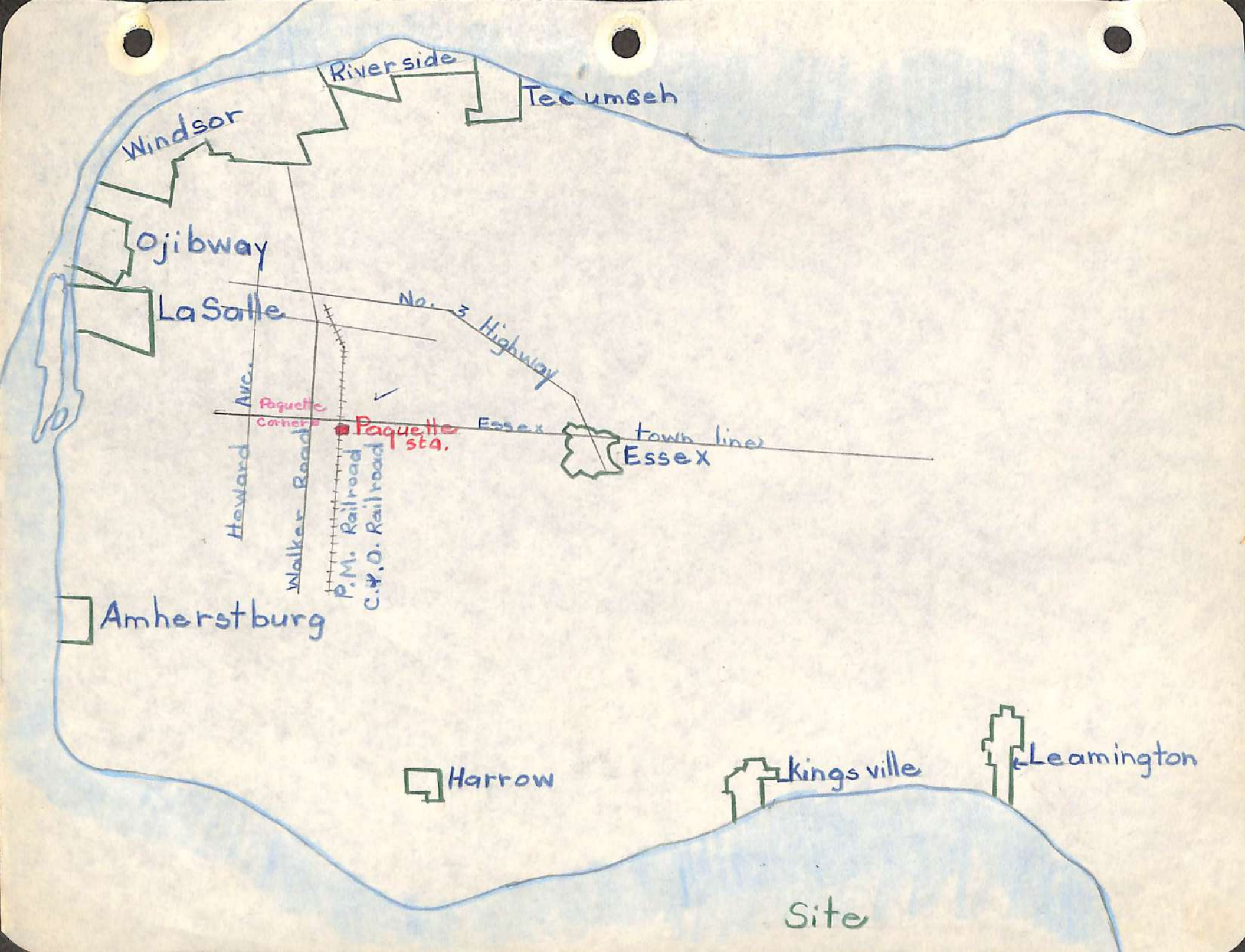


History of Paquette

Flow Control Division

FAO CURRENT

Diane Pettypiece
Form — 1714



River side

Tecumseh

Windsor

Ojibway

LaSalle

No. 3 Highway

Howard Ave.

Paquette
Corner

Walker Road

P.M. Railroad

C.W.O. Railroad

Paquette
sta.

