

J. M.

The Tweedsmuir Village Histories

*Arundel,
Quebec,
Canada*

Compiled in 1954 by
The Arundel Women's Institute
Founded on May 4th, 1946.

1856-1954



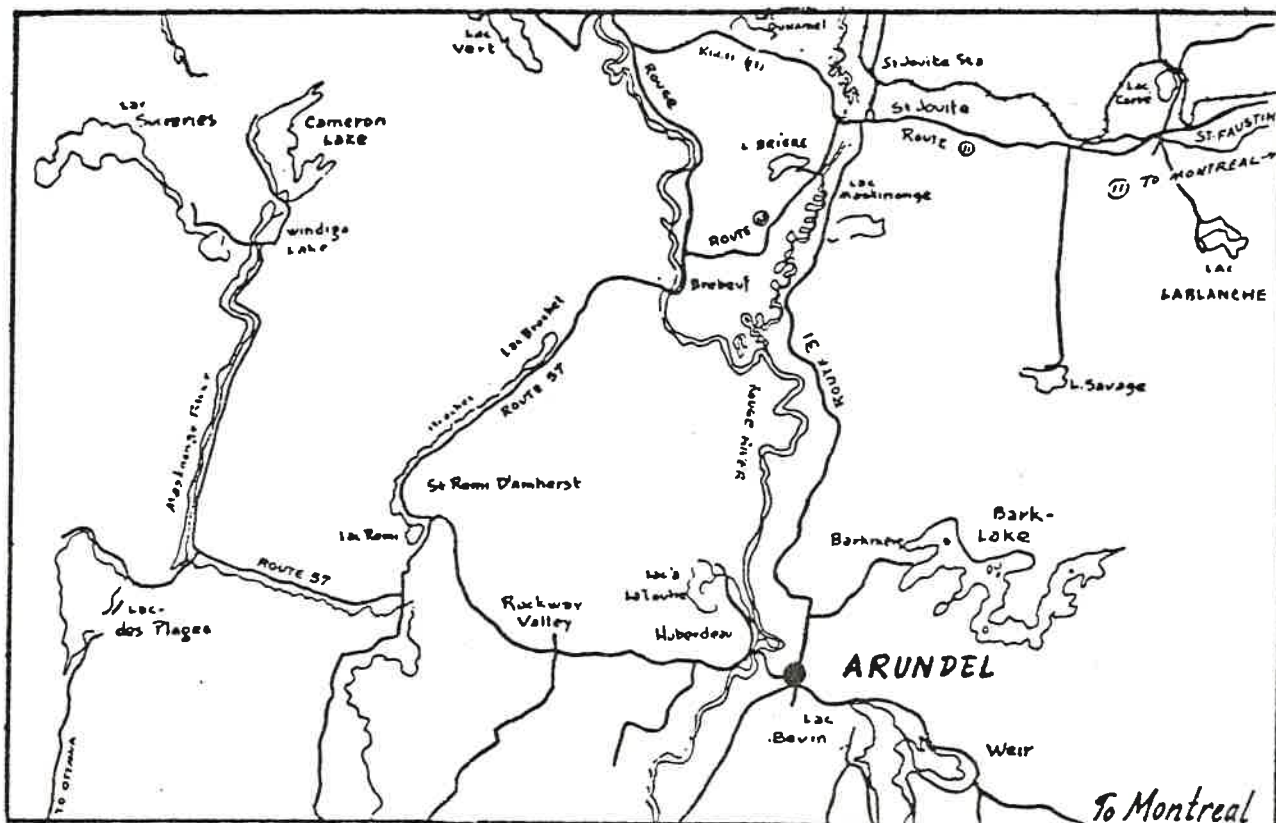
Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir

FOREWORD

I am so glad to hear that the Women's Institutes of Canada are compiling village history books. Events move very fast nowadays; houses are pulled down, new roads are made, and the aspect of the countryside changes completely in a short time.

It is a most useful and satisfying task for Women's Institute members to see that nothing valuable is lost or forgotten, and women should be on the alert always to guard the traditions of their homes, and to see that water colour sketches and prints, poems and prose legends should find their way into these books. The oldest people in the village will tell us fascinating stories of what they remember, which the younger members can write down, thus making a bridge between them and events which happened before they were born. After all, it is the history of humanity which is continually interesting to us, and your village histories will be the basis of accurate facts much valued by historians of the future. I am proud to think that you have called them "The Tweedsmuir Village Histories".

Susan Tweedsmuir.



Map of Arundel and surrounding district.

