



## *Historic Gloucester*

Newsletter of the

**GLOUCESTER  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY**

[www.gloucesterhistory.com](http://www.gloucesterhistory.com)

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Michael and Pearl Morozuk, 1957

## Contents

President's Message.....	Glenn Clark	3
Ruth Lafortune.....		3
How the Morozuks Survived a Rocky Start in Gloucester.....	Shirley Morozuk	4
Historical Notes on the Pineview Community.....	Nathalie Sequin	6
Membership Form.....		10

### The Gloucester Historical Society Presents

## **“Getting Started on Searching Your Ancestry”**

**By Mike More  
Ottawa Branch Ontario Genealogical Society**

**Sunday, November 5, 2017, 2 pm  
Gloucester Adult Senior Centre  
Earl Armstrong Arena, 2020 Ogilvie Road**

**Free parking and admission. Bus Routes 12,24**

THE GLOUCESTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
HISTORY ROOM WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC  
BY APPOINTMENT ONLY DURING THE WINTER MONTHS

LOCATION: 4550B BANK STREET (AT LEITRIM ROAD)

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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*Historic Gloucester* is published by The Gloucester Historical Society. It is intended as a Newsletter to members of the Society to provide interesting articles on Gloucester's past and to keep them informed of new acquisitions by the Museum, publications available, upcoming events and other items of general interest. Comments and suggestions regarding the Newsletter are always welcome.



*Gloucester Historical Society gratefully acknowledges the financial support of the City of Ottawa.*

## President's Report

By Glenn Clark

On October 15<sup>th</sup>, we were treated to a special presentation titled 'Blood on the Rapids' by Terence Currie. We learned many things about the early history of the Ottawa Valley, how the valley itself dates back many thousands of years, how our forest resource was unique because of the absence of forest fires and how the indigenous populations interacted with themselves and the earliest settlers. These relationships were often cooperative but that was not always the case, hence the title of the presentation.

In the few days prior to this, I visited Algonquin Park and I learned that the park relates to the same story. The park was created in order to preserve the special forest resource that existed in Eastern Ontario not just for tourists but also for the forest industry itself. The industry often was at odds with early settlement because settlers set fires to clear the land. These fires often escaped into the forests damaging valuable stands of timber owned by the lumber barons such as J.R. Booth. Algonquin Park was therefore established primarily to keep settlement and their fires out.

Our next presentation will take place on Sunday, November 5<sup>th</sup> at the Gloucester Adult Seniors Centre, Earl Armstrong Arena, 2020 Ogilvie Road. It is titled 'Getting Started on Searching Your Ancestry'. Our speaker will be Mike More of the Ontario Genealogical Society. Researching your family tree can be intimidating for the novice and this is opportunity to get some pointers on where to begin. I am sure more experienced family researchers will also learn something as well. Please consider joining us. Admission is free.



### Ruth Lafortune

Ruth Lafortune (nee Mackie), a long time member of the Gloucester Historical Society, died on September 30, 2017.

Ruth was married to her husband, the late Albert Lafortune. She was the mother of Susan, David, and Janet; the grandmother of 9 and great-grandmother of 2.

Ruth was survived by the following sisters and brothers - Peggy Scharfe, Donna Clarke, Madeline Atherfold, Gerald, Marion Herbert and Nicol. She was predeceased by her sister Jean and brother David.

At left is a photo of Ruth and Albert. They were both active members of the Gloucester Historical Society for many years and contributed greatly to the GHS Board.

Our condolences go out to all their family.

*For more information about books for sale by Gloucester Historical Society and for a complete list of all our publications, please visit our website at:*

*[www.gloucesterhistory.com](http://www.gloucesterhistory.com)*

*This website also contains a wealth of information about Gloucester and its people.*



## How the Morozuks Survived a Rocky Start in Gloucester

By Shirley Morozuk

The Morozuk family began their journey from Galicia, Ukraine to Ottawa in 1902, when Ukrainian immigrant Stephan (Stefan) Ivanovych Morozuk (born 1860) sailed from Hamburg, Germany to Halifax, Nova Scotia leaving his wife and young son behind. He lived in the Ottawa area for the next six years, working at a lumbering shanty.

