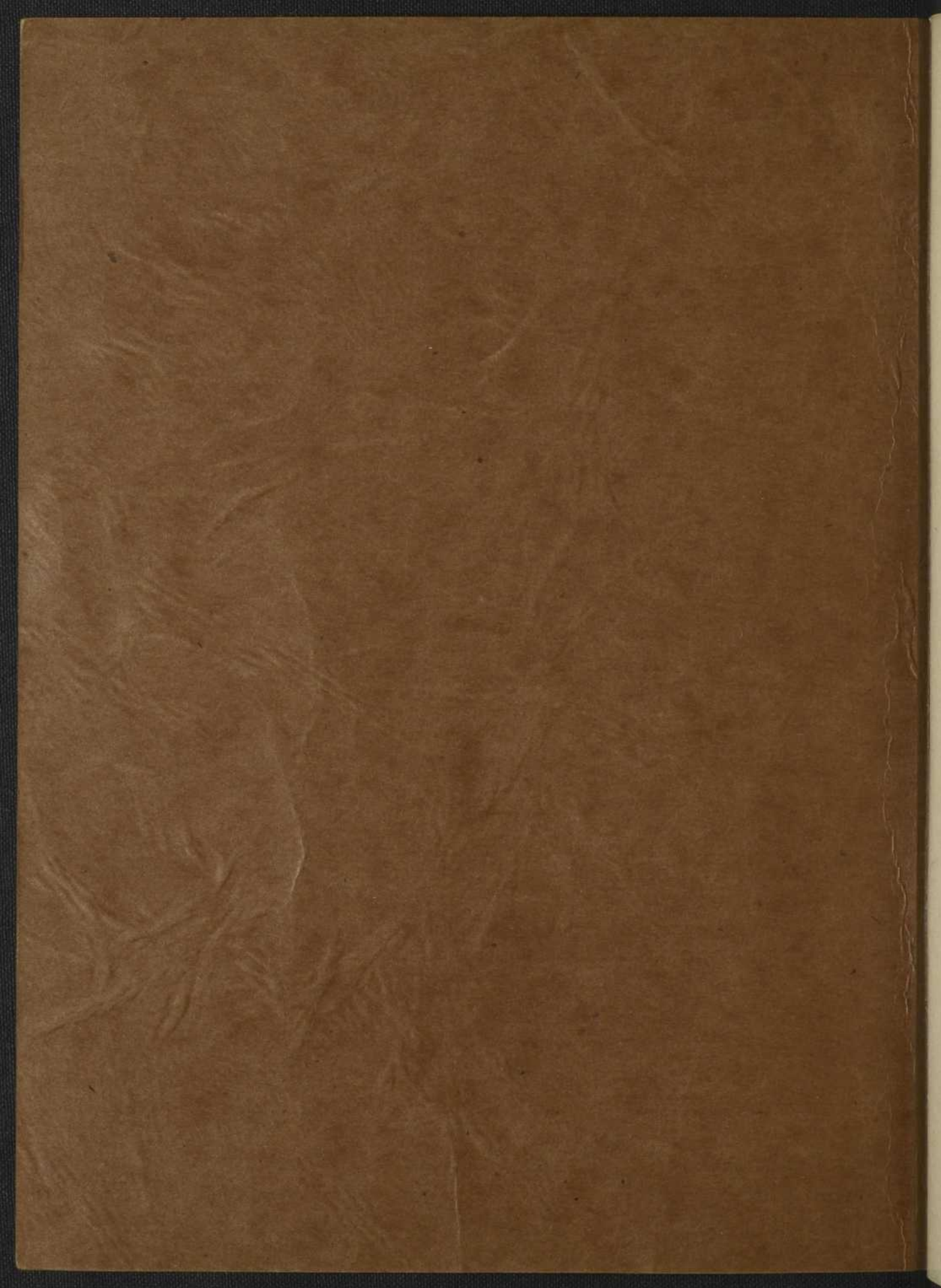


THE STORY
OF
HALLEW

WILLIAM S. HALL





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INTRODUCTION

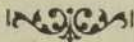
The information contained in "The Story of Hatley", was gleaned from many different sources. A part of it was taken from original documents whose authenticity cannot be disputed. Some facts were taken from newspapers of early days, while much of it was told me by members of pioneer families, who remembered the stories told them by their grand parents, the first settlers of this section. This legendary history cannot be vouched for, but should be preserved; in many cases it is our only link with pioneer days.

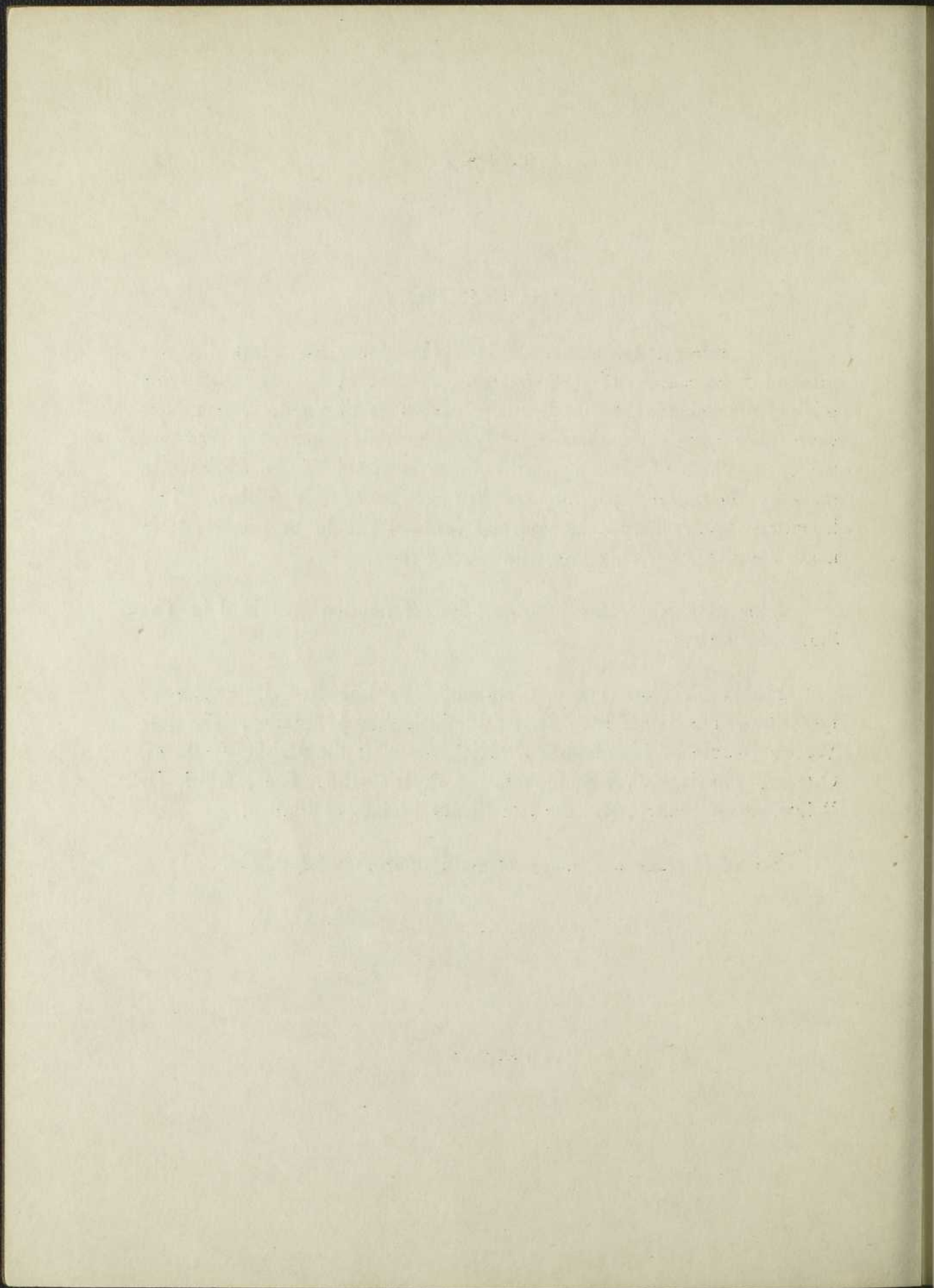
I am indebted to the following for information contained in The Story of Hatley:

Hubbard's Forests and Clearings, The late E. M. Taylor of Knowlton, The late Mrs. Harriet Hetherington of Hatley, The late Walter Beattie of Huntington, J. Richardson of the Public Archives, Ottawa, The late T. Lee Quimby of Ayer's Cliff, The late H. B. Whitcomb of Hatley, and the late Henry Haines of Hatley.

To all of these and many others I offer grateful thanks.

M. G. P.

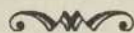




The Story of Hatley

by

MAUDE GAGE PELLERIN



So far as is known, the only inhabitants of this section, up to the beginning of 1792 were the Indians. Extracts from a document now resting in the Archives at Ottawa, written by Abbé Paquin who lived from 1791 to 1849, would lead one to believe that an Indian village, composed of people of the Sokokis, Mohican and Algonquin tribes, once stood on or near the present village of Hatley. In this document he tells of a plundering expedition carried out over this section, by the blood thirsty Iroquois, around 1695. He speaks of them discovering the village of Hatley, killing all but a few of the inhabitants, plundering and burning the huts. He said that those who were lucky enough to escape, threw themselves on the mercy of the Abenakis who welcomed them gladly. These tribes together built the second village of St. Francis, the first having been destroyed by the Iroquois.

As there was no village or even a township of Hatley until nearly a hundred years later, this statement was hard to understand. The secretary of The Eastern Townships Historical Society, to whom a copy of this document was sent, suggests the following solution — Abbé Paquin, writing of this massacre over a hundred years later, thinks of the location of this nameless Indian village, as on, or near the site of the present village of Hatley, which was a thriving town even in his day.

It is known that there was an Indian settlement, supposedly Algonquin, near our lake Massawippi, called by them Massuippi or Tomifobi. Their hunting grounds extended for many miles all over this thickly wooded section. Moose, deer, bear and many smaller fur bearing animals were found here, while from the lake were taken large quantities of fish, including pike, pickerel, shad, black salmon, maskilongue, bass, mullet and sturgeon, the largest fish in the lake, long since supposed to have been extinct, however a few years ago a large specimen was washed ashore near the old Massawippi Station. It was a mammoth fish, larger than any that had been taken from the lake within the memory of the oldest fisherman.

Many people came from miles around to see it. The theory given by some was that it came from the deep section across the lake, at the foot of the mountains, where a plumb-line has never been able to reach the bottom.

The fish, game and furs were of great value to the white settlers when they came a little later.

The Indians of this section seem to have been friendly with their white neighbours, as there are no records of raids or atrocities against the white people, such as took place in some localities.

In 1793, a Connecticut Yankee by the name of Ebenezer Hovey, came to this section on an exploring trip. He crossed Memphremagog Lake and tramped through the unbroken forest for miles around. He is said to have been the first white man to look on beautiful Lake Massawippi.

After exploring the country thoroughly he picked out a site near the shores of Lake Memphremagog, felled trees and built a log cabin. That winter or late fall he took the long trip back to Connecticut and brought his family, consisting of his wife and eight children, on an ox sled back to his new home in the wilderness. Nearly all expeditions, such as this, were made in the winter, as lakes, rivers and swamp lands could be crossed on the ice. Sleds could also be used on the snow, where carts and wagons could not go in summer. One can scarcely imagine the hardships of such a trip. This time Ebenezer did not come alone, for he had painted this region with such glowing colours, that a number of other men and their families came back with him.

The women and children were made as comfortable as possible on the sleds at night, while the men slept on beds of hemlock boughs laid on the snow. At last, after many adventures, the party reached Mr. Hovey's log cabin, and all stayed in it until other log cabins could be built.

These men were all squatters; building their homes wherever they pleased without permit or title, as the land had not been surveyed, therefor boundaries could not be established.

In 1795 this section was surveyed and divided into lots and ranges by James Rankin who is said to have made a bad job of it, much of it having to be done over in later years. The surveyor gave it the name of Hatley, after a town of that name in England.

Soon after the survey was made, Mr. Hovey set in motion a plan to promote a company of associates and secure a large tract of this land from the Government. In those days much bother and red tape was saved by this method of deeding large tracts of land to some man of good standing, who would guarantee so many settlers, each to have a certain amount of land.

Such companies were formed in many parts of the Eastern Townships. Col. Henry Cull, an Englishman who had recently come to Quebec, was also trying to promote a Company of Associates in practically the same section, so the authorities lumped them together, and in 1803 granted these two companies 23,943 acres of land which they were to divide among themselves. Col. Cull took the northern part of the county, which included the present town of North Hatley, while Mr. Hovey chose the southern part including the village of Hatley. How this gentleman from England and the Connecticut yankee got together is not known, but history tells us that there was an amicable division of the land, however it was soon apparent that the yankee as usual, had gotten the best of the bargain.

The following are the names of Hovey's Associates: Job Chadsey, Joseph Fish, William Taylor, Joseph Ives, Emos Mix, Samuel Rexford, Joel Hall Ives, Chester Hovey, Abiel Abbott Sr., Stephen Burch, Chauncey Haycock, Jonas Martin, Ruben Martin, Daniel Green, Peter Blanchard, Abiel Abbott Jr., Ruben Simmons, Paul Hitchcock, Jesse Wadleigh, Asa Daggatt, Amasa Merriman, David Chamberlin, John Abbott, Providence Williams, Martin Adams, Harvey Clark, Joseph Davis, Edmond Boynton, Japhet LeBaron, Eli Ives.

Since writing the foregoing, which was taken from supposedly authentic records, including the story told by Ebenezer Hovey's daughter, Mrs. Roxana Flanders, in *Forests and Clearings*, and other historical records, all of which give the date of Mr. Hovey's arrival in Canada as 1793, and the date on which the Associates received their grant as 1803, a document has been received from the public Archives of Canada at Ottawa, in which it tells of Col. Cull and Mr. Hovey presenting their Petition for a grant of land, at the Chateau St. Louis, the residence of the Governor of Quebec, on the 18th day of April 1792. It also states that the original petition of Cull and Hovey for the grant of Hatley is in his hand writing (presumably meaning Cull's).

Another document from the same source reads as follows: "A statement of the present Settlement of the Township of Hatley with the expenses attending the same.

The number of families actually settled in the Town is 49.

	£	S	D
Travelling expenses, transportation, provisions, utensils, etc.	1383	7	6
For Surveying	15	0	0
For surveying roads and cutting the same	50	0	0
For clearing lands, provisions, buildings and utensils	2861	0	0
	4309 : 7 : 6		

I, Ebenezer Hovey, leader of the aforesaid Township of Hatley, after being duly sworn, do testify and declare that the above is a just and true statement, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Ebenezer Hovey.

Sworn before us at
Hatley, this eighth day
of August, 1799.

Calvin May } Commissioners and Justices of the Peace for the
J. Pennoyer } District of Montreal

We do hereby certify that having visited the Settlement of the Township of Hatley, and making the necessary enquiries concerning the same, we have every reason to believe that the foregoing is a just and true statement thereof.

Given under our hands at Hatley, this eighth day of August 1799

Calvin May } Commissioners and
J. Pennoyer } Justices of the Peace."

As the writer cannot explain the difference in these dates, we will leave the reader to draw his own conclusions, what is a year or two in the course of the centuries?

To return to the Associates, most of these men came from the United States, a number from Connecticut, some from Vermont and a few from New Hampshire.

Many of the Associates were living here when this grant was made. Among them Joseph Fish, William Taylor and others, who came here on or before 1795. Jeremiah Lovejoy, while not an Associate, settled on the north road at a very early date.

All those who had squatted on the land given to the Associates, were obliged either to buy their land from whoever held the letters patent, or leave their homes.

Many of the Associates sold their Grants almost before seeing them. Lot 6 range 2 is said, in Forests and Clearings to have been the home of one of the earliest settlers within the limits of the village, namely Israel Hall, yet records from Quebec, state that the Letters Patent (meaning the first deed given by the Government) were given to Joel Hall Ives.

No doubt Hall was living on this land when it was granted to Ives, and doubtless bought it from him, as Hall's widow deeded the place to Robert Vincent in 1810 (the deed is still in existence). Thomas McConnell is also said to have been the first settler on lot 6 range 1, but the letters patent were given to Harvey Clark, who sold it to Joel Hall Ives who sold to McConnell. Ives was evidently a trader for soon after this he bought lot 4 range 2 from Samuel Rexford.

Ebenezer Hovey, whose first home was on the east shore of Memphremagog, moved the next year, after receiving his grant, to a part of his new property, lot II, range 3 Hatley, known for many years as the Jim Corey place, on the government highway.

After this grant was made many new settlers came to this section, as they were able to buy land very cheaply from the Associates. As late as 1823 Henry Cull advertised land for 2s:6d which would be less than .65 an acre.

As far as is known, these two men, Hovey and Cull dealt fairly with their associates, giving them all the land that was rightfully theirs.

In other places the associates did not fare as well. Many of them were obliged to sign papers promising to deed back to the leader half or more of the land which they received from the government, before they were allowed to join the Associates.

Other settlers who came to this section within the next few years were: Jabez Hall, evidently a brother of Levi, as they came about the same time and took up adjoining lots, Christopher Flanders in 1801, Thomas Rowell in 1802, William Emery and Jethro Bachelder about the same time. Calvin Woodman in 1804, Thomas McCoy, John Osgood and a Mr. Perkins in 1805, Ebenezer Bacon in 1800, Mr. Woodward and John McConnell on the same date. Dr. John Weston, Hatley's first physician, came in 1810. Before that date the nearest doctor had been Dr. Whitcher in Stanstead. An outbreak of spotted fever around 1802 kept Dr. Whitcher very busy following blazed trails on horse back all over the County of Stanstead, and far into Compton. Elias Whitcomb and Mr. Pool were also very early settlers. Major John Jones, a native of Wales and Rev. Charles Stewart, an English Church Missionary came here in 1817. John and William Grannis and Robert Vincent are names found on many documents relating to the pioneer days of this section. Joel Parker was also one of the early settlers.

About a mile and a half to the north of the present village was evidently the beginning of the settlement of this section, for around this spot many of the first arrivals built their homes. Bond Little settled on lot 15 range I in 1798. His son Deacon Taylor Little was a staunch Freewill Baptist; a man interested in public affairs, for his name is found on many old documents. He was one of the Charter members of the Trustee board of Charleston Academy. His brother, Thomas Little is the ancestor of the Littles now living in this locality. Japheth LeBaron Sr. settled near Memphremagog Lake in 1795 but having received a grant as an Associate near the Village of Hatley he moved to this place. He is the ancestor of many of the LeBaron family whose branches are scattered throughout the Eastern Townships. The Bean and the Wells families were also among the first arrivals.

Tradition tells us that the village made two false starts before it settled on its present location. One was the north neighbourhood just mentioned, where Ephraim Wadleigh settled on lot 10 range 2 and gave the ground for the old North Church and Cemetery. (The name of the Associate who was supposed to have received this as a grant, was Jesse Wadleigh, possibly he was Ephraim's father). Another story goes that a village was started just north of the farm formerly known as the Pellerin Homestead, extending down the Manual Hill

and up the road going north. Some say that at one time this was known as Webster's Corner, and was inhabited by a number of families of that name, although no record of such families is to be found among the historical documents of the place.

However there are certain things which go to prove that there were the beginnings of a village here at one time. The land on both sides of the road was cut up into small lots of an acre or two acres. The deeds of some of these lots are still in existence. One at the top of the hill on the west side belonged to John Jones, another to Dr. Burland, while on the east side, one lot was the property of a Mrs. Pool while at the top of the hill on the same side was the home of Cyrus Whitcomb. A few years ago the foundations of a number of different houses could be seen along this road. A road at right angles to the present highway, ran across the Pellerin farm toward the west, and came out on what is now known as the Stanstead Sherbrooke Highway almost directly west of its starting point.

Distinct traces of this road are still to be seen. If settlements were started in these places, it must have been at a very early date, as we are told in *Forests and Clearings* that during the war of 1812 and 1815, Hatley Village was a place of business of some importance, particularly in the trade of salts of lye, pot and pearlash. Potato whisky was also an important product of this section at that time.

Salts of lye was the only article produced by the settlers, which could always be counted on to bring in cash, although it was more often exchanged with the merchants for dry goods or groceries.