The country is mountainous, the Rouge River flowing through very fertile valleys. There are several lakes within a radius of four miles, the largest of these being Bark Lake and Bevan Lake.

Arundel was bounded on the north by Grandison and De Salaberry, east by Montcalm, south by Harrington and west by Amherst and Ponsonby of Ottawa County. In 1880 De Salaberry became a separate Municipality and in 1928 Huberdeau separated from Arundel. At the present time the boundaries stand as follows—north by De Salaberry, east by Montcalm and Town of Barkmere, west by the Municipality of Huberdeau and south by Harrington.

The Municipality now takes in 15,206 acres of land and is two miles in width and approximately nine miles long.

No doubt the chief resources of this district lie in its farm lands and its forests of spruce, balsam, pine, poplar, maple and birch.

Where there are forests there is also lumber. The first saw-mill was built by Mr. W. Staniforth, shortly after he came to this district in 1858. In 1896, Colin Campbell and his brother John, built a mill at Bevan Lake, sold to Bert Williamson, later bought by the Arundel Lumber Company (W. D. Graham and Brothers). This mill operated for many years. William Kidd built a mill on Bark Creek which was sold to Merton Davis and is still being operated by Mr. A. LeBlanc. A modern mill was built on Bevan's Creek near Arundel Village in 1945 by Constant Courte, and is now owned by Mr. Frank Davis.

The farmer still derives a big income from his wood lots as logs and pulpwood are very much in demand.

AGRICULTURE

MIXED FARMING. The farms in the valleys are very fertile. Some of these farms are breeding very good live-stock. One farm is producing pure bred cattle, taking prizes at both Ottawa and Toronto Fairs. Ayrshire and Holsteins are the chief herds. Sheep and hogs are both raised. Two large poultry farms are located in the Village.

FISHING

The lakes are constantly being stocked with game fish from nearby hatcheries. Consequently the fishing season brings many tourists. The hunting season is popular too.

MINES

Mica, Kaolin, Uranium, Graphite and Magnesite are being found in small quantities.

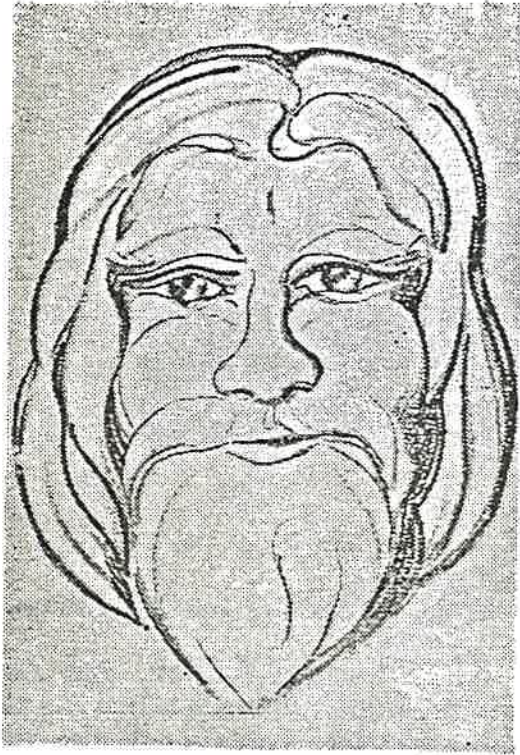
Our early settlers lumbered, farmed, trapped, hunted and made potash.

THE ORIGINAL NATIVES

The tribe of Indians inhabiting this area is uncertain, but it has been learned that they were a tribe not friendly with the Iroquois, who used to lie in wait at the junction of the Rouge and Ottawa Rivers to attack and rob the local Indians as they travelled downstream with their winter's fur harvest. The name Iroquois and Rockaway were given to the Lake, River and Rapids so called because of a great victory of the local tribe over the Iroquois. The first inhabitants were told that this victory took place when the local Indians, on being warned by their advance scouts that the Iroquois were lying in wait for them at what is now known as the Rockway Rapids on the Rouge River; carried their canoes across country to what is now known as Rockway Creek, descended this stream which empties into the Rouge River, near the present C.N.R. bridge, in the darkness attacked and killed most of the Iroquois Camp, after which the Iroquois, who came from New York State, made no further raids along the Rouge River. Indian names recorded in the Municipal minutes were Jack Shesheep (also spelled Chicheepe) and Barnaby Shawein. Pieces of Indian relics as arrow beads and arrows have been found on properties of Douglas Cooke (near River) and Percy Staniforth (on Creek), hence we are to believe these properties were once used as camping grounds for the Indians.