Essex

town line
Essex

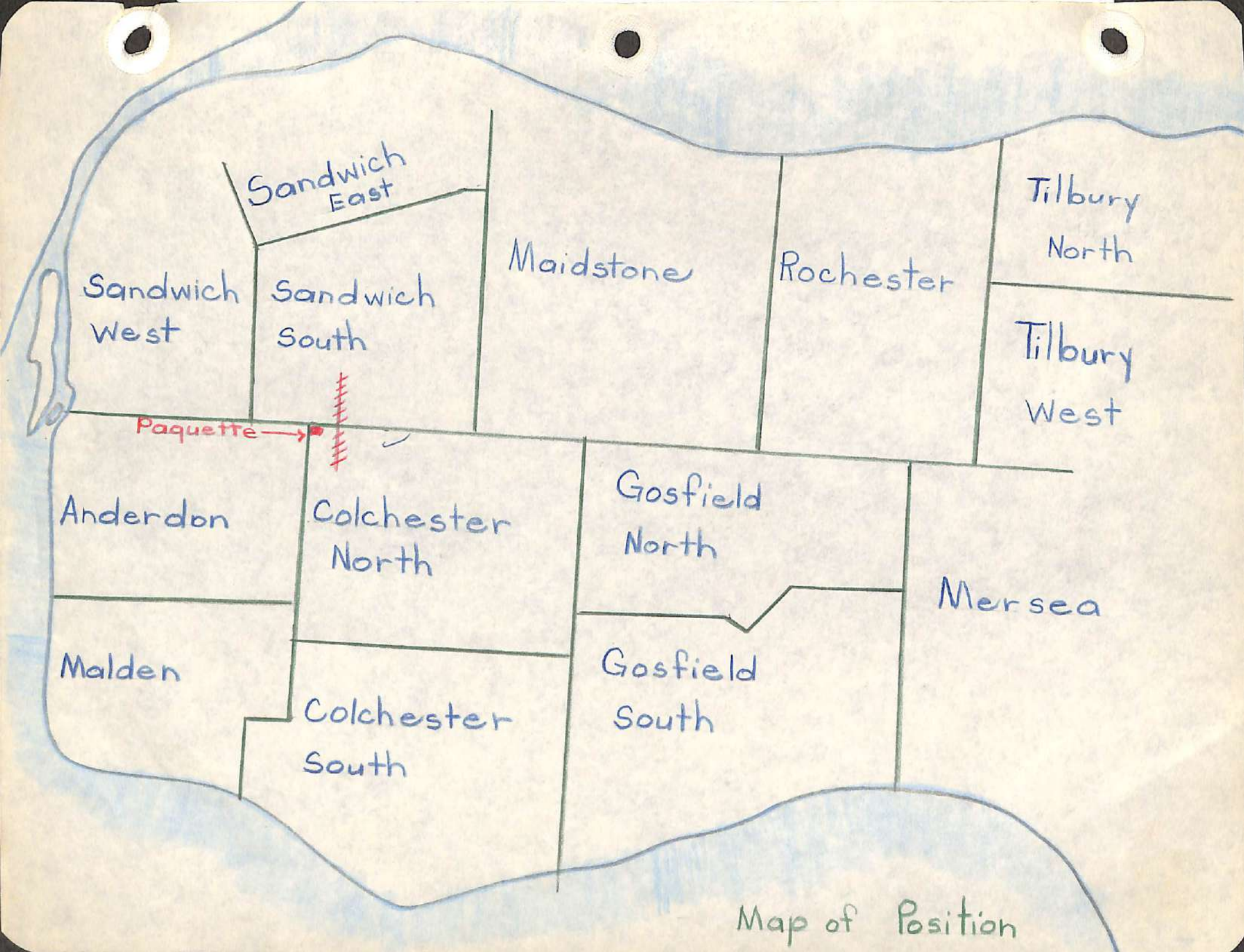
Amherstburg

Harrow

Kingsville

Leamington

Site



Sandwich
East

Sandwich
West

Sandwich
South

Maidstone

Rochester

Tilbury
North

Tilbury
West

Paquette →

Anderdon

Colchester
North

Gosfield
North

Mersea

Malden

Colchester
South

Gosfield
South

Map of Position

Site and Location

Advantages:

When Mr. Paquette decided to move from River Canard, he had definite ideas in his mind of a good place to live. Mr. Paquette was a farmer and, of course, his main objective in moving was to locate where there was good fertile farm land. One day Mr. Paquette took his threshing machine to Mr. Peter White's for a threshing bee. He noticed how fertile and flat the land in this area was. Mr. Paquette decided to move his family to this new area. He chose to place his home near the main road that lead from Harrow to Windsor. This was, of course, an advantage because of easy access to market in the near-by city.

Disadvantages:

Mr. Paquette's first job was to clear his land and build his new home. With his closest neighbour being half a mile away, this was a hard, tedious job that he must do himself. The only source of water was the water in the ground so Mr. Paquette had to dig a well for his water supply.

Another disadvantage of this site was the fact that it was so far away from the city.

It was twelve miles and took him three hours to drive this distance whenever the occasion called for doing so. At this time, there were no railroads so his only mode of transportation was that of horse and buggy on an old mud road. ✓

Choice of Name

Mr. Paquette's home was located on the main road from Harrow to Windsor. He, being a very thoughtful and clever man, soon came to realize that his home, which was about half way between Harrow and Windsor, would make a fine guest house. He realized that horses, as well as people, would be tired by the time they reached his home. Mr. and Mrs. Paquette decided to make their home a resting place for weary travellers. Here the people could obtain a warm drink and a bite to eat. The horses could also rest while their riders warmed themselves near the cozy wood stove. While everyone was resting, the horses were also fed and watered in preparation for the rest of their journey. It was not long until Mr. Paquette's home became a gathering place for passers-by. Here they chatted and discussed the latest news, and exchanged community gossip. People soon referred to the guest house as Paquette's corners.

Mr. Paquette's descendants still live on the same land. The corner, where the house was located, is still referred to today as Paquette's corners. Across the corner from the Paquette home, today, as of old, people gather at the gas station to hear and

exchange news and gossip.
In a sense, times really have
changed very little since
Paquette's corners was founded
many years ago.

✓





Mr. Mrs Cyril Paguette

1900?

Mr. Cyril Paquette

Mr. Cyril Paquette was born on the fifth day of April in the year 1837. He was born in the vicinity of Windsor and was baptized at Assumption Roman Catholic Church where Assumption University is now located.

Mr. Paquette lived the normal life of a child of his times. In October of the year 1859, he married Cecilia Odette. They spent the first part of their married life in the River Canard vicinity. Here their first four children, Albert, Mary, Alice and John were born. In 1869, he and his family moved to, and founded what is now, Paquette. Here the remainder of his eleven children, Adelaide, Dan, Fred, Louis, Lucy, Clarence, and Wallace were born.

Mr. and Mrs. Paquette established a hotel in their home at Paquette. It was opened in 1870 and remained open until 1887.

Mr. Paquette owned the first steam threshing machine in this part of the county. He would travel from farm to farm, threshing for his neighbours during the harvest season. His old threshing machine was hand-fed

and was equipped with a straw carrier. This was considered a modern invention at that time. Later the carrier was replaced by a straw-blower which blew the straw into a stack or into the barn.

Mr. Paquette was skilled in the art of framing barns. He helped many of his neighbours build their barns. He also helped to build houses in the neighbourhood. Some of them are still standing today. One of the homes is owned by Mr. Clifford O'Neil just a short distance from Paquette.

Mr. Paquette was politically minded, and served as a councillor for two years on the Colchester Council. He was also the assessor of Colchester Township for four or five years.

Mr. Paquette's wife passed away in April of the year 1924. She lived to the age of eighty-three. She was buried in the cemetery of St. Clement's Roman Catholic church of which they were faithful members. This church is in Mc Gregor, which is about two miles south of Paquette.

Mr. Paquette passed
away in April of the year
1929. He lived to the ripe
old age of ninety-two. He
was laid to rest beside
his wife.



Erected in 1919
on
John Shuel's farm

Framing and Erecting a Barn

Present day farm buildings are built with a "Balloon frame" construction in which relatively light two-inch planks are spiked together to form a frame. However, until about the year 1925, most barn frames were "framed" of heavy native timbers held together by wooden pins in a "mortise and tenon" system.

First, the proper trees had to be selected in the woods with proper consideration being given to variety of tree and size. These ^{logs} were then felled and cut to correct length and all assembled at the barn site where a durable stone or cement foundation would be built. The logs were set up off the ground on blocks and, with the use of chalk line, square, axe, broadaxe, and adze were squared into timbers usually eight inches square. This was a tedious and exacting job and usually was done by a gang of men through the winter months before the barn was to be built.

A competent carpenter, who was skilled in the art of barn "framing", was

then engaged to supervise the work. Timbers had to be accurately measured and marked. A close watch was kept on the workers as each timber had a definite place in the structure and had to fit perfectly.

Mortises, which are square or oblong holes to receive the tenons, were cut in their proper places. These were made by drilling a row of holes with a two inch auger. This was either a straight auger with a wooden cross handle twisted by hand, or a "boring machine" which was a simple geared tool hand cranked by either one or two men.

If the mortise was to go completely through, the timber was turned over and corresponding holes drilled in the opposite side to meet the other holes in the centre. This was then neatly squared with the aid of large flat and corner chisels and a wooden mallet.

Tenons were formed on the ends of the proper timbers with the use of a saw, axe and adze. These ^{tenons} were extensions on the timbers and were formed to fit perfectly in the corresponding mortise.

One inch holes were then drilled across both mortise and tenon in perfect line to receive a wooden pin after assembly. Corner braces of two-by-four hard-wood were cut to fit diagonally in the corners in mortises cut for them. These were not pinned in but fit tightly and could not come out.

