

is supposed to be the oldest man in town. He is now living with his daughter at Sawyerville and he hopes to vote at the next provincial election, as he has not missed one since he became a voter. Although he is past his labor he has left many buildings in town that testify to the thorough manner in which he did his work. He was a carpenter by trade, and was a man never afraid of hard work, but when old age came creeping on it was with reluctance he had to give it up.

Calvin Rice about the year 1798 or 1799, settled on the place now occupied by Henry Lebourveau. He had one son, Israel, who, after his father died, sold out to Squire Laberee and moved to Ham, eight miles south of any inhabitant and twenty miles north of a neighbor, and nothing but a bridle path at that. There he suffered all the hardships of forest life, giving succor to many immigrants who were on their way from Quebec, looking for employment or homes. It was said he saved some from perishing with cold and hunger. He was a man that would expose himself to many hardships to help his brother-man in trouble, which was characteristic of about all the pioneers of the township. He settled in Ham in 1830. He has one son living with his daughter, Mrs. John Cook, in Cookshire.

Eaton Corner, situated on the Maine Central, about half way between Cookshire and Sawyerville, was the first as well as the leading village of the township for a good many years, but about 1837, when the British American Land Company first commenced operations out east, Cookshire, being on the line leading from Sherbrooke, began to draw upon the business future of the Corner. Still it kept up, or nearly held its own, till about the time the International Railroad was built, as it passed through Cookshire and left Eaton Corner three miles on one side. The latter began to go down fast, and Cookshire having the advantage of location drew most of the business away from it, but when the Maine Central passed through Eaton Corner it revived in a measure.

There was a time when there were no other stores in town than those at Eaton Corner. Mr. Pond is supposed to be the first store keeper. They were not called merchants in those days but merely store keepers. Afterwards, Mr. C. P. Mallory, Foss and Ellis, Nicholson and More commenced business. Of the latter three

I have not been able to learn who connected first, but I should say by what Mr. More learned that it was Mr. Nicholson who was in the company afterwards with Colby, Royal and More. They sold out to Joseph and Mr. Ellis, but some claim that up Mallory was there before Foss and More. Since then there have been a good many different ones, but I shall give the names of but a few: Morey and Macneil, Lockhart Hall, Moses Lebourveau, and some few others.

Mr. Nutt's is the only one newer as 80 place. They have a Congregational Church, town hall, school house, for the shop, and blacksmith's shop. Morey from whom built the first blacksmith until the township of any note, at Eaton. Any, at least he was considered the most reliable one there, though there might have been some small affairs there just for convenience. They also have a saw mill owned by Messrs. Nutt & Sut doing good business. Also a licensed hotel with Mr. Squires as landlord. Amos stands on the ground where the first French (as it was then called) school was built in the township. It was built by Aaron Hill. There is a harness shop kept by Charles Osgood. An un-er's shop by John Lebourveau. There have a daily mail over M.C.R., dated by Moses Lebourveau, who was their post master for over 29 years and or of the township of Eaton 12 years and warden of the County of Compton years. Col. John More built the still for the manufacture of potatoes (No. 1) at Eaton Corner, near where the station now is, though some claim that the first one was built at Sand Hill usually secretary-treasurers of school committee's office, for the town of Eaton, is to Eaton Corner, and they meet there to trans-act all business. The council for the township of Eaton has also met there. Cookshire became a municipality in itself, for the transaction of municipal business.

The first school in Cookshire was taught by a man of the name of Prentiss who what was called the Gates house, as it stood back in the field on the north side of the road between Cookshire and Eaton. This was about 1810. From that time up to 1814 or 1815, at the Rev. Jonathan Taylor commenced, but I do not learn that they had any school. It was about the time the first school was built, near where Mr. Hurd's blacksmith shop now stands. It was built by