

Appendix A

Appendix A

Some Early Settlers

- Alexander** James Alexander was the first of the family in the area. He married Mary Graham. They had a family of five girls and four boys. James died in 1903 and Mary in 1906. They are both buried in the Pioneer Cemetery in the newer Chelsea. One of their daughters, Bertha, married Richard Rowland Thompson, the only Canadian soldier awarded Queen Victoria's Scarf of Honour during the Boer War in South Africa.
- Allen** The Allens were with the Wright party which settled at Hull in 1800. Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Philemon Wright were sisters (nee Wyman). The next generation owned property near the Dunlaps and next to Michael Scott on the Scott Road. An Allen house stood next to the Whittaker Hotel on the corner of the Scott and Chelsea Roads. Christopher Columbus Allen and Charles Allen are both buried in the Protestant Cemetery in Old Chelsea. (see DUNLAP & MUNHARVEY)
- Aylwin** The first Aylwin was William. He came to Wright's Town in 1810 at the age of 14, and worked for the Wrights. A descendant, Mary, is buried in the Old Chelsea Protestant Cemetery, with her husband, Norman Reid. There is a tiny community on Highway 105, on the way to Maniwaki, named after the Aylwins. One of William's

daughters married Lennox Brigham, son of Thomas Brigham.

(see REID & BRIGHAM)

Blackburn

Andrew and David Blackburn came to Wright's Town from Glasgow, Scotland, on the brig Amity, in 1829. They moved to this area and settled on both sides of the Gatineau River, north of Chelsea. Andrew acquired property on the river's west side, and turned to lumbering, while David chose to settle on the east side. Blackburn Road and Blackburn Creek perpetuate the family name.

Blake

Jeremiah Blake came from Londonderry, Ireland. He married Ann Flynn. He died February 8, 1902 in his 90th year. Ann died February 10, 1904 aged 82 years. Both are buried in St. Stephen's Cemetery. Their daughter Catherine Ita (1851-1929) married Michael McCloskey (1861-1949), also both buried at St. Stephen's.

Brigham

The pioneer was Thomas, son of Abe Brigham, a tax collector (1787-1842). He came from Chelsea, Vermont and probably transplanted the name to this community. He worked for the Wrights and in 1816 he married the daughter of Philemon Wright, Abigail (1796-1877). He inherited Columbia Farm, now a restaurant in Hull. Thomas also owned property at Old Chelsea and had Josiah Chamberlin build both a grist and a saw mill on

Chelsea Brook. Brigham gave the site of the Protestant Cemetery to the Community.

(see CHAMBERLAIN/IN)

Brooks

Another New England family of long standing. There was a succession of six Calebs. Caleb VI and his wife, Mary Sully are remembered by a stone in the Old Chelsea Protestant Cemetery. The Brooks family held property north west of the village and additional land near the newer Chelsea. Later they were well known in Low, Quebec. Two brothers, John and Caleb V, from Medford, Massachusetts, were the pioneers in this area. Caleb V's mother was another sister of Mrs. Philemon Wright.

Cafferty

The pioneer was Anthony, who came to the Meech Lake area in 1855. He married Margaret Gallespie, or Gillaspy. Their children were James, Mary, Thomas, Anna, Helen, John and Elizabeth. The families of both the parents are represented in St. Stephen's Cemetery.

Cameron

Angus Cameron married, in 1862, Abigail Brooks, daughter of Caleb Brooks V and his second wife, Ann Maria Dexter. In the Pioneer Cemetery in the newer Chelsea is a memorial for John A. Cameron, believed to have been the son of John Cameron and Catherine Dunlap Brooks. On the same stone is incised the name of Duncan Cameron who died May 22, 1857, aged 76. This would indicate that he would have been born about

1781, and may possibly have been the pioneer of this family.

Campbell

William, a Scottish butcher, pioneered at Montmorency Falls in 1832. Robert, the son, initially went to sea but later learned the trade of saw filer. He was employed by the Gilmours at Chelsea. Robert's son, Alonzo, was born on the island the scene of the Gilmour's logging operations. Like his father before him Alonzo had itchy feet. Later, returning to Chelsea he achieved local fame as a water diviner.

Chamberlain

The alternate spelling, CHAMBERLIN, is acceptable. Four millwright brothers, from Lowell, Massachusetts, came to Wright's Town to construct Philemon Wright's mills. The oldest and youngest afterwards returned to the U.S.A. One of the older brothers, Josiah, built Thomas Brigham's mills on Chelsea Brook. Josiah's son Charles Waters lived in the village until he was over 100. This family should not be confused with the Chamberlins who intermarried with the Wrights. However, the genealogy of the two sets of Chamberlins indicates a common ancestor in the 17th Century.

Childs

The pioneer was Thomas Ezra (1847-1937) who married Eva Lois Wright (1860-1938) great granddaughter of Philemon Wright. There were eight children of this union. There would appear to have been more than one family of Childs.

- Church** Gardner (1799-1882) was the settler in the new Chelsea. He was the son of Jared Church and Hannah Bartlett. Gardner came to Hull in 1819, from Campton Village, Grafton County, N.H. about the same time as Josephus Hudson. They moved to Chelsea a short time later. Gardner Church Sr. married, in 1824, Martha Cone (1802-1876) daughter of Thomas Cone and Alice Burbank. They are both buried in the Pioneer Cemetery. There were ten children.
- Crilley
or Crilly** The family came from Ireland. One named Charles worked for Philemon Wright & Sons for many years. Numerous members of the family are buried at St. Stephen's, including Charles and his wife, Margaret Bermingham. They had land near the Grimes, west of Kingsmere Lake. There were also Crilleys on the Mountain Road. The Grimes and Crilleys intermarried. (SEE GRIMES)
- Cross** Isaac Cross (1800-1859) married Sarah Earle (c 1815-1881) both are buried in the Protestant Cemetery in Old Chelsea. Cross descendants lie buried here and also in Hall's and the MacLaren cemeteries at Wakefield.
- Davies** Dr. Andrew Pritchard Davies (1885-1956) was the son of Dr. Thomas Bernard Davies and Anne Pritchard, being born in Chelsea where he later practiced. He was physician to the Ottawa Rough Riders Football Team.

Dunlap
or Dunlop

Gabriel Sr. came from Ireland in 1830. The family's land was about midway between Old Chelsea and Meech Lake. The Graves of many of this family are to be found in St. Stephen's Cemetery. Of the daughters, Sarah married John Brooks, and Catherine married Elisha Sheffield Jr.

(see BROOKS & SHEFFIELD)

Edey

Two brothers, Moses (1783-1857) and Samuel (1786-1868), with their mother and sister Jane came from Randolph, Vermont, to Wright's Town; Moses in 1805, Samuel, mother and Jane in 1806. Samuel married:

1. Abigail Wright (1797-1837) daughter of Thomas Wright, the older brother of Philemon.
2. Elizabeth Wright (1793-1841) Abigail's sister.
3. Sarah Bloss

At one time he was Mayor of South Hull, and he is thought to have moved to Chelsea. Another Edey, Luther, served as a member of the West Hull Municipal Council.

Edmonds

An Irish family. H.W. Edmonds (the H probably standing for Harry) was the first official postmaster in Old Chelsea, taking up his duties on March 1, 1885 in his home where he also ran a store. He was followed as postmaster by George Edmonds and upon the latter's death his wife Margaret became the third postmaster. Several Edmonds graves are in St. Stephen's Cemetery.

