.F. Moffat, manager; blacksmiths, J. Clyde, Oliver Collet, Hugh Kennedy, Daniel McArthur; butcher, Joseph Beckstead; carpenter, John Frobes; Dr. D. McLennan; cheese makers, J.R. May, Samuel Murray; general store and gristmill, D.T. Cresswell; general stores, G.P. McLaughlin, Miss A. McPhadden; hotel, Mrs. Wm. McIntosh; millinery, Mrs. A. Irvine; saw mill, Matthew Clingen;
Postmaster - J.M. McCallum
Postcard, 1908. The covered bridge was replaced in 1936. The mill opened in 1846 and closed in 1951.
Martintown looking east to the covered bridge, ca. 1900. The image has been reversed. Photo courtesy Ontario Archives, AO 627.
MAXVILLE

Population - 800, 1905; 864, 2001

From 1847 to 1852 the first post office was called Macs Corners, after the numerous Macs in the area. Postmaster John McEwan renamed it Maxville when the railway arrived in 1880. (pg. 240, Dictionary of Canadian Place Names.)

The Maxville Macs, 1902.

Postcard 1906. Downtown Maxville was ravaged by fire in 1910, 1914, 1921, 1935 and 1940.

2005, the Commercial Tavern behind the trees on the right became the King George Hotel.
South Main and Catherine, 1905. The Town Hall is the brick building on the left.

Churches, 1905. This Presbyterian Church opened in 1900; this Congregational Church opened around 1882; the Baptist Church opened in 1902. The Catholic Church was not built until 1909.
MUNROES MILLS - Population - 50 - 1905

cheese maker, Roderick McDonald; miller, Thomas Caryle

Postmaster - Malcolm Munroe - (general store)
NORTH LANCASTER - Population - 300 - 1905

blacksmiths, A. Bourbonais, Francis Marleau; butcher, Thomas Gaines; general stores, J.F. Cattanach, A.J. McDonald; harness, Joseph St. Denis; milliner, Mrs. E. Daoust; saw mill, P. Vincent; shoemaker, John Perrett; tailors, Gideon Fife, tanner, Zavier Vanier; Louis Rozon; wagon maker, James Chevrier

Postmaster - Alex Leclair (saw mill)

An aluminum sided Edwardian house, 2005

ST. ELMO - Population - 65 - 1905

carriage maker, Wilson Bros; St. Elmo Cheese and Butter Mnfg. Co

Postmaster - J.A. Wilson

Congregational Church, ca. 1835 - 1881.

Gordon (Presbyterian), Church, 1864. 2005
ST. RAPHAEL WEST - Population - 125 - 1905

blacksmiths, Cleophas Geneau, R.B. McDonald; cheese maker, Roderick McDonald; general stores, F. Dupuis, F. Lafrance, A.A. McDonell; hotel, J.A. McGillivray

Postmistress - Mrs. Mary McDonell

St. Raphael’s Church constructed in 1826 destroyed by fire 1970.

Right Reverend Alexander MacDonell’s home, circa 1891 before it was remodeled for Iona Academy, in 1914 under the supervision of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.
SKYE

cheese mnfr., Neil Fraser; live stock, J.D. McLeod; physician, McEwen

Postmaster - J.A. McLeod

SUMMERSTOWN - Population - 120 - 1905

The village was named after United Empire Loyalist Jacob Summers.

The building in the background could be the Chateau Stanley, on the other hand this postcard could be pure fiction.

blacksmiths, Joseph Lauzon, Mr. Leroux; cheese maker, E.E. Chaffee; cheese maker and butter mnfr., H. McLaren; grocer and general store, Hiram Hagarty; hotel, J.R. Duquette

Postmaster - George Nicholson (grocer)

50th wedding anniversary photograph of Edwin and Jennie Stewart Chaffee, proprietor of the River Bank Cheese Factory. Chaffee won medals, diplomas and prizes for his cheese at the Chicago World’s Fair, Toronto, and Ottawa Fairs.
Fairfield house was built in the popular Italianate style in 1865 for gold prospector John Angus “Cariboo” Cameron. In 1946 the Brotherhood of the Sacred Heart purchased the house to run a boarding school. An addition was added in 1953 and a gym built in 1972. It closed in 1990 due to a lack of teaching brothers. In 1995 it reopened as a Novitiate for the Catholic Legionaries of Christ.

Front Hall Fairfield. Could the plaster bust of the man overlooking the door be Cariboo Cameron?
Algonquin Hotel, Stanley Island, built in 1890 or before, destroyed by fire 1936.

Former Algonquin Hotel manager Annand salvaged parts of the Algonquin to open the Chateau Stanley in operation until circa 1962.

SUMMERSTOWN STATION - Population - 150 - 1905

The first post office was called Camerontown when it opened in 1873, but was renamed Summerstown Station in 1891.

butchers W. McLean, A. Pariseau; general stores, Mrs. H. Colier, Mrs. J.C. McPherson; grocer, Joseph Dunlop; wheelwright, John Grant

Postmaster - W. Abrams (general store)

TYOTOWN

Tyo is the anglicization of the French name Taillon.

Postmaster - Joseph Tyo
Glengarry historian Ewan Ross wrote that Williamstown was originally known as the Gaelic Muileann Sir Ian, translated as Sir John’s Mills. This became Milltown and then Williamstown after Sir William Johnson, founder Sir John Johnson’s father.

baker, A.A. Dunlop; blacksmiths, James Cattanach, D.A. Dickson, D. Taillon; butcher, A. McIntyre; carriage maker, H. Joubert; cheese maker, Edward Schenette; fruit, Joseph Demo; general stores, J.A. McDonald, McDonnell and Dingwall, McPherson & Co; harness maker, Duncan McDonald; hotels, Edward Demo, J.A. McGillivray; physician, Alex Falkner; shoemakers, Edward Pigeon, J.A. Robertson; stoves and tinware, Mrs. C.A. Raymond; tailor, F. Major

Postmaster - William Smythe.

The bay at the east end of the village. The boat was operated by Eugene Joubert who took people to Lancaster on it.
F.E. Joubert’s grocery store, ca. 1906.
St. Mary’s completed in 1847, postcard 1910. A blacksmith shop is on the left.


High School built 1900 at a cost of $3,000. Replaced by Char-Lan in 1955 for $400,000.
2,363 voted against separation from the United Counties, while 2,083 voted for it.