The settlers first task was to cut the trees before the land could be tilled. When his log house was built and his firewood made ready, he had no more use for the trees which he felled. There was no sale for lumber, as everyone had more than they could use, therefor the hard wood logs were cut into convenient lengths, piled together and burned. The ashes were carefully saved, put in a receptacle and water poured over them. As the water filtered down through the ashes it became dark in colour. It ran out through the bottom into another container. This brown liquid was boiled down in a large iron kettle until the residue, when cold became a lumpy grey mass, which could be carried in a closely woven basket. This was taken to the nearest dealer, who put it through another process of heating. The finished product was

called pearl-ash. Now it was ready to be shipped to the big dealers in Montreal, Three Rivers or Quebec; who in turn sent it to London where it was made into useful products, including soda, soap, potash, etc. The first of these exporting firms was Lymans of Montreal, which is still one of the largest wholesale drug companies in Canada.

Settlers who lived some distance from the nearest merchant, showed much ingenuity in getting this product to market. There were no roads and few of the early settlers had carts or wagons. In winter sleds could be used, but in summer an inexpensive type of vehicle was made by cutting a small forked tree. Sticks were lashed from prong to prong of the fork, making a rude platform on which a basket or tub could be placed. The trunk of the tree was put through a ring in an ox yoke and the whole dragged through the forest by the oxen. Another vehicle was a trough made from a hollowed out log, with a stick attached to one end, by which to hold it upright, while oxen hitched to the other end drew it through the woods.

There were two potash refineries in Hatley whose location is still known; one was by the brook, on the north side of the road, at the foot of the Pearlash Hill as you come into the village from the west. Here the stones on which the fires were built, were plainly visible a few years ago. The other one was back of where the Anglican Rectory now stands, and was owned and operated by Robert Vincent, who kept store and a Post Office in a building which stood in the site of the present Rectory.

The settler received from the merchant from \$3 to \$6 a C.W.T. according to the generosity of the buyer and the quality of the product. There are a number of those old potash kettles still in existence in this locality.

The other salable product namely potatoes, could be grown on the new land among the stumps. The first method of planting both potatoes and corn, was to strike a hoe into the the soft leaf mould, drop the seed into the hole thus made, and put the earth back on top of it. This was called "Tucking". This method required no ploughing or harrowing. The soil was rich and year after year crops of potatoes were raised and sold for potato whisky, which was in great demand among the early settlers. Unfortunately unlike the western prairies where crops can be grown for many years without fertilizer,

the soil ran out, and the crops were poor. A few years ago there were sections of pasture land in this community where trees of second growth were growing among the ridges of an abandoned potato patch. This industry was harmful alike to the settlers and the soil.

A still, where potato whisky was made is said to have stood in a field back of the house owned by the late Rev. A. Nichol, once the site of a large hotel, which burned many years ago. There were also a number of large hop fields around this community, whose products went into the manufacture of potato whisky.

Before the war of 1812 most of the supplies for this section were brought from the United States, but during the war no communications was allowed between the two countries, supplies had to be brought over the longer, harder route from Montreal, Quebec or Three Rivers. In spite of the great difficulty of transportation, and primitive methods of manufacture, prices were not so very different from those of the present time (1949). Cotton goods sold for .50 to 75 cts a yard, cut nails 25 cts a lb, window glass 9" by 7" cost 12 cts.

We complain of the profit made by the middle man these days, but profiteering is not confined to our times, as the following will demonstrate: a merchant of those days, was asked by a friend what percentage of profit he made on his goods. He replied, "four percent." The friend said that he did not see how he could carry on his business with such a small profit. The man said that he did not know much about percent, but he asked four times as much for his goods as he paid for them.

Robert Vincent is supposed to have been the first merchant and Postmaster in Hatley, but he was not the profiteer spoken of, as he was called "a man of worth and integrity".

There must have been a settlement of some little size on the site of the present village, in the year 1817 when Bishop Charles Stewart first came to this section. He was a Church of England clergyman whose influence was felt in many parts of the Eastern Townships including Hatley. Having a true missionary spirit, he helped in every way possible to further the cause of the Church of England; not only by preaching the gospel, but helping with both labour and money, in building a number of churches in the Townships.

Tradition says that Rev. Chas. Stewart made his home in the house of Ebenezer Bacon in the village of Hatley. It is hard to understand why he did not build his church in the village instead of a mile and a half north of it. However we are told that he gave generously of both labour and money toward building the old North Church in 1818. A fine building, much larger than either of the present day churches.

Rev. Charles Stewart was a man of great influence, much loved and respected by the people of Hatley. In honour of this good man the citizens of this place decided to call their village Charleston. An extract from the Quebec Gazette February 7, 1820 reads, "His Honor the President, at the request of the inhabitants of the Village in the Township of Hatley, has been graciously pleased to approve of the said village being henceforth designated by the name of Charleston." However a letter from the Postmaster General of whom inquiries were made about the matter, reads as follows:

"Ottawa 6th November 1946.

Inquiries have been made of the Public Archives, who advise that the Post Office at Hatley was established in 1817. There is no information in Departmental Records to indicate this Post Office was ever known as Charleston."

Old letters written around 1829 and 30, were addressed to Hatley, only one, in the large number looked over had the name Charleston on it, and Hatley was written underneath. One would draw the conclusion that the Parish and not the Post Office was named Charleston.

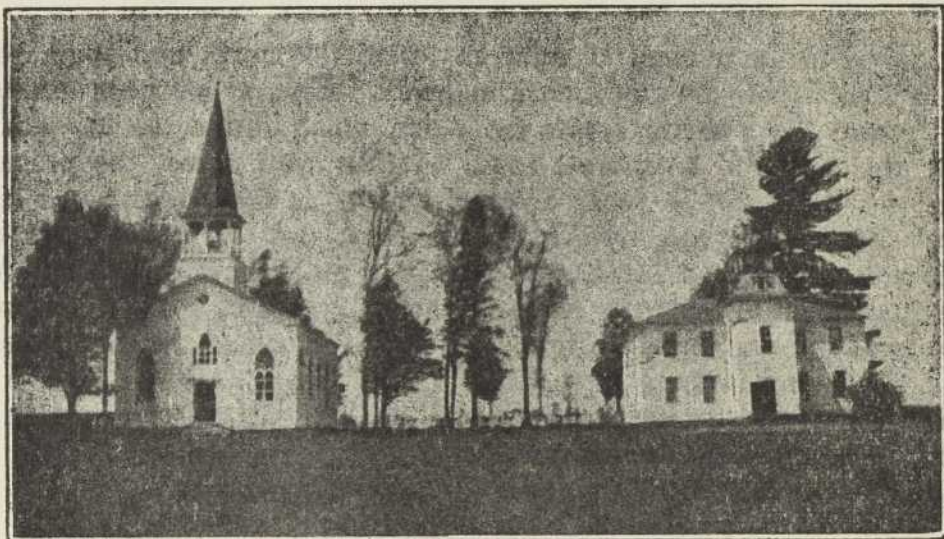
At one time some called it East Hatley to distinguish it from North Hatley and West Hatley, but records show that since the establishment of the Post Office in 1817 until the present time 1949, it has borne the name of Hatley, which it holds by right of precedent, it being the first village in the township of Hatley.

The road now forming the main street of the village of Hatley, running north and south, was laid out somewhere between the years 1810 and 1813. A deed of property bordering on this road given in 1810 makes no mention of a road, but a deed of the same property given in 1813 names the road as its eastern boundary. It would appear that the present Massawippi Street was not laid out until some time

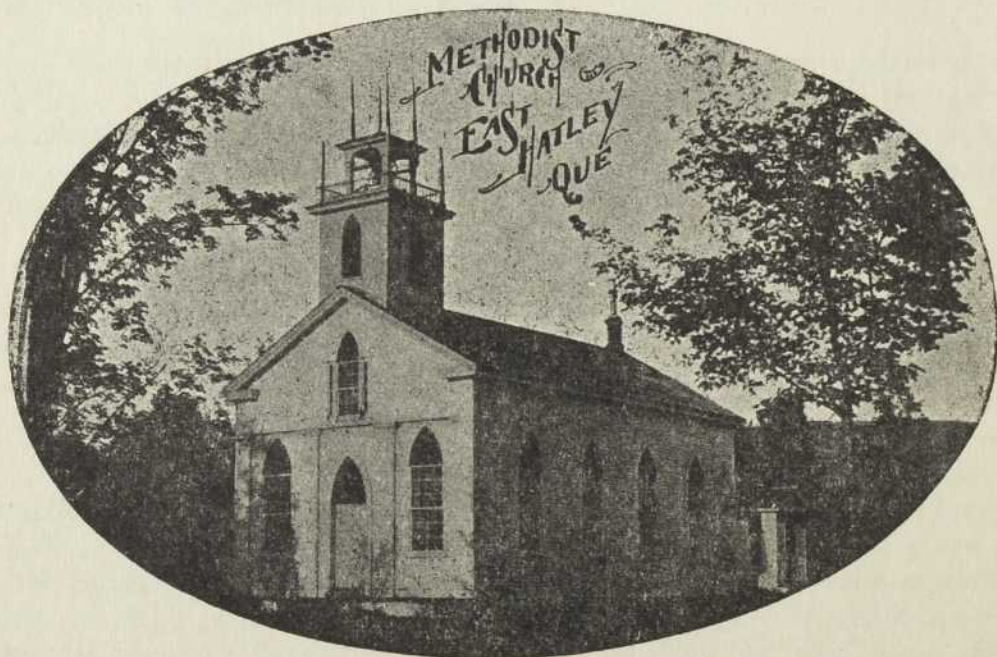
later. Early deeds of property along that street make no mention of a road.

Two roads running at right angles to this north and south road led to what is now the government highway. One, as has been mentioned, crossed the Pellerin farm; the other, much farther south, was at right angles to the Kingscroft road. It ran west across the property then owned by Priest Jackson, later known as the Matthews Place, owned for many years by Mr. Leslie McClary. It crossed the adjoining farm of John Kent, the old Gage place now owned by Mr. Fauteux, down through the swamp, where the logs of the old corduroy road were still visible only a few years ago, and joined the road leading from the farm, formerly owned by Elwin English, to the village of Massawippi. Sixty years ago traces of log cabins were visible at various places along this road.





"St. James' Episcopal Church and Charleston Academy"



The Religious Life

It must not be supposed that the lack of church buildings prevented the pioneers worshipping God on the Sabbath Day. In the main these early settlers were devout and God fearing people. At first when the scattered cabins were many miles apart, there was family worship, with head of the house reading the scripture and offering prayer. All joined in singing some of the well loved hymns. Whenever possible a number of families gathered in the largest cabin, where services were often taken by travelling missionaries of different denominations, coming mostly from the United States.

When a minister was not available, some member of the community acted as leader, while the others contributed their part of prayer, testimony or song according to their gifts. There is an account of the famous counterfeiter, Stephen Burroughs, trying his hand at preaching and making a very acceptable job of it, until one of the deacons overheard him making a date with some of the less devout young men, to go fishing on Sunday afternoon. This brought his career as a preacher to an abrupt end.

The first church organization within the limits of Stanstead County was that of the Baptists, in 1799, when the following persons banded themselves together, to form a Church Society: Abiel Abbott, David Jewett, Moses Wells, Richard Packard, Ephraim Claflin, Francis Brown, Amasa Merriman, Martin Adams, Japheth LeBaron, Betsey LeBaron, Ruth Abbott, Mary Adams, and Polly Chamberlin. We are told that in after years many of these persons joined up with different denominations.

So far as is known there was no church building at that time, neither do we know the locality of the meeting place of this group. Many of the names are those of pioneers of this section, therefore it might have been in Hatley, or it may have been in Georgeville, which was really the first settlement in the county, known in those days as Copp's Ferry.

Around the turn of the century Christopher Flanders was instrumental in a movement to organize a Free Will Baptist Church. Deacon

Taylor Little and Ephraim Wadleigh were among the prominent members of this sect.

In the early days there were few Methodists in Hatley. Now and then a preacher came from the New England Conference, but no church organization was formed until a little before the year 1836 when the church was built.

Rev. Charles Stewart seems to have been the first Anglican Clergyman in this section. He came here in 1817 and soon after organized a church. In 1818 he was instrumental in building the Old North Church. Eleven years later the present St. James Anglican Church was built in the village.



Education

Education was a great problem for the scattered homesteaders of early days. In many isolated families the children were taught at home. Often the only books available were the Bible and the Fox Book of Martyrs.

Where the children of two or three families could get together, the best educated person in the group acted as teacher.

The first real school in the Town of Hatley was taught by Betsey Kezar. This school was supposed to have been somewhere along the Government road near the Hovey place.

We are indebted to the late Mrs. George Hartwell, nee Ruth Leavitt, for the following account of this first school. Her ancestors, the first of the Leavitt family to come to this section, took up land some little distance east of the present North Road, around the year 1804. Their children walked four miles through the woods, following a blazed trail, to the nearest school, presumably the one taught by Miss Kezar.

This school had one window with a wide sill, where the children took turns at standing to write, as there were no desks. They sat on rude benches without backs or even on blocks of wood. The books were a Bible, a speller and an arithmetic. The blackboard was really a white board: a slab of a large tree, hewed as smooth as possible. For crayons the children gathered small sticks and blackened the ends by burning them in the fireplace. The children took turns at bringing soft soap to school to scrub the black off the board. The first geography was taught from a map drawn by the teacher on the schoolhouse floor.

Small children could only attend school during the summer months, as they were not able to wade through the deep snow, but the larger boys and girls went in the winter, when their help was not so much needed by their parents.

In 1816 a permit was given by the Governor of Quebec, Sir Gordon Drummond, residing in Castle St. Louis, Quebec City, to erect

a school in the village of Charleston. The trustees named were Robert Vincent, John Weston and Jabez Hall. This is supposed to have been the school house which stood on the common, just inside the trees at the front. The land for this part of the common, which lies in range I (the concession line runs diagonally through the common) was said to have been donated by Joel Ives. School was carried on here until about the time of the building of the Academy in 1830. The exact date of the building of the Corner School at the fork of the road at the south end of the village, is not known.



Social Life

The early settlers were a hard working people. Life was a constant struggle for survival. They had little time for fun or recreation, however they managed to combine their work and play in a very ingenious manner. When a hard task confronted them, which would be difficult for one to do alone, they invited their neighbours to a "Bee". It might be a logging bee, a raising bee (when a house was put up) or some other task. The men came and worked, the women came and fed them. In the evening they had a party, with games or dancing, with some of the company furnishing the music, on a violin, mouth organ or an accordion.

There were husking bees, when the husks were taken from the ears of corn, which had been broken from the stalks and taken into the barn. Sometimes these were hilarious occasions, as a man finding a red ear, as occasionally happened, was privileged to kiss all the girls present, with accompanying squeals and protests. Apple parings and quilting bees were also pleasant social events, and for those with a sweet tooth a candy pull was a much anticipated pleasure. Spelling bees were popular, and if there was anyone in the community sufficiently versed in the art of music to act as teacher, singing schools were organized. And last but not least was the good old-fashioned visiting, when all the family were wrapped up and bundled onto a sled drawn by an ox team, which sometimes plodded many miles through the forest to spend the day with the family of some friend or relative. Nearly all of these social activities took place in the winter. During the long days of summer the whole family were busy from sunrise to sunset.



Domestic Arrangements

Housekeeping in the early days would offer unsurmountable difficulties to the present day housewife. Summer or winter, water had to be carried from a spring or well. No sewers or drain pipes took away the waste water, it had to be carried out as it was carried in. Small shacks, some distance from the dwelling, to reach which, one had to wallow through snow in winter and rain in summer, took the place of our modern bathroom.

Most of the cabins had a floor of hard packed dirt, with a platform at one side where the beds were spread. The following story was told by the late Henry Haines. When he was a small boy, one of their neighbours whom he called Aunt Nancy Lee, a lady of great age, was a frequent visitor at his parents' home. She was gifted as a story teller and often entertained the children with stories of pioneer days, when she lived in a log cabin with her parents on the site of the old house, now abandoned, known as the Harvey homestead and later as the Giroux place. Her father had been a carpenter before coming to Canada, therefore their cabin was better built than those of their neighbours. Among other things it had a wood floor, made of split logs, hewn as smooth as possible with a strange kind of an axe called an adze.

The Indians came often to visit them, and liked to sit on the floor at opposite corners of the room, and roll marbles, belonging to the children back and forth across the floor. This pastime evidently pleased the Indians more than it did the lady of the house. When she had stepped over and around marbles and Indians for a while, she got tired of the game. She then opened the door and pointing at it, said in a loud voice, to the Indians, "Smokey man puck-agee." Just what this meant, neither Aunt Nancy Lee nor Mr. Haines knew, but the Indians did, for they always took the hint and got out. The central heating plant as well as the kitchen range, was a large fireplace made of sticks and mud, or of stones and mud. This took up the greater part of one end of the cabin. Sometimes the fireplace had a bake oven attached; others had the bake oven out of doors after the manner of the Habitants. A fire was built in the oven, when the stones of

the oven became red hot, the coals were raked out and the bread or pastry put in. Some did not have ovens but baked in a kettle set in the coals or hung from a crane.

In those days there were no matches, so the fires had to be banked to keep the coals from going out, that is, they were raked together and covered deeply with ashes. If the fire did go out, it might be started with a spark from a flint lock musket, or by the Indian method of rubbing two sticks together. If these methods failed, coals might be borrowed from a neighbour, if there were any near enough.

Brooms were made from birch or hemlock boughs, bound together and fastened to a handle.

Two important pieces of furniture in every cabin, were a loom and a spinning wheel, by means of which, yarn for socks and stockings, cloth for garments, bedding and table linen were made. Even the thread for sewing was made at home. Wool from their own sheep and flax grown on the place were the materials used.

The skins of all animals killed were tanned. From these, shoes, moccasins, mitts, caps and various other articles of clothing were made. Some shoes were made by the housewives, but generally a travelling shoemaker visited the settlers about once a year and shod the whole family. There were also travelling tailors. These men were as welcome as the daily newspaper, as they were often the only channel by which news from the world outside reached these isolated cabins.

After the first few crops were harvested, food was generally plentiful, but most of the cooking materials, which seem essential to us, were lacking.

The principal articles of food in those days were meat, mostly wild, fish from the streams, corn, which had many different uses, beans, potatoes, maple sugar and milk, if they were fortunate enough to have a cow. In summer there were edible roots, greens and wild berries.

Home-made candles and the open fire, were the only means of illumination. A glimpse into one of those log cabins on a winter evening would have shown a busy scene. The mother weaving, one of the older daughters spinning, the younger ones knitting. The men and boys of the family whittling out wooden spouts called spills, or

making small troughs for catching maple sap in the springtime, fashioning rude furniture or working at many other homely tasks.

Soap was also a home-made product, made from lye, leached from wood ashes, and boiled with fats of different kinds, until it became a slippery greyish brown mass.

A few pewter plates, spoons, mugs, knives and forks were owned by some of the better class, but among the poorer people, clean hardwood chips served as plates for sometime.

The first beds were made by piling hemlock boughs on the floor and covering them with a quilt or blanket. When they began to grow grain, mattresses were made from clean straw, placed on hand-made rope bedsteads, with smaller beds for the children made to shove under the big beds, in the daytime. These small beds were called trundle beds.

In place of the family medicine chest of the present day, great bunches of dried herbs hung from ceiling and walls: goldenrod (called cure all, because of its many different uses), pennyroyal, snakes head, thoroughwort, tansy, and many others. Each of these had its special use in time of sickness.

Life was hard on those pioneer women, most of them died young. Sixty was an old age, which few of them reached. Nearly every man lived to have from two to four wives. Many died in child birth. Infant mortality was very high.

The women of today will doubtless all agree, that it is much pleasanter to be a descendant than to have been an ancestor.



Agriculture

The settlers who walked into this region, carrying all their possessions on their backs, or even those more fortunate ones who came in the winter on ox sleds, were not able to carry farming tools of any size. An axe was of course a necessity, as it was used for clearing the land, making their cabins and furniture as well as cutting their fire wood. The axe, a hoe, a shovel and possibly a sickle, was the extent of their farming implements. Had they been able to bring ploughs, etc., it would have been some years before they would have been able to use them among the stumps.

As the land was practically all covered with trees, the first task was to get rid of them. Generally they were slashed, that is fallen one upon another in different directions, and the whole set on fire. This was called burning the slash. One man seldom undertook the job alone as the fire might get out of control. It sometimes took days to burn the large logs, and even then some of them would be left. If possible the charred remains were moved to the outside of the clearing, around which they served as fences.

While the ground was still warm from the burning, small holes were made among the stumps by lifting a little soil with the corner of the hoe, and dropping in a few grains of corn. The soil was dropped back over the seed, given a pat with the hoe, and the planting was done. Potatoes were planted in the same way.

