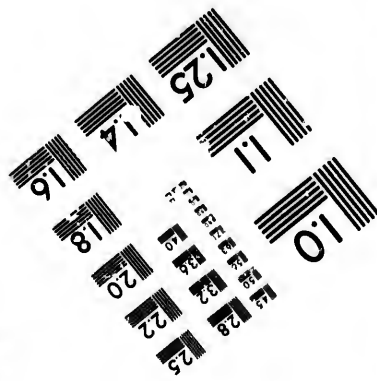
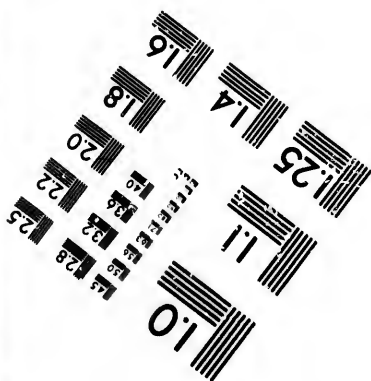
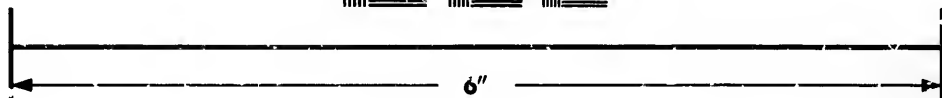
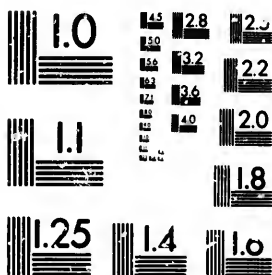