When all the framing was completed, the complete structure was assembled and erected at the "barn raising bee" when all the neighbours gathered to help. Cross sections of the frame known as "bents" were assembled in their proper place on the foundation and raised in a perpendicular position. This was done without the aid of any mechanical help but by hand with the use of varying lengths of "pike poles" which were strong poles with a heavy spike in the end to spear into the timbers. These ^{poles} were each manned by five or six men. Usually heavier poles termed "bull-poles" were chained to the section to be raised. These heavier poles were drilled crossways near the bottom end to



Barn raising on Russell Pettypiece farm
1927

receive crowbars for handles. As each section or "bent" was raised in position, men working on the uncompleted frame put into place all the connecting timbers, braces, and wooden pins. Long timbers called "plates" had to be hoisted up and put in place. These were the full length of the barn, and went on top of the upright posts to hold the base of the rafters. Other plates went even higher to support the centre of the rafters. This was high, dangerous, and heavy work, with room for very few men to work as a glance at the accompanying picture will indicate. This completed the actual "barn-raising" and the siding and roofing of the structure was left for the carpenter gang.

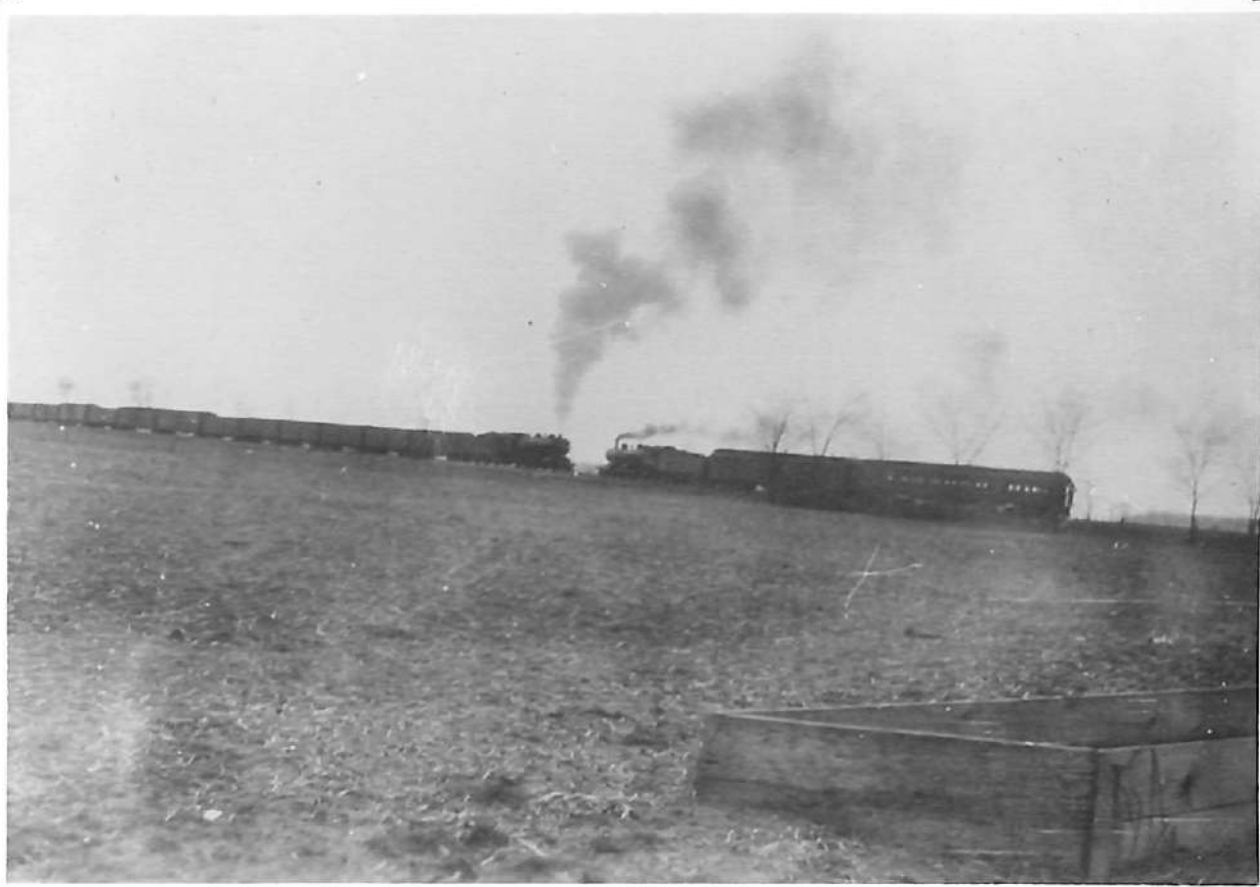


Redeemer Church in horse & buggy days 1918?

Social The Church of the Redeemer

With the population increasing and the only mode of transportation being horse and buggy, the people of Paquette decided to build a small Anglican church. A piece of property was donated by Mrs. Robert Skel for the church grounds. The church was built in 1900 to seat approximately eighty people. The first service was held in 1901. During the service, the horses and buggies could be sheltered from the cold winds and storms in a shed built beside the church.

Services are still held in this little church but several changes have been made around the grounds. Except for minor repairs and paint jobs the interior of the church still remains as in olden times.