Up to 1856 Arundel was a Terra incognita: no man had located there for the purpose of making a home; the only individuals who had

penetrated its wild were hunters and trappers, or lumbermen driving their logs through the many turns and over the cataracts of the Rouge.



Stephen Jakes Bevan

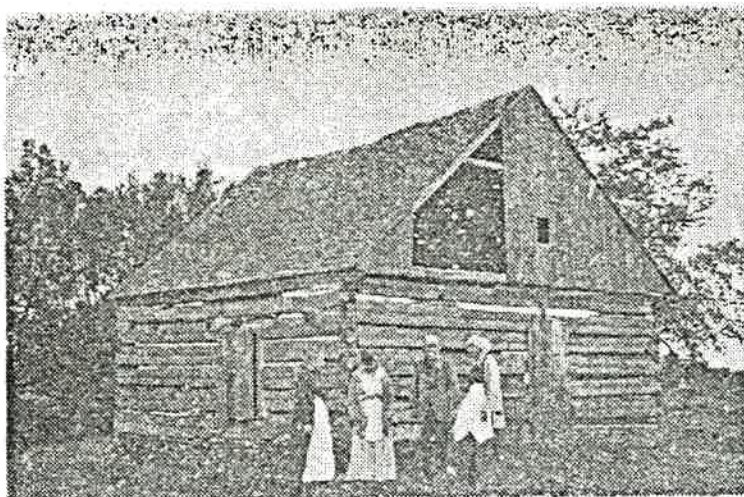
Stephen Jakes Bevan is said to be the first white-man who came into this Township, and he lived so long with the Indians and followed so closely their mode of life, that he was more generally regarded as belonging to the Red Men rather than to the Anglo-Saxon race. He, being a hunter and trapper, traded largely with the Indians. In this pursuit of his vocation, he became acquainted with all the streams and lakes with which the country abounds.

In the year 1822, Mr. Bevan built a shanty and storehouse at the junction of the creek, which now bears his name, and the Rouge. This served as his trading post.

This stream, now known as Bevan's Creek, is the outlet of Bevan's Lake, a most beautiful body of water, six miles long, with an average breadth of one mile. Thus, it will be seen, this Lake and its outlet form a lasting memorial to the old hunter who lived so long ago upon their shores.

It is understood that Arundel was so named by Sidney Bellingham M.L.A., who had received a large part of the township as a Provincial Government Grant for his efforts in having the Township survey made, and who had undertaken to encourage settlers to open up the district. Bellingham, a member of the Provincial Government and closely related to the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Provost Marshall of England, gave the Township its name in honour of the family estate in Arundel, Sussex, England. His own farm, now (1954) the Flanagan Farm, formerly the Filion farm, was named "Fitz-Allan Farm". Fitz Allan being a family name connected with the Bellingham's, and is so recorded in the early records of the Township.

The first actual settler in Arundel was William Thomson of Glasgow, Scotland, who located here in March 1856, having received his land by patent deed from the Crown (300 acres, Lots 10, 11, and 12 in the second range). There were no roads leading to Arundel at this time, so the trip from Lachute was made through the woods and up the Rouge. Mr. Thomson bore all hardships bravely, and with the help of his sons soon had his forest transformed into fruitful fields. In 1873, when he passed away, he had 70 acres of cleared land, held the position of Postmaster, Crown Land Agent and Captain of the Militia.



The First House in Arundel

Mr. Wm. Thomson's house built in 1856.

Picture are: — Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thomson II

and daughter Nellie (Mrs. S. MacArthur),

also Elizabeth (Mrs. Porter), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thomson I.

The year after Mr. Thomson's arrival, came William and David Staniforth, from England, who purchased land (700 acres) in Arundel and became pioneers in this Township. The first vehicle—a cart drawn by a yoke of oxen—was a great achievement and the first of its kind, introduced by Mr. Staniforth, soon elicited many congratulations.

During the next twenty years many more families took up residence in Arundel—the names of the following are readily recalled as being our former pioneers—McGrandle, Riddle, Cooke, Graham, Bennett, Moore, Scott, Smith, Brown, Filion, Kidd, Morrison, Swail, etc.

The records of Arundel's commercial establishments date back to 1884 in which year Mr. E. F. Brosseau opened a general store in what is now the Municipality of Huberdeau. The store greatly benefited the farmers as he purchased farm produce of every kind.

Two years later, 1886, Mr. W. D. Graham, Jr. opened the first store in what is now Arundel. The store was located at the foot of the Orange Hall Hill.

Mr. Sam Cooke owned a large farm about a mile from the Orange Hall and in 1893 he opened a small store on his property. This site is now the farm of Mr. Stuart Cooke, one of his grandsons.