In 1908 he returned to his native land, and then came back to Canada to become a permanent resident in 1909. He sailed on the CPR vessel *Montreal* which travelled from Austria to Montreal. Soon after his arrival, he sent for his wife Maria Leonidivna Marushchak (born 1870) and only son Michael Stephan Morozuk (born 1889) to join him in Canada.

In 1912, Stephan purchased land on Rideau Road near Hawthorne Road, on a site that is now deep below the parking lot of Orgaworld, the composting facility. His hopes of agricultural success were dampened by the unfavourable rocky terrain, but he and his son Michael gave it their best shot for nearly 20 years.

In 1966, *Canadian Geographer*, the journal of the Canadian Association of Geographers, featured a report that used the Morozuk property to illustrate geography teaching methods, drawing on consultation with Michael Morozuk along with various technical experts. The authors, A. Coleman and W.E.S. Henoeh, painted a poignant picture of what happened on that unforgiving property.

The authors pointed out that in 1966 the area was in “an advanced state of farm abandonment,” and went on to say: “Behind the picture of deterioration lies the story of a farmer’s struggle to wrest a living from the land. The reasons for his defeat may be seen in the occasional slabby rock outcrops that betoken thin soils liable to parch in summer and inimical to farm machinery. Small marshes reflect the inadequacy of downward drainage through the dense texture of the horizontal rocks beneath as well as a tendency to waterlogging in wet weather. The soil, which is termed Farmington Undifferentiated, is in the sixth and lowest category of agricultural soils in Canada’s national classification. In such discouraging and unproductive conditions it is not surprising that agriculture has failed to survive.”

The article indicated that the Crown first granted this land in 1829, but “inherent difficulties” were indicated by the fact that only five acres had been cleared by 1912 when it was purchased by Stephan Morozuk.

“The Morozuk family entertained high hopes of a 100-acre holding which was large in comparison with the peasant plots of their native village,” the report says. “For the first six years they lived in a small wooden shack near the well, digging out the stumps of trees by hand and levering surface boulders one by one to the edges of the fields. They made their own tools, erected a barn and shed, and gradually coaxed the land into yielding wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat, hay, garden vegetables and strawberries.”



First Home, 1912 on Rideau Road, Gloucester



Second Home, 1931 on Bank Street, Gloucester

At the end of World War I Michael Morozuk started building a stone house on the property, using sandstone from his neighbour's land. He cut and squared it himself, but to pay the stonemasons to erect the building, he had to raise a second mortgage on his land. Despite all his efforts, "Strawberry Mike," as he was known in the area, was never able to fully clear his land and couldn't make a living at farming without also working at a lumbering shanty in winter, hauling stone for road contractors, and clearing neighbouring bush lots.

Michael Morozuk met Pearl Fedorivna Bychyk (born 1897 in Ukraine) in Ottawa and they married in January 1921. At first, the newlyweds settled with his parents Stephan and Maria on the Rideau Road farm, with most of the farming being done by Michael. In 1931, however, the barn caught fire, followed by the house, which was also gutted. Michael Morozuk decided to move his growing family to a farm on Highway 31. He subsequently removed their house, stone by stone, and reconstructed it on a site near Our Lady of the Visitation Church.



Barn on Farm on Bank Street

The farming continued with better success on Highway 31 and Michael and Pearl raised a large family of seven boys and four girls, enduring the hardships of the Depression and World War II. The stone house on Bank Street continues to be occupied and is a beautiful reminder of days gone by.

As a young grandchild of Michael and Pearl Morozuk, I remember they still held onto the farming lifestyle, long after they retired from farming in

1957 and moved into Ottawa, with family gatherings at the house on Sunnyside Avenue and delicious meals at their table. Grandma Pearl, who wore a plain dress and apron, the customary garb peculiar to Ukrainian woman of her generation, made the best hand-pinched perogies, meatless cabbage rolls, big jars of pickled herring and plenty of headcheese for her children. My father and his siblings would sit around that kitchen table speaking Ukrainian and sampling the fare.