Mail train backed on siding to let freight past
1917



No. 4 school replaced in 1912

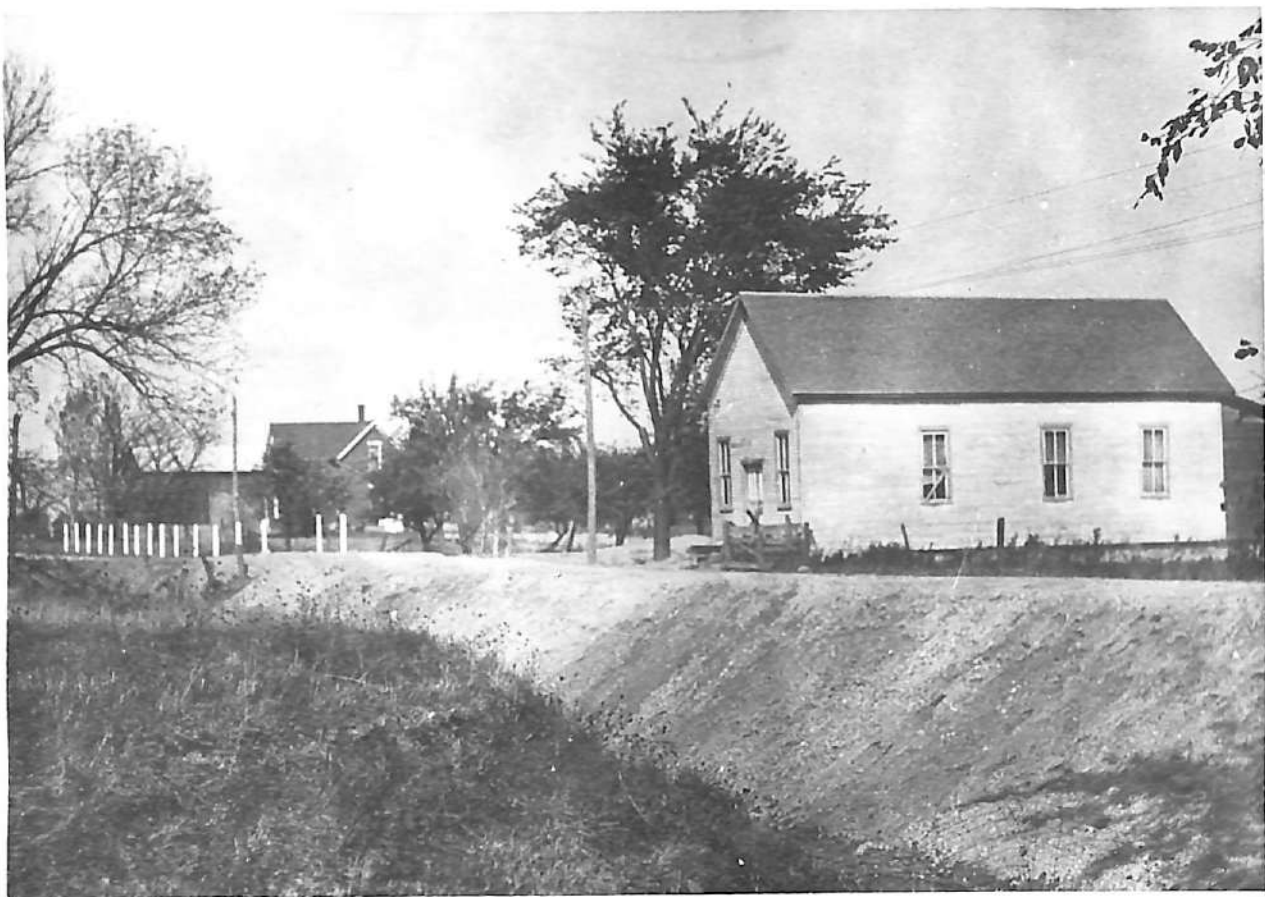
Public School Social S.S.#4

The first school, used to educate the children of Paquette, was built in 1873. It was an old frame building located about a half mile from Paquette corners.

The first school was later replaced by a new brick structure on the same site. The old school, still being in fairly good condition, was moved to Paquette station where it served as a black-smith shop. It is now part of Mr. Roger Lounsbrough's granary. The original black-boards can still be seen in it today.

The new brick structure was heated with a wood burning, box stove. This school served until 1914. The second school was replaced by a larger brick building complete with basement and furnace. This third school served until 1959.

A modern two-room brick school is now located on the same site as the preceding three schools.



Social Grange Hall.

Social Orange Hall

The Orange Hall was built near Paquette in 1893 by the members of the Orange Lodge. The Orange Lodge held regular meetings in it until the year 1968 when the lodge disbanded.

The Orange Hall served as the social centre of the neighbourhood. It was the only hall around. For sometime, it was used by the Anglicans as a church and Sunday school. When the church of the Redeemer was built, the church services and Sunday school were moved to and held in the new church.

Large banquets and dinners were often held in the hall. Every second Friday night during the winter months, a card party and square dance ~~was~~ held in it. These events were sponsored by either the Lodge or the Anglican "Young People's" group. The adults would gather at 8:00 and play cards until 9:30 or 10:00. By this time, the hall would be packed by young folk, who usually came in time to indulge in the delicious lunch prepared by the ladies. After everyone had eaten, the music began. Before long, everyone was engrossed in dancing and in

having a wonderful time. The building would shake from the enthusiasm of its dancers. In corners and in the balcony, some of the older men would often sit and continue to play cards. Everyone danced and enjoyed himself until the wee hours of the morning.

No one missed this evening out and no matter what the weather was everyone was there.

With the building of the new Tully Hall behind the church of the Redeemer, the Orange Hall became vacant and has not been used since. It still stands but plans for its removal are under way.



Paquette Lte of 1916. Moved to St Thomas
used as a tool shed

Social Paquette Station

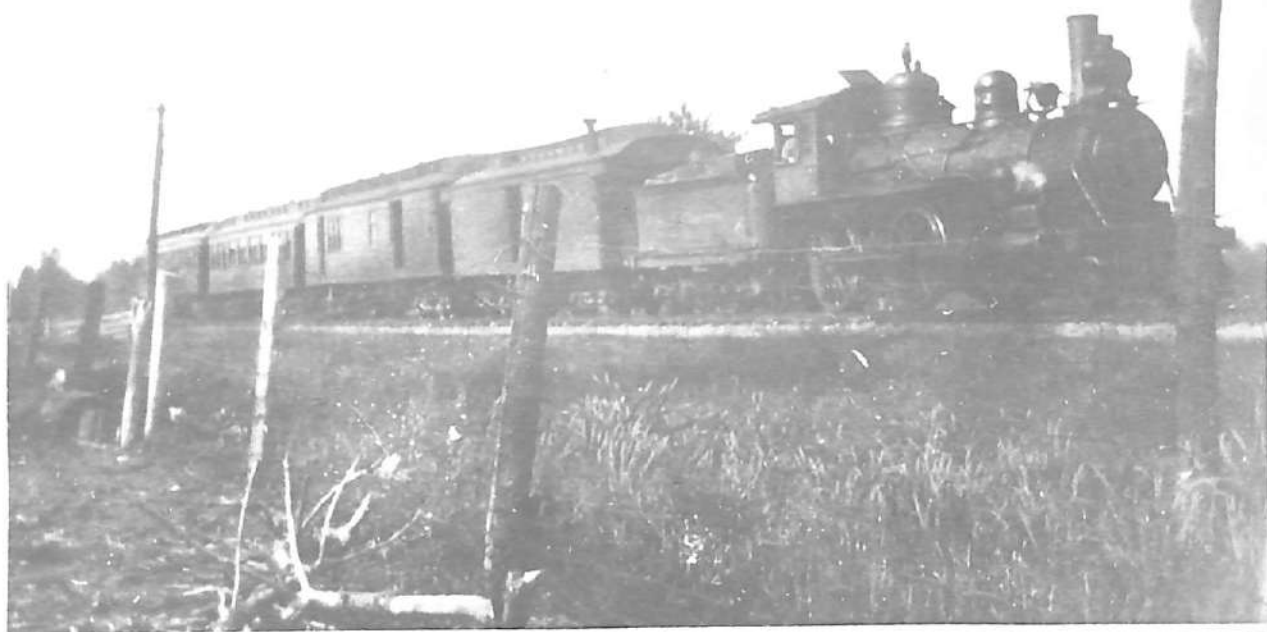
The station at Paquette was built in 1887. It served as a waiting room for passengers coming and going on the trains. There were four passenger trains daily, serving all points from Halkerville to St. Thomas. Mail and express was delivered by train to the station and then taken to the Post Office which was next door to the station. At first, the people picked their mail up at the Post Office. Later on, a route was established and the mail was delivered to the farms. First it was delivered by horse and buggy and later by car.

The time soon came when trains no longer delivered mail. The mail was delivered by truck to the Post Office. Paquette, not being on the truck's main route, changed its Post Office to Aldcastle. With the Post Office at Aldcastle the station at Paquette, being of no further use, was torn down. Aldcastle is about two and a half miles from Paquette. The mail is now delivered by car.

Today, in place of the old station at Paquette, a new

beet loading machine has
been erected.

1



Passenger & Mail train at Paquette 1916

Economic Transportation

Before the coming of the railroad, the only mode of transportation was by horse and buggy or carriage. Most farm folk owned a demochat which could have the back seat removed and bulky materials could be carried in the back. For Sundays and special occasions, a fancy buggy or carriage for the whole family was available.