During these early periods of the village, business was done to a great extent by trade or barter; and the stores received large quantities of beef, pork, poultry, eggs, butter, hides, potash, grain, etc. in exchange for their merchandise. Before the advent of the railway, produce was transported to Lachute or Grenville by horse. The early roads being so rough, the eggs were packed in barrels using oats or other grain as a filler. In those days the eggs were not graded for size or freshness.

The price of produce were very low, and "various tricks" were employed to increase the value of such things as fowl, hides, etc. In at least one case a farm wife was credited with carefully inserting a harrow tooth, of steel about three-quarters square by eight inches long, into the "rear end" of a turkey before freezing it, and if by chance a stone was "accidentally" rolled up in a cow hide before it was frozen, it was considered more or less of a game by both parties, even if the seller didn't "get away with it".

Mr. C. J. Staniforth, son of David Staniforth, one of the earliest settlers, returned to Arundel after having spent several years in general stores and meat market business at Lachute and Montreal. In 1897 he opened a store in his dwelling in what even then was becoming known as "the Village". Local business continued to expand and in 1908, Mr. Staniforth built a three story building. The bottom floor

to be used for his general store, the second floor, a Public Hall and the top floor was rented to the Masonic Lodge for their headquarters. Mr. Staniforth retired in 1930.

Mr. J. McLaughlin built a large store in 1897 in the Huberdeau section.

Another of the early merchants was Mr. James Bennett. In 1905 James' son, C. O. Bennett opened a meat shop next door to his father's store. When the elder Mr. Bennett retired, his son enlarged his store and operated a combined general store and meat market until his death in 1945. His daughter, Mrs. C. J. Gray carries on this business.

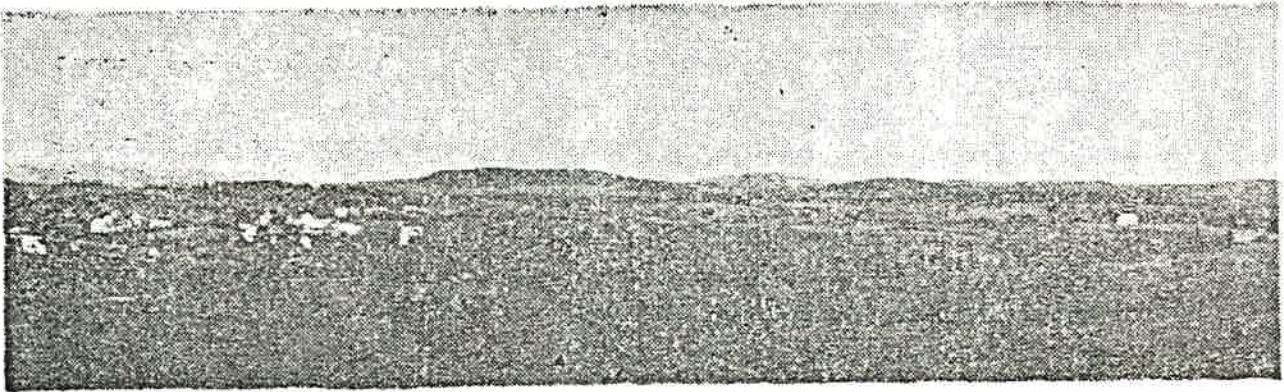
About 1900 Mr. James Cooke built a boarding house and store near the railway track. After his death in 1938, the building was replaced in 1944 by the present "Cooke Bros." building, owned and operated by sons of the original owner.

In 1912 Mr. W. D. Graham built a new residence and a two story store building at the village corner, moving his business from the Orange Hall Hill. The second floor of this building was used as a Post Office for many years. This store is now owned by his widow and is distinguished by a sign "Graham's General Store, Established in 1886".

The Patterson store on the Huberdeau Road, now the Wenville Graham residence, operated for about ten years.

Mr. Albert Scott operated a meat shop in the early 1900's in the building later sold to Mr. W. H. Kerr and converted into a blacksmith shop.

Among others who operated commercial establishments were Wm. Swail, Brymer Fros., Mr. N. Rodgers, Grant Simon, Robert Simon, Raymond Courte and Arthur Houle.



ARUNDEL 1908

A description of the early stores will no doubt be interesting to the reader. The typical store, which usually occupied one large room of the merchants dwelling, was always called a "general store", that is, the storekeeper sold everything required by his customers. One must realize in those days, the needs of the people were quite simple. The clothes were mostly hand-made by the women folk, some spun their own yarns. Fruits and vegetables were grown, but all goods were purchased locally as there were no mail-order companies, and the farmer did most of his trade by bartering.