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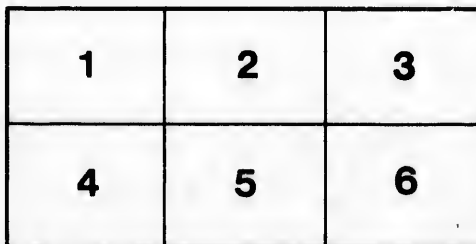
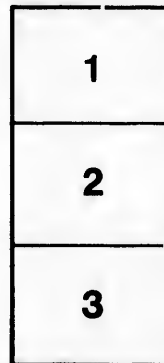
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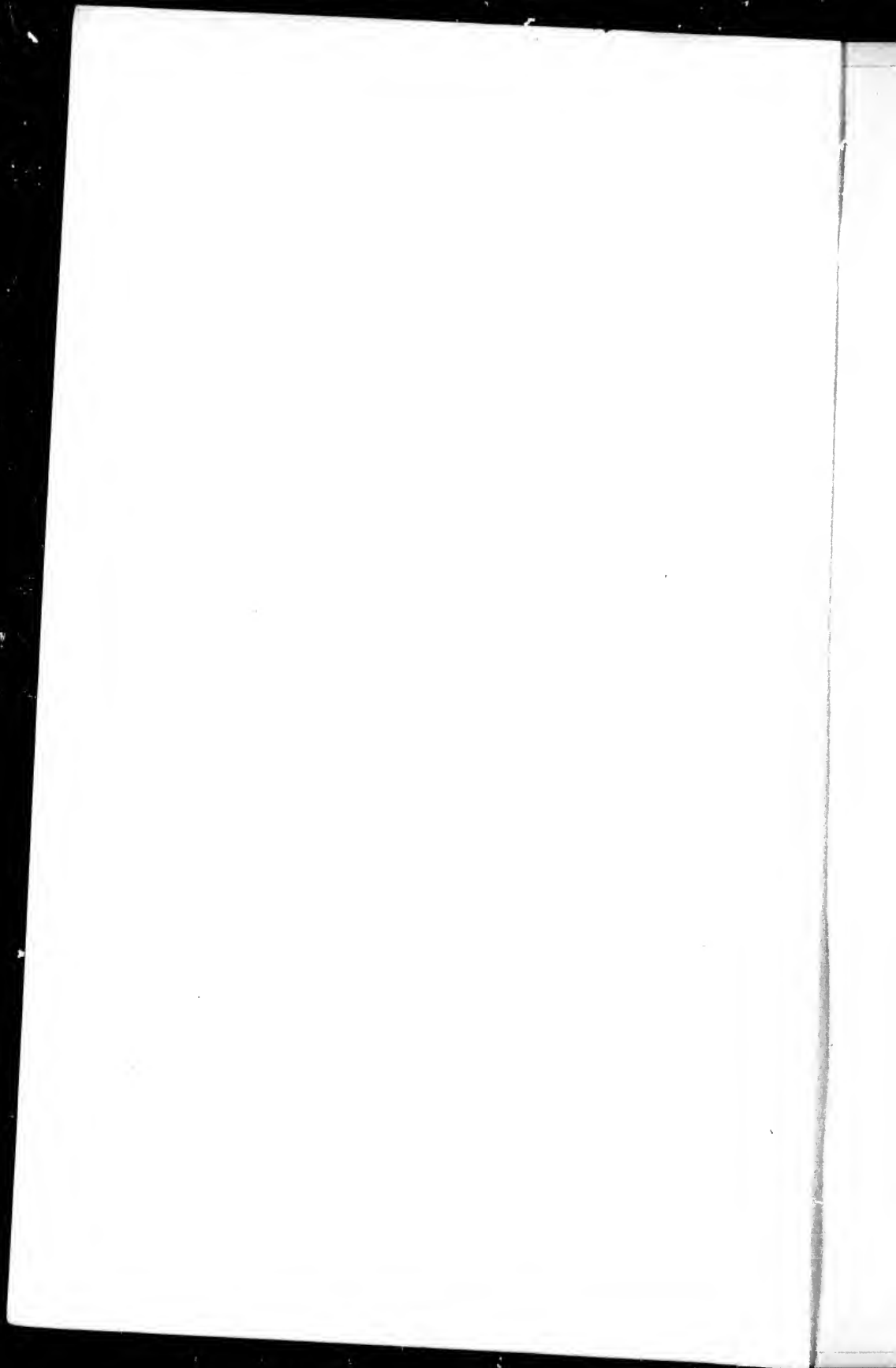
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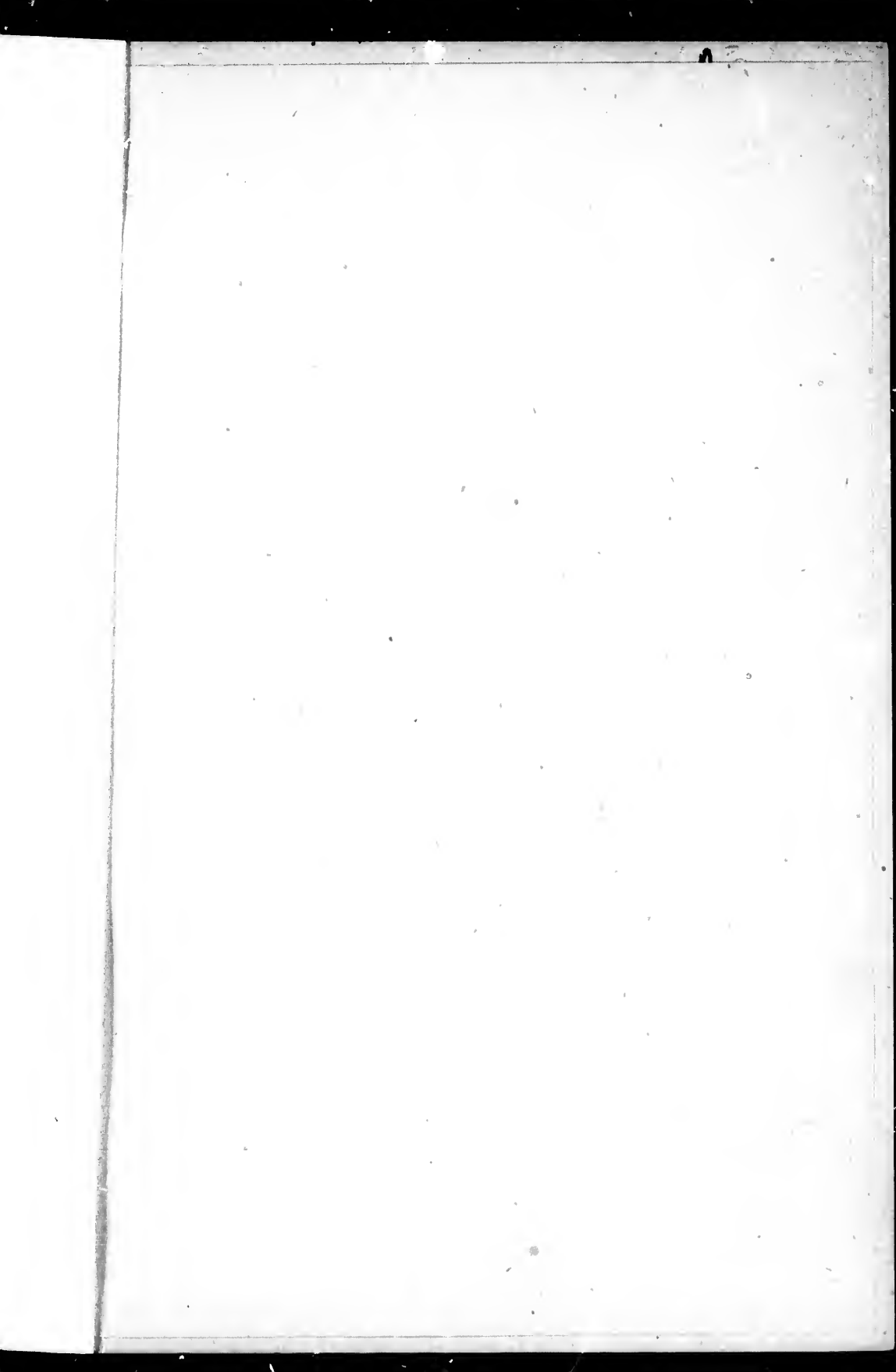
# A HISTORY OF EATON,