✓

Economics Transportation

When the railroad was built in 1887, within a quarter mile of Paquette's corner, it was a natural selection for a station and freight siding to be known as Paquette Station. This was a great boon to the area's development as it provided a convenient means of bringing in sand, gravel, and lumber for building purposes, tile for drainage work, and all other heavy freight. Thousands of tons of sugar beets, tomatoes, canning corn, small grains, other farm produce, and livestock have found their way to market on this railway.

Four passenger trains a day provided passenger service to all points between Halkerville and St. Thomas. The people of Paquette and surrounding area often went to the Windsor market and to Windsor to shop.

Of special interest to the younger people was the church picnic excursions which were arranged each summer. At this time, extra coaches were added to the train to provide transportation to the Kingsville park on Lake Erie. This was usually the one and only trip to ~~the~~ Lake during the summer.

These excursions were discontinued after 1912 with the advent of the automobile.

With the building of more and better roads, the coming of the trucks and automobiles, a gradual change took place through the years. Outgoing freight is limited to sugar beets and passenger patronage dwindled until it was no longer profitable to operate the passenger trains. Their last run was made in the 1930's.

While the railroad's place in the community today seems unimportant, too much credit cannot be given to it for its place in the early development of this pioneer area.



Maurice Rochelau

1916

Industry Local Farming

In the picture we see a horse drawn grain binder on the Robert Skel farm. It is driven by Mr. Maurice Rocheleau about the year 1917. These machines cut the grain and tied it in neat bundles with twine. These bundles were then placed upright in "stooks" to dry and cure. Later they were hauled to the barn and threshed. These machines are now completely replaced by grain combines.

Farming is the important industry in Paquette. The crops of early days were wheat, corn, oats, barley, sugar beets, hay, tomatoes, and tobacco.

✓



Sheep shearing on Pettypiece farm
Shearer unknown Douglas Pettypiece
supplying power. about 1918

Industry Sheep Shearing

The picture on the opposite side shows two men shearing sheep. Sheep shearing in Paquette was done about 1916. This was a yearly springtime job. In the picture, it is being done with a then modern hand-cranked shearing clippers. This method was replaced in latter years by electrically driven clippers. Very little, if any, sheep are sheared in Paquette now. a days

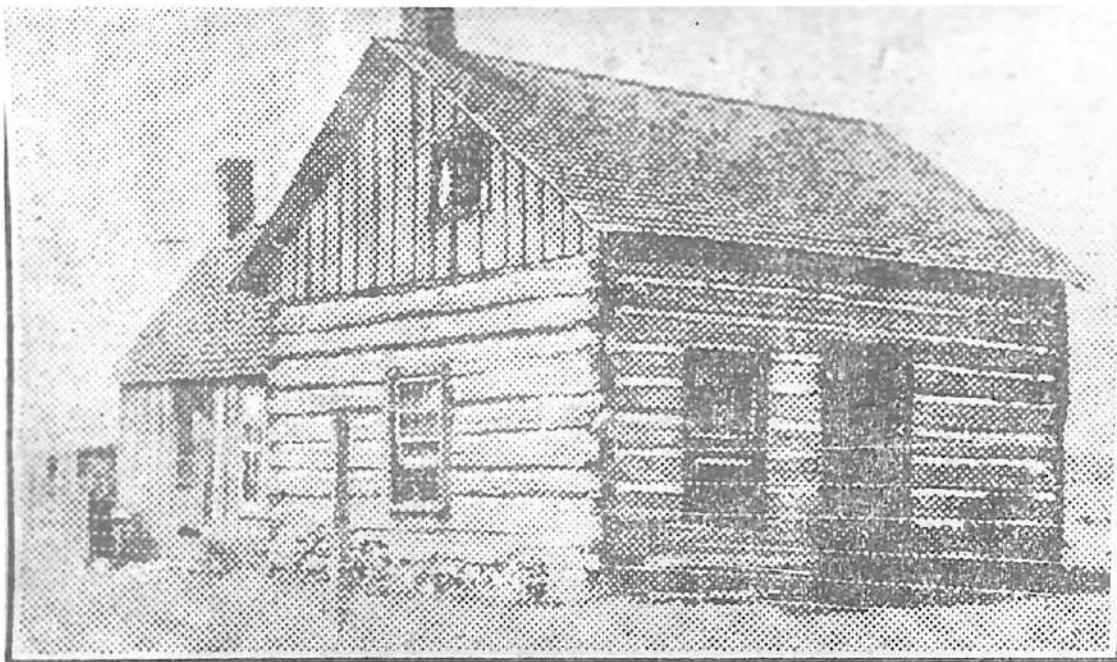
Industry Saw Mill

As the Paquette and surrounding area was a heavily timbered, wet, fertile area, much heavy work had to be done in clearing and draining the land. Trees had to be felled and disposed of before drainage work could be completed. Much of this wood was used for fuel, but also it was hauled into piles and burned. However, the building industry, both in the country and in the city, required quantities of good lumber so a local saw mill seemed to be the ideal answer for dispensing of the large quantities of better grade logs.

In the year 1889, a large mill was moved from Gesto, a village about four miles away, by Mr. Robert Shuel where it was assembled on his farm on the town-line one-half mile east of Paquette Station. Mr. Shuel, who was one of the first pioneers in the area and a large landowner, had a considerable quantity of timber of his own. By buying timber and logs from his neighbours, and by doing custom sawing

for the area, he was able to keep the mill running a good share of the year. The power was supplied by a stationary steam engine powered with a bricked in wood burning boiler. It was housed in a large frame building which was later moved away. It is still being used as a farm barn. Products of the mill were used in construction work in the area and in the cities of Windsor and Detroit. Some of the better lumber found a market as far away as Buffalo.

In 1900, after eleven years of operation and after the better timber was depleted, the mill was dismantled and moved to Duck Island in Georgian Bay.