No fertilizer was needed in the rich earth. Corn or maize was generally the first crop, as it was native to this country and the seed could be obtained from the Indians, it also had many different uses, as food for both man and beast.

When the distance to the nearest mill was too far to be attempted, the Indian method of grinding was used. A hollow was made in a large stump, an upright stick with a forked top was set in the ground beside it, a stone was fastened to the end of another stick, which was balanced through the crotch of the upright. By bearing down on the long end of the balanced stick, and letting go quickly, the stone would be dropped on corn that had been placed in the hollow of the stump

underneath. Many repetitions of this performance would break the corn up into coarse meal.

After a few years they were able to raise various grains among the stumps. These were cut either with a sickle, a curved knife with a small handle, or in later years with a cradle, a scythe to which was attached a frame of wood with long teeth, which caught the grain as it fell and left it in bundles.

The threshing of these grains was done with a flail, made by joining a long and a short stick together end to end by means of a strap. The thresher would grasp the long stick in his hands lift it high above his head and bring it down with all his force on the grain, piled on a smooth platform or hard beaten earth. This process continued many times loosened the seed from the husks. The straw was lifted off, the grain and chaff swept up, and poured from a receptacle held high above the head, into another placed on the ground. If this were done on a windy day the light chaff would blow away, and the heavier grain would fall into the dish below.

Like all other jobs of that day, this was a tedious business which had to be repeated many times before the grain was clean enough to be ground into meal. This was called winnowing. Beans were raised and threshed in the same way.

Before many years all common vegetables were grown. One of the prime favorites of the present time was unknown, as a food, to the people of those days, namely the tomato. Some grew it in their gardens and called it Love Apple. It was considered poisonous, until some brave soul took a bite, found it good and suffered no ill effects. From then on, its popularity increased.

The dairy industry as we know it, was unknown in the early days, for various reasons; first it was hard to bring cows into the wilderness, although a few tried it. There was nothing for them to eat but leaves in the summer and brush in the winter. There were no fences, and cows or other domestic animals often strayed away in the woods and were attacked by wolves or bears.

The following is another story told by Aunt Nancy Lee. She, and some of her brothers, were sent out into the woods near their clearing to bring the cows for the evening milking. They had to look for

some time before they found them. It began to grow dark in the woods, but they followed a well marked trail so did not lose their way. They were naturally anxious to get home as soon as possible, but there was one black cow just in front of them, that would not hurry in spite of all their persuasion, finally, as they neared home, she made a sudden dash off into the forest. They dare not follow for fear of getting lost, so went home without her. On arriving at the clearing they told their father about the missing cow. He told them that the cows were all there, including the black one, which headed the line.

The children were so sure that there had been another cow just in front of them, that the father went back the next morning to the place where the cow had left them, and found the tracks of a big bear. Sheep were kept as close as possible, as their wool formed the material for nearly all their clothing. Wolves often made bad inroads on the flocks.

As soon as sufficient land was cleared, apple seeds and later grafts were brought in from the older settlements. The location of many a house, long gone to decay, can still be determined by a group of gnarled old apple trees which once surrounded it.

Many pests of insects and weeds which make the life of the present day farmer miserable, were unknown in those days. Even our loyal old friend the potato bug, formerly known as the Colorado Beetle, did not arrive in this section until many years later.

Many amusing methods of exterminating these troublesome insects were advocated. One enterprising fellow advertised that on receipt of one dollar he would send material which would be sure death to the Colorado Beetle. Those who sent their money received two little blocks of wood, with instructions to catch the beetle, put it on one block and bear down hard on it with the other.



Law and Order

Due to the fact that all courts of justice, jails, sheriffs, policemen, etc. were many miles away in Montreal, Three Rivers or Quebec, there was little to restrain those who choose to prey upon their neighbours. Theft, counterfeiting and many other forms of vice were common. Some times the settlers took the law into their own hands and meted out punishment as they saw fit, as was the case of the citizen of Hatley, who shall be nameless who was sentenced to spend two hours in the stocks at Stanstead, for beating his wife. Evidently they did not have stocks in Hatley, but the people of Hatley and Charleston decided on a more effective measure.

On September 17, 1823, the prominent men of the town met at the home of William Grannis and formed a society, which they called, The Society for the Suppression of Felonies, Vice and Misdemeanors in the Village of Charleston.

The book containing all the details of the forming of this society, its by-laws, the name of its members, is still in existence. It is the property of Mr. Robert Meekren of Stanstead, whose wife was the granddaughter of William Grannis.

It would take too long to give this rather cumbersome document in detail, but the summary of it is as follows: The constitution consisting of ten lengthy articles, was drawn up by Rev. Thos. Johnston, Messrs. Wm. Grannis, Wm. Ritchie, Francis Judd and Robert Vincent.

A second committee consisting of Taylor Little, Chester Hovey, Paul Hitchcock, Thos. Ayer, Shedrack Norton, John Doolittle, John Jones, Ebenezer Bacon, Lemuel Harvey Jr., Ephraim Wadleigh, Daniel Niles, and Washington Moore, were to make a general valuation of the property owned by the members of the society, who were to be taxed according to their means, to furnish money to carry out the punishment of wrong doers and the expense of taking them to jail in Montreal.

Wm. Grannis was made Treasurer of the Society, Robert Vincent Secretary and Wm. Weeks collector.

Ebenezer Bacon, A. Osgood, Wm. Wells, Luther Hall, Samuel Wadleigh, Wm. Weeks, John Doolittle, and Washington Moore were appointed Pursuers (in our day policemen or sheriffs).

As proof that this society worked, the writer has a bill, presented by Samuel Wadleigh, for the cost of taking a prisoner. Daniel Wetherby, to the jail in Montreal, and attached to it is the receipt given by the jailer showing that the prisoner had been duly delivered at the jail.

This society had one hundred and thirty members. So far as is known, this was the first organized attempt in this part of the country to enforce the law.



Municipality Set Off

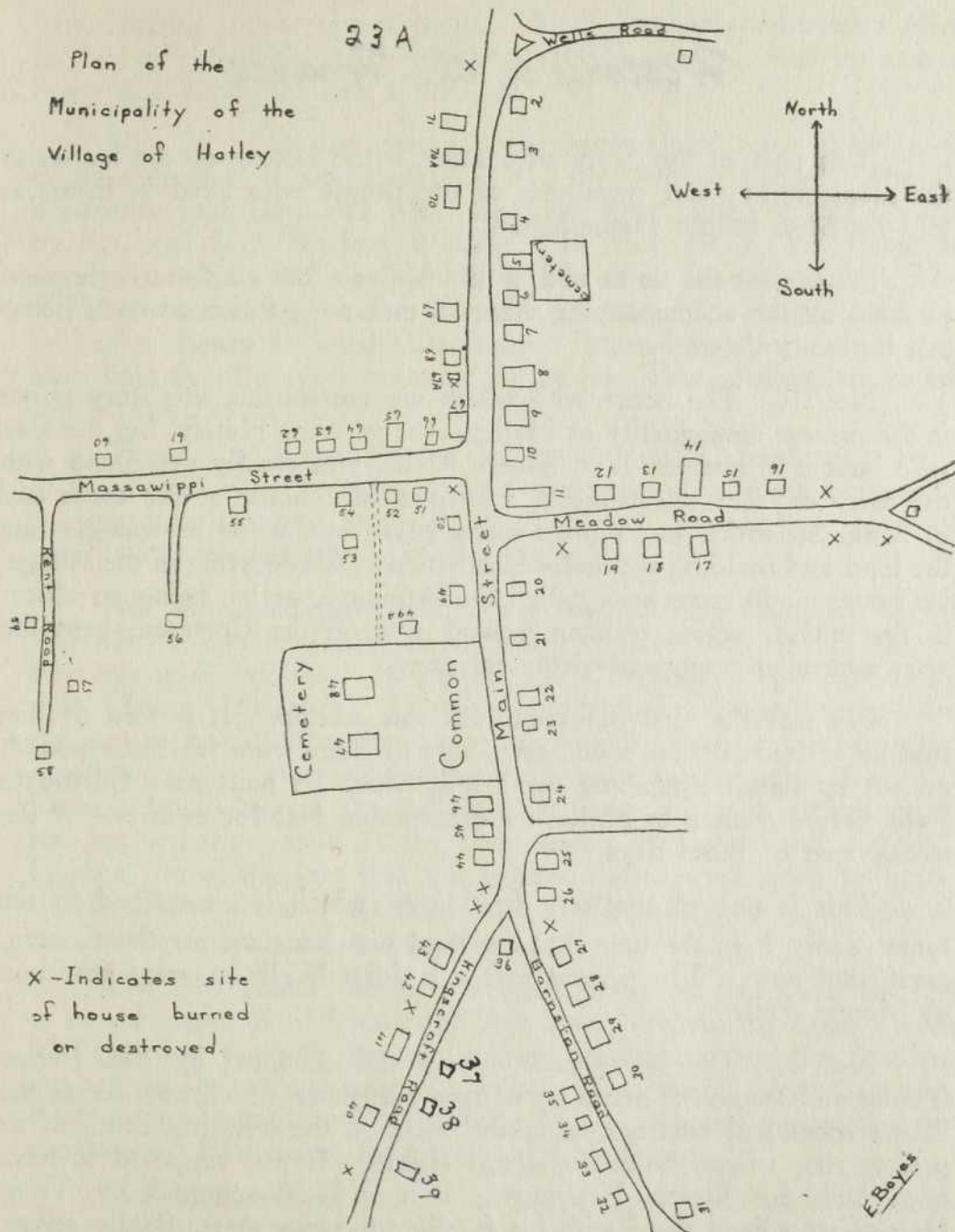
In 1912 the people of the Village of Hatley decided that they would ask to be set off from the Township of Hatley, and form a Municipality of their own. A permit was secured for this move, and other necessary steps taken. The following councillors were appointed:— Messrs. Wm. Hodges, Francis Maloney, George Poole, Herbert Pope, Alonzo Gage, Edwin Howe, and F. O. Webster. At the first meeting of this council, held on February 26, 1912, Mr. Herbert Pope was appointed Mayor and Mr. John Bowen, Secretary-Treasurer.

The portion set off was to be known as "The Municipality of the Village of Hatley." It was bounded on the south by the Township of Barnston, on the west by the third concession line, on the north, by the northern boundary of lot 6, and on the east by the Compton County line.



Plan of the
Municipality of the
Village of Hatley

23 A



X - Indicates site
of house burned
or destroyed.

E. Boyes

History of the Houses

This part of the Story of Hatley is the history of the houses in the municipality, and something of the people who lived in them, as told by Mrs. Hattie Hetherington.

Starting at the north end of the Village, the numbers correspond to those on the accompanying map, so that the position of each house can be easily determined.

No. 1. The house with which we are starting this story is not in the present municipality of Hatley, it is in West Hatley, but the man who built it in pioneer days, Moses Wells, was closely associated with the early days of this village. He lived in a house at the south end of Main St. which was burned many years ago, while he was clearing the land and building the house in question. While living in the village, his house might have been called the Armoury, as he, being an officer in the militia, whose training ground was on the Common, kept the arms and other equipment of the company.

He was the first blacksmith of this section. It is told of him that he carried into the wilderness, bars of steel, from which he pounded out by hand, equipment for a mill which he built near Burroughs Falls before coming to Hatley; a remarkable feat for even one of the strong men of those days.

This is one of the very few farms which has remained in the same family from the time that the land was bought from the Government until now. The present owner is John Wells, a great grandson of Moses Wells.

No. 2. The house now owned and occupied by Mr. Perley Young and family, is made up of two parts, one which now forms the dining room and kitchen, originally stood on the hill, just south of its present site, where the cellar is still visible. It was supposed to have been built by Joseph Vancourt. It was later acquired by Thos. Rowell who lived there with his family for some years, finally selling to the family of Mr. Harley McClary. Some years later it was bought by James Morrison, who moved it to its present site, added the front

part, making a fine modern house. Mr. Morrison conducted a cheese factory on the Wells road, which in after years he moved up near his house and converted into a barn.

No. 3. This is a mere infant compared with some of the houses in the village. It was built in 1913 by Alonzo Gage. The first occupants were Mr. and Mrs. Banfield Kent, later it was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Webster. In May 1915, Mr. Gage and family moved in and stayed until 1918, when he sold to Mr. Thos. Walsh, who in 1940 sold to Rev. H. Parry. Mr. Parry died before he had a chance to occupy the house. Mrs. Parry lived there for a short time then the place was sold to the late Thos. Adam, whose wife still occupies it.

There is a possibility that some early cabin stood near the site of this house, as a line of wooden pump logs was found underground leading from a spring at the back of the lot. These may have conveyed water to some long forgotten dwelling.

No. 4. This farm home, now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McClary, is supposed to have been one of the first clearings in the village. In *Forests and Clearings*, Page 273, it says that Thomas McConnell Jr. began in Hatley Township near Memphremagog Lake but moved to lot 6 range 1 which is the property in question. Some of the oldest residents have recollections of the McConnell family whom they all thought were the first settlers on this lot, but inquiries made at the Department of Lands and Forests at Quebec, reveal the fact that the Letters Patent were given to Harvey Clark, who was one of the Associates of Ebenezer Hovey. He is also said to have been a Baptist preacher.

The McConnell family were still living on this place in 1847 as in a Prospectus of Charleston Academy, it gives the name of Mrs. McConnell as one who boarded various pupils attending the Academy. Among her boarders was L. S. Huntington, who afterwards became Postmaster General. Her son, John McConnell was one of the early members of Parliament for Stanstead County.

The McConnell's sold to an Irishman named Patrick Maloney, who married a Miss Hall. To the original McConnell house, which is the dining room and kitchen of the present residence, Mr. Maloney added the front part in 1881.

After his death the farm passed to his daughter, Clarissa Maloney, who with her husband, Clarence Bowen lived here for some years. At her death it went to her daughter, Gladys Bowen, who sold to Alonzo Gage in 1907. The Gage family lived here until 1915 when he sold to Orrin Glidden who some years later sold to Carl Leavitt. The next owner was Irving Haines, who after living here a few years, sold to the present owner, Hugh McClary in 1939.

Since that time Mr. and Mrs. McClary have made many improvements, both to the grounds and to the buildings. Their fine herd of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, purebred Belgian horses, and Palamino riding horses, are well-known throughout the Townships. The place is now called Beljermere Farm.

Tradition has it, that in the early days, a small building stood on the south west corner of the lawn of this house. Here mops were manufactured for a time. The building was moved to Meadow Street where it was converted into a residence by Alf. Dezan who, with his family lived there for many years.

No. 5. Some time before the year 1836 a plot of ground was bought by the Trustees of the Methodist Church, from Patrick Maloney.

As early as 1821 a Methodist society was organized in Hatley, Missionaries came here from New England, and held services in some of the cabins or in summer out of doors. Later, men were sent from England to certain points in the Townships, and extended their operations to the surrounding settlements; thus Mr. Pope, Mr. Squire and their successors in Stanstead, had regular appointments in Hatley. Jason Lee of Stanstead, who was later called the Apostle to Oregon, in honour of whose one hundredth anniversary, a postage stamp was recently put out in the United States, preached here for some time as a young man. Raine was another of the early Methodist preachers. In 1836 the society was strong enough to warrant the building of a church. Among those who took an active part in the erection of this building were: Calvin Woodman, Jethro Batchelder, Mr. Pratt, Mrs. Mary Pool, Hazen Hazelton, and Joel Parker.

Among others who helped in this project were: Joseph Ives, George Kannady, James Thornton, William Gordon, Japheth LeBaron, Hiram Davis, Arthur Norton, and J. W. Boynton. The names Putney, Flanders, Smith, and Young are also among those of the

early Methodists. It is understood that Joel Parker and Calvin Woodman furnished a large part of the lumber for this building, which was believed to have been erected in 1836, although the actual records which would have definitely established this date cannot be found. It is known that the Rev. Edmond Botterell was the first established minister of this church, coming here in 1838. The first building was found to be too small and another twenty feet were added to the east end of the church in 1884. The Lindsey Parker Memorial Hall, more familiarly known as The Vestry, was built by Mr. and Mrs. Levi Parker as a memorial to their son who passed away at an early age. Around 1856 a parsonage was built on land donated by Mrs. Pool, before that time the minister had lived in the house just south of the church, built by Ebenezer Bacon.

In 1857 there were three appointments supplied by the Hatley minister, Hatley, Barnston Corner and The Sutton Schoolhouse. There evidently were two ministers at that time as the names of both Rev. J. B. Sellery and Rev. Davies are signed to the minutes of a Quarterly Meeting of that date.

Since that time the following ministers have been stationed here:—
Reverends J. B. Forsyth, W. W. Ross, John Thompkins, W. H. Rawson, J. W. Clipsham, Francis Hunt, E. M. Taylor, Simon Crookshanks, Isaac Wheatley, F. A. Reed, Robert Smith, James O'Hara, Heman Osburn, George Williams, A. O. Watts, A. J. Belion, W. G. Keough, J. E. Hughes, Robert Goudie, Fred Williams, A. S. Shorten, A. E. Hopper, John L. Hodgson, D. A. McFarlane, A. W. Seaton, Wm. Johnston, W. A. Edwards, H. Rice, D. A. McQuaig, W. A. Edwards, J. M. Butler.

Around 1912 the kitchen was added to the east end of the vestry. This was built by LeRoy Moulton, and financed by the Ladies Aid. Before that time the south end of the vestry had been petitioned off as a kitchen. The writer can remember a chicken pie dinner served on long tables set up on the front lawn, before there were any kitchen facilities.

Cassville had long been included in this circuit and later, Way's Mills was also included in the pastoral charge.

Extensive repairs and renovations were undertaken in 1926, which was made possible by the donation of generous gifts by friends far and near.

The work was carried on under the direction of the pastor Rev. J. L. Hodgson, with Mr. Wesley Sharman as architect, assisted by A. E. Gage, Wm. Sharman, and many volunteer helpers.

The stained glass window at the south east corner was given by Rev. J. L. Hodgson and the organist Mrs. Hetherington, in commemoration of the renovation of the church. The lights were given at this time by various members of the congregation in memory of members of their several families who had gone on before. The colored windows in the front of the church also the Communion Table were given by the Tuxis Square. The hymn board, offering plates and holders for Communion glasses on the seats were the gift of the Ayer family.

The Communion set was given by the Ayer family and Mr. Hodgson. The more recent renovation of the kitchen was done by Mr. John Webster and financed by the Women's Association.

In 1936 the Centennial of this church was held. This was a momentous occasion having various aims — one to celebrate the one hundredth birthday of this fine old building, another to lift the debt existing on the church, and the third to install a stained glass window to the memory of the people who had built it, and those who had maintained it down through the years.

An appeal was sent to former residents and friends and their generous response namely \$700.00 made the objective possible.

On Sunday, June 21, 1936 four impressive services were held. The guest speakers were Dr. Bruce Hunter, pastor of St. James United Church, Montreal, and the oldest living former pastor, Rev. E. M. Taylor who had come to the Hatley Church, just after his ordination, fifty years before. Dr. Hunter spoke at both the morning and evening services to audiences which filled the church to capacity. The speaker of the afternoon was the Rev. E. M. Taylor, both at the Memorial Service, held in the cemetery and service which followed in the church at which two memorial windows were unveiled and dedicated. One in memory of the pioneers, was unveiled by Mrs. Woodman, the other

which was donated by the Parker family, in honour of their forefathers was unveiled by Mrs. Elsie R. Smith, Deaconess of St. James United Church in Montreal, who is a member of the Parker Family.

On the Monday following, a lawn party on the church grounds, gave opportunity for the meeting of many old friends, who had come to attend this important function. A beautiful, five tiered birthday cake, decorated by Mrs. Rose Thompson of Ayer's Cliff, was a pleasing feature of this party.

In the evening, greetings were brought by many former Pastors, and memories of other days were recalled by Rev. E. M. Taylor.

Much credit was due the pastor and his wife, Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Edwards and the various committees for the fine success of this really big event.

In 1947 this charge was broken up, because of the closing of the Cassville Church, Way's Mills and Hatley were not able to support a minister by themselves. For the first time in over one hundred years, Hatley has not a resident minister. This is a great grief to the members of the church. At the present time the parsonage is rented. Through the kindness of a former pastor, now stationed in Waterville, Rev. W. A. Edwards, services are held in the afternoon in Winter and in the evening in Summer.

No. 6. This house has been the home of many different families. It was built by Ebenezer Bacon. Fred Bacon, his son and his daughter, Emily Bacon, well-known characters in this community some sixty years ago, were born here.