Flynn Martin Flynn came from County Mayo, Ireland, in 1847. He and his wife, Rose Ann Greenan of County Cavin and a succession of Flynns are buried at St. Stephen's. All the family were successful, but Harry, hotelman, mine owner and capitalist, of Maniwaki, was phenomenally so. Willie Flynn had a sawmill for cutting railroad ties near the Brigham mills.

Grimes Anthony came from near old Quebec. He married Catherine J. Crilley. There was one daughter, Anna, and also an adopted daughter.

Grimes Michael came from Ireland in 1835. He cleared and settled land back in the mountains, which was later abandoned and returned to forest. He went to Booth's Hill later. Michael married Catherine Ryan. Their children:

John	m.	Ellen Mulvihill
Michael	m.	Anna O'Meara
Mary	m.	Philip Mulvihill
Richard	m.	Mary Padden
Anna	m.	John Dunn

Ellen and Philip Mulvihill were sister and brother. John Dunn was the river driver and owned Dunn's Hotel. His wife was Postmaster No. 4 at Old Chelsea. Their son Michael was the fifth Postmaster.

Grimes This family had land to the west of Kingsmere and near Aylmer where there's a Grimes Road. The pioneer, William, came from New Hampshire in 1801. A son of

Amelia Grimes, John Walter Hudson, is buried in the Protestant Cemetery in Old Chelsea.

(see HUDSON & CRILLEY)

Note: These are separate families of the name Grimes.

Hudson

Several members of this family are buried in the Protestant cemeteries in the two Chelseas. They were of Hudson, Massachusetts. Two of three brothers settled in the area, William Jr. at Kirk's Ferry - he returned to Lowell, Mass. - Josephus, married Deidamia Church, sister of Gardner Church. Josephus had come to Chelsea in 1820. A third brother, Robert Brick, the oldest, settled at Bristol, Quebec. John Hudson (1836-1902) son of Josephus and Deidamia, was a member of the Quarterly Official Board which built the Methodist Church in 1875. John married:

1. in 1861 Jane Link (1838-1866), daughter of Francis Link
2. in 1868 Amelia Grimes (1840-1928), daughter of Samuel Grimes. There were nine children by the two wives.

Link

Francis Link, from Herefordshire, England, was brought to Canada in 1816 by Ruggles Wright, son of Philemon Wright. Francis married Jane Shouldice. Children:

Thomas	m.	Jane Moffat
Crawford	m.	Elizabeth Wellington
Mary	m.	Seth Cates
Francis	m.	Mary Barton
Susanna		
George	m.	Mrs. Wm. Peterson
Nicholas	m.	Anna Hudson
Jane	m.	John Hudson

Anna and John Hudson were sister and brother, children of Josephus and Deidamia (Church) Hudson. There are several Link graves in the Protestant Cemetery at Old Chelsea.

(see HUDSON)

Mather

John Mather came from Scotland in 1857, proving a skilled woodsman and mill manager for the Gilmours. He lived for almost twenty years, 1857 to 1876 near the mill. About 1860 he had the woods and mill beginning to produce. John McSweeney of Old Chelsea used to drive for Mather when he visited the woods in wintertime. Late in the 1870's the Mathers moved to Ottawa. There were at least two children, Robert and Jennie. Mather's Chelsea property was sold to Jimmy Dunn. Eventually it was acquired by the National Capital Commission (N.C.C.)

Moffatt

The Moffatts came to Canada in 1822. The Moffatts had property to the west of the Notch Road and at the north end of the present Vanier Road. Timothy Moffatt, son of Alex and Isabella (Pink) Moffatt, became first Mayor of the West Hull Municipality Council, by election, on March 1, 1875. Timothy married Susanna Hurdman, daughter of Henry Hurdman of Eardley. There were a number of marriages between the Pinks, Links and Moffatts.

Mullen

Jerves Mullen came to Richmond, Ontario, with the 100th Regiment of Foot in 1818. His son, Jeremiah, moved to

Alcove in 1835 and later he went to Aylmer. Jeremiah married Mary Shay Chamberlin, daughter of Edmund Chamberlin and Jane Edey.

Mulvihill

John came to Bytown, in 1828, from Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland. He was clerk to Colonel Burke of the 100th Regiment in Bytown. He then settled on a farm west of Farm Point (in Meech Creek Valley) which was later the site of the Brookdale Farm. ("Up the Gatineau" - 1982, p.8). Of their nine children, one son, Martin, settled in and gave his name to Martindale, a few miles northward of Low, Quebec. Another son, Philip, with his own four sons, cleared and farmed a hundred acres in Hollow Glen. Philip was married to Mary Grimes. John himself died in 1886, aged 85, and is buried at St. Stephen's Cemetery, where many of his family rest. Philip's and Mary's children:

Julia	m.	Wm. J. Crilley
Michael	m.	Julia Murphy
John	m.	Gertrude Murphy
Francis	m.	Mary Burke
Catherine	m.	John Dean
Richard		
Theressa	m.	Wm. Ryan
Mary		
Philip (adopted)		

Mulvihill Pond, a small body of water in the Gatineau Park, is southwest of Kingsmere, being connected to it by a narrow waterway.

Munharvey Robert came from Ireland in 1830. He married Charlotte Roe. A Charles Thomas Munharvey is said to have occupied property south of Pink's Lake as early as 1819. A John Munharvey owned the same land 56 years later. The adjacent lot was in the possession of a Robert Munharvey, in 1875. This would possibly be Robert Jr., a son of Robert Sr. A daughter of Robert Sr. named Maria married John Allen of Chelsea.

(see ALLEN)

Nankin Thomas J. Nankin and Mrs. Nankin were long-time residents of Chelsea, and members of the United Church. Mrs. Nankin was a granddaughter of Josiah Chamberlin, the millwright. A small frame schoolhouse, in which it is believed, Rev. Asa Meech taught once occupied the land upon which Thomas Nankin built their home. At one period the Nankins lived in the newer Chelsea.

Padden Thomas (1821-1887) was the early one. He married Bridget Scott (1829-1891). The Paddens had lots both east and west of Kingsmere. The Padden family name identifies the loop road between the Chelsea and Scott Road. This loop road was shown as North Road on an early street plan of the village. A Padden house was located on the east side of the Padden Road but it was razed in the early 1980's. A number of Paddens are buried in St. Stephen's Cemetery.
(see SCOTT)

Prentiss

Thomas Brigham Prentiss (1809-1895) came from Chelsea, Vermont, in 1831, first to Hull and then to Chelsea, Quebec, in 1834. At Old Chelsea he ran a store and post office. Both operations were moved to a large new building which he had built in the newer Chelsea where he continued to serve the community until 1854 when he moved to Aylmer. Prentiss was followed by Nicholas Link as Postmaster until 1863 when Harry B. Prentiss (probably a son of Thomas B. Prentiss) carried on both store and post office until 1908.

Thomas Brigham Prentiss was named after his uncle, Thomas Brigham who owned the two mills in Old Chelsea. At Aylmer T.B. Prentiss was an active member of the Masons, being the Lodge's chaplain. He was mayor in 1878/9. He married twice, firstly to Saloma Brigham (1814-1837) daughter of Abraham Brigham Jr. and Patty Hayward, and secondly to Hannah Folsom Weymouth (1814-1907) of Tunbridge, Vermont.