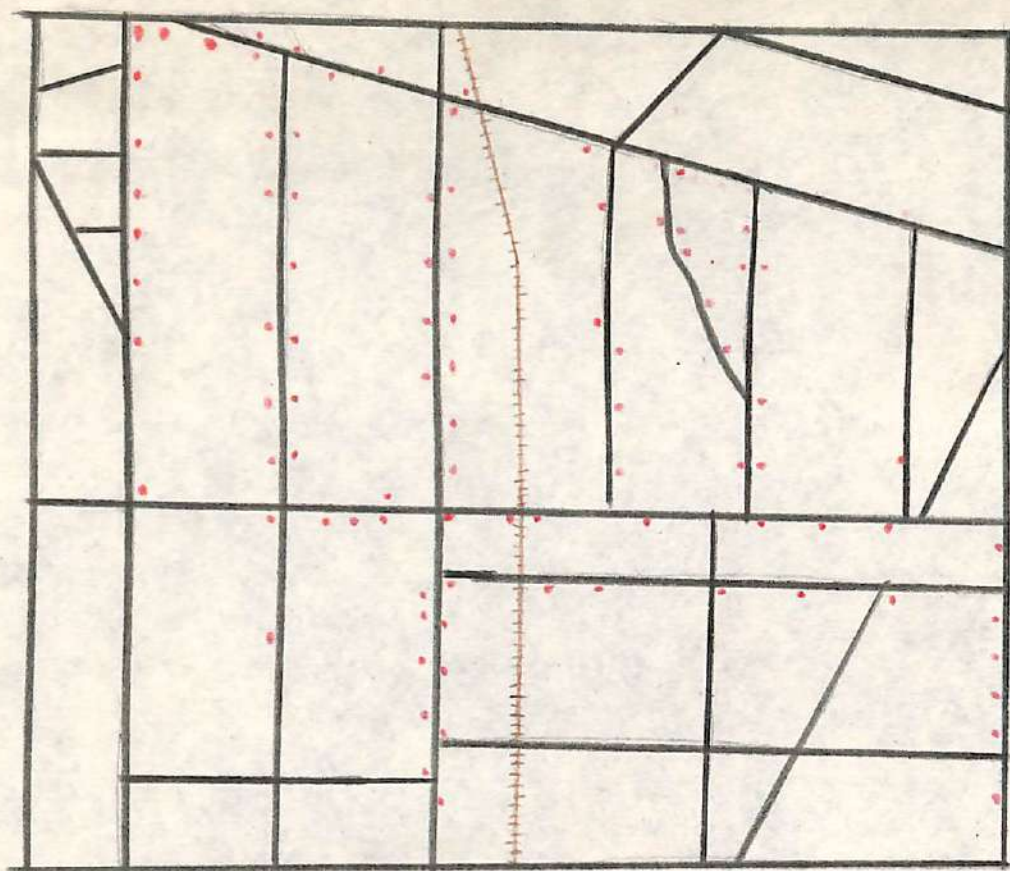
THIS is one of the oldest log houses around the McGregor settlement. It was built by Mose Dufoe of rough-hewn logs and plaster. Although not as old as some of the other houses nearer the lake shore, this has served as a dwelling for over 60 years.

*Walker Road one mile north of Pognette
Winlock Star Picture by 1960*

Oldest House

This log house is situated on the Stalker road about one mile north of Paquette Corners. It has been modernized with electricity, hot water heating, and exterior insulbrick covering. It is still in use today as a residence. The date on which it was built is not known, but it was likely in the 1860's.

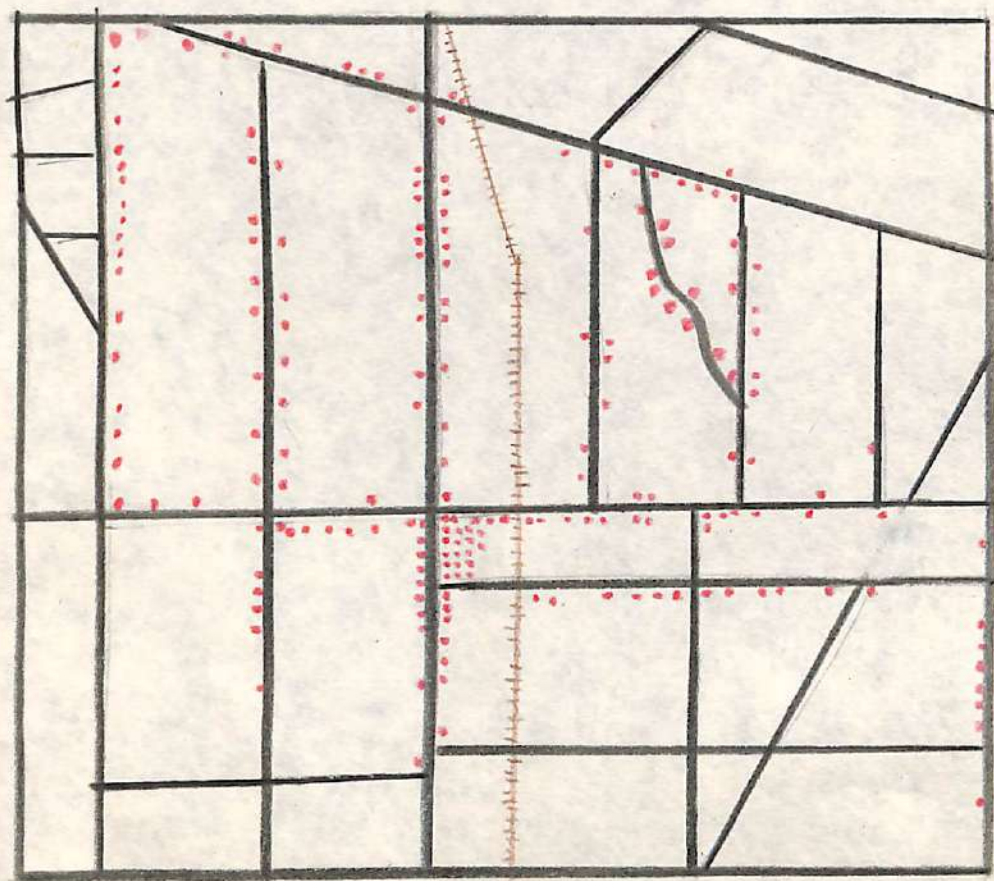
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1911

Homes
91

1911 ~ Residential Development ~ 1961



1961

Homes
199

Growth and Development

The preceding maps show the area of Essex County which is called Paquette. This area consists of approximately fifteen thousand acres.

The little red dots represent the number of residences in the Paquette district. The two maps show the growth in population during the fifty year period from 1911 - 1961.

If one looks closely at the two maps, he will see that the population has increased about one hundred and twenty percent during these years.

v



Wooden Windmill 1900 - 1927
Thos. Petty piece farm

Water Supply

The picture on the opposite page shows a wooden windmill built about 1918 on the Thomas Pettypiece farm. It served to pump all the water from a deep rock well for the stock and house use. It was later replaced by an electric pump when electricity was installed on the farm in the year 1927.

The farms in Paquette at one time had at least one windmill and sometimes two. Today, the water supply is pumped by means of an ^{electric} pump from the wells.

Services Police and Fire Protection

Police protection in the pioneer days was very seldom needed. When needed, police had to be called from the city. Today, the area is well protected by the Ontario Provincial Police whose headquarters are on Highway 401. Radio equipped cruisers patrol the roads night and day. Police service and assistance can be obtained in a few minutes by telephone.

The only fire protection in the area in the past was the neighbourhood bucket brigade. Today, we have very good protection through an agreement with our neighbouring township of Anderton. We can call for their fire equipment and crew whenever it is needed. ✓



Ready for market.

*Mr. & Mrs. Thos. Littlepiece
off to Windsor*

1917

Services Power

In pioneer days, farm power was supplied by oxen, horses, and man. On many farms windmills were used to pump water. Water power for milling and other heavy work was unknown in this part of the country. Good burning steam engines were developed and were used for power in threshing grain, in sawmills, in elevators, and at other heavy work. Later, these engines were replaced by gasoline engines. At the same time, gasoline tractors replaced oxen and horses. Electricity, which was first distributed in the country in the 1920's, was used to drive engines to pump water, to wash the clothes, churn the butter, and elevate the grain. These ^{engines} also furnished the power for many other jobs on the farm. Tractors and electricity have taken most of the drudgery out of farming.



Local Industry

Since 1915, Paquette has been an important loading station for sugar beets being shipped to Mount Clements, Michigan and Latham, Ontario. In early days, they were hauled by wagons and teams and forked into railroad cars by hand. In 1958 Canada and Dominion Sugar Company installed a mechanical elevator and loader to serve the area from Amherstburg to Essex. All beets are now hauled by truck and mechanically cleaned and loaded into railroad cars which haul the beets to Latham.