The store was usually fitted out with a large counter on which rested the scale, an old balance arm type, and under the counter was a wooden till to collect the change. To one side of the counter, to catch the customer's eye would stand twenty-five pound, open boxes of prunes, currants and raisins. These were usually covered with a loose piece of glass but of course the customers often lifted this to "sample" the contents. Further along the counter would be a large round cheese, and twenty-five pound pails of candies, also biscuits, of what was called the "village" type, a sort of hardtack which came in large barrels and sold for eight cents a pound. The vinegar and molasses barrels rested on stands at the rear of the store. A barrel of pickles stood near the counter. The day of package goods had not arrived, everything such as rice, barley, oatmeal, sugar, tea, etc. was received in bulk. These were kept in barrels near the counter to be weighed out, as needed. The wall behind the counter held some shelves, on these shelves stood a few canned goods such as beans and tomatoes.

The hardware display hung on the walls. This consisted chiefly of: axes, saws, broad axes (now unknown), forks, scythes, wooden hay rakes, forks for handling manure, known as "grapes", why? no one knows; also harness parts, horse blankets, horse shoes, nails, etc.

If the store was large enough the groceries were left on one side, while on the other side stood a counter and shelves to hold a display of dry goods, materials by the yard, hats, shoes, etc. This side of the store was handled by the merchant's wife, especially around the busy pre Christmas season. One would often see the baby asleep in its crib behind the counter.

There had to be a small stock of medicines such as linaments, epsom salts, crude castor oil and Belladonna plasters for sore backs.

Soaps were sometimes sold, but the housewife usually made her own. The popular brands were Sunlight, Comfort and Castille.

Usually, an attached shed stored the frozen foods in winter also the various types of oil. Fish, only one kind, herring, came packed in brine in barrels.

The centre of the store usually was reserved for the furniture display. This consisted of a few dressers, chairs and tables. Also a bed in case some young man decided to get married and start house-keeping.

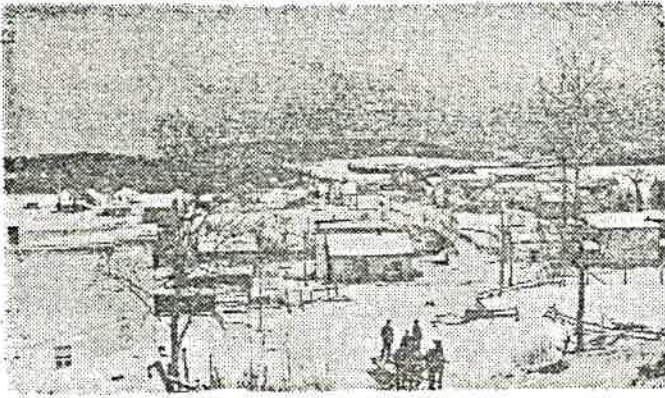
The store was lighted with coal oil lamps. The huge ball of string stood on the top shelf, the string unwound, passed through a screw eye on the ceiling and dangled within easy reach of the store-keeper.

The heating system was very crude but effective, a large cast iron stove that took two or three foot wood, and which could safely be heated red hot, stood in the centre of the store. In the winter, a wire was strung over the stove to dry the mittens and extra socks the customers wore to keep warm. In the evenings there were usually a few of the village cronies gathered around the stove, discussing everything in general, while they smoked and spit delicately against the red hot stove. The deliberate pause following a "direct hit" served to emphasize the speaker's point.

SHOPPING IN THE EARLY 1900'S.

"Shopping" in the early days was "a trip to the Village"; some thing to look forward to for weeks. The whole family would arrive by horse team about ten A. M. The wife would "turn the children loose" and go into the house to "kalie" or visit with the Storekeeper's wife and so get caught up on the local statistics, etc. The husband would "put his team up" in the Storekeeper's stable and go into the store for a smoke and a chat. At noon everyone went into the house for dinner. In the afternoon the buying and bargaining would begin, for this was an event which occurred only a few times a year, and the produce brought in, mostly eggs, butter, grain and hides, poultry, beef and pork, had to be counted and weighed. This took considerable time. As soon as this was finished, the wife would produce her lengthy list of groceries, etc. and start purchasing. She concentrated her attention on the groceries, dry goods and medicines.

Stockings were usually a "must" and these were not the nylons of to-day, but good substantial ribbed wool or cashmere and could be purchased in any color desired, providing it was black, white or brown. Yard goods and thread were always in demand. The wife dearly



Arundel 1911

loved to fondle over the lace and embroidery valances, and if a few cents could be spared for these luxuries, she would be very happy.