—BY—

C. S. LEBOURVEAU.

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*C. S. LeBourveau, Sr.*

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# A HISTORY OF EATON.

By C. S. LEBOURVEAU.

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Being an Historical Account of the First Settlement of the  
Township of Eaton.

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At that time situated in the County of Buckingham, in the District  
of Three Rivers, Province of Lower Canada.

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I find it up-hill work to gather reliable statistics with regard to the first settlement of Eaton, and have had to rely principally upon what has been handed down from mouth to mouth, as I find but very few records to assist me, those few being family and church records. I shall endeavor, however, to make as few errors as possible. I shall try to give brief sketches of some of the hardships, privations and inconveniences the early settlers had to endure, so that the rising generation may see what their forefathers had to contend with, and the courage they must have had to have carried the burden which they took upon themselves in clearing up the farms which their successors enjoy. Where I find descendants of the same name now living I shall give their genealogy as correctly as possible.

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## CHAPTER I.

I shall commence with Sawyerville, as the first settlement commenced there.

Mr. Josiah Sawyer, after making two or three trips through the wilderness to Quebec, succeeded in obtaining a charter of a large portion of the township. His associates were Israel Bailey, Orsamus Bailey, Amos Hawley, Ward Bailey, John Perry, John Cook, Royal Learned, Samuel Hayes, John French, Levi French, Timothy Bailey, Abner Osgood, Waltham

Baldwin, Benjamin Bishop, Jessie Cooper, Abner Powers, Samuel Beach, Jules Baldwin, John Gordon, Charles Cutter, Royal Cutter, James Lucus, Philip Jordan, William McAllister, Abel Benet, George Rimball, Calvin Rice, Charles Lothrop, Aphorpe Caswell, and Peter Green Sawyer. In 1795 Josiah Sawyer, in company with Augustus Hurd, came into the county and felled ten acres of trees on the place now known as the Dudley Williams' place in Newport, thinking it was in Eaton. In the fall a hunter passed that way, and he was very much surprised to find it there, and as it was a very dry time thought it would be very good trick to fire it, which was a little more trouble for him to do than it would be at the present time, as he had to strike fire with steel, flint and punk, there being no matches then. As there are a good many to day that do not know what punk is, I will tell them, as it is a matter of history. It is a tough, spongy piece of wood, mostly found in maple.

The result of the fire was that everything was burnt but the logs, and when Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Hurd came the next spring they were more surprised than the hunter to find their slash burned, but it was a joyful surprise, and as our forefathers were a little given to superstition, they thought the Lord had sent the lightning and burnt their slash for them, but later on when they heard who burned

it, they made him a present of a pair of boots.

In the summer of '97, Mr. Sawyer, having found out his mistake, and fearing he might not get his charter if he did not locate in the proper township, built a log house in Sawyerville. In the summer he, in company with Mr. Samuel Heyes, Mr. Israel Bailey and Abner Power, brought their families into town, and they were the four first families that ever wintered in the township. I will mention a little incident which is characteristic of the pioneers of Eaton, and is proof that their wives were the first women in the townships. Mr. Powers had just married his second wife, and when they were coming in they stayed over night where Mr. Powers knew the landlord, so he introduced his wife. She was a very plain looking woman. He looked at her a moment and said, "where did you get that homely thing?" And just before they got to the Eaton line it seems the women had a race to see which would be the first woman in the township. Mrs. Powers, being a little the smarter, got in ahead, and sent back word to the landlord that she was once the handsomest woman in the town of Eaton.