1



Local Industry

In 1953 a large livestock sales barn was built by Mr. Jack O'Neil. A weekly community auction of livestock was carried on for one and a half years. In 1955 it became the Windsor Assembly yard of the Ontario Hog Producers' Association. Nearly all the hogs of Essex County are assembled here for sale. Through the Association's head sales office located in Toronto the hogs are sold by the teletype and Dutch clock system. Hogs are delivered to the marketing yard by the local farmers and hauled out in large trucks. These truck loads of hogs are often marketed as far away as Hamilton and Toronto.

In a one-year period as many as twenty-six thousand five hundred hogs have been assembled in this market yard. To date in its six years of operation, a total of one hundred seventy-five thousand hogs have passed over the scales and have been shipped out to many distant points of Ontario.



Social school

The top picture on the preceding page shows the school as it was from 1914 to 1959. The school is still standing but is used only as a store room for supplies.

The school at the bottom of preceding page shows the new two-room school now in use. It was built in 1959 and accommodates approximately seventy to eighty children. It is located on the same site as the preceding schools.

✓

The
Church of the Redeemer
Anglican

REV. E. C. GREY.
RECTOR
OLDCASTLE YO 9-7808

TULLY HALL



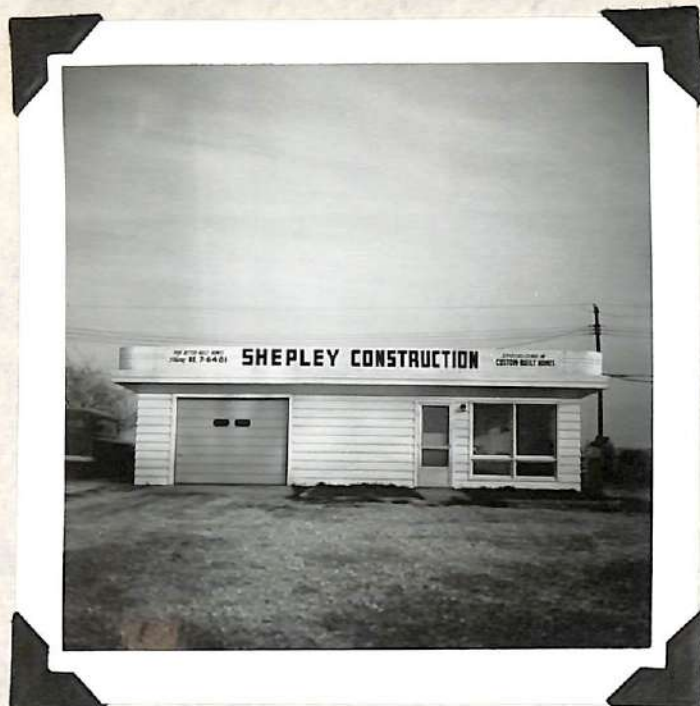
Social The Church of the Redeemer

The picture on the preceding page shows the church of the Redeemer as it stands today. The grounds have been enhanced by lovely evergreens. Gay flowers bloom around the building in summer.

The old horse and buggy shed has been torn down and in its place there is a parking lot and driveway.

In 1950 a hall was added to the church to serve as a Sunday school and a social centre for the community. Dances, card parties, dinners and wedding receptions are held there.

The hall was named in honour of the Rev. Joseph Tully, a minister of the church during the years 1929 to 1948. ✓



Economics Industry

The rapid growth of Windsor, the comfort of modern automobiles, and improved country roads have been instrumental in bringing more and more city people out into the country to live. A large number of these people have had the desire to build a new home in the country away from the congested city. La Paquette's corners, being situated on one of the main roads leading to Windsor, could expect its share of these suburban-minded people. The owners of the Shepley Construction Company were able to anticipate the possibilities of a suburban development. So, for this purpose, they purchased nearly the entire frontage of the original Leyril Paquette farm.

A large rock well was put down, and a water main put in for future development. Drainage was provided and utilities such as telephone, hydro, and natural gas arranged for. Since 1955, sixteen attractive, well-kept, brick veneer houses, have been erected on this frontage. It is very probable that many more will be built there in the years to come.



Economics Industry

Since the land around Paquette's corners is very flat and low and has very poor natural drainage, it was very wet and it was almost impossible to walk on the land during the Spring and early Summer seasons in pioneer days. Large drainage ditches had to be constructed as an outlet for the farmers' small ditches and furrows. This surface drainage was slow and not very satisfactory. Also the ditches and furrows took up a lot of valuable land. They required continual repair and maintenance. A system of underground drainage, which consists of clay tile buried about thirty inches deep in long lateral rows across the land, was imperative. The low end of the tile drain empties into a drainage ditch. This drainage system seemed to be the answer to the problem. At first, this work was all done by hand, and was a very slow and tedious task. Later gasoline-powered machines were developed to do this work. The first

machine of this type was owned and operated by Albert and Louis Paquette, sons of Cyril Paquette. This machine was brought into the area about 1915 and tiled hundreds of acres of land. Eventually, better and more modern machines came into the country and the old machine was dismantled.

In later years, Mr. Fred Paquette, grandson of Cyril Paquette, purchased a modern tiling machine and does most of the tiling in the Paquette neighbourhood. This machine is self-propelled and is mounted on rubber wheels for ease of transportation on the highways and country roads.



Robt. Shuch Sr.

Mr. Robert Skuel

Mr. Robert Skuel was born in 1840 in Castle Main, Ireland. Mr. Skuel's father died two months before he was born. In 1847, he came to New Brunswick with his mother and seven other brothers and sisters. They settled thirty-five miles from St. John. In 1853, the family moved to Detroit where they stayed for a year. The family then moved to Sandwich South near Piquette in 1854. Here Mr. Skuel with the help of some of his brothers and sisters cleared the land and hauled the wood by oxen to Detroit. This wood was used for fire wood. The money they received for it helped to pay for their living. In 1887, Mr. Skuel moved to a house on the eighth concession. In 1888, he married Sarah Jones. They were blessed with four children John, Robert, Banford and Erin.

In 1889, Mr. Skuel moved a sawmill from Gesto to his farm. The lumber products from this mill were taken to Windsor and some lumber was shipped as far away as Buffalo. The sawmill was in operation until 1900. He also continued

to farm his four hundred acres of land. Mr. Shuel, in 1900, donated a portion of his farm land to Redeemer Anglican church. The church of the Redeemer was erected on this land.

Mr. Shuel was noted for his skill in handling an axe and helped to blaze the roadways in the Paquette district. He was also a good deer hunter, raised cattle, and was a dealer in cattle.

Mr. Shuel died in February, in the year 1928 at the age of eighty-eight years. He was laid to rest in Windsor Grave Cemetery.

Mrs. Shuel, at the age of eighty years passed away in May of the year 1950. She was laid to rest beside her husband.