Another department she would visit was the corset section. These were really 'something', nothing skimpy like the modern girdle but full length, armoured types, with good strong forty-eight inch la-

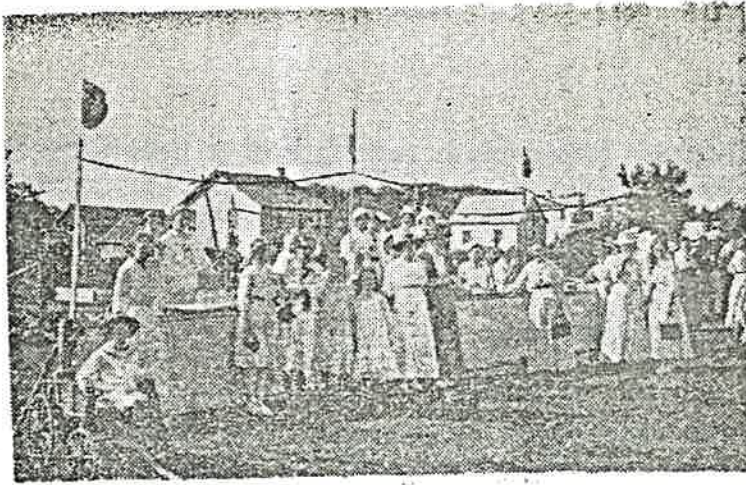
ces, that could withstand any sudden strain.

Meanwhile the husband was "laying in" his supply of tobacco. This was either chewing or smoking and even in these early days "MacDonalds" was a well known trade name and the "Prince of Whales", black chewing plug and the "Shamrock", plug smoking. This smoking tobacco was in twisted rolls, leaf or "tourquettes" (very much like the shape of a pretzel). After his tobacco was purchased he turned his attention to the hardware department.

Last but not least, underwear would be needed. The "He" man of those days bought "St. George" pure wool two-piece underwear, this was about three-eighths of an inch thick, smooth as sandpaper, it really took a "He" man to wear it. For the "indoor" type there was a fleece lined style, which was as bulky as the wool, but the direct opposite in wear, as it would stretch about four sizes too large, while the wool shrunk to about the same extent.

If it was impossible to bring the children to the store to outfit them with shoes, one father had a very clever way to judge the correct size. He had a long piece of string with knots tied at intervals. The distance from the end of the string to each knot was the length of shoe needed. Luckily for the storekeeper there was only one type of boot and this was used for both sexes.

When the shopping was completed the husband would hurriedly hitch up the horses, coax his wife to say her goodbyes and get started on the long road home.



BYGONE

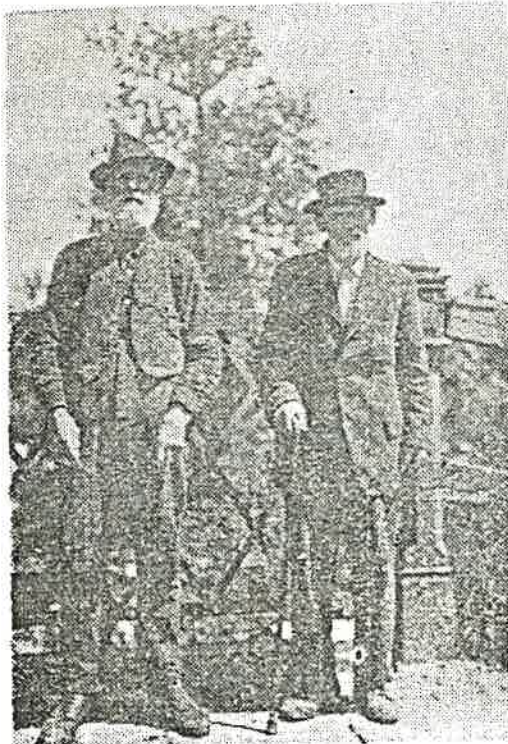
DAYS

ANECDOTES OF DAYS GONE BY.

World War I brought to Arundel the first experience on "Voluntary Rationing". To conserve white flour, merchants were requested to sell ten percent corn or substitute flour. This led to many arguments between the customers and the merchants, and the heated arguments of one elderly farmer compelled one merchant to reply, "I don't care, the government insists that you take a "prostitute" with each bag of flour, and that's that!"

The molasses came from the West Indies in ninety gallon "punch-ions". These big barrels were too large to get into the first freight shed, so were left on the station platform until the merchant carted them to his store. This led to an event that for years was a very delicate topic of conversation among the villagers.