This house has often been visited and photographed, because it was the home of the renowned, Rev. Charles Stewart, during his stay in Hatley, around 1817 and 1818. Bishop Stewart occupied the room on the second floor at the south end of the building. This room was entered by stairs going up on the outside. The original was a square house. At one time it was used as a parsonage for the Methodist Church, before the present parsonage was built. A Mr. Gordon bought the house and put an addition on the north end. The room at the extreme north was used by him as a harness shop. After Gordon came Isaac Woods from St. Johnsbury, Vt. who came to Canada to

escape the tax on money. Woods sold to Edwin Parker, son of the pioneer Joel Parker and father of Bert Parker of Sherbrooke, and John Parker of Derby Line. Mr. Parker lived here with his family for some time, then the place was rented for short periods of time to many different tenants, but still remained the property of Edwin Parker, until he sold to Mr. James Morrison. Later it was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Morrison. The house was then sold to Mr. Zera Whitcomb, after the passing of Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb it was left to his son and daughter Mr. Ed and Miss Nellie Whitecomb. When they died it was sold to the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. George Macdonald.

No. 7. This building was built by Mr. Edwin Parker and used by him as a store for some years. He had a fancy goods store in the ground floor and a dressmaker and millinery shop on the second floor. It was sold to Mr. J. Morrison and made into a creamery, operated by Mr. Morrison and his brothers, Mr. Thomas Morrison and Mr. Wm. Morrison. It was taken over around 1908 by a joint stock company known as The Hatley Dairy Light and Power Company.

This company was instigated by Mr. R. P. Hurlbut, a former California architect, whose ambitions were a little too large for the size of the town. Another building the same size as the old store was built a few feet south of it, and the two joined under one roof, with a driveway through the center between the two buildings. This was a really imposing structure, housing a creamery in the north side and a feed mill on the south side, which also housed a huge gas engine, of uncertain temperament, which worked by spells and sulked by spells. Living quarters were finished off, over the creamery for some of the help. Electricity was to have been generated here with which to light the homes and the streets of the village. This hope was never realized.

Back of these buildings a plot of land was purchased, and a saw mill was erected and equipped with modern machinery. This flourished for a time. Many logs were brought in, but one noon hour, while the employees were away at dinner, spontaneous combustion caused the whole thing to go up in flames, which threatened the rest of the village; however the flames were overcome by volunteer fire fighters, before any building was damaged excepting the mill, which was completely destroyed. After this, things started on the down grade for the com-

pany which eventually failed. It was then bought by the H. B. Hood Dairy Company of Boston, Mass., and the part of the building housing the feed mill and the engine, which was the chief cause of all the company's troubles, was torn down. The remaining building, which was the original store, has been used as a creamery ever since that time. The Hood Co. sold out some time ago, and another company headed by Mr. Marshal Rexford of Ayer's Cliff took over. At the present time it is used only as a receiving station, where the cream is taken in, weighed and sampled by Mr. Hugh McClary and taken to the Ayer's Cliff Creamery, also run by Mr. Rexford, where it is made into butter which has a reputation all over the Townships, for its quality and flavour.

Somewhere back of this building, tradition tells us that in the early days stood a small shop, where handles for various small tools were made. If such a building ever existed, it has long since passed away.

No. 8. The next building is a large two and a half storey house, built in the early days by Robert Vincent for a store and dwelling house. After Vincent a man by the name of Buckland ran the store and lived in the flat above it. Then it was bought by Mr. George Kennedy, who with his son, George Jr., ran a store and tin shop, also a plumbing business. Mr. Herbert Pope, who worked for Mr. Kennedy as an apprentice for some years, bought out Mr. Kennedy and went on with the business, living in the tenement above. It was sold again around 1904 to Mr. Herbert Perry, who kept it for a short time then sold to Mr. Eugene LeBaron, who used the greater part of the lower floor as a novelty store and an ice-cream parlor. The front room in the south west corner was fitted up for the use of the Eastern Townships Bank, the fore runner of the Bank of Commerce. This Bank was open two forenoons a week.

Around 1908 this building was purchased by the Hatley Light and Power Co. mentioned before. When the company dissolved partnership, Mr. Henry Haines took over the property, which he sold to Mr. George Macdonald, who made it into two flats occupying the lower one with his family, he later rented the upper one to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McClary. Around 1942 the Macdonald's sold to Mr. John Westbrook. In the spring of 1944 Mr. George Emery and his bride came to live in the upper tenement. In 1946 the property was

bought by Mrs. Maude G. Pellerin, whose son Roger Pellerin remodeled the lower flat, into which she moved in July of the next year. The house is known as "Brookbank".

No. 9. A short distance south of this building, once stood a small frame house, built by Dr. John Weston, soon after he came to Hatley around 1810. After some years the little house was moved back, and a fine two storey structure built in the front, having a tower in the center, which formed a porch for both upper and lower floors. The old house was used as a kitchen, shed, etc. Later it was made into a tenement and rented.

The house was given the name "Westonholm". This large, imposing building was owned and occupied by the Weston family, until the last of that name, Miss Miriam Weston, passed away. Perhaps this lady was the best-loved resident of Hatley, before or since her day. A woman of some means, she spent as little as possible on herself, but gave generously to every good cause.

The poor always found her a generous and helpful friend. The Anglican Church, of which she was a faithful member, was always being enriched, in one way and another by her generosity. She was a kindly soul, very unassuming the friend of all who knew her, whether of high or low estate.

After her death the property passed into the hands of her nephew, George H. Aylmer Brook, who made his home there until it burned to the ground in 1916.

This house was a landmark, the most imposing residence in the village. Its loss was sincerely mourned by the people of the town.

Some little time later the lot on which it stood was purchased by Mr. Wm. McClary and a fine modern house was erected on it, by Mr. Alonzo Gage. Mr. and Mrs McClary lived here until his death some years ago. It is now owned by their son, Mr. Arthur McClary and his wife, with whom Mrs. McClary Sr. lives. This spot seems to be favored as the home of public spirited women.

The present mistress, Mrs. Arthur McClary, is a trained nurse, who gives unstintingly of her knowledge of the nursing profession, to the community. There being no doctor in the village, she is called upon in all kinds of emergencies, to render first aid and give advice.

She is always running in and out of the homes where sickness is to be found, bringing aid and comfort to sufferers.

No. 10. This building also owes its origin to that enterprising pioneer, Robert Vincent, who built many of the early homes in the village. He lived here for a time, selling out to Hazen Haselton, who came here at an early date from the United States. He built a blacksmith shop south of his home, and carried on business here until he sold out to his apprentice, Japheth LeBaron, who bought both house and shop. He in turn sold the house and land to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Johnathan Pool, formerly Mrs. Wadleigh, whose daughter, Miss Wadleigh he had married. While living here, Mrs. Pool gave the land on which the United Church Parsonage now stands. Her house was later sold to Homer Pool, whose wife and daughter lived there for many years. Mr. Pool left Hatley as a fairly young man. His whereabouts were unknown to his family and friends for many years, after every one thought him dead, he came home, as an old grey headed man. When Mrs. Pool passed away the place was sold to Mr. John Webster whose wife still occupies it.

No. 11. The first building on this site was the blacksmith shop built by Hazen Haselton and sold to Japheth LeBaron. Later this building was moved away, and Bill Allen built a large shop for blacksmithing, woodwork, wheel wright work, etc., with a tenement above.

This building burned around the year 1880. In the fall of 1895 a fine, modern store was erected on the site, by Parker and Knight who had carried on a merchantile business on the other side of the street for some years.

The architect who put up this fine building was James Webster of North Hatley. A few years later Mr. Parker died, soon after this Mr. Knight left Hatley, and the store was rented by Mr. Ira Melloon. When he left, Mr. Harry Whitcomb and his cousin, Mr. Arthur Whitcomb took over. After a few years of this partnership, Mr. Arthur Whitcomb went west and Mr. Harry Whitcomb bought the store. After a time the Post Office was moved to his building and Mr. Whitcomb became Postmaster as well as general merchant. He has also been for many years Secretary-Treasurer of both the Municipal Council and the School Board.

He and his wife, the former Margaret Morrison, might justly be called public spirited citizens, being ready to help in any undertaking which would be of benefit to the community.

In April 1942 this building with most of its contents was destroyed by fire, which originated in the sheds at the back of the store. The next year Mr. Whitcomb rebuilt on a slightly smaller scale. After carrying on the business for a short time, he sold to Mr. Willis Dustin of Ayer's Cliff, who with his wife, is continuing the business. Mr. Whitcomb still ran the Post Office and helped out in the store. He died in June 1949.

No. 12. We now leave the main street and turn east on Meadow Street, so called because about a mile east of the village the road once skirted a beaver meadow, whose dam was clearly visible a few years ago. This street was laid out some years after the main street of the village had been built. In the early days this part of the town was a thriving hop field, where hops were grown for use in making potato whisky, an important industry at that time.

The first house on the north side of Meadow St. is the Methodist, now United Church Parsonage, built somewhere between 1856 and 1861, on the plot of ground given by Mrs. Pool. Since its erection it has been used continuously as a residence for the ministers of that church. It has undergone many renovations to keep up with the trend of modern times.

The last Minister to occupy this building was Rev. and Mrs. D. A. McCuaig. After his departure, the Hatley church was no longer able to support a resident minister. On July 25, 1947 the furniture of the Parsonage was sold at auction, and the house rented to Mr. and Mrs. Willis Dustin.

No. 13. Crossing the brook we come to a practically new house built in 1938 by Mr. Charles Hool, to replace the one which burned in the fall of 1937. The old house was the first blacksmith shop which once stood on the site of the Dustin Store, at the corner of Main and Meadow Street. It was moved to the site mentioned above and converted into a dwelling house. It was occupied for a time by Rev. H. G. Burrage who sold to Mr. Needham, who with his family lived there for many years. Later it was purchased by Mr. Thomas

Norton. Mr. Norton sold to Mr. Amos Hartwell who lived here for some years, selling to Mrs. Cynthia Fletcher, who in turn sold to Mr. Hool.

No. 14. In 1945 Mr. Hool sold a small plot of land from the east side of his lot to the Guild of St. James Anglican Church. They moved the Guild Hall from the opposite side of the street to this lot, because the water from the nearby brook often came into the basement and undermined the foundations and drowned out the furnace. This building was formerly a barn, purchased by the Hornerites, a religious sect which flourished for a time in the village. They made it into a Church with a basement below, where the minister was to live. All went well until the first hard rain, after which the family awoke in the morning to find their beds standing in about a foot of water.

When the sect died out the building was purchased by St. James Guild, who renovated it and occupied it for many years, then decided to move it across the road to the site mentioned. This was a big undertaking involving a good deal of labour and expense. It now has a fine modern kitchen and a spacious hall, which would be a credit to any community. Mrs. Fannie Bowen, who was president of the Guild at the time, was untiring in her efforts to promote this project.

No. 15. The next is a small dwelling, whose first remembered occupant was a Mrs. Damon and her daughter. It is not known whether or not she was the widow of Dr. George Damon. She sold to Mr. Lizem Dezan, a well-known character of former days, who was a shoemaker by trade. After the death of Mr. Dezan and his wife, the house was sold to a Scotchman, Mr. Donald McRitchie, whose sister had married Mr. Dezan's son, Alphonzo, familiarly known as Alf.

After a time Mr. McRitchie sold to Mr. George Meigs who lived there until the time of his death. Since that time, the place has been rented to various short time tenants. In 1945 it was purchased by Mr. Ernest Bryan and was occupied for a short period by Mr. and Mrs. Allan Wheeler.

No. 16. This is the last dwelling house on Meadow St. It was originally a shop built by Patrick Maloney, and later moved to a site just back of the house now owned by Mr. George Macdonald, where it was used for the purpose of making mops and handles for

small tools. It was bought by Mr. Alf. Dezan and moved to its present site, where a small addition converted it into a comfortable dwelling. Mr. Dezan and his family lived here for many years. He will long be remembered as a mighty fisherman, who knew Massawippi Lake better than the Indians who named it. He lived to a good old age, and his death in 1948 severed another of the few remaining links with the early days of this village.

In 1945 this place was sold to a soldier's wife, Mrs. Guy Bryan. During the summer of 1950 a returned soldier, James Saddler bought it.

The house just described is the last in the village, on the road going east toward the border of Compton County. In former days there was a cheese factory on the left side of this road only a short distance from the house last mentioned. This factory was built by Dr. Gilbert, and operated for a time by a Mr. and Mrs. Spenglove, who came from beyond lake Massawippi. Mrs. Hall and her son Charlie also carried on here.

There must have been other houses along this road. These are indicated by groups of ancient apple trees, surrounding a few scattered stones, which were doubtless once the foundation of homes, which have long since been forgotten.

The ancient and decrepit dwelling that stands in the fork of the road was supposed to have been built by the Meigs family. Just west of the Meigs' house, on the south side of the road going back toward the village, once stood a house where Geo. Meigs and his family lived for some time. It has been gone for many years.

Still keeping to the south side of the road, on a clearing just east of the village, stood a house whose first remembered occupants were Mr. and Mrs. Tom Christie. There was a blacksmith shop near by, where Mr. Christie worked at his trade, before purchasing the property on Massawippi Street.

Since those days it has had many short time tenants. The quality of these tenants seemed to deteriorate with the passing years, until the Town Council finally decided that it would be cheaper to buy the house and pull it down, than to be continually called upon to furnish financial assistance to its occupants. This was done, and the town

was relieved of undesirable and indigent citizens, and the sight of a tumble down dwelling.

No. 17. To return to the village, crossing to the south side of Meadow St. nearly opposite No. 15, is a dwelling which was moved here from the lot now owned by Mrs. Macdougall, formerly the Henry Haines property. This was known in earlier years as the Davis house, where Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Davis, prominent members of the community for many years, once lived. It was bought and moved to its present site by Miss Clara Knapp, to replace the one on the same spot, built by Dr. Leavitt, and occupied by him until the time of his death. His daughter Minnie Leavitt Mountain Green, was perhaps the only woman from Hatley ever to have qualified as a medical doctor.

After the Doctor's death the place was purchased by Mr. Henry Knapp. Not long after he came here to live the buildings were burned to the ground and replaced by the Davis house. After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, the place was sold to Mrs. Minnie Kendrew, widow of the late Albert Kendrew. In 1917 she and her children moved to Boston to live with her brother, and the place was sold to Mr. George Hartwell of the Carr neighbourhood, Compton. Later it was occupied by their son Mr. Bradley Hartwell and family, who sold to the present owner, Mr. Sam Morse.

No. 18. The next house on the south side of Meadow St. was built by Mr. Edwin Howe in 1881. Mr. Howe and his family occupied the place for the rest of their lives. Mr. Howe was of pioneer stock, his people having been among the first settlers of Barnston. He was an auctioneer well-known throughout this part of the Eastern Townships. He was Secretary-Treasurer of the Town for many years, he also held various other positions of trust, a man of wide interests, ready to help in any good cause.

His children were prominent in the educational world. His eldest daughter married Captain Hewton, who was a High School teacher for many years. His son, Ralph, was principal of Westmount Academy for some time. His youngest daughter, Nina, married Mr. Walter Chalk, who was Supervisor of Montreal Schools for many years.

After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Howe the place was sold to Mr. Orrin Glidden who lived there with his wife and daughters. Mr.

Glidden and his wife both having passed away, the house was purchased by Mr. Edward Little of Inverness, Que., who in turn sold to Mrs. Fannie Bowen, widow of Hugh Bowen of Hillhurst, who sold to Mr. and Mrs. Bray in 1949.

No. 19. This house was built by Mr. McGruther whose family occupied it for a time. Since then it has passed through many hands, having been occupied in turn by the families of Mr. Alex Nichol, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bowen. It was purchased by Mrs. Florence Haines, who later married Mr. Alonzo Gage. After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Gage, it was rented to Mrs. Ralph Howe. After Mrs. Howe, the lower part was rented to Mr. Sam Morse and the upper part to Mr. Gage's daughter, Mrs. Maude Pellerin. In 1939 Mr. Irving Haines, eldest son of Mrs. Florence Haines Gage, took possession of it, and lived there with his family until he sold to Mr. Chas. Whitcomb in 1946, and moved to Markham, Ont.

Mr. Whitcomb has improved the place considerably, having added two sun porches. For a time the place was rented to Mr. and Mrs. Willis Dustin. Mr. Whitcomb having married the next year, is with his wife now occupying the place himself.

Just west of this house in former days stood another house, made from the Gordon Harness Shop, which stood near house No. 6 now occupied by Mr. Macdonald. The shop was moved by Mr. Japheth LeBaron, an addition was put on it and the interior finished off into a dwelling house. For a time it was rented to various people, then sold to Mr. John McGruther, who lived there before he built the one previously mentioned. When he took possession of his new house he sold the old one to Mr. John Howland. While still the property of Mr. Howland it was burned to the ground around 1896.

The land occupied by both these houses was formerly a hop yard owned by Mr. Bill Henry.

No. 20. We are now back on Main St. going south along the east side, we find a substantial old house built in the early days by Dr. Gilbert, who seems to be a man of much enterprise, as he built a number of houses in this village.

This house was made for his sister, an English lady with one son. She did not like the country, so returned to England after a short time, and Dr. Gilbert sold the house to Mr. Japheth LeBaron, who spent the rest of his long life here. His son Mr. Matthew LeBaron inherited the property, and lived there with his family until he was killed in an auto accident around 1917.

After a time his widow married Mr. Percy Bowen, they both having passed away, the place passed into the possession of her son, Mr. Ashley LeBaron, who sold it to Mr. Bowen's nephew and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCullough, who spend their summers here and their winters in Montreal.

No. 21. The original house on this lot was also built by Dr. Gilbert, whose first home in Hatley, tradition says, was opposite the Corner School, on the east side of the Barnston road. This house having been burned, he built, or perhaps it would be better to say assembled, the house known to the older generation as 'The Davis Place', because the house was made up of various small buildings moved from other sites.

After Dr. Gilbert left the village, Mrs. Ball rented the place and kept a boarding house for students of the Academy. Later the house was bought by Mr. Davis, when his widow died in 1895, the place was sold to Albert Putney, a brother of Walter Putney. Soon after buying the property Mr. Putney joined the exodus to the Canadian West. For a time the place was rented to various short time tenants, then it was purchased by Mrs. Justin Haines, who for a time conducted services in it, in the interest of Christian Science. It was then taken over by her son, Mr. Henry Haines, who sold it to Miss Clara Knapp who moved it to its present site.

Mr. Haines built a fine new modern home on this lot, where he and his wife lived for many years. He was a man deeply interested in his community and beloved by all. After his death the place was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Wheeler, who lived here a little over a year then sold to Mrs. James Macdougall, who still occupies it.

No. 22. The first house on this site was built by Robert Vincent, and used by him as the first store and Post Office. Mr. Vincent did a thriving trade in the pot and pearlash business. Buying the crude

product from the settlers and giving them goods from his store in return. At the back of his store was a pearlash refinery where the finished product was made.

The Post Office was established in Vincent's store in 1817, and called Hatley which name, according to government records, it has borne ever since.

Around 1881 this property was purchased by the Anglican Church, the house was sold and moved to its present site on Massawippi St. and the Rectory built in its place. The cost of building the Rectory is said to have been met by the sale of this building and the Rectory up near the North Church, which was no longer used.

This building, standing just across the Common from St. James' Anglican Church, has been used continuously as the home of the Anglican Rector since that time. It has undergone many interior repairs and alterations, but the exterior is practically the same as when it was erected.

The first minister to occupy it was Rev. A. J. Balfour. The present Rector being a bachelor it is rented to Mr. and Mrs. Wormsley.

No. 23. This house was formerly a barn built by John Jones. It was bought by Joel Shurtliff and remodeled into a dwelling house which he and his family occupied for some years. A later occupant was William Chatfield. It was then purchased by Richard Gunning, whose widow lived there for many years after his death. She was followed by Mrs. Lavender who lived there with her nieces the Misses Murphey, who gave music lessons. When they moved from Hatley, the place was bought by Mr. Alonzo Impey. The sunporch and various other improvements were added by the Impey family. After her death it was sold to Mr. Fred Chesley, who died after living there but a short time. The house was then purchased by the present occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Little who came to Hatley from Inverness, Que.

The next building is a large barn belonging to the farm owned by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Brown.

No. 24. This house, known as Comfort Cottage, is a building of ancient vintage, which must be well over one hundred years old. It is not known who built it, probably one of the Ives whose holdings were on both sides of it. Tradition says that Hazen Haselton lived

there in the town's early days. It then passed into the hands of Mrs. Couch, who lived there with her daughter, Harriet, later Mrs. Fred Ayer, for some years. After her death, Mrs. Carlos Ayer, mother of Mr. Fred Ayer occupied the cottage until the time of her death.

