

first vestry of the new church was held, and wardens (Professor Miles and Mr. Cushing) were appointed; (these were not the first wardens of the church in Lennoxville—but I can find no vestry book or church records previous to this date. It is probable that they were destroyed at the time of the great fire) and certain resolutions and by-laws adopted for the management of the temporalities of the congregation.

There is no doubt that the erection of the new church was the turning point in the history of the Church in Lennoxville. She was enabled to carry on her work untrammelled by outside influence, her lines were more sharply defined, her teaching more definite, her members more closely drawn together. She was to be known no longer as the Protestant Episcopal Church—a name adopted no doubt from nearness to the border, but as “the Church,” for we find at the vestry meeting at Easter 1848, that the resolution was adopted “That as the church has been consecrated by the name of St. George’s Church, all transactions of business connected with same shall be in the name of St. George’s Church, Lennoxville.” No sooner had the church been finished than the want of a place for Sunday School and church meeting was felt, and the question of how to meet it discussed, but with no result at the time. There was no font in the church; a bell, and lamps too were greatly needed; and at a meeting of the minister and wardens 5th Feb., 1850, Mr. Doolittle having stated that a font of white marble could be obtained in Montreal for from ten pounds to twelve pounds ten shillings, was requested to procure one with as little delay as possible. The font however was not procured till two years later. Mr. Doolittle when in Italy had one made under his own eye and direction which he gave to the church for the sum in the hands of the wardens to the credit of the Font Fund, making up the balance himself.