A framed testimonial to Thomas Brigham Prentiss by his Masonic colleagues and the Prentiss piano are now in the Museum of the Historical Society of the Gatineau, in Wakefield. (SEE APPENDIX "E".)

Reid

Thomas Reid (1805-1874) came from Tipperary, Ireland. He married Lucy (May) Wright (1795-1883) daughter of Thomas Wright, older brother of Philemon. There are

numerous descendants long associated with Chelsea and the Gatineau. Thomas and his wife are buried in the Old Chelsea Cemetery. There are also other Reid graves in the same burying ground. Other Reids are buried in Bellevue (Aylmer Road) and Hall's (Wakefield) cemeteries.

Routliffe

George, the pioneer, then aged 25, was one of those "recruited" by Ruggles Wright, in 1816, to work for the Wrights as a farm hand. George originated in England. He married Alidia Prentiss. There were six sons and nine daughters. Their descendants are widespread, some of whom are buried at St. Stephen's.

Ryan

James came to Canada, from County Tipperary, Ireland, with his wife and six children, about 1852. They settled on a farm, in what was called Ryanville, east of Lake Ste. Marie. One son, Mathew, farmed beside his father. The other son, William, aged 11, stayed with the James O'Neil family on the Meech Lake Road. Later William farmed the south part of Lot 16, Range 9, across the road from O'Neil's. William finally bought a farm on the Notch Road, now the Dunderosa Golf Club. The four daughters of James married farmers in the Ryanville and Gracefield area. James died in 1883, aged 83 and is buried at Lake Ste. Marie. William (c1842-1911) married Charlotte O'Neil (c1841-1899). They had 7 children.

Scott

Michael Scott (c1825-1895) and Mark Scott (c1874-1922) each owned property on either side of the present Scott Road (named Peel Street on an early street plan of the village). It would seem probable that the Scott Road was renamed after the two Scotts. Michael Scott married Mary A. Dunlap (c1831-1902). The Scotts were buried at St. Stephen's.

Sheffield

Elisha Sheffield came from Rhode Island. He married Polly Wright, one of Thomas Wright's (brother of Philemon) daughters. Their property was off the Kingsmere Road, not far from Old Chelsea village.

Children:

Mary	m.	Thomas Graham of Huntley
Dorcas	m.	(1) - Daugherty (2) - MacLaren
Catherine I	m.	David Ricker, son of Joshua Ricker
Elisha II	m.	Catherine Dunlap, dau. of Gabriel Dunlap
Joseph	m.	Mary Morris
Harriat	m.	George Hudson, son of Robert Brick Hudson
Charlotte	m.	Hazen Gray
Catherine II	m.	Elijah Smith
Washington	m.	Lydia Hudson, dau. of Josephus Hudson.

There are several Sheffield graves in the Protestant Cemetery at Old Chelsea.

(see DUNLAP & HUDSON)

Sully

Robert was the first of the Sullys in the area between Chelsea and Wakefield. Robert was here before 1828.

There are Sully graves in the Protestant Cemetery in the

village of Old Chelsea and in the Hall Cemetery at Wakefield. Children, not in chronological order:

William		
John		
James		
Robert		
Thomas		
Mary	m.	Hull Wright, son of Philemon Wright Jr.
Ann (1830-1912)	m.	James MacLaren (1818-1892) son of David MacLaren

Trowbridge

Another person who was a settler at Old Chelsea bore the name Trowbridge, from Vermont. The record examined does not show his given name. There were numerous members of the family living in New England and many cemetery memorials attest to this. Nothing more is known of "our" Trowbridge.

Trowsse

This family settled chiefly in the Wakefield and the Chelsea areas. Philip Trowsse was a blacksmith at the latter place. He is remembered as a tall thin man with a stoop and very deep voice. He was reputed to be an excellent smith. Harry Trowsse, a son, was also a blacksmith. A small pathetic stone in the Pioneer Cemetery recalls the very short life of Leigh Trowsse, son of Arthur & Janet Trowsse, who died on Feb. 18, 1905, aged five months. For some years the corner from this small memorial was separated from the remainder. By some miracle the corner piece did not stray too far. It was located

and restored to its rightful place by the good offices of the Historical Society of the Gatineau in 1986.

Trudeau

Bill Trudeau was early associated with Ed Dean's Hotel. It is believed that it was he who bricked the building. He had worked in the mines at Quyon and at Perth. Bill was an avid collector of rocks, possessing some 3,500. It was he who also set the Thomas Wright's and Rev. Asa Meech's gravestones in concrete, in the burying ground at Old Chelsea, in an effort to preserve them.

In conclusion it is remarkable to record that many of the descendants of the above-mentioned families still live in the area, in buildings developed by their ancestors. This is especially true of Old Chelsea.

Appendix B

Appendix B

The 1875 issue of the Ottawa Directory includes Chelsea, some of its inhabitants, and members of the West Hull Municipal Council, as follows:

Chelsea, P.Q.

A small village situated on the west side of the Gatineau river, in the township of Hull, and county and district of Ottawa. That part of Chelsea called "Old Chelsea" is about a mile distant from the village proper, which is situated about half a mile from "Gatineau Mills"*. The scenery in this vicinity is very fine, and the lakes adjacent are becoming a favorite resort of the citizens of Ottawa, a number of whom are now building summer residences around the nearest lake — in an admirable location; being salubrious, contiguous to village, post office, telegraph, etc., and, at the same time, as retired and secluded as can be desired. There are three churches — Roman Catholic, in Old Chelsea, and Presbyterian and Wesleyan Methodist, in New Chelsea; a fine Town Hall, and a very creditable model school house. Distant from Ottawa, 8 miles. Daily stage from Ottawa; fare, 50 cents. Population 250.

Alphabetical Directory

Aitcheson William, foreman

Herbert Henry, shoemaker

Ardies Robert, shoemaker

Hudson John, farmer

*Not to be confused with Pointe Gatineau, on the east bank of the Gatineau River

Barnes William, millwright	Kingsbury Charles, tavern
Boland John, pedlar	Leppard Philip, blacksmith
Brooks John, farmer	Link George, farmer
Burrows & Beaucage, butchers shoemaker	McAdam Thomas H.,
Burke Miss, school teacher	McDonald Peter, tailor
Burke James, tavern	McLeod Peter, foreman
Burrows Henry, tavern	McLeod William, blacksmith
Chamberlain C.W., contractor & farmer	McMullen James, tavern
Chamberlain John, carpenter & contractor	McPhail D.G., clerk
Chamberlain Josiah Jr., saw mill	Moore, Thos., tavern
Church Gardner Jr., saw mill	Neve Reginald, clerk
Church Gardner, farmer	Prentiss H.B., post office, general store
Church Selden, tanner	Reynolds Patrick, plasterer
Church & Dewar general store (Horace A. Church, Charles A. Dewar)	Smiley Jonathan, school teacher
Conley Miss E., asst. school teacher	Smith Rev. F., Episcopal (Anglican) minister
Corrigan Austin, store	Steele William, farmer
Day Charles, tailor	Strachan Thomas, farmer
Dean Edward, tavern	Struthers James, temperance house
Derby Richard, shoemaker	Sparling Rev. W.H., Wesleyan minister
Grogan James, blacksmith	Trowse Philip, shoemaker
Foley John, R.C. priest	Wales N.B., M.D.
	Welch Martin, Farmer
	Wright C.C., farmer

There is a lodge of I.O.G.T. No. 106 here, which meets every Tuesday evening; and L.O.L. No. 32, which meets on first Wednesday of each month.