It was then occupied by Mr. Ayer and family, after they moved back to Hatley from Flushing, N.Y. Mr. and Mrs. Ayer were staunch members of the United Church, who gave freely of their time and means for the upkeep of that institution. The property has now passed into the hands of their son, Mr. Homer Ayer, he recently added a large sun porch to the front of the cottage.

A cross road, running east, at right angles to the Main Street, turns off between this house and the next.

No. 25. This dwelling was built by Mr. Avery Ives and to it he brought his bride. Since that time it has been continuously occupied by the Ives Family.

Mr. Ives was a man of ability and integrity, who held various public offices in the town. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Church. His daughter, Miss Winnifred Ives, still owns the place and spends her summers there. Her nephew, Judge Arthur Smith of Montreal, will doubtless be the next owner of this fine old home.

No. 26. This house must have been among the first of the dwellings of the village. It was probably built by some of the Ives family, who took up the land on which it stands. It is known that Joseph Ives, father of Avery, moved here when his house, a little farther south on the other side of the street, was burned to the ground in 1849. Since that date the property was in the Ives family until around 1912 when it was sold by Mr. Avery Ives to Mr. Lewis Schoolcraft. He sold to Mr. Carl Moulton who has remodeled it into a very comfortable, two storey, modern dwelling, having little resemblance to the pioneer cottage of other days.

The Town water supply comes from a spring on this farm, purchased from Mr. Avery Ives, in 1901, by a company whose charter members were: President, Mr. H. F. Pope; Secretary-Treasurer, M. W. LeBaron; members, John Gilman, Richard Emery, Dr. C. R. Jones, Edwin Howe, F. O. Webster, J. D. Morrison, Dr. J. Leavitt,

Albert Putney, Chas. Sweeney, Miss M. Weston, M. J. Batchelder, Parker and Knight.

No. 27. We now come to a fork in the road. The left tine of the fork is the Barnston road. The first house on the east side of this road sits back from the road a little way. It was built by Capt. W. G. Cook as a tenement house for his hired help. It has had many occupants. Mr. Moses Dezan and family lived there for many years. It was purchased some years ago by Mrs. LeRoy Moulton, who lived there until the time of her death, it was occupied by her husband until he also passed away. The family of Sam Morse lived there for some time. The present occupants are Mr. and Mrs. Nigger Leonard and family.

No. 28. The next dwelling is an imposing building, with a grand western view, spacious grounds and pleasing architecture. It was built by Capt. Cook, a gentleman of means and influence in the early days. The next owner was Mr. Frank Maloney. It was then sold to Mr. Charlie Standish, who lived here for some time. Mrs. Mary Clark of California, who later became Mrs. R. P. Hurlbut, owned it at one time. Mrs. James Robinson Remick, bought it and sold again in a short time to Mr. Ephraim Hodges who with his family lived there for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Hodges were members of the United Church, and did faithful work in the various Church organizations. They both having passed away, the property is now owned by a war veteran, Mr. James Townsend.

No. 29. At the top of the hill going south is a low farm house, built by Mr. Brodie. The original house stood on the other side of the road, beside the barns, which were taken down a few years ago. This house burned and Mr. Brodie built the present one, on the opposite side of the highway.

After Mr. Brodie's time, it was occupied by the Howland family, when the Howland's moved to the village, it was sold to Mr. James Robinson, whose widow sold it to Mr. Moses Dezan, who lived there until the time of his death. It is now the property of Mr. Bradley Hartwell.

No. 30. This old building is no longer used as a dwelling, but its history goes far back into the very early days. In the year 1805, Mr. Thomas McCoy came to this lot 3 range 1 of Hatley. He built

a log cabin and later the frame house in question. His son, Thomas, Jr. succeeded him on this place. Thomas Jr. dying, left his property to his two sons, William, born 1840 and Nelson, born 1842. William married and kept the old house. Nelson went across the road and built a modern home. All their lives these two brothers carried on the farm together. Mr. William's wife died first, at a good old age. He, being too old to get along alone, went across the road to live with his brother. His love for his old home, where three generations of his family had lived, and his loneliness for his lost companion were so great that life seemed no longer worth living. One day they found him dead in the old house. He was its last occupant.

Mr. and Mrs. McCoy were faithful members and attendants of the Methodist Church.

No. 31. This is the last house in the Municipality of the Village of Hatley, just across the road from the Barnston line. It was built by Jethro Bachelder, and passed through the hands of various Bachelders and Henrys, until it was bought by Mr. Justin Haines, father of Henry Haines. It remained in the Haines family until after the death of Mrs. Haines when it was purchased by Mr. George Pool. It is now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Clifford Curtis and family.

No. 32. Crossing the Highway, we come to the old Pool Place on the west side of the road. This was built by the pioneers of the Pool family, and has been continuously occupied by some branch of the family ever since. The present owner and occupant is Mr. Geo. Pool.

No. 33. The next property on the west side of the road is the ancestral home of the Bachelder family. The present house was built by Milton Bachelder, grandfather of H. B. Whitcomb and brothers, also of Mr. Albert Bowen the present owner. The first house, built by Milton Bachelder's father Jethro Bachelder, was on the opposite side of the road just back of where the barns now stand. The Bachelders were people of consequence, who took an active part in the public life of the community. The name of Jethro Bachelder is found on many old documents pertaining to the village life. After the death of Mrs. Bachelder, who was Hannah Rogers, daughter of one of the Cassville Associates, the property went to her daughter, Mrs. John Bowen, whose son is the present owner and occupant.

Jethro Bachelder's name is found among the early Methodist's, but Mr. Milton Bachelder and his descendants have all been staunch members of the Anglican Church, holding many positions of trust in that organization.

No. 34. Another house, just north of the Bachelder home was also built by Jethro Bachelder, and occupied in early days by some of the Bachelder family, in late years it has been used as a tenement house for the hired help employed on the Bachelder farm.

No. 35. Drawing back again toward the village, we come to the house mentioned before on the McCoy place, built by Nelson McCoy. The place was occupied for a time by Mr. Fred Hall and family, then sold to Mr. Cyril Drew, who with his family still lives there.

No. 36. The house standing in the fork of the Barnston and Kingscroft roads was built for a school house, no one seems to know just when it was erected.

The Corner School, as it was called, was carrying on before the days of the Academy, and for many years after the Academy was built, the smaller children continued to go there, mostly in the summer months.

This was thought to have been a school of the Royal Institute. It was in no way connected with the Academy. It had its own commissioners and regulations, also a Government grant. In the year 1884, this school was taken into the Academy building, although it still kept its own commissioners while the Academy was governed by Trustees. The grant of the Corner School helped to keep up the Academy, the latter having lost its own grant.

The last person to teach in the Corner School was Mrs. Louvia (McCoy) Pope, mother of Mrs. Lucy Boyes. For many years it has been used as a dwelling. It has recently been renovated by Mr. Harold McClary, its present owner and occupant, who runs a fine market garden.

No. 37. Taking the other tine of the fork at the south end of the village, we go some distance before we come to a house on the left side of the road, as we face south. The first is a large square

house. The original house on this property, now forming the back kitchen and shed, was built by Mr. Shorey. He and his wife were the grand parents of Mrs. Ben Morrell of Stanstead and of Mrs. Lillian Corey Reed, mother of Mr. M. B. Corey of Kingscroft.

After Mr. Shorey's death, his wife married Mr. Wesley Fletcher. They lived in this house for many years. It was purchased by Mr. Wm. Hodges, who put a fine new addition on the front of the old house. After the Hodges had passed away the place was bought by Mr. Fred Chesley, and occupied by his step son, Morton Walker and family. In the spring of 1946 it was taken over by Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Knapp who still occupy it.

No. 38. The next house was built by a Mr. Jones, a brother-in-law of Mr. Shorey. After his death, his widow lived in it for many years. It was then occupied by Philip Earl, a well-known character in this community a couple of generations ago. This gentleman was a man of education, whose family came over from England with Priest Jackson. Mr. Earl called himself, the deposed Earl of Ross Common Ireland, and was always ready to tell a sympathetic listener of the swindle which had robbed him and his family of a title and wealth. Most of us never knew whether the name Earl, was a title or a surname.

Since his day many different families have occupied this little house. Perhaps one of the most noteworthy of the families who have lived in this house, was that of Mr. Henry Mosley, a gentleman who had been possessed of means and social position in England, but had suffered serious financial losses during the first great war. He decided to bring his wife and large family to Canada, his eldest son had been over here for some years.

This house was the only available dwelling around Hatley at the time, so they took it and showed their courage and British fortitude by making the best of all its discomforts and inconveniences. They soon made a place for themselves, and many warm friends in the community. After a little while they were able to find a more suitable home and became firmly planted in their adopted country. Mr. Mosley was a great student of wild life, especially of birds and flowers. He found around eighteen varieties of wild orchids in this locality, where formerly only the lady slipper had been known to the natives. He gained a most thorough knowledge of the local birds and their habits.

He wrote articles for various scientific journals, and at length became recognized as an outstanding authority in his chosen field.

When he and his family left Hatley they went to Montreal, and after a time he became a lecturer at McGill University on the subjects which had started out as a fascinating hobby. Mr. Mosley died in September 1949.

Among others who have lived in the house since his time, are Mr. and Mrs. Fred Chesley, who made various improvements, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, and the present owner Mr. Morton Walker and family.

* Just at the foot of the hill, south of this place, there stood another house in the early days, built and occupied by Ruben Heath and his family. It has long since disappeared.

No. 39. We now come to the last house in the municipality, on the east side of the Kingscroft road. A fine old place surrounded by pine and other shade trees. It was built by Mr. Gunning, who with his family occupied it for many years.

He sold to Mr. Wm. McClary whose family grew up there. When Mr. McClary retired from farming and moved to Hatley Village, he sold the place to his youngest son, Harold. A few years ago, he sold to Mr. Wallace Gemmell who still lives there.

No. 40. Crossing the road which, by the way is a well-kept gravel highway, we come to the first house on the west side and head back north, toward the village. This was the Old Hodges Place, the home of pioneer Andrew Hodges, and later of his son Ephraim Hodges, Sr., and grandson Albert Hodges, who sold some years ago to Mr. James Pidduck who still occupies it.

* Just south of this house, was a much newer house, built by Mr. Ephraim Hodges Jr., and occupied by him and his family for many years. It was destroyed by fire some years ago. Mr. Ephraim Hodges Sr. was the father of Mrs. Wm. McClary.

No. 41. Going north from the original Hodges house, we come to a spacious home built by Priest Jackson, one of the early Rectors of St. James' Anglican Church in Hatley. He was an Englishman. After some time the place came into the possession of the Matthews

family. They sold to Mr. Calvin Perry, who with his son and wife lived there for some years.

In 1914 it was purchased by Mr. Lesley McClary, who lived there until a few years ago when he sold to a returned soldier, Mr. Wallace Alexander who remodeled it, and then went off and left his wife to run it. It was bought a few months ago by Mr. Ernest Merrill.

No. 42. A short distance north of this place is what was known as the Bacon Place built and occupied by Daniel Bacon, father of Ebenezer Bacon who settled in the village, and grandfather of Fred and Emily Bacon, still remembered by the older inhabitants of this place. In her younger days, Miss Emily was a school teacher of some renown. She taught for a time in Charleston Academy, then went to the West India Islands, where she taught for a long time. In her older years her mind became slightly deranged, so that she was better remembered by her eccentricities, than her scholarship. For one thing she insisted on wearing all the clothing she could carry around, one garment upon another, both summer and winter. Her brother, Mr. Fred Bacon was blind. The family were all well educated. Mr. Bacon wrote poetry of no mean order. They were staunch supporters of the Anglican Church.

Having no direct heirs, they willed their property to the Anglican Church, with the understanding that it be used as a girls' school. A school of the type indicated, was already in operation in Compton Village. The farm property of the Bacon estate would not bring in sufficient income to run the school, so for a time it was a sort of white elephant. It was rented to various farmers including Mr. A. Bryan, Mr. Bart. Wood, and Mr. Neil Adam. The Trustees finally got a dispensation from the Judge, allowing them to sell the property, the proceeds to be turned over to the Anglican Church to be used for educational purposes. Since that time a number of different Frenchmen have owned the place. It has recently been sold to a Mr. Cecil Chute from Bulwer, Que.

The original house was quite an imposing structure, with the top storey jutting out over the bottom at the front, thus forming a veranda down below. Having outgrown its usefulness it has been turned into a tool shed, and a modern house has been built a short distance north of it beside the brook.

No. 43. The next farm home going north, was originally known as the Farnham Place. A man by that name having been the builder in the early days. About the year 1877 this property was acquired by Mr. Malcolm Webster, who lived there until the time of his death. It then came into the hands of his son, Mr. Herbert Webster. He rented it for a time to Mr. and Mrs. Carrol Hodges, while they were living there the house was destroyed by fire. Mr. Webster erected a new modern house, which became the home of his son, Mr. Fritz Webster and his wife, making the third generation of Websters to have occupied the place. It was sold some years later to a Mr. Vein, who a couple of years ago sold to Mr. Bevean Bowen, a grandson of Dr. C. R. Jones.

On the same side of the road, a little south of the Corner School House, which is the beginning of the village proper, once stood a house built by Levi Hall, familiarly known as Bungie Hall. He was one of the early settlers of the village, and the great grandfather of Mr. Percy Maloney, some years later his grandson Mr. Frank Maloney occupied the place, which was later sold to Mr. Wm. Hodges who lived there many years. Mr. Henry Buck bought the place and remodeled it into a square two-storey house. After he moved to Ayer's Cliff it was occupied by various tenants among them, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Webster and Mr. and Mrs. John Bayley. This house was demolished some years ago. North of this again was a small blacksmith shop owned and operated by Mr. Ed. Perron, this also is gone. 1950 — Mr. Elmer Colt, formerly of Ayer's Cliff, built a fine brick house on the site mentioned above.

No. 44. This house is many years younger than most of the houses in Hatley, having been built within the memory of the older inhabitants, by Mr. Herbert Brown who married the daughter of Mr. Alfred Ives. This house was of great interest at the time of its building, as it was ordered from some company, and delivered on the spot all ready to put together, that is the timbers, boards, etc., cut. It is a very pretty cottage with lovely grounds. The Brown's are great lovers of flowers, and have many beautiful and rare varieties of both flowers and shrubs, and are adding each year to this fine collection.

No. 45. This is the old Alfred Ives place. A spacious, fine old house which has always been in the Ives family, and was doubtlessly built by Mr. Ives' father. It has been rented, since the owner

Mrs. Myrtie Ives Brown and her husband moved into their new house just mentioned. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Foote and family lived there for over twenty years, they were followed by the Bradley Hartwell's. The present occupants are Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cutler and family.

No. 46. This house was built and occupied by the Notary, Wm. Ritchie, the first N.P. in this section. He was a man who took an active interest in all public affairs. His name is found on many old documents pertaining to the early history of this village. He had his office in the north east room of the house with an outside door opening toward the south, where the bow window is at the present time. He sold to W. G. Cook. He was followed by Rev. H. G. Burrage, one time Rector of the Anglican Church. Other owners were James Bacon, Lovineus Kathan. Mr. Walter Putney purchased the place and lived there for many years. His wife, Mrs. Cynthia Pope Putney, was a woman of character who will long be remembered in Hatley. She was prominently associated with the Methodist Church, serving in many capacities in its various organizations.

She was also one of the organizers and workers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in this section. She was a public speaker of no mean repute and County President of the W.C.T.U. for over twenty years. After the death of Mr. Putney, she moved to Beebe, selling the place to Mr. Herbert Pope. Mr. Pope carried on the tin-smith business in one of the outbuildings of the property for some years. After his death the place passed into the hands of his elder daughter, Mrs. Ernest Weir. It was rented for many years, then sold to Mr. and Mrs. Leslie McClary, who still own and occupy it.



The Common

We now come to what is known as The Common, about four acres of level ground in the middle of the village, surrounded by beautiful shade trees. The concession line dividing range one and two runs diagonally across the common. The front part which is in range one was given by Joel Ives, the west part on which the church and school house stand was given by Wright Chamberlin. This land was given to the Trustees of the School to be a public playground forever. No building other than the School and the Church was ever to be erected on it.

The Common has been the scene of many interesting events. It is understood that the militia drilled here as early as 1812. Officers of that time were Col. Henry Cull, Capt. Ebenezer Hovey, Capt. Moses Bean and others.

In 1837 it was the parade ground of a Company of soldiers called the Queen's Invincibles. Unlike the Militia who dispersed to their homes when the manoeuvres were over, the Invincibles were stationed here for sometime. It is said that they planted many of the fine old maple trees that line the streets of the village and especially those which form the little grove at the front of the Common. When they left they presented their flag to the Anglican Church, where it is still to be seen.

Many a hard fought football game, baseball game, tennis game and tug of war have taken place there. Many generations of school children have played there. During the Second World War on one or two occasions, military equipment and manoeuvres were shown here. Somewhere around the turn of the century a band was formed in Hatley. In a photograph of the charter members of this band, the following were recognized, Messrs. Herbert Pope, Herbert Webster, Ed. Bowen, Hugh Bowen, Ben. Bowen, Geo. Pool, Leon Parker, Ben. Corey, Harold McClary, Harry Whitcomb, Oscar Bowen, Charles Whitcomb, William Morrison, Chas. Morrison, Fritz Webster, Lyman Orcutt, George and Paul Corbier. Soon after this a bandstand was erected at the front of the Common, and frequent band concerts were given. The band is now only a pleasant memory, and most of the boys

who played in it are grandfathers, but the bandstand is still there, and is often used as a speakers stand when some large gathering is to be addressed.

Around 1908 the band held a Celebration on May 24th on the Common, with a street parade, a ball game, dinner on long tables under the trees, a band concert, etc. This event proved so popular and profitable, that the Patriotic Society sponsored a similar gathering for a couple of years after the First Great War, to help in financing the erection of the Soldiers' Monument which now stands among the trees at the front of the Common. At this time the Patriotic Society had ceased to function, but there seemed only one to go ahead with the plans for the monument, so the old executive, Mrs. John Robertson, President, Mrs. (Dr.) C. R. Jones, Treasurer, and Mrs. Maude Gage Pellerin, Secretary and the former members of the society got to work again. Many appeals were made to individuals and to societies. The contributions received and the financial returns from the celebrations, provided the required amount of \$390.00 for the erection of the monument, which was of Beebe granite, made by Charles Berry of North Derby. The tablet of everlasting bronze was purchased from Birks, Montreal, at a cost of \$175.00. A permit was given by the School Board allowing the monument to be placed on the Common.

The unveiling of the monument took place in May 1923. The Principal of Bishop's College, Col. McGreer was the guest speaker, remarks were also made by the local clergy.

Every year since that time an Armistice Day Service has been held around the Monument, with the people of both churches taking part.

After the Second World War plans were made to put a second tablet on the west side of the monument, bearing the names of all from this section who had enlisted. Some thought this unnecessary as there were already Honour Rolls in both churches, the school and the town hall. However the majority approved and the project was carried out. The people of Hatley were very proud of the fact that the Honour Roll in the Town Hall was presented to the village by the Department of Defense, in recognition of the fact that Hatley and district, including Massawippi, had more men per capita in the armed forces than any

other town in Canada. They were especially proud that there was not a draftee among them, they were all enlisted men.

It might be mentioned here that the town's people expressed their pride in their men and women in the armed forces, by putting on two banquets for them, one for the first lot to return in the autumn, and the next, the June following when they had all returned. Each man and woman was given a fine initialed purse.

On July 1st, 1947 the second tablet was unveiled. This was a feature of the Dominion Day Celebration. Mayor Ralph Whitcomb, who had shown great interest in the project, acted as master of ceremonies. A number of military men from Sherbrooke were present and made short speeches on this occasion.

The Patriotic Society, under the leadership of the President, Mrs. Fannie Bowen and the Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Elsie Boyes, was once more chiefly responsible for this undertaking.

For many years the two churches have joined together in putting on the July 1st Celebration on the Common, which follows the pattern of that first held by the Band in 1907. One year the leader is chosen from the Guild of St. James' Church and the next from the Women's Association of the United Church, and all the people of both churches and no church, join in carrying out this really big undertaking, which yearly seems to grow more popular to judge from the crowds which throng the Common and sit down to dinner under the trees.

September 1947 saw another memorable gathering on this Village Green, when the Governor-General of Canada, Viscount Alexander, visited Hatley and spoke from the bandstand to the people and school children of this and the surrounding villages. The school children from Hatley, Ayer's Cliff, Way's Mills and Waterville formed a hollow square around the monument.

The Vice Regal party was welcomed by Mayor Ralph Whitcomb, supported by members of the Council and members of the Clergy.