Door of Barn on Bank Street

I also remember the beautiful grapevines growing at the back of the house from which grandma would harvest grapes to make her home-made wine. I also remember the little glasses scattered around that huge dinner table awaiting "diborzsia" before another great feast. Of course, I was too young to drink, but I do remember the sweet smell of that drink brewing in the house. Visitors were always welcome at her table and all were treated like family.

I wasn't around to experience the old stone house that still stands on Bank Street today, but my grandparents' youngest daughter was able to relive some of the memories for me. She said her parents mingled with everyone in the area but mainly with those from the old country. They enjoyed playing Ukrainian music on the old Victrola and were both terrific singers. Pearl loved her vegetable and flower gardens and would carry her choice edibles to the Byward Market each weekend to sell and barter for fresh fish and the like. She always had an ample





Michael with his work horse team,  
Maud and Molly, 1945

Supply of the sweetest raspberries and strawberries too, which she sold at the market and at the end of her driveway to the locals.

She also churned her own butter and made cottage cheese for her personal use and to sell at the market. She would while away the evenings crocheting and embroidering, her handiwork adorning all areas of the house. I think there might be a few items still hidden away in her children's keepsakes.

When my grandfather Michael wasn't out taking care of the farm, he would end the day sitting in his rocker reading the newspaper and smoking his pipe. Knowing only the most basic of the English language when he arrived in Canada, he found reading helped him better understand the language and reading was one of his favourite pastimes. As Pearl was busy raising the family and not interacting with neighbours as much as Michael, her English was very broken. I do remember difficulty communicating with them when I was a kid, but I still recall a few words we got by on.

Stephan Morozuk passed away in 1939 and his wife Maria Morozuk in 1933 and both are resting at Our Lady of the Visitation graveyard. While their son Michael and his wife Pearl eventually retired to Ottawa South, most of their children stayed true to their Gloucester roots and remained in the area. They followed their parents' path of building strong families as well, producing a total of 36 grandchildren for Michael and Pearl.

Michael passed away in 1976 and Pearl in

1978 (both laid to rest at Our Lady of the Visitation graveyard), the family growth has continued with 46 great-grandchildren and 23 great-great-grandchildren as of 2017. Although the family tree now has branches from coast to coast in Canada, the main branch remains in the Ottawa area, with some still living in the general neighbourhood of Michael and Pearl's farms.



Michael and Pearl Morozuk

### Historical Notes on the Pineview Community Used at the 2017 Pineview Canada Day Celebrations by Nathalie Seguin of the Pineview Community Association

"Gloucester" was created in 1798 and named after William Frederick, second Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, nephew of King George III. It was bounded by the Rideau River on the west, the Ottawa River on the north, Cumberland Township on the east and Osgoode Township on the south. Much of its original territory was annexed by the City of Ottawa, the National Capital Commission and the federal government for new villages and airport expansion, a rifle range and bomb testing zone, and to establish the Greenbelt. Gloucester Township was incorporated in 1850, reached city status in 1981 and was amalgamated into the City of Ottawa in 2001.

*Gloucester" a été créé en 1798 et nommé après William Frederick, deuxième Duc de Gloucester et d'Édimbourg, neveu du roi George III. Il était délimité par la rivière Rideau à l'ouest, la rivière des Outaouais au nord, le canton de Cumberland à l'est et au sud du canton d'Osgoode. Une grande partie*

*"de son territoire d'origine a été annexée par la ville d'Ottawa, la Commission de la capitale nationale et le gouvernement fédéral pour créer de nouveaux villages et une extension de l'aéroport, un champ de tir et une zone de test à la bombe, et d'établir la ceinture de verdure. Le canton de Gloucester a été constitué en 1850, a atteint le statut de ville en 1981 et a fusionné avec la ville d'Ottawa en 2001.*

### **Glen Ogilvie**

Glen Ogilvie was an Irish community begun by William Ogilvie and William Phair. First known as the Ogilvie Settlement, it was founded in the early 1840s and was home to five Ogilvie families. It was also the birthplace of one of Gloucester's most famous citizens, William Ogilvie (1846 – 1912), a man who was recognized nationally for his work as a land surveyor and explorer. To the east of Glen Ogilvie was the community of Blackburn, and to the west the village of Cyrville, but by the late 1860s, Glen Ogilvie became part of Cyrville.