The Municipal Council for west part of Township of Hull, holds its sessions here on first Monday of each month.

Names of Councillors.— Timothy Moffat, mayor; Henry Crilly, Michael Burke, Jr., Martin Fleming, James McClelland, Joseph Nadon, Luther Edey; Freau de Coeli, secretary-treasurer.

It may interest readers that nearby Ironside, P.Q. is mentioned in the 1875 Directory. It is included herewith as the economy of the two Chelseas was closely related with that of Ironside, the latter served as a shipping point for iron and lumber for many years, as barges could be navigated to it, on the river.

Ironside, P.Q.

A small village on the west side of the Gatineau River, in the Township of Hull and County and District of Ottawa. The celebrated Hull iron mines are about a mile distant from this village, and the lumber yard of Messrs. Gilmour & Co., of Gatineau Mills is situated here. Distant from Ottawa, three miles. Mail daily; fare 25 cents by stage. Populations 300. (Ironside was destroyed by fire in 1870, including the docking facilities)

Alphabetical Directory

Bates Henry, storekeeper	Highland Thomas, blacksmith
Boucher George, labourer	Highland James, farmer
Corrigan Austin, tavern, postmaster	Lesage Joseph, pilot
(Note: Austin Corrigan is on Chelsea list)	McGoey Thos. J.P., sup't
Cole H.J., clerk	Gatineau Boom
Chitty C.D., clerk	Murtaugh John, farmer
Cameron Hugh, farmer	Nadon Joseph, jobber, store keeper
Curtiss John, blacksmith	O'Brien John, farmer
Desmarais Thomas, general store	O'Brien Thomas, farmer
Donnelly Horace, clerk	Read H., tavern
Fenton John W., culler	Thorpe C., baker
Freeman Wm., farmer	Wright Alonzo, M.P.
Gallipeau Moise, jobber	

Because Gatineau Mills, P.Q. was so close to Chelsea and as both economies were interrelated the data is appended herewith. It should be noted that Gatineau Mills was situated on low ground it ceased to exist as a village when the electric power dams were erected in the 1920's, thus flooding and widening the Gatineau River.

Gatineau Mills, P.Q.

A flourishing village, situated on the western bank of the Gatineau River, in the Township of Hull, County and District of Ottawa. The extensive saw mills of Messrs. Gilmour & Co., are situated here, which give employment to a large number of people. The scenery in the vicinity is much admired. Montreal Telegraph Company have (sic) an office here. Distant from Ottawa 8 1/2 miles. Mail daily; fare 50 cents by stage. Population 500.

Alphabetical Directory

Armstrong Robert, blacksmith	Link Crawford, watchman
Barnés John, millwright	Maguire Patrick, foreman
Chitty George L. book-keeper and operator, M.T.Co	Mather John, manager for Gilmour & Co.
Clarke John, clerk & operator	Mather D.L., clerk
Evans David, clerk	Montreal Telegraph Company,
Edmonds George, cook	G.L. Chitty, operator
Desmarais Eusebe, foreman	Milne Peter, foreman & culler
Gilmour & Co., sawmills, store	McCaul John, foreman
Gardner Benjamin, culler	Smith Rev. Alexander, presbyterian minister
Greig John, clerk	Steele James, gardener
Hamilton James R., clerk	Smith Elijah, blacksmith
Hall James, millwright	Urquhart Andrew, saw trimmer
Hall Richard, millwright	Sleeman Richard, foreman
Hall William, foreman	
Jones John A., carpenter	

Appendix C

Appendix C

Land Petitioners, who on Mar 4, 1824, petitioned for land in the Chelsea area. PAC microfilm C2494. Additional identification and information, where known, and from other sources, has been included:

Robert Moore

Charles Walker

Nathaniel Chamberlain..... b.c.1788. s/o Nathaniel & Mehitable (Elliott) C. of Newbury, VT. m. Lydia—

Josephus Hudson..... 1800–1846. s/o Lt. William & Anna (Moss or Morse) Hudson. Married c1830 Deidamia Church, d/o Jared & Hannah (Bartlett) C. of Campton, Vt.

Elisha Sheffield..... of Rhode Island. m. Polly Wright, b. 1788. d/o Thomas & Mary (Sprague) Wright, Woburn, Mass.

Joseph F. Booth

William Jeffs..... First settler at Kingsmere (see footnote*)

* An 1875 map shows that Kingsmere was named Jeff's Lake and the Jeff family occupied lots to the north and south of the lake in 1863. The name was changed to Kingsmere about 1880.

William Dunlop owned and occupied to the west of Jeff's Lake, also in 1863. Raiff Kenny held half of Lot 19B in 1863 which was transferred to Timothy Sheean at the time the lake became Kingsmere.

A person named Warricker had the other half of Lot 19B, to the south of Kenny in 1863. Warricker, a harness maker, forbear of the Ottawa firm of saddlers of that name.

There were three families with the name Blair, John, Hugh and James. Others were Joseph Fleury, Charles Walker and a Mr. Tims. All these owned lots around Kingsmere in 1863.

Thomas Wright..... b. 1784. s/o Thomas & Mary (Sprague)
W. of Woburn, Mass. m., 1815 Elizabeth Walker

Gardner Church..... 1799-1882 s/o Jared & Hannah
(Bartlett) C. of Campton, Vt. m. 1824 Martha (Patty) Cone, d/o Thomas &
Alice (Burbank) C.

Thomas Brigham..... 1787-1842 m. 1816 Abigail Wright,
1796-1877, d/o Philemon & Abigail (Wyman) W. Brigham petitioned for Lots
13, 14, & 15 on Range 9

Samuel Eddy..... Probably Samuel Edey, 1786-1868, of
Randolph, Vt. Samuel m. 1. Abigail Wright 2. Elizabeth Wright, daughters of
Thomas & Mary (Sprague) Wright and 3. Sarah Bloss

Joseph Chamberlain

Josias Chamberlain..... Probably Josiah, b. 1796, of Lowell,
Mass., s/o Samuel & Mary (Tilton) C. He m. Sophia Frost, b. 1801. He
petitioned for Lot 12, Range 10

Christopher Allen..... 1798-1865, s/o John & Lavina
(Wyman) Allen. He m. Margaret Gow

Asa Meech.....(Rev.) 1775-1849, of Charlotte, Vt. He
m. 1. Mary DeWitt 2. Maria DeWitt (sisters), and 3. Margaret Dockstader,
1798-1853. He petitioned for Lot 21, Range 10

Thomas Oatley

John C. Eaton..... Probably one of the Eatons who
married into the Thomas Kirk family, of Kirk's Ferry. Before the Gatineau
River was flooded in the 1920's there was Eaton's Chute, opposite the yacht
club's island.

Appendix D

Appendix D

Tanning and Curing Leather

The preparation of animal hides for use as shoe leather, belts, halters, reins, saddles, pouches and bags, etc. was, and still is, a two-phased operation, the first being tanning, performed by a tanner, the second being left to a curer, or currier. These two distinct old trades are perpetuated in the family names of Tanner and Currier. The old admonition with reference to "tanning a person's hide" was likely derived from the process undertaken by a tanner but did not involve the many steps nor the time element used. The following is a simplistic account of both trades.