One Hallowe'en night several of the village "young bloods" were keeping the village awake by rolling one of the full puncheons up and down the wooden platform. It suddenly got away from them and rolled over the edge of the platform, burst open, when it landed below. The following spring, the hot sun fermented the spilt molasses and the station agent, who kept hens under the platform was greatly shocked one day to find that his flock was completely intoxicated from indulging too freely in the molasses (fermented). They loved it, and continued to stagger along the platform and yard for weeks. It was rumoured that the eggs produced were much in demand.



POSTAL SERVICES

About 1857, Mr. Sidney Belligham established a Post Office in the residence of Mr. Wm. Thomson, Mr. Thomson being appointed Post Master. This office was officially known as "Fitz Allan Post Office", which name after a few years was changed to "Arundel Post Office". All mail passed through the Lachute Post Office; and for many years Mr. Thomson's brother, John Thomson acted as carrier, walking to Lachute, a distance of some thirty-five miles once a week; on his return trip food supplies, in addition to any mail received would be carried back. On the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway line to St. Jovite, the mail was then delivered by horse to St. Jovite a distance of twelve miles. This procedure was continued until after the completion of the Railway to Arundel in 1898.

In the year 1880, a second Post Office was established in the north of the Township (now known as Crystal Falls). This office was called "Antoinette Post Office", Mr. Charles Boon being its first Post Master.

The Arundel Post Office was later moved to the "Village" with Mr. Thomson still in charge. On his retirement. Mr. R. G. Cooke became Post Master, being succeeded by the present Postmistress, Mrs. W. D. Graham in 1935.

About 1910, the first Rural Mail delivery was inaugurated, this extended as far as the northern limits of the Municipality. The first rural mail carrier being Mr. James Scott. This service has been continually extended until to-day (1954) with three rural routes all mail for Lakeview and Lost River Post Offices, as well as that for all rural residents of Arundel and parts of the adjoining municipalities is handled through the Arundel Post Office.

In 1888, Mr. Wm. Staniforth sold his property to the Oblate Fathers, who enlarged his mill by adding a shingle mill, planer, etc. which they continued to operate until their sale of the property to the "Frères de la Maison de la Miséricorde" (House of the Brothers of Mercy), a Belgian Order.

The Oblate Fathers also constructed a large Orphanage on the property, this was destroyed by fire in 1941, to be replaced by a larger fire proof building. The original barn constructed by Mr. Staniforth was destroyed by fire in 1953.

During the occupancy of the Oblate Fathers, the high hill on the property was set aside as a natural shrine, this "Hill of Calvary" was the scene of annual religious celebrations, and following World War I, large bronze statuary (six groups) depicting "The Crucifixion" were erected. A paved roadway now leads to "The Shrine" and many pilgrims visit the site annually.

The first Blacksmith in Arundel, in the late 1880's was Charlie Moore, a Fenian Raid Veteran. His shop was located on Moore's Hill, on the Church Road, the present road passing over the site of this first shop. After Mr. Moore's retirement, a Mr. Beauchamp and Mr. James Simon operated shops.

Probably the best known local blacksmith was Mr. W. H. Kerr, a Boer War Veteran. He came in the early 1900's and practised his trade for nearly forty years. After his retirement, Mr. Samuel MacArthur rented this shop and carried on for several years. During this later period, a second shop was operated by Mr. George Champagne, who also had a woodwork shop. At the present time, the Blacksmith trade is fast becoming a lost art, due to the increasing use of power farm machinery.

The first cheese factory in Arundel was erected in 1893 by William Graham, Jr. and his brother Edward. This building is still standing on the corner, at the foot of the Orange Hall Hill, across from Percy Gordon's property.

The present Butter and Cheese Factory was built and in operation on February 29, 1924. Mr. Hugh Boyd Sr., was its first president and Mr. H. F. Ronalds its first Secretary-Treasurer. Other Directors and Shareholders were:

Mr. W. D. Graham, Jr., vice-president	
James Boyd	A. B. Morrison
Henry Laughren	Walter Morrison
Thomas Graham	Wm. J. Thomson
John Moncrieff	W. J. Swail
Melvin C. Cooke	Val Swail, Sr.

This creamery is still owned and operated by these men or their descendents. Cheese making has been dropped. Mr. A. Whissell, present butter maker, has held this position for about fifteen years.