Mr. + Mrs. Robert Shuel's home

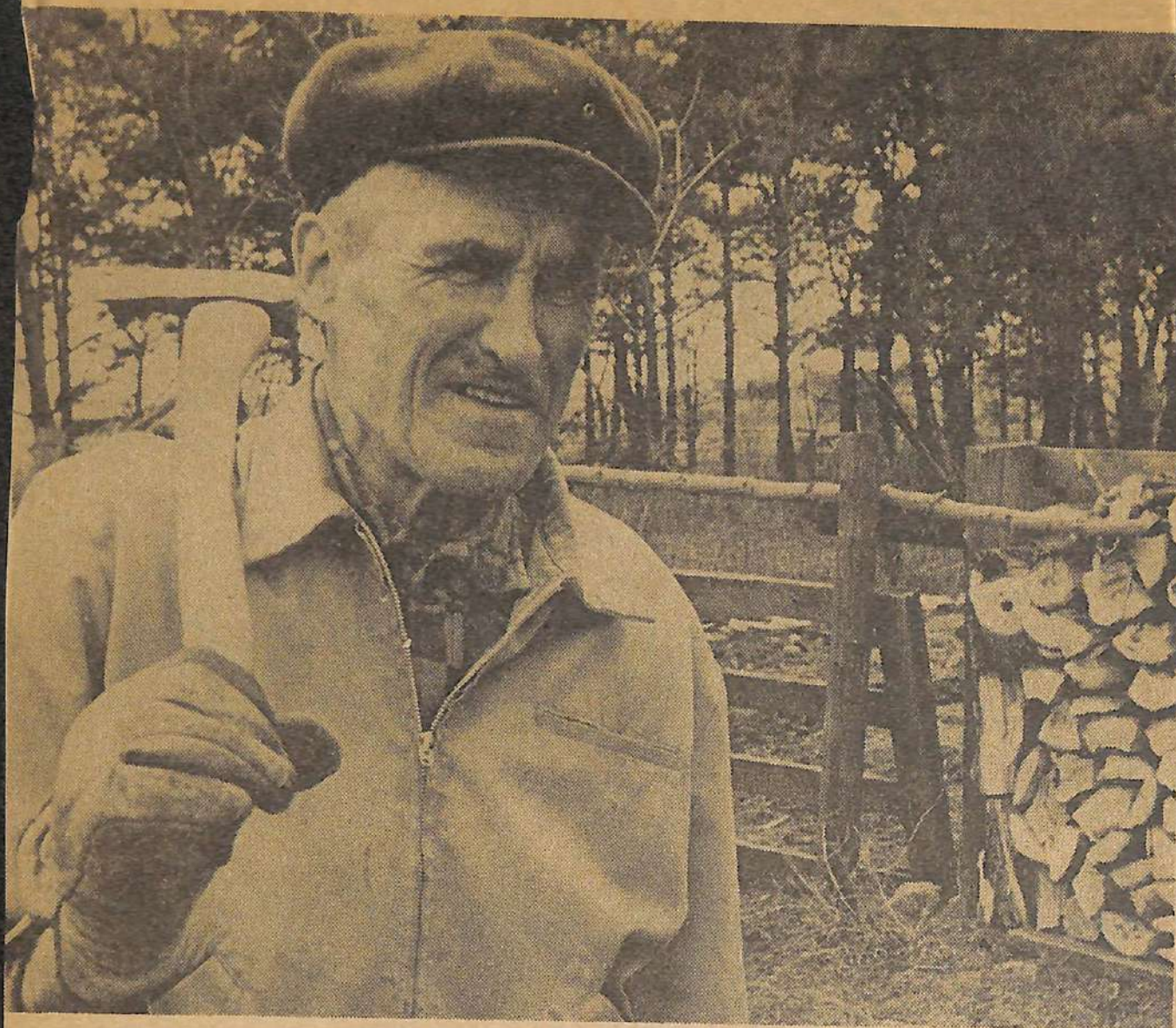


Photo by Cec Southward

John Shuel, 79, still active on his 150-acre farm

From nickels to dollars . . .

By MARY TRUEMAN

When John Shuel became the first treasurer of Church of the Redeemer in Oldcastle, more than half a century ago, the collection plates he took in were filled with nickels and dimes.

"Today you find as many dollar bills as you did dimes in the old days," says the wiry 79-year-old farmer who retired as treasurer in January. "But then the cost of operating the church is four times as great," he added.

Mr. Shuel runs a 150-acre farm at RR 1, Oldcastle. He still works four or five hours a day and plays a round of golf on Sundays.

His church held a banquet in his honor Saturday evening and presented him with an engraved desk set to mark his 60th year of service as treasurer.

Mr. Shuel became treasurer at the tender age of 19 because "one of my neighbors nominated me and I just said okay."

He never envisioned himself in the position for 60 years, but "quite often you give someone a job, and then they become interested in it after awhile."

The church, which will celebrate its 70th anniversary in May, had a congregation of 40 families 60 years ago. Today, it has about 60 families.

He recalls when the mud on the roads was so thick the horse-drawn buggies couldn't travel on them.

In those days the church's main fund-raising event was the annual picnic, which featured a baseball game.

Another fund-raising attraction was a shooting gallery, in which the congregation tried its skill with a 22-calibre rifle.

The congregation was once all farmers, says Mr. Shuel, but

See NICKELS—Page 6

Nickels to dollars

(Continued from Page Three)

"today only half are farmers fulltime. The others usually have some other job on the side."

Mr. Shuel's church and community work has by no means been limited to the church treasury.

He has held chairmanships of the Ontario Vegetable Growers Association and Essex District High School, as well as serving as a trustee of Sandwich South School Board and representative of his church on the board of Canterbury College.

For half of his 60 years as church treasurer, he was also vestry clerk, envelope secretary and Sunday School teacher.

He is the father of six children "scattered from the Rockies to Ottawa," and 13 grandchildren.

Mr. John Skuel

Mr. John Skuel is the eldest child of Mr. Robert Skuel. He was born in 1891 on the seventeenth day of September. He attended S.S.#4 school and was and still is a faithful member of the church of the Redeemer. For sometime he was a Sunday school teacher and the Superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Skuel was also a member of the Anglican Young People's Association. Since 1911 he has been the treasurer for the church. In the years 1917-1918 Mr. Skuel was on the council of Sandwich South Township.

In 1918, he married Florence O'Neil. They were blessed with seven children, Reginald, Margaret, Robert, Warren, Dorothy, Jim and Mary Anne.

Mr. Skuel was a chairman for the Essex District High School from 1953-1959.

He was the director on the board of Ontario Vegetable and Learning Crop Association from 1937-1954 and the chairman from 1942-1943. Mr. Skuel was also the chairman for the Essex County Milk Producers for some years.

In 1957 Mr. Skuel was the church of the Redeemer

representative for the formation
of Canterbury College at
Assumption University. Mr.
Shuel has been on the
board of Management of the
church and has been the
warden from 1954 to 1961.

This industrious, able, well-
liked man still continues to
take a very active part in
the church and community.

✓

Future

The suburban development that has already been started by the Shepley Construction Company will continue to grow. In the years to come, many more lovely homes will be built in and around Raquette. With the influx of more people and homes stores and other services will be brought in. Some day, no doubt, Raquette will become a suburb of the city of Henderson.

Very neat
Well organized
Expanded picture
16/20 JAC



Barn Raising - Russell Pettypieces
Maidstone Town line 1927