Now, as we have it that these four families were the first settlers, we will try to give what we can of their histories.

We will start with Josiah Sawyer. He married Nancy Rice, daughter of Calvin Rice. Mr. Sawyer always lived on the place where he first located, where his grandson William now lives. He had four sons and three daughters. His sons were Peter Green, Josiah, Rufus and John, all of whom settled in the township. John had two sons, William and John. William married Julia Smith. They have no children. He owns the mill located where his grandfather built the first mills in town, called Sawyer's mills. He has always been a thorough business man, as were his forefathers before him. He was elected to the provincial legislature four times, once by acclamation, and has also held offices of trust in the township, and is ever ready to help in any good cause.

John, when young, showed signs of being a thorough business man and looked forward to the future with a joyous heart, when his hopes were blighted by the sudden death of Maria French, as fine a flower as ever graced a home in the township of Eaton, who was soon expected to share life's joys as well as its sorrows

with him. It cast a cloud over his life, which it was hard for him to remove. He had but little relish for business, and he understood he fitted himself for the ministry, and shortly after went west as a newspaper editor and proprietor of a denotation paper published at Cherry Valley, N. Y.

I will here relate a little incident which goes to show the make up of the first settlers. Mr. Josiah met with an accident when young, which turned his nose round on one side. As he was going round the house to house on horse back, as they had no roads, nothing but bridle paths, when they came to a house they had to enquire the way to the next one. He went up to a house to make enquiry and a woman within asked where he wanted to go to? He said, follow my nose. It is used to tell you then, you will be back at the house before you are half way to the woods.

Rufus Sawyer married Ruth Alger August, 1823. In 1841 he removed to Austinburg, Ohio. They had six children. Rufus Felton, born July 28th, 1824. He died in his senior year at Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, in March, 1880. "He was," said the President in a funeral address, "a matchless scholar and a model man."

Martin Alger died in infancy.

Robert Hurd received a legal education and engaged in business in Stratford, H. He was elected to the legislature and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, and was a high officer among the Free Masons. He died in 1876.

Robbin Augustus, born July 13th, 1828, graduated at Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, and at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City. He entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church in 1858. As late as 1876 he was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Irvington, N. Y. In 1872 he received the honorary degree of D. D. from W. C. C. college.

Ruth, born November 4th, 1837, married E. C. Miller, June 14th, 1865. She was liberally educated, and for two years was principal of a seminary.

Mary Ella, born Aug. 4th, 1843, married Edward C. Wade, of Jefferson, Ohio, June 22nd, 1864. Died March, 1867.

Israel Bailey was one of the four first settlers that wintered in the township '97 and '98. He was brother to Orsamus. He wintered at Sawyerville the first

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er, when he settled on the place  
Col. Henry Taylor now lives.  
e had two sons. One of them, in  
y with another man, built a  
ery on the brook just opposite  
Catholic church in Cookshire.  
afterwards moved up on to the road,  
ly sold out to Mr. Wilford and went

and as near as can be ascertained  
whole family went with him.  
r. Abner Powers, another of the first  
wintered in the township at Saw  
ville. The next I hear of him he was  
led on the place where R. H. Pope  
lives in Cookshire. Soon after he  
changed his farm with John Pope for  
farm where Ezra Frizzle now lives,  
own as the Eros Lebourveau place at  
nd Hill. He afterward sold back to  
Pope, when he and his son Manly  
sted just south of Sand Hill, where  
cemetery now is. Later Manly sold  
to Mr. Abran Moe, and the family  
went west, and I cannot learn of there  
ing any other descendants in the town-

With regard to Mr Hughes very lit  
is known, so I can but give him a  
ssing notice. He settled west of Saw  
rville, but soon after went west.

RUFUS LABREE came to Eaton in 1797.  
ttled on lots 13 and 14 in the 5th range,  
ilt a log house, and cleared a small  
atch. In 1798 he brought in his family,  
riving here on the 20th of June. When  
ey arrived at the gulf just east of the  
emetery west of Eaton Corner, they had  
shovel the snow to get through it.