Early accommodation for travellers was provided by Boarding Houses. Probably the best known was owned and operated for many years by Mr. James Cooke. This house was called "The Temperance Hotel" and was built near the C.N.R. station. In winter it was nicknamed the "Glacier" by travellers who were not accustomed to our cold winter nights in the country. This building was replaced by the present Cooke Bros. Building.

Another "stop-over" place was the Bigras House, opposite the C.N.R. station. Later it was renamed the Arundel House. Fire destroyed this building in 1940 while it was being used as a store.

In May 1948 our present Hotel "The Maplewood Inn" was opened. This Hotel was formerly the store building and Halls owned by Mr. C. J. Staniforth. In 1947 this building was bought by M. Sidney Bennett of Sudbury, who converted it into a comfortable and modern Inn, with Grill and Tavern. Mr. Bennett and his cousin, Mr. Gerald Bennett, also of Sudbury operated this business until 1954 when it was sold to the present proprietor, Mr. Rathwell Morrison.

In 1907, Dr. Wm. Smellie, our local doctor, organized the Arundel Telephone Company, with the assistance of ten of our local residents. Starting with only ten telephones, the line ran from the C.N.R. station to the village of St. Jovite, where it connected with the Bell Telephone Company. In 1909 this line was extended to Weir and Huberdeau and later to Lost River, St. Remi d'Amherst, Boileau, Rivington, Harrington and Pointe-aux-Chenes.

In 1914 the name of the Company was changed to the Arundel Development Company Limited with a charter from the Provincial Government. Mr. Herbert Cooke built these lines and kept them in repair for the thirty-two years the company operated. In 1939 it was sold to the Bell Telephone Company with over two hundred phones in use.

Original owners and Organizers of this Company were as follows:—

C. J. Staniforth, President

W. D. Graham

Dr. Smellie

James Riddle

Levi Graham

Frank Graham

James Cooke

Thomas Graham

E. J. Graham

Arthur Graham

Herbert Cooke, Secretary-Treasurer.

Electricity came to Arundel on June 7, 1926, through the Laurentian Hydro Electric Company, which later became the Gatineau Power Company of Quebec. On July 11, 1934 the first street lights were installed.

BANK OF MONTREAL — ARUNDEL, QUE.

It was during the month following the signing of the Armistice, bringing to a close the tragic bloodshed of the First World War, that Arundel welcomed its first banking office, a sub-agency of the St. Jerome branch of the Merchant's Bank of Canada. That office,—now familiar as the Bank of Montreal—has become an integral part of the business life of the town.

The first office remained a sub-agency—opening for business only two days a week—until 1920, when, under the management of Mr. J. A. N. Desjardins, it was raised to full branch status. This original branch was located in part of a two-storey frame building, also occupied and owned by Mr. A. Delisle, the local shoemaker and barber.

During the past 36 years, Arundel has progressed steadily, and, with it has grown its first bank. In May of 1921, the bank leased the whole of the building from Mr. Delisle, providing thereby a more spacious banking room on the ground floor, and Staff quarters on the second. This was the year in which, the Merchant's Bank being merged with the Bank of Montreal, the name of "My Bank" first appeared in Arundel.

In 1944 it shared the building owned by Cooke Brothers. However, in 1955 a new bank building was erected at the southwest corner of the bridge.

GOLF COURSE

The first Golf Course was opened in 1929. The course was founded by Dr. H. J. Silver and Mr. Chris Goulden, and was called the Barkmere Golf Course. Shares were sold to people of Barkmere, Arundel and Montreal. At one time only shareholders could play. This course closed in 1941, was reopened in 1949 and in 1951 sold to its present owner, Mr. Gordon Barrie of Montreal. In 1954, a modern club house was built and opened to the Members and their friends.



Club House

ARUNDEL CEMETERY

Extracts from minutes of February 16, 1926. The different Protestant Congregation of the Township of Arundel realizing the necessity of a public Cemetery do hereby agree, when called upon by the Board of Directors, to pay the sum opposite their names for carrying out of this project.

It is understood that such money paid shall be applied towards the purchase of a suitable lot. The minimum amount to be subscribed, to be twenty-five dollars, each subscriber to be a stockholder in the Arundel Protestant Cemetery Company.

Then followed a lengthy list of subscribers. The Provisional Officers were elected as follows:—

President.....	Mr. C. J. Staniforth
1st Vice-President.....	Mr. Hugh Cooke
Secretary.....	Mr. Herbert Cooke
Treasurer.....	Dr. W. L. Morrison

Shortly afterwards the lot was bought from Mr. Arthur Graham and in 1939 the Grounds were consecrated by both Churches. The Church Burial Grounds were then closed, most of the bodies being removed to the New Cemetery.