*Glen Ogilvie était une communauté irlandaise commencée par William Ogilvie et William Phair. D'abord connu comme le Règlement Ogilvie, elle a été fondée au début des années 1840 et elle abritait cinq familles d'Ogilvie. Elle a également été le lieu de naissance de l'un des citoyens de Gloucester les plus célèbres, William Ogilvie (1846 – 1912), un homme qui était reconnu à l'échelle nationale pour son travail d'arpenteur et d'explorateur. À l'est de Glen Ogilvie était la communauté de Blackburn, et à l'ouest le village de Cyrville mais vers la fin des années 1860, Glen Ogilvie est devenu une partie du village de Cyrville.*

### **Cyrville**

The village of Cyrville was founded in 1853 when Michel Cyr purchased Lot #27 located along what is now the east side of St-Laurent Boulevard between Ogilvie and Innes roads. This land was partitioned between his two sons, Joseph and Michel, and then subdivided into market garden plots. Cyrville grew in size and importance, acquiring a large back country which included Glen Ogilvie and lands extending towards the Mer Bleue bog south of Blackburn. Beginning in the late 1860s, gardeners from Cyrville brought their vegetables and other produce to Ottawa's markets. Cyrville also served as a rest stop where travellers on route to Ottawa could stay in hotels or obtain fresh horses to continue their journey.

*Le village de Cyrville a été fondée en 1853 lorsque Michel Cyr a acheté Lot #27 situé le long de ce qui est maintenant le côté est du boulevard St-*

*Laurent entre les chemins Ogilvie et Innes. Ce territoire a été divisé entre ses deux fils, Joseph et Michel, et ensuite morcelé en parcelles maraîchères. Cyrville a grandi en taille et en importance avec l'acquisition d'un grand pays qui incluait Glen Ogilvie et les terres s'étendant vers la tourbière Mer Bleue au sud de Blackburn. Commençant à la fin des années 1860, les jardiniers de Cyrville amenaient leurs légumes et d'autres produits aux marchés d'Ottawa. Cyrville a également servi comme relais routier où les voyageurs en route vers Ottawa pourraient séjourner dans des hôtels ou obtenir de nouveaux chevaux avant de poursuivre leur trajet.*

### **Pineview**

History of the Pineview community begins with a territory much smaller than our current borders of Blair Road to the west, the Queensway to the north and Innes Road to the south. The residential and commercial property landscape that we see today was once dominated by farms and market gardens. Known in the late 1950s as Seguin Heights, the earliest expanse of Pineview consisted of Maxime, Eugene, Aurele, Hector (obsolete) and Dalkeith streets (now Meadowbrook). The mid-1960s brought about an era of significant residential development in Gloucester Township with the introduction of major subdivisions to accommodate Gloucester's growing population. Residential and industrial development continued into the 1970s with rapid suburban growth in the Carson Grove, Windsor Park Village, Convent Glen, Pineview and Cyrville areas.

*Histoire de la communauté Pineview commence avec un territoire beaucoup plus petit que nos frontières actuelles de Blair Road à l'ouest, le Queensway au nord et le chemin Innes au sud. Le paysage de propriétés résidentielles et commerciales que nous voyons aujourd'hui était autrefois dominé par les fermes et les jardins potagers. Connu à la fin des années 1950 comme Séguin Heights, la première étendue de Pineview était composée des rues Maxime, Eugène, Aurèle, Hector (démodé) et Dalkeith (maintenant Meadowbrook). Le milieu des années 1960 était une ère de développement important de résidence dans le canton de Gloucester avec l'introduction de lotissements majeurs afin de répondre aux besoins de la population croissante de Gloucester. Le développement résidentiel et industriel s'est poursuivi dans les années 1970, avec la croissance rapide des banlieues à Carson Grove,*

dans le village de Windsor Park, à Convent Glen, à Pineview et à Cyrville.