Mr. Labaree was evidently one of the  
st settlers, but it's hard to tell who  
ruck the first blow. It is evident that  
r. Sawyer, Mr. Powers, Mr. Bailey  
ad Mr. Hnyes were the first to bring  
eir families into the township, and if  
r. Sawyer had not made the mistake  
e did he would have struck the first  
ow. He or Mr. Hurd would have fell  
d the first tree. As it is it seems to lay  
etween Mr. Labaree, John French and  
apt. Cook.

Mr. Labaree had four sons, John, Hen-  
y, Rufus and Benjamin. John settled  
t Sand Hill on the farm where his son  
lfréd now lives. He married — Pope,  
ster of John Henry Popc's father. They  
ad two sons and one daughter. Leander  
married Sally Johnson. Alfred married  
Mary Farnsworth. They raised up a fam-  
ly before she died. He married a second

wife. He is still living on the old place,  
nd the only one living.

Mr. Labaree was born on June 1st,  
1787. Died 1830, aged 49.

Rufus settled on the place where his  
son Rufus now lives on Jordan Hill road.  
Born August 14th, 1792. Married Anna  
Rice.

Benjamin, born June 14th, 1794, went  
to Upper Canada. Henry, born Decem-  
ber 25th, 1797, remained on the old  
place where his daughter, Mrs. Joseph  
Taylor, now lives. He has one son liv-  
ing at Sawyerville, Joseph Labaree.  
Theodota married C. Chambers, Sophia  
married Capt. John Pope, Martha mar-  
ried C. Chambers, Cynthia married Chas.  
Hawley, Lydia married Thomas K. Ough-  
tred, Eliru married Benjamin Lebour-  
veau.

It will give the readers a little idea of  
the hardships the early settlers had to go  
through, when I state that the second  
year Mr. Labaree was here, he, with the  
help of his boys John, 12, and Henry, 8  
years old, managed to get in some 8 or  
ten acres of wheat, said to be the first  
wheat sown in the township. After they  
had all done putting in the crop in the  
spring they held a family consultation  
(there were then six children in the fam-  
ily, the eldest 13 and the youngest 2 years  
old), to see if they should take what they  
had, go to New Hampshire and buy  
bread, or try and live on what they could  
gather in the woods, such as barks, roots  
and game, and rough it through till har-  
vest. They chose the latter, as they  
wanted to save their money to buy a cou-  
ple of two year old heifers in the fall, as  
they thought they could winter them on  
their wheat straw, and then they would  
have milk the next year. They had just  
one half bushel of corn left after planting.  
All the bread stuff they had of any kind  
they took to a one horse mill at Sawyer-  
ville. The water was so low they could  
not grind it, but the miller tolled it, and  
before the water came they had a new  
miller, and he tolled it the second time.  
This was all the bread material they had  
to carry them through to harvest.

Such food would sustain life, but did  
not satisfy hunger. About the time the  
wheat was in the milk Mrs. Labaree had  
a dream. She thought she saw some of  
the nicest white bread she had ever seen,  
and she was so hungry she must have  
some of it. She could not steal it as that  
would be wicked, but there could be no

harm in taking a mouthful, and she made a grab for it, and instead of the bread she bit her husband's shoulder so that it bled. He got up, took his money and went to New Hampshire for provisions, but they got their heifers all the same, from which sprang some as good cattle as were ever raised in the township for hardihood or milk, known as the Labaree breed.

The first settlers had to be continually on the watch to protect themselves from the ravages of wild beasts. One evening as Mr. Labaree was sitting by the fire he heard the sheep running in the yard. He took his gun and ran out. He thought he saw something black making off. He fired and heard something drop. He went back into the house, got his old tin lantern and his boys, and went out to reconnoitre, when he found he had killed a good fat bear, and the bear had killed a good fat sheep, so they had the meat of both.

Mr. Labaree was a great hunter, hunting sable, mink, black-cat, otter, and all kinds of fur bearing animals. In the fall he used to set up a line of traps for 3 or 4 miles in length, called sable line, and set traps for mink, otter, and muskrat on the stream. He was very successful. One fall he killed 11 moose.