No. 47. At the south west corner of the Common stands St. James' Anglican Church, built in 1829, and dedicated in 1833. This church was built just eleven years after the old North Church, situated about one and a half miles north of the present village. The land on which the old North Church stood was donated by Ephraim Wadleigh.

The greater part of the cost and a good deal of the labour of constructing this large North Church building was borne by Rev. Charles Stewart, an English Church clergyman who came here in 1817.

Why the church and the large rectory which stood beside it, were built in this spot is a mystery. It is possible that the early settlers thought that the village would grow up around it, but such was not the case. It is understood that Mr. Stewart lived in the Village of Hatley while building the North Church, which makes the mystery all the greater. Rev. Chas. Stewart was succeeded by Rev. Thos. Johnston, and he in turn by Priest Jackson in 1830.

In the meantime the people of the village found it inconvenient to have their church so far away, so the new church was built in the town.

Although Reverend, now Bishop, Stewart, had left Hatley some time before, he came back to dedicate the new church. In his diary he wrote of this visit: "I had great satisfaction in visiting my old friends in this vicinity, many of whom, both parents and children, I had baptized. I found them walking in the way of the Lord faithfully. I also had the satisfaction of consecrating the new church St. James' and confirming twenty persons."

In 1848, Rev. Henry Burrage began his long incumbency. A noteworthy incident occurred during his time. Through some misunderstanding between the Rector and the people. The Rector locked the church and would not give up the key, or permit it to be opened for services. A passing thunderstorm blew off the belfry and the steeple, opening up the whole front of the church. It is said that the cross on the top of the steeple stuck in the ground, so that the whole structure stood bottom side up in the middle of the Common.

The people said, "The minister closed the church but the Lord opened it." This occurrence took place in August 1871. For some years the school bell was rung to call the people to church. The present bell was given and installed by the Weston Family in 1890.

When the Church was first built the Rector lived in the house on the south side of the Common, now owned by Mr. Leslie McClary. In 1881 the Rectory was built across the street where it now stands. Following Mr. Burrage was the Reverend A. J. Balfour. He was

succeeded by Rev. Albert Stevens, who remained here for twenty years, and was much loved by all his parishioners. Following him were Canon Murray, Rev. Devitt, Rev. I. N. Kerr, Rev. C. Erdley-Wilmott, Rev. W. W. Smith, Rev. H. H. Parry, Rev. Wm. Belford, and Rev. M. Brett. The present incumbent is Rev. C. Jensen.

This beautiful old church has been renovated many times. Within the memory of the writer, the seats were formerly divided into three rows, with an aisle on either side of the center row and an aisle along each outside wall. The center row was divided into two parts by a petition running down the center. There was a door at the end of each pew. These have long since been replaced by more modern seats.

There are a number of beautiful memorial windows, and all the remaining windows are of coloured glass. There are also several interesting bronze tablets, which have been placed on the walls, in memory of former members.

Another interesting memento, in this historic old Church is the flag of The Queen's Invincibles, which has been mentioned before in this story.

The cemetery at the back of the Church has many old tomb stones marking the last resting place of Hatley's early settlers. Although the oldest cemetery in all this section is that of the old North Church, where Ebenezer Hovey, the first settler of the Township of Hatley is buried, also the family of Col. Henry Cull, the first settler of North Hatley and Jesse Pennoyer, the founder of the town of Waterville, and many others.



Charleston Academy

No. 48. Standing a little north of the Church, is the Hatley Intermediate School, known in its earlier days as Charleston Academy. Among the records in the possession of the Secretary-Treasurer of the School Board, Mr. H. B. Whitcomb, is to be found the original minute book, used by the founders of Charleston Academy in which all the early history of the school is recorded, from the first meeting held by the prominent citizens, in the home of William Grannis, on November 4th, 1829, to the last entry around 1884.

At the first meeting a committee was formed to circulate a subscription paper, to raise funds for the projected Academy, to superintend the erection of a suitable building, to furnish His Lordship the Bishop of Quebec with a copy of the plans, and to transact all business connected with the project until its final completion. The following gentlemen were named on this committee:— Dr. John Weston, John Grannis and Luther Hall, with William Ritchie, N.P. acting as Secretary-Treasurer.

The following persons were appointed as Trustees of the Academy, The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or other administrator of the Province of Quebec, the Hon. Right Rev. Charles James Stewart, Lord Bishop of Quebec, and his Successor in office for the time being, the Speaker of the Legislative Council and successor, the Hon. L. I. Papineau, speaker of the House of Assembly and successor for the time being, George Jehosopht Mountain, Venerable Archdeacon of Quebec, Samuel Gale of the City of Sherbrooke, Ebenezer Peck of Sherbrooke, Samuel Brooks of Lennoxville, Wright Chamberlin of Stanstead, Francis Judd of Barnston, Benjamin Sleeper of Compton, David Wood of Shefford, William Grannis, Robert Vincent, John Jones, John Weston, and John Grannis all of Charleston, and Deacon Taylor Little of Hatley.

The mention of sending the plans of the school to Bishop Stewart, for whom the parish had been named, gives rise in the minds of some to the belief, that this was started as a Church of England School, however, article No. 2 in the Constitution reads, "The property of the

Institution, movable and immovable, shall be vested in the persons hereinafter named, who are appointed and authorized to act as Trustees."

The land on which the school was built was given by Wright Chamberlin and deeded to the Trustees of Charleston Academy.

The Bishop was named as one of the Trustees, but so also was the speaker of the Legislative Council, the Hon. L. I. Papineau and his successor and other Government men, all of whom were Catholics. There were also Wesleyans and Baptists among the charter members of the Trustee Board. Subsequent records throw little light on the subject, so the question is still being debated.

Numerous letters passed between Hatley and Stanstead, which was also planning to build a school at this time, suggesting that Hatley should have an Academy for boys, while Stanstead had a school for girls.

After much consideration, Stanstead's offer was respected, and each institution became co-educational.

The actual construction of the building did not take place until 1830, when the contract was let to Joel Shurtliff, in the Treasurer's account found in the old minute book mentioned before, it says that Joel Shurtliff received \$950.00 for labour and lumber used in building the Academy. Forests and Clearings states that the expense of erecting the Academy was \$3,000.00. If I remember rightly Dr. Percival, in his recent book, *Across the Years*, makes the same statement.

The building was paid for by donations from people from all over the Province. It was learned from a letter written by Ebenezer Peck, the member of parliament for Stanstead County at that time, that he secured from the government a grant of \$800.00 for the schools both at Hatley and Stanstead. It is understood that Bishop Stewart also gave generously to this project. A number of people donated land in various parts of the Eastern Townships, one lot was in Shipton, another tract near Melbourne, and another in the Township of Newport. For some years these tracts of land were more of a liability than an asset. In a country covered with forests, the timber was of no value, and the land was unsalable, but taxes had to be paid by the Trustees to the municipalities in which the lands were situated.

Among a number of documents which recently came to light, were many letters and tax bills regarding these lands. One or two law suits also arose out of the situation.

The Academy opened its doors to receive pupils in 1832, with Mr. Balfour as head of the male department, and Miss E. D. Fields as principal of the female department.

While both boys and girls were taught in this school, the two departments were entirely separate, beginning and closing at different hours.

A regular college course was given, with instructions in Higher Mathematics, Astronomy, Philosophy, Chemistry, all the regular English subjects, as well as French, German, Greek and Latin, with music, painting and drawing.

The records state that in 1832, Professor Hale purchased \$166.00 worth of Philosophical and Chemical apparatus for the Academy.

It was the custom to hire the teachers for only three months at a time or six months at the most, therefore two or three teachers might be employed for the same class in one year.

While the shape, and outside structure of the building has not changed, certain small details have been altered. Originally the stairs to the second storey went up on the outside of the south wall. The second storey was divided into rooms in which certain lady teachers and some of the older girls lived. We find that in 1838 Miss Williams paid \$2.25 a month for the use of the Academy, doubtless meaning these rooms; although the Academy was rented to the principal on two or three different occasions. He was to receive the Government grant and the pupils fees, the amount of which he had the privilege of setting. He was to hire whatever other teachers were necessary.

Some years later the petitions were removed from the second storey, and the room was used as a community hall, rented to the public by the School Board.

In the beginning, tuition in the English studies and languages was set at 7s 6d per quarter. Those taking Painting, Music, Philosophy, and Chemistry paid 10 Shillings.

It was voted by the Board that all the Trustees might attend the Academy gratis, and bring their friends.

The teachers were required, not only to teach, but to collect the fees from the children. Half the fees were kept by the teacher and deducted from his salary. The other half was handed over to the Trustees.

The salary at that time, varied from \$10 to \$44 a month. It was not paid monthly but by the quarter.

It would seem in the early days of the Academy, they expected that the fees collected from the pupils would pay the teachers and other necessary expenses of the institution. This did not work out as planned. Many times the funds were so short that they were only able to keep the teachers for three months out of the year. In 1854 a petition was sent in to the Provincial Government, asking for a grant which they received shortly after.

These grants, ranging from \$150 to \$300, continued down through the years excepting for a few occasions when the Trustees neglected to send in their report and application, until all the money voted by the Government had been allotted elsewhere.

It was customary to give the money granted to the schools, to the Member of Parliament for the county in which the school was situated. Among the records are many letters from various Stanstead County M.P.'s, T. Lee Terrill, A. Knight, John McConnell and several others, regarding these grants.

A distressed letter from the Provincial Secretary to the Trustees, stated that he had sent the grant by T. Lee Terrill, then had forgotten all about it, and had sent another by mail. He asked them if they would kindly return the second one, otherwise he would be obliged to refund the money from his own pocket. A letter of profuse thanks from the gentleman, proved that the money was returned.

There are certain names occurring, down through the years, among the teachers of this Institution, which are worthy of note. Among the earliest of these notables was Zadock Thompson, an honour graduate of the University of Vermont in 1823. Before coming to Hatley as Preceptor of Charleston Academy, he was publisher and editor of

three different Vermont newspapers. The year immediately before coming to Hatley, he was the editor of the Green Mountain Repository.

During his two years stay in Hatley he wrote a Geography and History of Lower Canada, which was published by Walton and Gaylord of Stanstead, and designed for use in the schools of Lower Canada. Later he compiled and published a History of Vermont. L. S. Huntington, who later became Postmaster General, and many others, most of them university graduates are on the list. One young man stated in his application that he was an Oxford graduate, and had been an instructor at West Point for a number of years. He added that the Principal of McGill University had advised him to apply for the position of Preceptor in Charleston Academy. In later days such men as Proctor and Shonyo, whom tradition says took magazines and papers printed in four or five different languages. D. W. Davis the grand old man of Derby Line, and many other men who were later prominent in public affairs are among the former teachers of Charleston Academy.

Coming down to more recent years, the school is proud to own as one of its former principals, Miss Dorothy Seiveright, B.A., who after graduating from Bishop's University, taught her first school in Hatley. Some years later she joined the staff of the Teacher Training School at Macdonald College, specializing in Geography and History. She has held this position for many years, and has doubtless contributed more to the training of young teachers, than any other person in the Province. Recently she has collaborated in writing a very up-to-date Geography, called *Canada and Her Neighbours*, which was published by Ginn of Toronto. In this book she has paid the town of Hatley the compliment, of including a plan and description of the village, which she gives as a type of English Village settled by New Englanders.

Another former teacher, who has served his day and generation well, is the Rev. Hollis Corey, a native of Kingscroft, Que. He received his education in Hatley School, McGill Normal School, and later studied for the ministry at Bishop's University. After his ordination in the Anglican Church, he went as a missionary to Labrador, and later to Japan, where he remained for some years. He is now stationed at Hilo in the Hawaiian Islands.

Without doubt the present principal, Mrs. Muriel McClary, holds the distinction of having taught the longest period of time in the Institution, this being her twentieth consecutive year.

A catalogue of the Academy, which would in our day be called a prospectus, printed in 1847 by Mr. Robinson of Rock Island, shows a total of 113 pupils on the roll, fifty one ladies and sixty two gentlemen, all under the charge of three teachers, Mr. S. E. Coburn, Miss M. A. Weare, and Miss C. Stimpson.

This catalogue is an interesting old document, giving the names and addresses of the pupils and the people where they boarded, for many of them came from a distance. It also gives the course of study, which would be a full college course at the present time.

Numerous lists of pupils' names, found among old records, show a good attendance down through the years.

In 1884 the Academy lost its grant, because of a late application. To relieve their financial difficulties, they invited the primary grades, which up to that time were housed in the Corner School House, and had a grant of their own, to rent a room in the Academy, which they did. For some years the two schools, housed in the same building, continued to be two separate institutions. The primary having its own set of commissioners, of whom Mr. Avery Ives was chairman and Mr. Edwin Howe Secretary-Treasurer, while the Academy was still under the Board of Trustees.

In 1888 the Commissioners evidently took over the whole school, so that all came under one management. A lease has recently been found of that date, signed on behalf of the Trustees by the Bishop of Quebec, and for the Commissioners by Mr. Ives and Mr. Howe.

This again has given rise to a difference of opinion, as to whether the Bishop was representing the church or was acting as Chairman of the Board of Trustees. It would appear that the Academy has continued under the management of the Commissioners since that date. The Commissioners at the present time are: Chairman, Mr. Wallace Gemmell, Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. H. B. Whitcomb, Mr. Tom Ride, Mr. Ronald McClary, Mr. F. O. Webster, and Mr. Albert Bowen.

As other High Schools were opened in the surrounding towns, the attendance decreased, until the Institution lost its status as an academy.

For many years the school was carried on in the two lower rooms, with only two teachers. In 1910 there were over seventy pupils, and three teachers were hired, a third classroom was finished off in the second storey. There is still place for a fourth room if it is required. It has been a consolidated school since 1942, the pupils from Massawippi are brought here by bus.

Many improvements have been made down through the years, keeping this school building up to the times. Its scholastic standing has also kept pace with schools of its type in the Townships. At the present time, in addition to the regular course of study, classes in domestic science for the girls, and handicraft for the boys are held weekly. Hot lunches are served at noon, regular medical inspection is held. The Junior Red Cross organization in this school has made a name for itself all over the Province. They are especially noted for their quilts, which are given a place in the Red Cross exhibits in Montreal and other cities.

The people of Hatley have a very warm regard for this fine old building, where the great, great grandchildren of the pioneers who built it, are receiving their education, surrounded by the memories and traditions of the forefathers. They are proud of its record extending back over a period of over one hundred and nineteen years of uninterrupted service to the cause of education.

The following is an incomplete list of teachers who have taught in this school from 1832 beginning with Mr. Balfour and ending in 1949: Mr. Balfour, Miss E. D. Fields, (Miss Terrill), Prof. Hale, Zadock Thompson, Ruben Spaulding, Miss Williams, Mr. Holmes, Miss Emily Bacon, Mr. Merriman, E. S. White, Miss Mary Perkins, J. H. Hamilton, Miss C. Westover, Miss E. Kellum, Aranah Norton, Miss Clara Stimson, Mr. L. S. Huntington, Mr. Twilight, Mr. Joseph Torry, Miss Eliza Jane Balfour, Mr. C. J. Short, Miss Lora Beane, Miss Clara Haskell, Miss Maty Shortt, Mr. Robert Hall, Mr. N. C. Webster, Miss Maria L. Johnson, Mr. Stedman Coburn, Miss M. A. Weare, Mr. Short (who rented the Academy), Mr. William Hall, E. Ives, Miss Ellen Buckham, Miss A. L. Snow, Mr. C. D. Hall (who rented the Academy), H. R. Shurtliff, Thomas Ball, Rev. I. Boydell, Mr. Shonyo, Miss M. Doak, M. S. Woodman, Mr. John Proctor, Miss Ellen Taylor, Mr. Banker, Mr. Edwin Parker, Dr. C. R. Jones, Miss Jennie Sutton, Mr. Mayo, Mr. Thompson, Miss Ida Ives, Mr.

D. W. Davis, Mr. T. Lee Quimby, Mr. J. Hewton, Miss Caroline Addy, Mr. Parkins, Miss Belle Church, Mr. Green, Miss Grant, Mr. E. M. Campbell, Miss Mary Bacon, Miss Catherine Carbee, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Fred Vaughan, Miss Marcia Carbee, Miss May Parker, Miss C. Stevenson, Miss E. Hepburn, Miss Edith Gilker, Mr. Dana Hunting, Miss Nellie Bayley, Mr. Hollis Corey, Miss Margaret Morrison, Miss Savage, Miss Kidd, Miss Nellie Emery, Miss Edna Patch, Miss Maude Gage, Miss Dorothy Seiveright, Miss Agnes Oliver, Miss Evelyn Wells, Miss M. W. Guy, Miss Amy Davidson, Miss Martina McLeay, Miss Jessie Davidson, Miss Alice Dresser, Miss E. Booth, Miss M. Goff, Miss Gladys Duffey, Miss Lefebvre, Miss Guyette, Miss Ruperta Hall, Miss Claudine Smith, Miss Lena Stewart, Miss Margaret Kirby, Miss Marion Watson, Miss Annie McKay, Miss Emma Vibert, Miss Edith Akin, Miss Mary Sutton, Miss Mary Macdonald, Miss Silvia Burton, Miss Eleanor Bowen, Miss Mariam Jolly, Miss Doreen Wood, Mrs. Ruth Bryan, Miss Ella Greaves, Miss Myrtle Grey, Miss Irene Emmitt, Miss Eunice Tannahill, Miss Muriel Rogers, Miss Mabel Glidden, Miss Gladys Goudie, Miss Maud Clark, Miss Louella Longmore, Mrs. Muriel Rogers McClary (who has been Principal twenty years), Miss Maybeth Parkinson, Miss Florence Bishop, Miss Olive Toft, Miss Helen Reed, Miss Bernice Smirle, Miss Violet Tear, Miss Vivian Rick, Miss Audrey McCallum, Miss Charlotte Whitcomb, Mrs. Mildred Wheeler, Mrs. Doris Little, Miss Alice Moore, Miss Beatrice Lilley, Miss Phyllis Sutor, and Miss Scott.

No. 49A. Since this story was written, another house has been constructed in Hatley by Mr. Cecil Kent, on a lot purchased from Mrs. Woodman, it faces the Common and stands just south west of the Woodman house. The present occupants are Mr. and Mrs. A. Wheeler and Mrs. Knights.

No. 49. On the hill, north of the Common, Capt. John Jones built a commodious dwelling which was continuously occupied by the Jones family until it burned in 1906. After the death of John Jones the property passed into the hands of his daughter Miss Sophia Jones, after her time it became the property of her nephew, Dr. C. R. Jones, who was for many years the chief practicing physician in Hatley, and a large territory surrounding it. The Jones family were active members of the Anglican Church.

After the fire the old house was replaced by a fine modern residence, which was occupied by the Doctor and family until the time of his death.

For a time the house was rented to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mosley, then by Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Glidden. It was sold to Mr. Joseph Woodman who with Mrs. Woodman lived there for many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodman were faithful workers in the United Church, and held many offices of trust in that organization. Both were fond of music, and were members of the choir from early youth until the sunset years of life. Mrs. Woodman was organist for many years. They both gave long years of service to the Sunday School. Mr. Woodman was also prominent in Municipal and Political circles. Since the death of Mrs. Woodman in the fall of 1948, the place has been occupied by their nephew, Mr. Howard Ayer and Mrs. Ayer.

No. 50. At the foot of the hill going north along the Main Street, Mr. Levi Parker built a fine large dwelling house, much ornamented, after the fashion of the times. He and his wife lived here all the remainder of their lives. In his youth Mr. Parker was a great traveller, especially for those days. He spent some time in Australia, going and returning by sailing vessel, a trip of many hazards and many weeks duration. Both he and his wife were faithful and active members of the Methodist Church and prominent in all the affairs of the village.

After the death of the Parkers, the house was occupied for a time by his partner, Mr. Irving Knight and wife. When they left it was rented by Mr. Ira Maloon, who also ran the store. After his time it was bought by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whitcomb, who still occupy it.

* Before building the new store, at the corner of Main and Meadow Streets, Parker and Knight carried on business in a large store, north of his house at the corner of Main and Massawippi Streets. This store was built by Mr. George C. Kennedy Sr. and run by him for many years as a general store. He sold to Mr. Parker. It might be interesting to the present generation to learn that the general store of those days was the farmers market. In one such store there were large bins where grain, bought from the farmers was stored. They took in exchange for their merchandise anything that the farmer had to sell, grain, vegetables, butter, eggs, poultry, maple sugar, pork, beef, wood

and many other things. This building was demolished many years ago.