If an animal is skinned and the skin is left alone it would become as hard as a board and of no use for any purpose at all. To obviate such wastage, the skills of both tanner and currier were employed.

Tanning was a messy job and was hard work. It was the practice of the tanner to soak the hides in what was termed a tanning pit. The solution used for the various soakings was water which had been steeped with the bark of either oak or hemlock, much as a pot of tea is allowed to steep briefly before being poured. The tannin (tannic acid) from the bark seeped very slowly through the pores of the hides, forcing out the water and coating each fiber with preservative. By experience the tanner knew how many soakings would be needed and for how long. This usually took about three months and concluded with a vigorous "fleshing" which was the removal of all fat, flesh and membranes by careful scraping. The hides were then laid away for another six months in a strong tan before being hung up to drip dry. As may

be imagined the heavy wet hides required a strong pair of arms or some mechanical assistance to lift them up for the hanging process.

The hides processed by the tanner were stiff and of poor colour and were now ready for treatment by the currier. In small tanneries the tanner might also serve as currier.

Currying involved cutting the hides into sections, scraping them once more before soaking them in a solution made from the dried and chopped leaves and shoots of the sumac. When half dried the sections were shaved again on the flesh side. They were then stretched over a table to be "glassed" with steel blades; this was followed by a rubbing with cod-liver oil and tallow on the flesh side. When dry the surplus oil and grease was cleaned off and the leather was made available to the shoemakers, saddlers and skilled leather workers such as cordwainers—the last named being specialists in Spanish leather, made of goat-skins or split horse-hides.

Appendix E

Appendix E

Chelsea in Vermont, after which Chelsea, Quebec was named either by Thomas Brigham or his nephew Thomas Brigham Prentiss, is, in the 1980's, a thriving town with a population of four or five thousand.

As one enters the town there is a "welcome sign" which advises that it was settled in 1784. It is a pretty little community, with a nice mix of the old and new, nestled in a valley completely surrounded by high hills, well wooded, with here and there open spaces occupied by well-kept farms. A few of the farms and their buildings have obviously been abandoned but the staid old farm houses, although deserted, do not look out of place, as the passing years have treated them kindly in their retirement.

The Vermont Chelsea is the "seat" for Orange County a sign on the courthouse indicates. As one enters the town an old fashioned country hotel, named the Shire Inn, offers rest and refreshment to the weary traveller.

On the way to the Highland Cemetery, which appropriately is situated on one of the town's surrounding hills which gave the cemetery its name, there is a row of trees planted as a memorial to the American Civil War of 1861-1865. Within the grounds one might expect to see on the tombstones the family names of either Brigham or Prentiss but there is nary a one.

Enquiry reveals a second, and older, burying ground, hidden in a pleasant and picturesque valley. A gravestone here shows the family name of Prentiss but not of Brigham. Perhaps the Brighams dwelt on a nearby farm where they buried their dead in a plot on their own property, a New England practice followed later in Canada.

An unexpected historic bonus, the second cemetery produced was the grave of Captain Nathan Hale (b. July 1, 1771, at Rindge, N.H., died Jan 10, 1849)



MOB after a sketch by J. Merle Smith in Audrey Armstrong's "Harness in the Parlour"

Appendix F

Appendix F

Snippets from the notebooks of Mrs. Ed Ryan and other sources.

Animals

No trouble with Coons in the corn in the old days. There weren't any around—they were shot for their pelts

The tail of the flying squirrel was placed inside the hat. . . don't know why. . . perhaps for rheumatism. *Wm. Ryan*

One summer season Gardner Church Sr. trapped seven wolves near the Chelsea railway station. He also trapped black foxes, the pelts of which brought him \$10.00 each

A dog was used for churning butter. The operation was executed in the cellar as that place was cooler for both the animal and the butter

Apples

Dried apples were prepared. . . cut up peeled apples, thread with darning needle and hang near stove pipe in kitchen loft.

Everyone had an orchard—men used to go around pruning in the old days. Barrels of apples in the basement till spring, apples wrapped in real thin paper. *Wm. Ryan*

"Barnes Specials". Miles Barnes, the "Hermit", had 1000 trees. Grafted his own, sometimes 4 or 5 kinds on one tree. Barnes was a real hermit, with big long whiskers and beard. He was the last of the family, dying in 1932.

Bees

Owing to the scarcity of those who could perform marriages the young people waited perforce for the marrying person to show up when they formed what could be termed a "marrying bee".
Anson Gard

- Bricks** Were made above Gilmour's farm—it is possible that bricks for Dean's Hotel came from there. Most certainly the brick houses in the newer Chelsea came from the same source.
- Butter** Me mother was a great one for work. She made butter, kept in a 50 lb. crock — salt kept it. She sold butter to people from town and she took it, packed in baskets, to deliver in Ottawa. *Wm. Ryan*
- Butter Path** The people who lived on the butter path, so called, as it was used as a trail down the mountain by those carrying butter for sale. It ran past Clarence Moore's to Deschenes. The users stayed overnight at McCluskey's because of the wolves, returning the next day with half a bag of flour on their backs.
- Butternuts** The peel of the butternuts were used for brown dye. *Wm. Ryan*
- Cheese** Although cheese was made to the north of the Chelseas there is no record of a cheese factory locally. Perhaps it was a cottage type of industry. . . obviously the product was cottage cheese.
- Childe** Jim Childe's house is really old. Jim was an old man when I first saw him—used to have a dragsaw on the hill (across from Crawleys')—the wood came down the slide to the road. I used to watch it when I was a kid. *Wm. Ryan*
- Christmas** Christmas time. . . a dance every night. . . all square dancing. . . hardly ever saw a dance in a Protestant house.
- Christmas was the Big Day. . . work on New Year's. . . didn't come home for Christmas from the shanties.
- Xmas dinner middle of day—hung up sock, orange or two and a few candies. . . no Xmas tree in old days. . . Midnight Mass—Protestants too.
Wm. Ryan

- Church St. Stephen's got a new bell during the time of Father Stanton. They had a collection for it. Everyone had a pull to ring new bell. *Wm. Ryan*
- Clothing The early settlers raised sheep and made their own woolen clothing. Many did their own tailoring, of necessity. Gourlay: "History of the Ottawa Valley"
- Coffee Coffee was not used much in the 19th Century, tea being the favourite beverage of non-alcoholic content. The shantymen liked their tea hot and very very strong. *Wm. Ryan*
- Community Hall This building in the newer Chelsea once stood on the north corner of the Mill Road and Highway 11/105, but has since disappeared. This was possibly the building belonging to the Hull Township Municipality (not the West Hull Municipality) which was known as the Town Hall. It served briefly as such from 1866 to 1870
- Cushman Curiosity Sturgis Salmon Cushman in 1863 went to work for T.B. Prentiss (see under Prentiss, T.B.) as a clerk. Later he became the President of the E.B. Eddy Co. A Cushman ancestor equipped and provisioned the original Mayflower. . . 1620.
- Depressions Depressions or economic crises in the 1800's:
- | | | |
|------|---|-----------|
| 1857 | - | 12 months |
| 1873 | - | 30 months |
| 1884 | - | 22 months |
| 1887 | - | 10 months |
| 1893 | - | 25 months |
- Dress Wedding dresses used to be a colour—not always white. Miss Robb spoke of a pink one.
- Button strings—every one different—a fad in the mid 1800's. *Betty Davison*
- Bride's dress designed to emphasize the S shape silhouette, in vogue 1895. *Marilyn Shouldice*
- Bridesmaid's dress. . . beautiful red satin. . . lined with sateen.