John French, born in Enfield, Conn., in 1739, married Abigail Sage, born 1741, of some place, came into Eaton by a spotted line as far as Eaton Corner. His eldest son came with him and they cleared a spot sufficient to plant a peck of potatoes on what is called the Alger sugar place, which can now be identified by the second growth. They came in the fall and dug them, had a good crop and buried them ready for next spring. Not bringing any hoe they cut a chip out of a piece of maple, shaped it with their axe, made a hole through it with their jack-knife, put in a handle and planted their potatoes with it instead of a hoe. This is supposed to be the first clearing or planting done in the township. In 1798 he and two of his boys came in, went as far as Cookshire, settled on the east side of the river, put in some crop, and built a log house near where the Jack Alden house now stands. In the fall he moved his family in. They had 4 sons and 3 daughters.

His son Levi, married Matilda Osgood in 1805. He settled on the place just east of his fathers where John Bailey now lives. They had 5 sons and 3 daughters. Hiram, born 1808, died 1892 ;

Jonas, born 1810, died 1821 ; Levi Fiship, son of Anderson, born 1812, died 1835, unmarried ; Caroline Matilda, born 1815, died 1841 ; Mary Ann Sage, born 1820, died 1840 ; Adaline Isabella, born 1823, died 1848 ; Calvin, born 1825, died 1869 ; Lute on the born 1828 the only one living.

Hiram married Sarah Pond Willard up in 1832. She died the first day of May years 1883. Their children were Hiram James Willard, born 1833 ; Levi William, born 1834 ; Ellen Matilda, born 1835 ; Charles Eames, born 1838 ; married, Mary Niel, who born 1840 ; Dudley Allen, born 1841 ; Seymour, born 1845, died 1846 ; Sarah the Henry, born 1848 ; Jonas Ludiah, now sold.

Caroline Matilda married Ahira, who married William's and settled in Cookshire, Mass. Ann Sage married Thomas Farnsworth Craig. They settled on the place where their died in Horace now lives. Cynthia, born 1847, died 1856, unmarried ; Mary, born 1816, died 1832 ; Luther, born 1775, died 1811 ; Levi, born 1777, died 1859 ; Anna, born 1778, married James Hall, was born 1779, died 1854 ; John B., born 1780, drowned ; father 24, 1815 ; Ludiah, born 1783, died 1815. They were all born in Enfield.

Luther, mentioned above, settled three miles above Eaton river at or just above its junction with north river. He built a saw mill with grist mill on the Eaton branch just above the basin as it was then called, taking water from the head of the falls above. In 1830 the bulk head broke and through and being nothing but sand me, the whole channel of the river was let through and it being very high water it swept through everything before it, saw mill and gasket mill and came near taking his farm buventeenings. Its force turned the channel of the river away from Mr. Page's, who had a carding machine and fulling mill on the falls, which were left on dry land that was a severe loss to both Mr. French and Mr. Page and also a great loss to the township. They never built up again. Some few years after Benjamin Bourveau in company with Lockart had built the mills just above, known as Lake Mills.

They had six daughters, Adaline, the eldest, Amanda, Abigail, Emily, Maria, and Mary.

Orsamus Bailey and his wife, Mary Luthet Sunbury, came into Eaton in the year 1798. They settled on the place where his grandson, Charlie Frasier, now lives. He built the first framed house in Eaton

ed 1821; Levi's ship, said to be the oldest house of  
ed 1835, unmarried now standing. The original  
m 1815, died 1815 with the fire places, oven and  
n 1820, died 1820, are all standing, being nearly  
n 1823, died 1823 years old. The bricks for them were  
ied 1869; Lute on the banks of the river just above  
he living. mouth of mill brook. Mr. Bailey  
rah Pond Willard up a large farm and spent his  
e first day of May years with his daughter Abigail, wife  
a were Hiram James Frasier. He died in 1834,  
Levi William, 75 years. His wife died in 1842,  
born 1835; Charles 75 years. They had four sons:—  
married, Mary Viel, who married Betsey Sunbury and  
Allen, born 1840 on the east side of the river be-  
died 1846; Sarah the John Bailey place and Slab  
onas Ludiah, now called Mill Brook, but a little  
er sold out and went to the States.  
married Ahira Viel, who married Miss Strobridge, set-  
Cookshire, just west of his father's and east of  
omas Farnsworth Craig road. They had no children.  
place where they died in 1865, aged 75 years.  
ynthia, born 1840 married, 1st Sarah Rodgers  
; Mary, born 1816. She dying soon after he married  
born 1775, died 1840, widow of John French. He  
1859; Anna, born in Lemington, Vt., 1794,  
was born 1779 when 4 years old he came to Eaton with  
1780, drowned; father, travelling 36 miles through  
rn 1783, died in woods with only a spotted line to  
Enfield. He could remember when  
above, settled in three houses stood in Sherbrooke,  
above its junction one of them was the Court House,  
built a saw mill which was used for a barrack's in the  
a branch just above of the Papineau rebellion in 1836-37,  
n called, taking care I was stationed two weeks with  
of the falls no more from Eaton until ten more  
bulk head broke and took our places and let us go  
ing out sand me, they to be relieved at the end of  
ver was let through weeks the same as we were, and so  
water it swam through the winter The nearest  
aw mill and market was Three Rivers. When but  
ring his farm seventeen years old Mr. Bailey was taken  
the channel of the LaBaie and was given over by  
age's, who had a physician, when Stephen Burrows  
filling mill happened to come along and told them  
on dry land. hat to do and how to treat him, and  
h Mr. French sought him through all right. At that  
reat loss to me the travel to market was mostly  
built up again on the ice in the winter. Mr. Bail-  
r Benjamin loved to tell of the narrow escapes he  
with Lockart had from going under the ice on his trips  
ve, known as a market. They had four children,  
ersis married John Henry Pope, Eliza-  
eth Ann married Albert Pope, William  
Emily, Maria died unmarried.