### **Chemin Blair Road**

Blair Road started as a trail open to horse-drawn vehicles during the summer and spanned between Innes and Ogilvie roads. Members of the Blair family owned a dairy farm along the east side of Blair Road. The family's most famous son, James Henry Blair (1881 – 1955), was a Gloucester inventor who, as a boy, constructed clay and wood models at the family farm located on Innes Road. Blair made headlines in Ottawa in 1898 when he rode down Sparks Street on a hand-made bicycle he designed and assembled from wood, metal and rubber found on the farm. Blair served in the Boer War, went on to work with Thomas Edison in 1911, and had eleven of his inventions patented at the time of his death.

*Le chemin Blair a commencé comme un sentier ouvert aux véhicules tirés par des chevaux au cours de l'été et s'étendait entre les chemins Innes et Ogilvie. Les membres de la famille Blair étaient propriétaires d'une ferme laitière sur le côté est du chemin Blair. Le fils le plus célèbre de la famille, James Henry Blair (1881 - 1955), était un inventeur de Gloucester qui, comme garçon, a construit des maquettes de bois et d'argile à la ferme familiale située sur le chemin Innes. Blair a fait les manchettes à Ottawa en 1898 lorsqu'il a roulé vers le bas de la rue Sparks sur un vélo à la main qu'il a conçu et monté à l'aide du bois, métal et caoutchouc trouvés à la ferme. Blair a servi dans la guerre des Boers, a travaillé avec Thomas Edison en 1911, et avait onze de ses inventions brevetées au moment de sa mort.*

### **Chemin Innes Road**

Innes Road was completed as a link between the Blackburn and Cyrville communities to travel towards Ottawa in 1878 after two years of construction and was named in memory of John Innes in 1960. Portions of the original roadway still survive as Windmill Lane which runs by Ritchie's Feed and Seed. John Innes (1877 – 1939) had a dairy and mixed farm near Cyrville, served on the executive of the Ottawa Valley Milk Producers' Association and was active in negotiating with the government and the Ontario Milk Control Board for better prices for farmers. Innes became deputy reeve in 1927 and served as Reeve of Gloucester Township from 1931 until his death.

*Chemin Innes a été effectué comme un lien entre les communautés de Blackburn et Cyrville pour déplacer vers Ottawa en 1878 après deux ans*

*de construction et était nommé à la mémoire de John Innes en 1960. Certaines parties de la chaussée d'origine survivent encore comme ruelle Windmill qui s'exécute par «Ritchie's Feed and Seed». John Innes (1877 - 1939) avait une laiterie et ferme polyvalente près de Cyrville, a fait partie de la direction de l'Association des producteurs de lait de la vallée d'Ottawa et a été active dans la négociation avec le gouvernement de l'Ontario et la Commission du lait pour de meilleurs prix pour les agriculteurs. Innes est devenu sous-préfet en 1927 et a servi en tant que préfet du canton de Gloucester de 1931 jusqu'à sa mort.*

### **Rues Maxime et/and Aurele Streets**

Both Maxime and Aurele streets were named after members of the Seguin family, area land owners and market gardeners. Joseph-Arthur Seguin (1891 – 1973) was born in Dalkeith, Ontario and arrived in Cyrville in 1925. He established a market garden over one kilometre in length where Maxime Street is located and sold his produce at the Byward Market like many area farmers. Maxime Street was named in honour of his father while Aurele Street was named for his eldest son. Aurele Seguin (1922 – 2008) continued the family gardening tradition until 1955 and then established several businesses including a restaurant, gas station and garage. Members of the Seguin family continue to live in Pineview and the last of the family's garden plots are still cultivated every year on Maxime Street.