Bustle. . . made of tempered wire. . . 40¢.

Emigration

Lumbering industry in Ottawa-Hull area requires 25,000 to 30,000 men annually. In one week the following arrived at Quebec City in October 1851

England	48
Ireland	1236 (some to Old Chelsea)
Scotland	45

Canada Directory 1851-2

Expressions

John McSweeney's favourite was "Holy Farmer"
Heather Quipp

"I mind him" . . . I remember him. *Wm. Ryan*

"I'll be out this forenoon" *Mrs. Moffat*

"Drunkards" . . . Old whiskey barrels *Wm. Ryan*

"The Natch" . . . The Notch Road

"Holy Jumpin' Balders" *Wm. Ryan*

"Desperate pile of -----" *Wm. Ryan*

Facial Adornment

I was away eighty days in the shanty and I had whiskers eight inches long. We couldn't shave in the shanty—a lot of old men had whiskers in them days. *Wm. Ryan*

Fire

The old timers were much more careful about fire. *Wm. Ryan*

Flumes

From the old Gilmour mill at Chelsea a flume ran 2 1/2 miles to the piling ground at Ironside, and there on the bank of the Gatineau were docks where the barges could load the air-dried lumber. At the lower end, where Chelsea Creek enters the Gatineau the solid bottom of the flume became a line of free-spinning rollers. The flume-water fell into the creek and the lumber rolled on, to be loaded on wagons for piling. The piling grounds burned in the great autumn fires that swept the region in 1870. Even some of the flume was consumed. It was quickly rebuilt.

Courtney C.J. Bond "Hurling Down the Pine" p.84

Nowadays as one proceeds up the highway on the eastside of the Gatineau River a flume which

bypasses the power dam at Farmer's Rapids may be observed. A sad story is told that two local children were playing in the bed of the flume when it was not in operation and thus free of water. Not aware the children were in the flume the order was given to open the top gate which released a rush of water and pulp logs. At least one of the playing children didn't make it over the side and was drowned.

Food

Beef killed in the Fall, salted and sometimes kept frozen—was packed in wheat straw for use. . . game very abundant, deer, bear, rabbits and hares—no closed season.

Wild geese and ducks. . . wild pigeons came in the Spring, flying in clouds, almost obscuring the sun. The woods were swarming with them all summer.

Most people kept pigs, killed them in the Fall. . . Used to kill pigs in the "new of the moon". If killed in the "full of the moon" they would fly away in the pan. *Wm. Ryan*

Eggs were kept in dry salt in a dry place.

Milking, churning and butter making work of the women—visitors were always pressed to churn. . . milk set in pans and skimmed next morning.

Mostly brown sugar in old days. . . most people made a little maple sugar.

Root houses were dug deep into a bank, covered with sods. . . Potatoes and turnips were stored here.

Carrots were kept over winter in dry sand—they kept fine.

Potatoes were put in May 1 to have some on July 1

Furniture

Restoration by Mrs. Earle Moore. . . to scrape down, use very strong lye mixed in large crock, put St. Lawrence Starch with lye to thicken it. . . Use scrubbing brushes. . . Hose down and

neutralize with vinegar. . . Dry for 2 or 3 weeks. . .
Sand

Wear rubber clothing. . . Rubber gloves. . . Vaseline
face

Genealogy

There are two publications put out by the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogy Society which record the burials in the Protestant Cemetery and in St. Stephen's in Old Chelsea. They may be purchased at nominal cost. Write to the Ottawa Branch at P.O. Box 8346, Ottawa, K1G 3H8. The code numbers are St. Stephen's 80-5, Old Chelsea Protestant 85-3.

Glass and China

Glass, china and other breakables were shipped from Europe in barrels packed with sawdust. Many homes in the Gatineau area still have sets of china and odd pieces which arrived in this fashion when settlement was taking place.

Herbs and Things

Jewel weed—for poison ivy. . . yarrow tea, bitter tonic from boiled leaves, for high blood pressure. . . spruce gum in cough syrup. . . raspberries for bee stings. . . ginseng roots for tonic. . . boil heart of the ironwood tree, drink the liquor of it, for jaundice.

The leaves of the Tansey were soaked in buttermilk. The resulting "goo" was rubbed by the ladies on their faces to achieve rosy cheeks. . . Slippery elm. . . gather the bark for medicine to make childbirth easier. . . Infuse spruce needles. . . use the growing tips. . . cure for rheumatic fever. . .

Sumac. . . the red fruit of the sumac was given to horses as a remedy for the "heaves."

Hollow Glen

The Hollow was all bush when Michael Grimes went there. *Wm. Ryan*

The Hollow is situated at the bottom of Lauriault's Hill.

Homing Instinct

Jack Hendrick used to draw cordwood to Ottawa, leaving his farm at 2:00 a.m. In Ottawa he would unload, feed the horses and start the team for

home, driverless. The sleigh runners just stayed in the ruts. When the team arrived home the barking dogs would alert the family, one of whom would go out and unhitch them. Hendrick in the meantime took the train home, had a sleep and was ready to repeat the performance the next day.

Houses

Shingles were hand made. Gourlay . . . square tin plates for roof, better than wood shake shingles. . . In old days all buildings were whitewashed every year to keep them looking nice (whitewash, a mixture of lime and water, plus salt to keep whiteness—built with "grouting" (sand, lime, horeshair, mortar poured between inner and outer walls), good insulation and fire protection.

Indians

You'd see the real Indians in the shanty days. They never worked for the companies. They made lots of mitts, deerskin and mooseskin; they were the real mitt, all the men wore them. . . deerskin moccasins good for snowshoeing.

Grandpa and the Indians

Old grandpa was friendly with the Indians. One time he was bringing a bag of grist from Hull, he stopped at an Indian camp for the night. Grandpa slept with a gun beside him and woke up feeling a stir at his head. The Indians were laughing; they were trying to stop him from snoring by putting a folded skin under his head. . . no, we won't tell who Grandpa was!

Jeffs, Wm.

First settler at Kingsmere was Jeffs. . . went to Meech Lake and set up sawmill. . . moved to Old Chelsea, lived in Chamberlin house. *Wm. Ryan*

An 1875 map of the Kingsmere area shows the Jeffs held lots 20-C and 20-A in 1863. W. Dunlop had lot 21-A. R. Kenny was on lot 19-B, which was acquired by T. Sheean in 1880. Another lot holder in 1863 was Warricker; nothing else is known about the last-named. All the lots mentioned were on Range VIII.

Kingsmere

Kingsmere Lake was once Jeff's Lake.

A lake and a hilly area to the southwest of Old Chelsea. . . many early settlers owned property on the "mountain" and on the shores of the lake. . . Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King assembled by stages, a large estate at Kingsmere which he left to the nation on his death.

Lauriault's Hill

A very steep hill down which a road led from the Kingsmere Road to the Mountain Road. It has been closed to wheeled traffic for some years.

Logging

Lumber floated from Mousseau (Harrington) Lake down the creek and along Meech Lake to O'Brien's where, depending on the season, it was loaded on wagons or sleighs and was drawn, via Old Chelsea, to the railroad station in Chelsea. . . desperate pile of traffic in the old days, you'd never look out the window but teams were passing summer and winter. . . wagonning in the summer something wild.