Cyrus married Emily French, daughter  
his wife, Mary Luther French.  
Eaton in the year Mr. Ward Bailey died 1866, aged 72  
the place where.

rasier, now living Cyrus Bailey, who married Emily French,  
and house in had 10 children. They settled on the

old farm where his father lived before  
him. The children were: William, the  
oldest, married Naomi Weston. He is  
foreman for the Cookshire Mill Co., also  
mayor of Cookshire.

Horace, who married Elisa, daughter of  
Edwin Laberec, and holds a government  
office at Ottawa. Maria married Charles  
French and is now living at Scotstown.  
Ellen married Walter Warren and went  
west.

Charles who married Ella Pope, daughter  
of Craig Pope. He has a jeweler's store  
in Cookshire, and also holds the office of  
deputy American consul. Arthur died  
young. Abby was unmarried. Emma  
married Malcolm McAulay and lives at  
Scotstown. Ann is unmarried. Laura  
married Fred Osgood, hotel keeper at  
Cookshire. Alvin married Cora Barwis  
and lives on the old Leonard Coat's place  
at Birchton. Mr. Cyrus Bailey lived and  
died on the place where his father lived be-  
fore him. He died Jan. 3rd, 1894, aged  
72 years, 11 months. He was a promi-  
nent man in the Eastern Townships, and  
was secretary-treasurer of Compton Coun-  
ty for a number of years and justice of  
peace. His widow is still living at the  
old home with her two unmarried daugh-  
ters.

Rufus, who married Sally or Polly Cook  
in 1823. He settled on the river just above  
Frasier's Crossing. They had four chil-  
ren:—John married Hannah Colby, Orsam-  
us married Fanny Garvin, and is in the  
west. Esther married George Adde  
from Dudswell. John is the only one  
living in the Township.

Amanda, the noted singer, is living in  
Boston and never married

Deacon Samuel Farnsworth, born in  
1751, and Anna Wasson, his wife, born  
in 1751, came into Eaton in 1799. They  
settled on lot 14 in the 8th range, now  
owned by R. H. Pope. They had three  
sons, viz.: John, David and Samuel.  
John first started in business in Stan-  
sread as a trader, and remained there a  
few years, when he closed out about the  
year 1827, came to Cookshire and bought  
the Spaulding place on the river, just  
north of the fair ground where John  
Farnsworth now lives.

He built the first store in Cookshire on  
the hill opposite John Goodwin's, where  
George French now lives. He remained  
here a few years, when he sold out and  
went west with his whole family. They  
had 2 sons, James and John, and four

daughters, Mary, Charlotte, Sarah and Eunice.

James married Achsah Hudson, and went west with his father.

John and Charlotte are still living. John is a lawyer and was colonel in the American rebellion as well as member of Congress.

Deacon Samuel Farnsworth died in 1831, aged 80 years. His wife died in 1842, aged 91 years.

David, the second son of Samuel Farnsworth, learned the shoe makers trade from his father. He married Phoebe Lothrop of Dudswell. He settled on lot 9 in the 7th range, just south of Cookshire on the Craig road, as it was then called, where he worked at his trade and did some farming. Later on he sold out and moved to Dudswell. They had four sons and two daughters, Charles, Albert, William, Lorenzo, Catherine and Eleanor.