*Les rues Maxime et Aurèle ont été nommé d'après les membres de la famille Séguin, de propriétaires fonciers et de maraîchers. Joseph-Arthur Seguin (1891 - 1973) est né à Dalkeith, Ontario et est arrivé à Cyrville en 1925. Il a créé un jardin de marché plus d'un kilomètre de long, où est situé la rue Maxime et vendait sa production au marché By comme de nombreux agriculteurs de la région. La rue Maxime a été nommé en l'honneur de son père pendant que la rue Aurèle a été nommé pour son fils aîné. Aurèle Séguin (1922 - 2008) a poursuivi la tradition de jardinage de la famille jusqu'en 1955 puis il a établi plusieurs entreprises, y compris un restaurant, une station de service et un garage. Les membres de la famille Séguin continuent de vivre à Pineview et la dernière des parcelles sont encore cultivées chaque année sur la rue Maxime.*

### **Chemin Ogilvie Road**

William Ogilvie emigrated from near Belfast, Northern Ireland in 1844 and purchased land east of Blair Road. This acquisition established the Ogilvie



Settlement, later Glen Ogilvie, and was situated where Ogilvie Road, so named in 1954, exists today. His grandson, also named William Ogilvie (1846-1912) was born in Gloucester Township. Ogilvie conducted local land surveys in Gloucester mapping townships lines. Ogilvie is best known for surveying the future site of Dawson City and for his appointment as the first commissioner of Yukon Territory during the Klondike Gold Rush. Ogilvie also established the location of the boundary between the Yukon and Alaska.

*William Ogilvie a émigré de près de Belfast, en Irlande du Nord en 1844 et a acheté des terres à l'est du chemin Blair. Cette acquisition a établi le Règlement Ogilvie, plus tard, Glen Ogilvie, et était situé là où chemin Ogilvie, ainsi nommé en 1954, existe aujourd'hui. Son petit-fils, également nommé William Ogilvie (1846-1912) est né dans le canton de Gloucester. Ogilvie a effectué des levés de terrain à Gloucester et a dressé des plans de lignes de canton. Ogilvie est mieux connu pour l'arpentage du futur site de la ville de Dawson et de sa nomination comme premier commissaire du Territoire du Yukon pendant la ruée vers l'or du Klondike. Ogilvie a également établi l'emplacement de la frontière entre le Yukon et l'Alaska.*

### **Parc Woodburn Park**

The Woodburn family is one of many pioneer families that settled in Gloucester Township during the 1840s that still have ties to the Pineview community. James Woodburn arrived with his family from Ireland and was registered as a Glen Ogilvie farmer in the 1851 census. One of his sons, Alexander Smith Woodburn, was the owner and manager of Woodburn's Printing Establishment and founded the Ottawa Evening Journal in 1885. In later generations, another family member, also named James, trained as a fighter pilot in World War II and was killed in action at Khums in 1941. Residents are familiar with the current Woodburn property along Innes Road, a farm within city limits owned by Doug and Sherry Woodburn, which serves as a reminder of the agricultural and rural roots of the Pineview community

*La famille Woodburn est l'une des nombreuses familles de pionniers qui se sont établis dans le canton de Gloucester pendant les années 1840 qui ont encore des liens avec la communauté de Pineview. James Woodburn est arrivé avec sa famille de l'Irlande et a été enregistré comme agri-*

*culteur dans le recensement de Glen Ogilvie en 1851. L'un de ses fils, Alexander Smith Woodburn, était le propriétaire et gestionnaire de la compagnie «Woodburn's Printing Establishment» et a fondé le «Ottawa Evening Journal» en 1885. Dans les générations suivantes, un autre membre de la famille, également nommé James, a formé comme pilote de chasse pendant la Deuxième Guerre mondiale et a été tué en action à Khoms en 1941. Les résidents sont au courant de l'établissement actuel de Woodburn sur le chemin Innes, une ferme dans les limites de la ville administré par Doug et Sherry Woodburn, qui sert comme un rappel de la base agricole et rural de la communauté Pineview.*

### **Blackburn Hamlet**

The community of Blackburn was named Green's Creek in the 1830s when Robert Green established a saw mill by the creek which separated it from the community of Glen Ogilvie to the east. In 1876, it was renamed Blackburn after Robert Blackburn (1828-1894), a mill owner who served as reeve of Gloucester Township in 1864, sat as a Liberal member of Parliament from 1874-1878 and during that time petitioned to open a post office in the area. In the 1880s, the village was divided into Blackburn Corners and Blackburn Station and [centred on a saw mill, cheese factory, blacksmith shop, tannery, train station and hotel](#) as well as farming. During the 1950s, Blackburn lost most of its land to the National Capital Commission and by end of the century, the self-contained planned community of Blackburn Hamlet had been established on the remaining land.