Wm. Ryan

Lot Corners

The corners of lots were marked by burying broken glass. . . there was no rot nor rust.

Magistrate's Court
in West Hull

At a special session of the peace, sitting in Chelsea on 22 August, 1892.

The Corporation of the West Part of the Township
of Hull Plaintiff
versus
Daniel Swaiter
Defendant

The defendant appeared in person and pleaded guilty to charge of being drunk, singing and swearing and acting disorderly on the Meech Lake Road.

Judgement for \$8.50 costs, \$1.00 fine, or in default 15 days in the Aylmer gaol.

Maple Sugar

The best results come from trees with best crowns— The best sap tree needs a long thick trunk and corresponding great system of roots to support its enormous spread of branches and its heavy leafage. The soil must be good, rich and

moist - About 3% of the sap is sugar - It takes 10 cords of wood to boil the sap of 1000 trees.

Meech Lake

See reference to Rev. Asa Meech. . . desperate pile of plums came down from Meech Lake, pails and pails of them. . . *Wm. Ryan*

Frank Farrell had a sawmill at the mouth of Meech Creek (on the opposite side to Carbide Willson's power plant and before Willson arrived). Farrell made his own wooden wheel and used the natural fall of the creek.

Mica

Mica mines at Kingsmere. . . . I drew mica for over a year for Laurentide Mine - 2 or 3 days a week - big steam boiler and steam drills - mine worked ten years. . . Gravelle and Laurentide Mines side-by-side. Fleury also had a mine... *Wm. Ryan*

Mica also known as "isinglass".

Mousseau Lake (Harrington Lake)

There has been controversy of the naming of this lake for a number of years. Some say Mousseau was there first, others say Harrington was. The Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, on its 1979 map shows Lac Mousseau (Lac Harrington). This lake lies between Lac Philippe and Meech Lake, north west of Old Chelsea.

Nancy's Creek

Named for Nancy Mullen, Paddy Mullen's mother. The creek is described as follows: It runs across the Kingsmere Road between the Howard's two houses and joins Dunn's Creek which starts up by Butterworth's and they both flow into Sheffield's, now Ryan's. Nancy's home was a log cabin, near to Ed Quipp's little house. . . *Lyd Ryan*

Newspapers (Periodicals)

St. Stephen's Church either published or sponsored a periodical in the last half of the 19th Century. The publication, as would be expected, had a religious background, its pages containing both news and sage advice. The writer examined a copy several years ago, however neither its name nor its publishing date can now be recalled.

Periodicals

Here is a list of periodicals published in the Gatineau area and which were read by Chelsea residents. The dates shown indicate the year when each were first published. Double dates show how many years they were published:

The West-Quebec Post	1895	La Gazette de Maniwaki	
The Gatineau Beacon	1898	et de la Gatineau	1929
The Gatineau News	1903	The Low Down to Hull	
The Progress of the Gatineau	1922	and Back News	1973
Imprimerie et Imprimeur	1922/25	Up the Gatineau!	1975
The Gatineau Echo	1924/25	Gatineau Country Life	1985
		The Postillian	1985

Picnics

Catholics had a picnic every year. . . lots of Protestants came too. . . came in express (wagon) loads, all horses them days. . . a day in July, between hay and harvest, and after schools were closed.

Place-a-purpose for food. . . a dining room with board walk all round. . . kitchen outside. . . tea in huge iron pots. . . big teapots. . . really strong tea. . . baked beans, pies. . . meal for .25¢

Pine, White

The stumps of White Pine were five feet across, three feet above the ground.

Pointer

At the suggestion of J.R. Booth, who wanted a useful river craft, John Cockburn in 1883 designed the "pointer" a sharp-pointed boat (pointed at each end) that is widely used in the lumbering business "A Dictionary of Canadianisms" 1967.

Queen

Queen Victoria was on the throne for approximately 2/3 of the 19th Century - the time-frame of this story of the two Chelseas. She reigned from 1837 to 1901.

Roads & Trails

Roads in the area, and their predecessors the trails have always presented problems. The following random samplings may be interesting:

For years both the McKelvies and the Crosses reached Bytown (from Meech Creek Valley) via

Old Chelsea, by path or trail through the bush. . .
Reporter for "The Evening Citizen" of 1930.

Grandma Maxwell to her grandchildren. . . "why,
children. . . we didn't have nice roads, as you now
have. . . to go to some neighbours, one or five
miles away, we would follow a blazed trail, made
by cutting the bark of trees, along a straight line. . .
would make the line always straight was for
someone to go to the point aimed at and blow a
horn while the other fellow followed and chopped
the bark." *Anson Gard*

An 1881 survey plan of Old Chelsea shows the
Scott Road as Peel Street. . . Padden Road as North
Street. . . Chelsea Road as High Street.

Wheeled scraper with team used all summer on
Meech Lake Road. *Wm. Ryan*

Jim Hammond rolled roads in winter with big
wooden roller. *Wm. Ryan*

Motion at a meeting of West Hull Council (1875)
that statute labour on all roads will be one day for
every \$200 of valuation, or pay \$1.25 if not
executed, was defeated. A new motion setting the
penalty at \$1.00 was carried.

The road through Old Chelsea village did not run
straight across Chelsea Brook as it does now as
Brigham's mill was in the way. The road therefore
turned south in the village opposite Peel Street
(Scott Rd.) crossed the creek at the tannery and ran
on up to Kingsmere.

"Recollections of Early Days in the Gatineau Hills"
collected and recorded by Sheila C. Thomson 1965
page 49

Scott Road. . . The following deeds of sale
conveyed to Michael Scott much of the land on the
north side of the present Scott Road. The Scotts
had their residence where the old movie theatre
work shop of the Crawleys was later located .

(Crawleys filmed a mounted police picture in the region some years ago).
The deeds of sale:

Mar 22, 1856 - from Charles Lennox Brigham to Michael Scott.
Oct 19, 1869 - from Wm. H. Ellard to Michael Scott.
Nov 18, 1887 - from Sisters of Charity to Michael Scott
Oct 10, 1898 - from Samuel Hickson to Michael Scott and
Apr 2, 1895 - from Michael Scott Sr. to Michael Scott Jr. and Wm.
M. Scott a gift

Still another Scott, Mark, owned a large slice of land on the south side of the road.

No doubt these Scott holdings led to changing the name from Peel Street to Scott Road.

Sawmill

In some material compiled for "The Citizen" in 1928 there is an amusing description of the mill in operation at Old Chelsea.

"The mill was equipped with the old-fashioned straight up and down pit-saw. The workers could set a big pine log in the "gate", put the log on the carriage and let it feed to the saw, while they went to the village inn to "wet their whistles". When they would return 20 minutes or so later they would be in plenty of time to see the log completing its leisurely journey—and thus another plank was added to the pile."

Sea Pie

Sea Pie was made of beef, not fish as one might expect. This dish was favoured in the Gatineau Valley and neighbouring Pontiac. Here's how: A quarter of frozen beef was sliced fairly thin. This was then placed in a huge iron pot, alternating with layers of bread to fill the pot. After salting well the pot was sealed and allowed to bake in hot sand all night. The sand was heated by making a wood fire and letting it burn to ashes. A hole was then scooped in the place where the fire had been, the sealed pot was lowered into the hole which was then covered with the hot sand and left to cook itself.

The same method was used to bake beans—the best you'll ever taste.