No. 51. The first house around the corner on the south side of Massawippi Street, was made from the little old school house, which once stood just back of the trees on the front of the Common, supposed to have been the first in Hatley, built around 1816. About 1830 it was bought by Dr. George Damon, who moved it to its present site and added the kitchen and woodshed. Later Dr. Ben Damon became the owner. He sold to Mr. John Harden, who used the kitchen as a tailor shop. A number of others occupied the place for a short time, among them a Mr. Shattock. Luke Knowlton and family lived here for some years, until Mr. Harden sold to Mr. Tom Christie, who with his wife and five boys lived here for many years. After his death the place was sold to Capt. John Gilman, who will be remembered because he cut down the beautiful big pine tree which stood at the corner of the house, and made the little cottage look like a Christmas card. After the tree was cut the house resembled an outsized chicken coop. Mr. Bart. Wood bought the place and lived there until it was sold to Mr. Orrin Glidden who occupied it for a time, then rented it to numerous short time tenants. A few years ago it was bought by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Weir of North Hatley, who had the sheds torn off, and the house remodelled into a cosy, attractive modern cottage. The work was done by Mr. Leon Parker. The place is now occupied by Mrs. Weir's sister, Mrs. Lyman Orcutt and family.

* On a rise of ground just west of this house once stood a good sized blacksmith shop, run for many years by Mr. Tom Christie, after his death, by Geo. LeClaire and various others, until it was destroyed by fire.

No. 52. The lot where this shop once stood, was bought by Mr. Eugene LeBaron, who also purchased a new house, standing just beyond the shop toward the west.

This house was built by Mr. Arthur Sweeney with his brother-in-law Mr. Emery as architect. He used the front of the ground floor as a barber shop. For a time it also contained a dentist's chair, a dentist coming from North Hatley to ply his trade twice a week.

Mr. LeBaron moved the house onto the site of the old shop, and used the former barber shop as a novelty store and an ice cream parlour.

After the death of Mr. and Mrs. LeBaron, it was rented for some years by Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Orcutt, until it was sold to Mrs. Herbert Colt of Ayer's Cliff around four years ago. The house has been unoccupied since that time. In 1950 it was bought and is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard.

No. 53. A few feet west of the LeBaron house is a road running at right angles to Massawippi Street up a steep hill. At the top of the hill is a comfortable frame house, built by Mr. Richard Emery. This is known as the Observatory so named by Mrs. Emery because of the grand view, both toward the sunset and over the village lying at the foot of the hill. Mrs. Emery was of a literary bent, gifted in writing both prose and poetry. She was an ardent worker in the W.C.T.U. A fine woman, always ready to lend a hand in every good work. Mr. and Mrs. Emery spent the remainder of their lives in this home, which he had built. It then passed into the possession of their daughter, Mrs. F. O. Webster, who inherited not only the house, but also the talents of her gifted mother.

There is on the premises a shop in which Mr. Webster carries on the tinsmith and plumbing trades. This shop was formerly a hop house, which at one time stood at the back of the Davis house later owned by Mr. Haines. It was bought and moved to its present site by Mr. Webster.

No. 54. Occupying a high bluff on the south side of Massawippi Street stands a large square house built by Mr. F. O. Webster in 1900 with Mr. Emery as architect. The lower floor was used by Mr. Webster as a carriage and paint shop. The second floor served as their dwelling. It was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ride who remodelled the shop into living rooms. After the death of Mr. Ride, the house was rented to Mrs. Louisa Sutton and daughter Mary. They were followed by various others. It was sold to Miss Cox who lived there for a time. The present owners are Mr. and Mrs. Leon Parker, who have remodelled it into an attractive, modern residence, surrounded by green lawns and beautiful flowers. Mrs. Parker, who is gifted in floriculture and landscape gardening, has turned an unsightly, rocky hillside into a charming rock garden, containing a lily pond, and out-of-doors fireplace. They have named it Rockhaven.

At the back is a shop where Mr. Parker builds 'Parker Snow Plows', his own invention, which are widely used on the winter roads of the Province. He also does fine fret work of various types.

This is the last house in the village proper, on the south side of Massawippi Street. The road now leads down a steep incline known as the Pearlash Hill.

No. 55. About a quarter of a mile from the village is what was known in earlier days as the Burrage Place. The original was a large house, occupied by Rev. H. Burrage and family, after he had retired from the ministry. This house was burned while Mr. Burrage was living there by himself, after his family had grown up and scattered. He then built the present house, which has been owned and occupied by many different families, including Mr. and Mrs. Albert Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs. After the death of Mr. Burrage (who hanged himself from a beam in the barn), the place was sold to a retired Methodist Minister, Rev. H. Belton, who later sold to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morrison. Following the Morrises, came Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Glidden who lived there for a number of years. It was then rented to Mr. Hamilton Corey. During the First Great War it was bought by Mrs. Carrol Hodges while her husband was in the army overseas. They sold to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Webster. Mr. Wilfred Desmarais was the next owner, he was followed by Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Wheeler. A short time ago it was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Carter, the present occupants.

No. 56. The Parker Homestead a little off the Massawippi Road toward the south was originally owned by William Grannis, around 1820 it came into the possession of Mr. Joel Parker. He was succeeded by his son Mr. Orvil Parker, and by his grandson Mr. Leon Parker, who sold a few years ago to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Ride who still occupy it.

In the early days the Parker Homestead was situated on the main road. Some years later the road was moved to its present position and the Parker house was left sitting by itself in a field. The original road crossed the Parker farm toward the west past the old Woodman place, the home of Calvin Woodman, one of the pioneers. This set of buildings have long since disappeared.

The farm was bought by Mr. Parker, and the house moved up near his own, and used as a tenement for his hired help. It was destroyed by fire some years ago, as was also the fine round barn on the Parker place, which was replaced by the first all steel barn in this section.

The Parker family were expert sugar makers. One of their treasured possessions is a gold medal, won as a prize for the finest maple exhibit at an exhibition in London, England.

The old potash kettle originally brought from England, in which the first maple sugar was made on this farm, is still in existence, the property of Mr. Leon Parker.

No. 57. Continuing along the Massawippi Road about three quarters of a mile we come to the Kent road, turning off toward the south. About a quarter of a mile up this road, on the left side is the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. John Kent. These buildings were built around 1889, by Mr. Alonzo Gage, who with his wife and daughter (the writer) occupied it until he sold to Mr. Amie Sousie, in 1907, since that time it has changed hands many times. Mr. Matthew Spaulding, who followed Mr. Sousie, lived there for some years. There have been many short time residents since his day.

No. 58. A few rods farther toward the south is an old farmhouse, known for many years as End Road House, as it is situated at the end of the Kent road. This house was built in the early days, by an English Church clergyman, Priest Jackson, who became the second Incumbent of St. James' Anglican Church. It is not known whether he lived here while acting as Rector of the Church, but it probably was built some years before his ministry began.

South of the house was another residence built by Rev. Jackson, for his servant Mr. Earl, who came from England with him. At that time the road passed the buildings on the south side, which accounts for the fact that the front door is on the back of the house as the road runs at the present time. Later it was acquired by Mr. Malcolm Webster, who with his family lived there for some years. It was then bought by Mr. Horace Woodman, and later taken over by Mr. Levi Parker who sold to Mr. William Gage, who spent the remainder of his life there. After his death, his widow continued to live there with her daughter Mrs. Albert Knights and Mr. Knights. They sold to Mr.

Geo. Mosher, who owned the place for many years but seldom lived there. At one time it was sold to a returned soldier of the First Great War a Mr. Hamilton, then to a Scotch immigrant, Mr. Weiness and family. Mr. Mosher bought it back and rented it until a few years ago, when he sold to a Mr. Paul Fauteux, who still owns it.

No. 59. This being the end of the road, we will cross over and come back toward the main road on the west side. Some little distance north of the buildings just described, is another group of farm buildings, of which the original house, was the small building, mentioned before, built by Priest Jackson for his servant Mr. Earl. It is not known who moved it to its present site, or who first lived in it after it was moved. The first known owner was Mr. Horace (Hod) Woodman, later it came into the hands of Mr. Terrill of Stanstead who sold to Mr. Joseph Whitcomb, who used it as a tenement house for his help. He sold to Mrs. Cynthia Clark. It was then purchased by Mr. Stewart Kent whose grandson, Mr. Cecil Kent and family still live there. A substantial addition was added to the south end of the house by Mr. Stewart Kent. Within the past few years it has been greatly improved by the present owners.

No. 60. We now come back to the main road leading from Hatley to Massawippi, and head back toward Hatley following the north side of the highway.

A short distance from the Kent turn is a farm homestead known as The Firs, from the many fir trees which have been planted around it. The original house was built by Joseph Ives for his daughter, Salina, who married Fletcher Boynton. Some years later it was sold to Mr. Joseph Whitcomb, grandfather of the Whitcomb's now in this place. Mr. Whitcomb built a new house on the site. Mr. Garner Cummings lived in a part of the house at one time. Mr. Whitcomb sold the place to Mr. Frank Maloney, who with his family lived there for many years. After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Maloney, their son, Mr. Percy Maloney, formed a partnership with Mr. and Mrs. Macdougall of Montreal, who had spent many summers on the place. The house was remodelled into a fine, square, two storey residence, with all modern conveniences. A few years ago it was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Bray who still occupy it. They have divided it into two tenements, in the smaller of which, Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Vaughan lived for some time while running the Bray Farm.

No. 61. The next farm house, on the north side of the road, just opposite the turn leading to the Parker farm, is a venerable residence, built by Joshua Woodman, a brother of Calvin Woodman. Joshua had a carding mill on the knoll, back of the house, run by the water power, furnished by the brook, near which it stood.

The following advertisement taken from the Stanstead Journal dated August 20, 1831, shows that Mr. Woodman was a man of verse as well as a carder of wool.

TAKE NOTICE

Dear Customers 'tis very true
I've carded wool the summer through.
Your cloth I do wish to see,
I pray you bring it unto me.

You may depend I'll do it well
I'll try all others to excel,
That you no fault with me can find,
But that my work is to your mind.

If this should prove to be the case,
I pray you show a smiling face,
And do not go another way,
But come to me another day.

Signed, Joshua Woodman.

Mr. Woodman sold to Wesley Boynton, and he in turn sold to Mr. Levi Parker, who lived there with his sister and later with his wife. He raised large fields of hops, and built a good sized hop house, on the south side of the road near the bridge.

Mr. Carlos Ayer bought the place from Mr. Parker, he carried on the hop business for a time, then ploughed up the hop fields, and took up general farming. Mr. Ayer lived there until the time of his death. The place was rented for some years to various people including Mr. Vernon Beauchamp, and Joseph Hamel. Some time during this period the property was purchased by Mr. Joseph Woodman, who married Minnie, the daughter of Mr. Ayer, they settled down and lived

on this farm for many years. Mr. Woodman was one of the first in this community to own a herd of purebred Holstein cattle, the foundation stock for this herd was imported by him from the United States.

When past middle life, Mr. Woodman sold the place to his nephew, Mr. Howard Ayer, who after a few years' residence there rented the property to his brother-in-law, Mr. Eugene Bowen, in 1946 it was purchased by Mr. LaChapelle who still owns it.

No. 62. Going toward the village we come to a steep hill just west of the village proper, known as the Pearlash Hill, at the top of this hill on the north side of the street is a house, built not so many years ago by Mr. Moody, the father of Mrs. LeBaron Bowen. Mr. and Mrs. Moody spent the remainder of their lives here. It was bought by Mr. Percy Bowen, after the death of his wife he married the widow of Mr. M. LeBaron and went to live at her home in the center of the village.

The house was occupied for a time by Mrs. Maud Howe, while the farm was still run by Mr. Bowen. He finally sold the house to Mrs. Christina Davis and the farm and barns to Mr. Arthur McClary. Mrs. Davis lived here some years. After a time her sister, Mrs. Taylor Little and family moved in with her. The older members of the family all having passed away, the place is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Marvel Smith (nee Phyllis Little, daughter of Taylor Little) and family.

No. 63. The next house was built by Mr. Charles Sweeney, with his brother-in-law, Mr. Richard Emery as architect. Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney lived here for the remainder of their days. It then went to Mr. Henry Haines who sold to Mr. F. O. Webster. During the war years it was rented to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Reynolds, and then sold to Mrs. Hollis Bowen, nee Ruth Jones, who still lives there with her children.

No. 64. This is a venerable dwelling house, closely related to the early history of the village. As has been stated before, it once stood on the site of the present English Church Rectory. It was built by Robert Vincent and used by him as a store and Post Office. In 1881 it was moved to its present site. It later became the property of Mr. Levi Parker, and was occupied by his brother, Mr. Orvil

Parker, and family, while Mr. Orvil worked for his brother in the store. When Mr. Orvil Parker moved back onto the Parker homestead, the place was rented to Mr. John Carbee and family. Later it was occupied by Dr. and Mrs. Jones who lived here while their new house was being built. Mr. and Mrs. William McClary bought the house and lived in half of it while Mr. and Mrs. Richard Byers lived in the other half, Mr. Byers worked with Mr. McClary in the creamery. Mrs. Florence Haines and her sons lived here at one time. When Mr. Byers left, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hill rented these rooms.

When Mr. and Mrs. McClary moved into their new home on Main Street, the house was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson McCoy. After they died the property was purchased by Mrs. Lucy Boyes. It is still divided into two tenements, one is occupied by Mrs. Boyes and her daughter, and the other by Mr. Dudley Spafford.

No. 65. The next building is a large two storey structure, built in 1896 by the local branch of the Independent Order of Foresters. The architect was Mr. James Webster of North Hatley. The lower storey of this building is a spacious hall, with a fine stage and curtain. Most of the upper floor was their lodge room, there is also a hall and another small room, which has been used as a library for many years.

The local society of Foresters having died a natural death, arrangements were made whereby the building was taken over by the Municipal Council, who made extensive repairs, the work being done by Mr. Wesley Sharman and son.

During the Second World War the Red Cross Society was given the use of the lodge room. A great deal of work was done by this branch. Over 4,444 articles were made. The society is still carrying on.

The library has grown from a small beginning in the home of Mrs. F. O. Webster, in 1913, to its present proportion, 2,131 books. Mrs. F. O. Webster was the first librarian, and held the office for many years. In 1924 she moved away for a time and the library was looked after by Mrs. Sweeney and Miss Sutton. In 1923 the Library was incorporated. Trustees and other officers were appointed at a yearly meeting. After Mrs. Webster's return to Hatley, she again

took over the Library, and kept it until 1940, when Mrs. Ronald McClary became librarian. She was followed by Mrs. Lyman Orcutt, the present custodian. Mrs. Webster is now Secretary-Treasurer.

Since the time of its foundation the annual membership fee has been \$1.00 a year. At first it was opened two days a week, Tuesdays and Saturdays, later only on Saturdays. The last two years it has been open the afternoon of the first Friday of each month, and the members may take as many books as they please at a time.

No. 66. The last residence on this street was built by Curtis and Knowlton, butchers previously mentioned. It was afterwards bought by Parker and Knight and used as a store house for merchandise sold in their store. At one time they installed in it apparatus for making compound syrup, composed of glucose and maple syrup. A law suit resulted from this venture, the accusation being that it was sold for maple syrup. Parker and Knight contended that the content of the syrup was stated on the front of the can, the accusers said it was on the back. Then ensued a great argument between the lawyers as to which was the front side of a round tin can. Nobody knows who got the best of the argument, or the lawsuit, but it is known that the manufacture of the product was discontinued. Later it was turned into a double tenement. A blacksmith shop was built at the back of the property, and various different blacksmiths lived in one of the tenements while running the shop. Mr. and Mrs. Moses Dezan lived in the lower part for many years. Finally it was sold to a Mr. Johnson of Lennoxville, who had it made over into a comfortable, modern dwelling, the work being done by Mr. Wesley Sharman and son. It was occupied for a time by Mr. Johnson's nephew, Mr. Reginald Coates and family. Mr. Coates ran the blacksmith shop. When he left, the place was sold to Mr. Claud Whitcomb who added certain other improvements. He returned to Ayer's Cliff and the property was purchased by the present owner Mr. Ronald McClary, who has continued the improvements.

No. 67. At the corner of Main and Massawippi Streets is a store now owned and operated by Mr. Ralph Whitcomb. It was built around the year 1859 by W. J. Cook, who kept a general store. Later the Post Office was housed in this building. Mr. Cook sold to Mr. J. B. LeBaron, who had as a partner, Mr. Avery Ives. Later Mr. LeBaron's son, Matthew LeBaron took over the business. which

he ran for many years, until he sold to Mr. George Hill in 1917. Mr. Hill carried on the store for a time, then it was rented to Mr. Bert Hurd of Coaticook. In 1930 it was sold to Mr. Kenneth La-Grange of Frelighsburg, after carrying it on for two years, he rented to Mr. Westly Sharman, and later sold to Mr. Ralph Whitcomb, the present occupant. Mr. Whitcomb keeps hardware, ice cream, soft drinks, bakery products, etc. and sells gas. He finished off a small apartment in the back part of the store as living quarters for himself and his wife. In 1950, Mr. Powell purchased the store. He and family live there.

* On the now vacant lot, north of the store facing Main Street, a few years ago stood a large hotel, known as the Hatley House. It was a large two storey building with a double deck veranda across the front. It was built by William Grannis in the early days of the village. Mr. Grannis ran the hotel for many years, then sold to Lovinus Kathan, who used it for a private dwelling house for his family, but eventually sold to David Pope, father of Mr. Herbert Pope, who restored it to the status of a hotel. It was run for a while by Lon Colby, then by a Mrs. Shorey. Mr. T. B. Curtis then took over. He was followed by Mr. Thomas Rowell. After some years it came into the hands of Mr. Levi Parker, who sold to Mr. Thomas Norton, who kept hotel for many years, then moved to Ayer's Cliff, and the property was taken over by Mr. Herbert Perry, who sold to Anson Pellerin. He was followed by Mr. Tom Hunter. He gave place to Mr. Herbert Webster, who was the last hotel keeper in Hatley. After the days of Mr. Webster it ceased to function as a hotel, and was divided into tenements, which were occupied for short periods by various families. After some years it was purchased by Mr. Henry Moulton, who started remodelling it, in view of making it into a club house. When the renovations had only well begun it was destroyed by fire in 1929.

Since the days of the Webster's, Hatley has been without a hotel. In 1950 Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Whitcomb built a fine little cottage on this lot this summer.

No. 68. The next house going north is the Kennedy Homestead, built by Mr. Geo. Kennedy, father of Mrs. Harriet Kennedy Hetherington, one of Hatley's best-known characters, a few years ago.

After the death of her parents, Mrs. Hetherington and her older sister Marion Kennedy, lived here by themselves.

In their younger days they were among the Belles of the village of Hatley. Mrs. Hetherington was possessed of a fine education. She was a great reader, gifted in writing both prose and poetry. She also had a fine musical education, and gave music lessons on the piano for many years. At various times she acted as organist in both the village churches. Being of a friendly nature she had a wide acquaintance throughout the Townships.

After the death of her sister, she married Doctor Hetherington, who came to live in her home. After his death she lived by herself, in a very eccentric manner. She was an authority on the history of the early days of this community, being of pioneer stock, having lived here all her life, and being possessed of a remarkable memory, she knew more about the town and its people than any other living person. This story of the homes of Hatley was written at her dictation.

Toward the end of her life, finding herself in financial difficulties, she turned her property over to the municipal Council, with the understanding that she should have the use of it as long as she lived.

When she was no longer able to live by herself, she was moved to the Sharman home, where she was cared for by Mrs. Sharman for the remainder of her days. Her house was sold to her nephew, Col. Kenneth Kennedy, the son of Ed. Kennedy, who is making extensive repairs and improvements, with the expressed intention of returning here some time to spend his last days in the home of his ancestors.

* Crossing the brook that intersects the village, we come to the site of a house which has been gone many years. Tradition says it was built by a man named Osgood, but was later occupied by a Captain Thornton, who was known as a jolly old soul. This house burned when the hotel situated still farther north, on the site now occupied by the Nichol house was destroyed by fire.

* The hotel mentioned above was built by John Woodward, and considered one of the finest hotels in the Eastern Townships. It contained a dance hall, known far and wide as "Woodward's Mammoth Hall". This hotel was run by many different proprietors, some of

whom were: Lyman Noyes, Mr. Greenwood, David Pope, Mr. Doe, and a Mr. Hastings who was occupying it when it burned.