*La communauté de Blackburn été nommé Green's Creek dans les années 1830 lorsque Robert Green a créé une scierie près du ruisseau qui le séparait de la communauté de Glen Ogilvie à l'est. En 1876, elle a été rebaptisée Blackburn après Robert Blackburn (1828-1894), un propriétaire de l'usine qui a servi en tant que préfet du canton de Gloucester en 1864, siégé à titre de député libéral de 1874-1878 et pendant ce temps, a demandé d'ouvrir un bureau de poste dans la région. Dans les années 1880, le village était divisé en Blackburn Corners et Blackburn Station et centrée sur une scierie, une fromagerie, une forge, une tannerie, une gare et un hôtel ainsi que l'agriculture. Au cours des années 1950, Blackburn a perdu la plupart de ses terres à la Commission de la capitale nationale et d'ici la fin du siècle, la communauté de Blackburn Hamlet avait été établie sur le reste des terres.*

## Editor's Notes

The Cyrville-Glen Ogilvie area was crossed by all the major local railways.

The Canadian Northern Railway, which was abandoned in 1939, followed the course of the hydro corridor just north of St. Laurent Shopping Centre continuing east through the centre of Cyrville and crossing the Queensway near Blair Road then proceeding further east on a curving route to Orleans and beyond to Rockland following Highway 174 roadbed. It is most noticeable at the site of the former Green's Creek Bridge that was located off of Bearbrook Road south of St. Joseph's Boulevard. The bridge footings are still very visible today and are easily accessible on foot.

The CPR corridor used the more northerly of the St. Laurent Boulevard underpasses crossing Innes Road using the overpass near Star Top Road and proceeded behind Ritchie Feed and Seed and underneath Highway 417 near Costco south of Innes Road. This is still an active railway line but is abandoned further east towards Anderson Road and beyond on the north edge of the Mer Bleue. The active parts of this line are still used by Via Rail trains, which connect to Ottawa station further to the west.

The Canada Atlantic Railway, later the CNR made use of the southerly St. Laurent Boulevard underpass and crosses Innes Road using another overpass between Bantree Street and St. Laurent Boulevard. This rail line has now been abandoned, however, south and east of Walkley Road it becomes the active Via Rail line to Montreal.

The New York Central Railway once paralleled this rail line north of Walkley Road but was abandoned in 1957, before the Innes Road overpasses and St. Laurent Boulevard underpasses were built. The New York Central Railway abandonment occurred because the St. Lawrence River Bridge at Cornwall had to be demolished in preparation for the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway. This rail corridor can still be easily seen in many places including near the intersection of Leitrim Road and Anderson Road, at Edwards (Mitch Owens Road) and is now a bike trail between Russell and Embrun.

As a further note, the Innes family farm was located at Innes Road and Bantree Street.

Be sure to read the next issue of *Historic Gloucester* for some interesting "Did You Know/Le savez-vous" facts about Gloucester.

**IF YOU HAVE NOT YET RENEWED YOUR MEMBERSHIP, OR IF YOU WISH TO BECOME A NEW MEMBER, PLEASE COMPLETE THE FORM BELOW AND SEND IT WITH YOUR CHEQUE.** (Membership year runs from April 1 to March 31.)

**Membership Form—Gloucester Historical Society/Société historique de Gloucester**

Membership/Adhésion - \$20.00 for one year..... \$150.00 for life membership.....

NAME:\_\_\_\_\_ Email Address:\_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS:\_\_\_\_\_

CITY:\_\_\_\_\_ PROV\_\_\_\_\_ POSTAL CODE \_\_\_\_\_

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Gloucester, Ontario  
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