Settlers and Shanties

Reference is made to:
"Humours of the Valley" by Anson Gard - 1906
"Hurling Down the Pine" by John W. Hughson
and Courtney C. Bond - 1964
"A Hundred Years A-Fellin" - Charlotte Whitton -
1943

Sheep

Awful pile o'sheep driven down from Masham, along Meech Lake, in to Hull. . . 100 or more in a drove, 4 or more drovers, no dogs. . . sheep of different farmers marked with dabs of coloured paint. . . not many after 1900. *Wm. Ryan*

Some women did the spinning from own sheep. . . wool carded in Hull. . . taken to Mrs. Daly on Meech Lake Road for weaving. . . wool dyed at home.

Shoemakers

The term shoemaker covers the trade of manufacturing footgear by an individual. The height up the calf determined whether the article was a boot or a shoe. . . In one day a shoemaker could turn out a pair of boots for the spring log drive with surprising dexterity. . . the cost \$5 to \$7 a pair. . . one added the corks and spikes to individual taste. . . the shoemaker made the lasts (foot forms) of wood, and also made his own thread.

Soap Recipe

Take hardwood ashes, put in a barrel with a hole in its bottom. . . cant the barrel. . . water it every day to make lye. . . put lye and fat off guts in big pots and boil till hard. . . cut in blocks, soap enough for a year. *Wm. Ryan*

Storm

Cyclone. . . 'twas a wild one. . . Tuesday, June 14, 1892, just at noon. Log buildings ripped apart. . . the Crilly house lost its roof, Grandma Crilly only person left upstairs. . . black and blue from flying furniture and chimney bricks.

At the Sheffields a board blew in the west window and out the east. . . Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield on

either side of west window were unhurt. Mr. Sheffield was then blind.

Road Inspector Joseph Fleury instructed by Council to have road from Upper Chelsea to Hollow Glen cleared. . . Fleury was allotted \$25 and Anthony Grimes received \$10 for his share.

Tailors

Michael Ryan and Paddy Bradley were two tailors on King Mountain. They did not own and operate shops there but followed the practice of the period of travelling from farm to farm with their tailoring gear.

Tinware

Origin in New England. . . tin pedlars sometimes travelled 1200 to 1500 miles from base, even to Canada. . . tin utensils and tiles. . . tiles fashioned into patterns. . . used on ceilings of kitchens and dining rooms in many hotels. Dunn House tiled outside walls and painted green.

Toll-Gates

The first toll-gate, on the road going northward out of Hull, on the west side of the Gatineau River was at Wrightville. . . the second was at the newer Chelsea, kept by Gardner Church.

They were closed at night so keeper had to be woken. . . Gardner Church's keeper was beaten up several times - all for .05¢ or .10¢ which was the toll.

Upper Chelsea

Another designation for Old Chelsea.

Vigils or Wakes

An old Irish custom at wakes (vigil kept with a corpse) was the provision of a table with a supply of clay pipes, each costing the host .01¢, and a plug of tobacco. . . "help yourself, it's on the house".
Bob O'Neill

Weddings

William Ryan Sr. rented teams, cutters and carriages. Team of grey horses and carriage with two double seats at weddings. . . going to church bride sat in back. . . Landreville drove them. . . he also provided coffins for funerals.

In the days of first settlement getting hitched for life was not an easy undertaking as visiting ministers and priests (the circuit riders) were not always available when a couple wished to marry. Resort was then made to "marrying bees". Upon learning of an anticipated visit by a gentleman of the cloth the lucky pairs in the area were then married in a group. History does not relate that it was "cheaper by the dozen".

X

There are several words which commence with "x". However, as a special treat you may place your own "x" in the space reserved for you (see below). This will be your mark, indicating that you are unable to write, even if you have been able to read this far. Remember, legally you will require two witnesses to verify your "x".

Witness No 1.....

Witness No 2..... Reserved space for "X"

Year Without a Summer	The year 1816	From a Scotsman's diary:
May 16	Heavy rain began to fall and continued all night	
May 18	Very cold with snow	
May 19	So cold, obliged to wear mitts while plowing	
May 28	Kept cold and freezing 'till May 28	
May 29	Ground frozen 2 or 3 inches deep	
June 6	Cold, with snow	
June 7	Continued cold as in winter	
June 30	Cold all through month, woods turned pale green	
July 1	Frost killed cucumbers	
July 6, 7, 8	Very cold, have to wear mitts and overcoat	

July 11

Hard frost. Cold prevailed all through this month.
Practically no growth of anything

Z

The end -30-

Finish

Summary

Summary

This tale has carried the reader from the days when this planet was formed, through the days when homo sapiens erectus lifted himself on to his two back legs and his front limbs ever so slowly developed into arms and hands. From these beginnings came modern man, known as homo sapiens sapiens. On the North American Continent the first inhabitants were the Inuits and those others who were given the name Indians.

Quickly the story passed through the "explorer era" of Champlain and others, touching on Nicolas Gatineau who gave his name to the river and the bordering countryside, to the focus of our concern, the two Chelseas. The division between two, if division there was, was probably brought about by the two religions practiced by the early inhabitants, Protestantism and Catholicism.

Old Chelsea itself was initially Protestant but became Roman Catholic with the advent of a great number of Irish Catholics in the mid 1800's. The Protestant adherents tended to gravitate towards the Gatineau River where they established their homes, their churches and school. In so doing there was no intent to separate from the older portion of their community. Indeed there was no desire to drop the original name of the village.

It is the custom in towns and cities to describe an area as the east end, west end, etc. Sometimes a region is given a specific name such as Ottawa's "Sandy Hill" or "Britannia", and Hull's "Wrightville", This did not happen quite this

way at Chelsea. The land nearer the river retained the name Chelsea, seldom using New Chelsea, except to differentiate between the older and the newer when that was necessary.

One cannot help pondering about the changes that have taken place in the last hundred years or so. No longer does a traveller have to walk, use a horse to ride or pull a vehicle, to move a vessel by paddles, oars or the wind. We now have conveyances which at the press of a button or shift of a lever move us and our goods, over and under the water, over the ground and through the air and beyond. It wasn't too long ago that some of us, as youngsters, were told to look at the man in the moon. Putting a man on the moon is now taken for granted.

We can now see and hear around the world. No doubt the senses of smell and taste will be added to the list of wonders.

In the field of manufacturing we now have robots and computers which achieve results never dreamed of—even in the wildest of dreams—by our ancestors. Perhaps the word "manufactured" - made by hand - is no longer appropriate for items put together by machines.

We live in the age of a throw-away society despite the growing difficulty met with in the disposal of our waste. However there are still people who take pride in old fashioned skills, just as our predecessors did by necessity and by choice. Indeed we have come a long long way since we became homo sapiens sapiens.

In conclusion the Chelseas have not been without their inventors, people of the arts and so on, right from the days of the New England settlers, with their Yankee ingenuity, to one bold citizen who constructed a helicopter in his back yard which actually lifted off the ground a foot or so. The community has also had its share of "bad guys" for after all it is but a cross-section of the nation as a whole. The inhabitants wait with bated breath for a local woman to become Prime Minister of Canada—or do they?

Post scriptum—what do the people of the Chelseas call themselves? Chelseasers, Chelseaites, Chelseaphiles, Chelseaphones, or what? Perhaps there should be a competition or referendum to decide the issue. The winning choice might just be "Chelsea Pensioners".

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