No. 69. On the site of the hotel just mentioned, Mr. Charles Kennedy built a house in 1872, which he occupied until he moved to Sherbrooke in 1883. The place was then rented to Mr. Ed. Pope who lived there for some time. It was then sold to Mr. Gersham Ellsworth. After his death, the place was occupied for a time by Mrs. Lavender. It was then purchased by Mr. Thomas Stevenson, after his death it was rented to Mr. Niblock. Later Mrs. Nichol, the elder daughter of Mr. Stevenson, came into possession of the place, when she passed away it was left to her husband, Rev. A. F. G. Nichol. Mr. Nichol, dying in 1946 left the property to his housekeeper, Miss Louisa Stevenson, the present occupant.

No. 70. On the next property going north, is a set of farm buildings, which are on the site of one of the earliest settlements in the village, the land having been received from the government by Joel Hall Ives, an Associate of Ebenezer Hovey. Around 1800 Jabez and Israel Hall settled on this and the adjoining lot to the north. After Mr. Hall the place was owned by a Joseph Vancourt, who sold to Mr. Aschel Parker around the spring of 1871. Mr. Parker lived there until the time of his death. His widow went to live with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Maloney, and the place was rented for some years.

In 1907 it was purchased by Mr. Preston Hurlbut, of San Francisco, Calif., a brother of Mrs. Alonzo Gage. Mr. Hurlbut completely remodelled both the barn and the house, following the pattern of architecture used on the Pacific coast, where he had been a contractor and builder for many years. All modern conveniences were added. He called the place, Rubicon Farm. The grounds were beautified with many shrubs and flowers. In 1913 Mr. Hurlbut sold the place to Mr. William Fowler and returned to California. In the spring of 1919 the property was sold to its present owner Mr. Wesley Sharman, who lives there with his son, Mr. Wm. Sharman and family.

No. 71A. Just beyond the Sharman place is another of Hatley's new houses, which has been erected since this story was written. It is being built by Mr. Allan Wheeler. When completed it will be occupied by himself and his family.

No. 71. We come to the last house in the village, formerly known as The Pellerin Homestead. The letters Patent for this lot were taken out by Joel Hall Ives, one of the Associates of Ebenezer Hovey. He sold to Israel Hall, whose widow Esther Hall, sold to Robert Vincent in 1810. (The deed is still in existence). Mr. Vincent sold to Samuel Henry in 1813. It stayed in the Henry family until it was sold to Dorice Pellerin in 1861. After the death of Mr. Pellerin it came into the possession of his son, Edward Pellerin. The barns were remodelled in 1915, and the house in 1929 and 1930, both were equipped with all modern conveniences, a great improvement on the original house built by Robert Vincent. After the death of Mr. Edward Pellerin in 1931 the place was carried on by his wife, Maude Gage Pellerin and young son Roger for six years, then rented to Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler for ten years.

In May 1947 the Pellerin Homestead was sold to a returned soldier, Mr. Lawrence Johnson.

This is the last house in the Municipality of the Village of Hatley.

* There is a tradition that once upon a time, there was a house just beyond the Pellerin Homestead, almost in front of the Young place. In this house there once lived an Irishman, of large size, forbidding appearance, and uncertain temper. No one knew anything about him, and were reluctant to ask questions. Most people thought he must have been a sailor at some time, as his hairy arms and chest were covered with tattoo marks, such as are often seen on those who follow the sea. He and his family, a wife and young son, moved away and nothing more was heard from them for some years. One day a couple of men from Hatley were having dinner in a Sherbrooke Hotel, across the room they saw a young man who looked strangely familiar, but whom at first, they could not place. They finally decided that he was the son of the mysterious Irishman. After dinner they went over and spoke to him and found that their surmise was right. They inquired after his father and mother. They were told that the father was dead. During the conversation which followed, they learned the story of this strange character. Some little time before coming to Hatley, this man had been one of the captured crew of a pirate ship, plying the Atlantic. Four pirates were brought in chains to Quebec City and sentenced to be hanged. Three were hanged, but the fourth got away, and came to Hatley. It is understood that he lived to die a natural death. The house in which he lived was destroyed by fire soon after he left Hatley.

We will end *The Story of Hatley* by giving a short description of it as it is today, March 1949.

Hatley Village reminds one of Sweet Auburn, immortalized by Oliver Goldsmith, with apologies to Oliver, we will misquote the first lines of his great poem, "The Deserted Village".

Sweet Hatley, loveliest village of the plains,
Where health and plenty cheer the labouring swains,
Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid,
And parting summer's lingering blooms delayed.

With the passing of time, many of the small industries which once flourished here have disappeared, yet the charm of the place remains, or rather has increased with the years. At the present time there are two churches, the Anglican, whose rector is Rev. Maclem Brett, the United Church of Canada whose pastor is Rev. William Edwards. Two stores, one run by Mr. Willis Dustin as a general store. This also houses the Post Office which is looked after by Mr. Harry Whitcomb. The other store is run by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Whitcomb. There is an Intermediate School with sixty pupils, looked after by the following teaching staff: Principal Mrs. Muriel McClary, teaching grades VIII to X; Intermediate Mrs. Doris Little, teaching grades V to VII; Primary Miss Joyce Suitor, who takes grades I to IV. The school is under the management of the Central School Board of Stanstead County. There is a fine Municipal Hall, where the Council Meetings are held. The Mayor at the present time is Mr. Ralph Whitcomb, his brother Mr. Harry Whitcomb is Secretary-Treasurer both of the Council and the School Board. The Chairman of the local School Board is Mr. Wallace Gemmell. There is a creamery looked after by Mr. Hugh McClary, beside a good number of dwelling houses.

There are no delapidated houses in Hatley, even those which date far back into pioneer days, have been renovated and kept in repair, until the whole village, with its trim dwelling houses, fine lawns and flower gardens, lovely old shade trees and hard surfaced street, is a picture of rural peace and prosperity. It is known far and wide as a typical English Village. At the present time there are but three French families in the Municipality.

Socially it is a very busy village. The Anglican Church has its Guild of which the president is Mrs. Thos. Ride. A Missionary Society whose president is Mrs. Ruth Bowen, also a Junior Auxiliary whose leader is Miss Lillian Macdougall. They also have a Sunday School, Miss Macdougall is Superintendent, and a Choir. Their Sewing Circle is an off shoot of the Guild.

The United Church has a Women's Association, with Mrs. Allan Wheeler as President. A Women's Missionary Society, president Mrs. Charles Whitcomb. Sunday School, Superintendent, Mrs. Maude Pellerin. Mission Band, President Miss Janice McClary. A Library Association, President Mrs. Maude Pellerin. Beside these there is a thriving Women's Institute, whose President is Mrs. Willis Dustin. The Institute does a grand work in the way of health measures among the children, helping with school lunches, medical examinations, follow-up work, etc. They are always ready to lend a hand in every good work, assisting with funds for the Sunday Schools and the Library.

There is a Senior Red Cross Society, whose president is Mrs. Pellerin, and a Junior Red Cross Society in connection with the school.

While the people of the place are divided into the various groups mentioned, whenever the need arises, they all join together and work as one unit. When an event is sponsored by the people of one church, it is patronized by the people of both churches. The most cordial and friendly relations exist between these two congregations. This spirit of good fellowship is often commented on by people of other towns. It may be due in part to the fact that there are few social distinctions in the Village of Hatley, arising from the people's financial standing. While some persons may have more of this world's goods than others, yet this fact does not raise a barrier between them and their less fortunate neighbours. So long as a person behaves himself, and obeys the common laws of decency and morality, no one asks or cares how much money he has.

Those who have once lived in this place, always seem to retain an affection for it, which time or distance does not destroy.

One young man, who went some years ago to supposedly greener pastures, was heard to remark, "There is no industry in Hatley which will give me work to support my family, therefore I cannot live there

now, but when my working days are over, I hope to go back and die there." Doubtless this wish is echoed by many others, and with reason, for the two well-kept cemeteries are spots of restful beauty, where one might fold their robes of death about them and lie down to pleasant dreams.



AN APPENDIX

Since writing the *Story of Hatley* in 1949, a number of new houses have been built and others remodelled. Two have been mentioned already — that of Mr. Cecil Kent facing the north side of the Common and Mr. Allan Wheeler's house on Main Street, just south of the Pellerin Homestead.

In the late summer of 1950, Mr. Ralph Whitcomb built a house on the site of the old Hatley Hotel. The work was done by Galen Young and his helpers. It is a convenient, attractive and well built home.

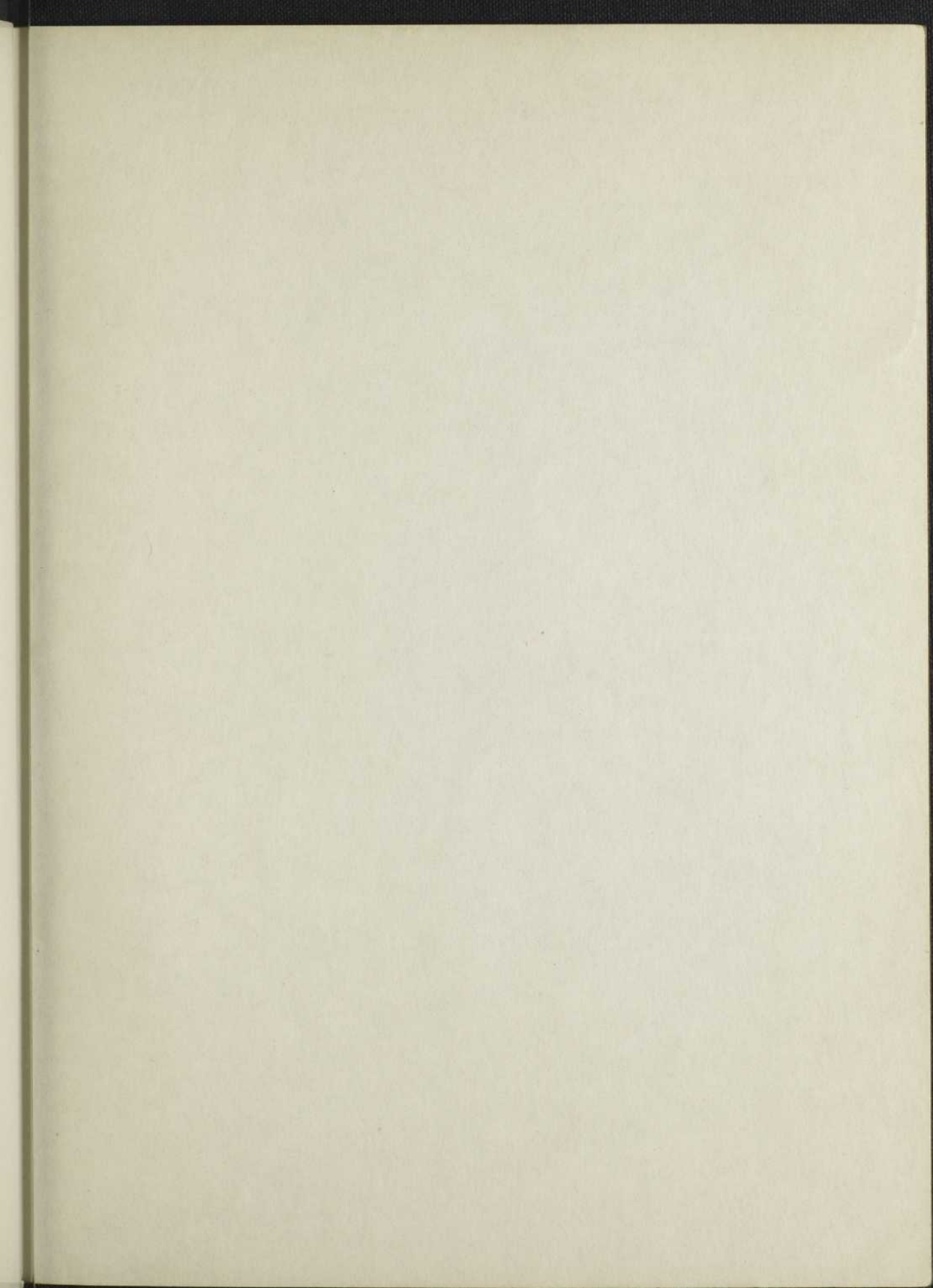
The other is a very fine dwelling on or near the site of the old Farnham place, between No. 43 and No. 44. This house was built for Mr. Elmer Colt in 1950. It has a very attractive exterior, beautifully landscaped grounds and the inside layout and finish are all that could be desired.

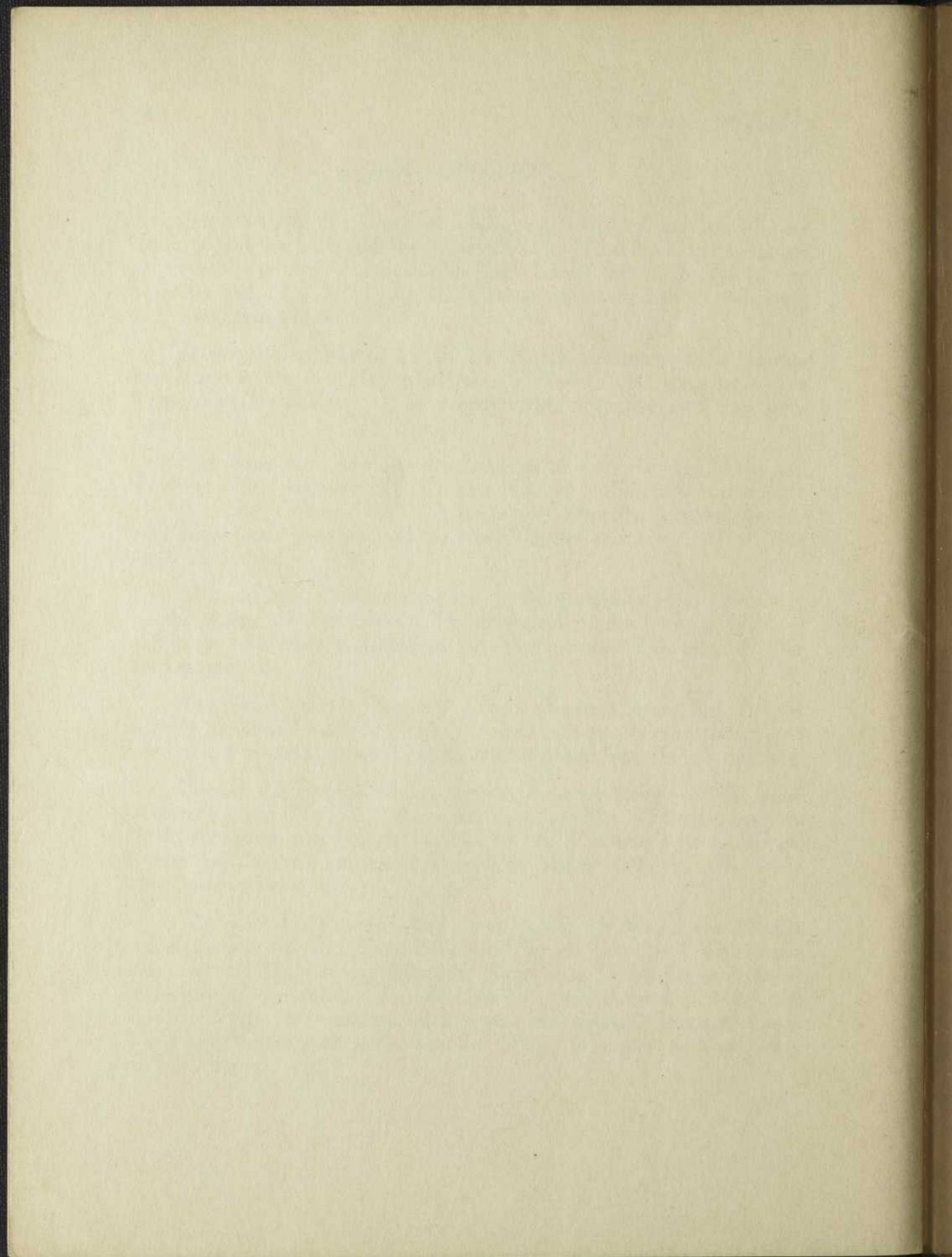
Mr. and Mrs. Colt were the first in this section to go in extensively for the raising of chinchillas. The basement of the house is laid out with pens and other conveniences for the rearing of these small, fur bearing animals.

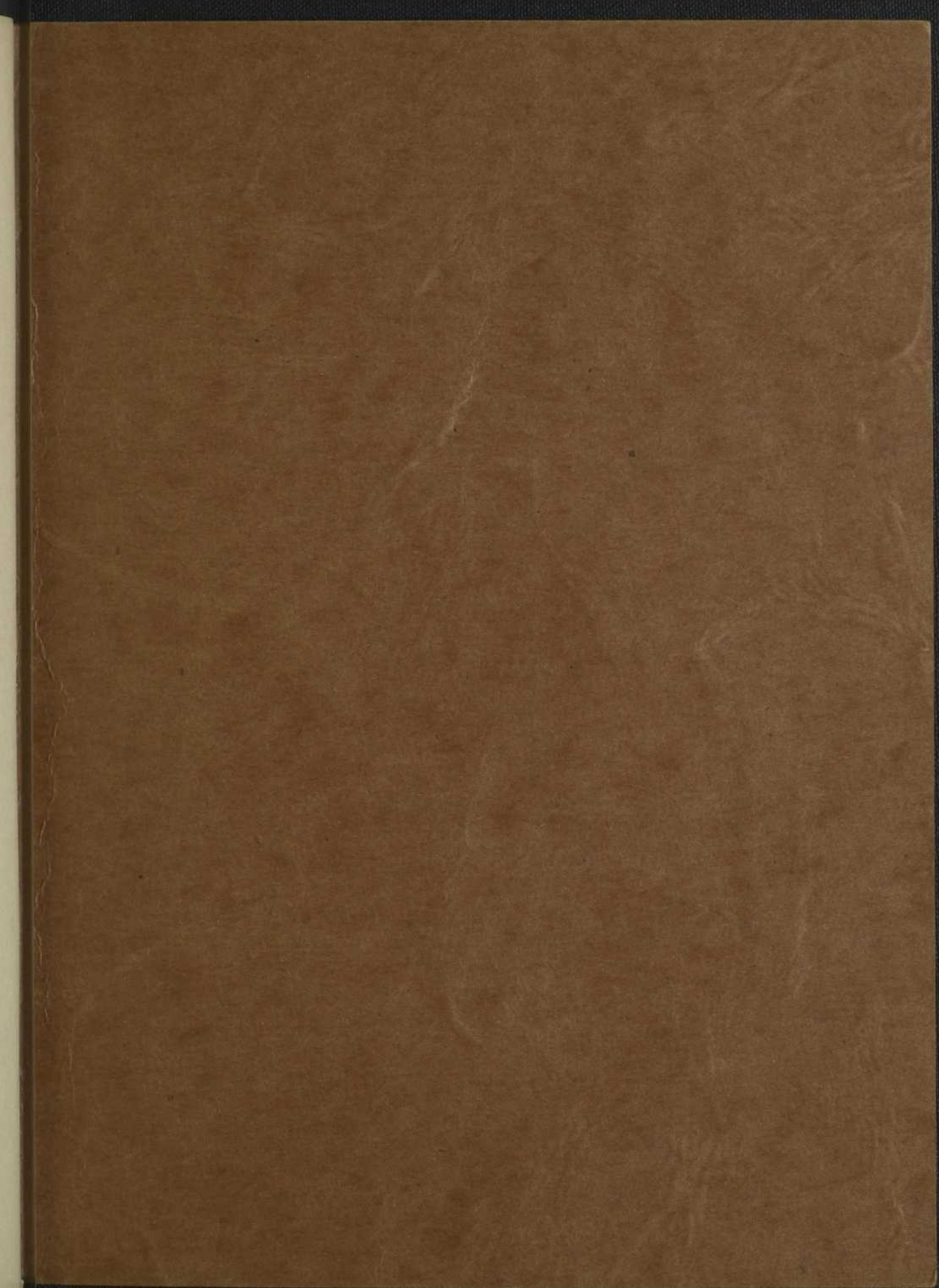
The old creamery, formerly Edwin Parker's store, No. 7, was recently purchased by Mr. Hugh McClary who has taken it down and is building a modern cottage from the lumber taken from the old building.

One of the remodelled houses was formerly known as the John Webster's place, No. 10. After the death of Mrs. Webster, early in 1950, the place was bought by Mr. Henry Moulton, who has made it over into a very attractive, Cape Cod styled cottage, with nicely landscaped grounds.

The second is the old Dezan house, No. 15, which was bought and made over by Mr. Theo. Dobb and his son Douglas. This house was evidently built before Meadow Street was laid out; as it stood cornerwise to the road. The Dobb's have straightened it, taken off a part, added a new modern kitchen and remodelled it inside and out. What was formerly an eyesore to the village, is now a neat attractive modern home.







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