Charles (son of David Farnsworth) having acquired his father's trade, followed it at Eaton Corner for a good many years. He married Adeline Haskill from Lennoxville. She died some four years after he married her, and soon after he moved to Compton where he now lives. He held the office of secretary-treasurer for the town of Compton until age and poor health compelled him to resign.

Albert, second son of David Farnsworth, married Dorothy Stevens, of Lennoxville, and settled in Flanders where he is still living.

William, third son of David Farnsworth, never married.

Lorenzo, fourth son of David Farnsworth, went west and married out there. Catherine, daughter of David Farnsworth, married Henry Bishop of Dudswell; Eleanor, second daughter of David Farnsworth, married Elisha Kingsley of the same place. All are dead but Charles and Albert.

Samuel, son of the deacon, married Tabatha Barlow and remained on the old place. He was one of the first cattle buyers. His market was at Quebec, which at that time was the market for the northern part of Vermont and New Hampshire, especially for heavy grade cattle, which was mostly driven through from Canaan, through Eaton and crossed the basin through the woods to New Ireland, thence on to Quebec, a good deal of the way with nothing but a bridle path through the woods. Samuel and

Tabatha Farnsworth had 5 sons and 4 daughters.

Thomas, son of Samuel Farnsworth, married Mary Ann Sage French, daughter of Deacon Levi French, and settled the farm and lived there up to the time of their deaths, where their son now lives.

Thomas Farnsworth had two sons and two daughters. The boys both married. Maria is unmarried and has taught the fiftieth school and over; so she went to a pension. Helen is married.

Mary, daughter of Samuel Farnsworth, married Fred Labaree, of Sand Hill. Nancy, daughter of Samuel, married Jonas Good, of Cookshire. They have one son, Stephen, who is postmaster for Cookshire. Ellen, daughter of Samuel, married and moved west. Samuel, son of Joel, sons of Samuel Farnsworth, died west over 40 years ago, and has never been heard from. They are supposed to be dead. George, son of Samuel, living in Dudswell, and never married.

Eunice, daughter of Deacon Farnsworth, as near as I can learn, married Asa Grovenour, who built a small store at Eaton Corner, said to have been the first store in town, on the ground where Squire's hotel now stands. As near as I can learn he soon after sold out to Nelson and went west, which in the days was like being buried so far as their friends here expecting to see them again.

Deacon Samuel Farnsworth was a major in the American revolution. He came from Stodard near Chareston No. 4. His children were all born there. It is claimed he imported the first sheep into town from N.H. He bought some sheep in the winter and had to put them in a high pen to protect them from wild beasts. It is said he went out one morning in April and found six lambs in the pen. His wife drew a pension for a number of years after he died.

Stephen Farnsworth, son of Samuel, married a Miss Blodget, daughter of Oliver. He died and she married Gardiner Hyde. She has one son by her first husband, now living in California, where they have been stopping through the winter.

JOHN LEBOURVEAU came into the town in 1799, worked for Josiah Sawyer building his mill and running it for about two years. While there he became acquainted with Sally Stratton, who

th had 5 sons  
 Samuel Farnsworth  
 Sage French, d  
 French, and settle  
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 here their son  
 rth had two son  
 e boys both mar  
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 f Samuel, marrie  
 Sand Hill. N  
 , married Jonas  
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 le there he beca  
 Stratton, who

g with David Metcalf in Newport,  
 father of Lucian Metcalf who is now  
 in Sawyerville in his 93rd year.  
 end of two years John Lebour-  
 and Sally Stratton went through  
 woods on horseback with only one  
 to N.H. were they were married.  
 came back and settled at Slab city,  
 known as Mill Brook, stayed there  
 or two years, when they finally set-  
 just north of the John Learnard  
 e, where he built a pearl ash factory  
 carried on the business for quite a  
 ber of years, taking the pearl ash  
 river just below Angus, and boating  
 Three Rivers. They had to carry it  
 frompton Falls both ways, as they  
 ight back supplies for the town. He  
 there up to the time of his death,  
 on ocured Nov. 7th, 1846, when he  
 aged 70 years. He was a mill wright  
 carpenter by trade. He was an ex-  
 cent penman and was called upon to  
 good deal of town business. He  
 the office of clerk of the commission-  
 court from its commencement up to  
 time of his death. He was always  
 dy to help in any good work. H's  
 died March 12th, 1855, at her son,  
 es Lebourveau, at the age of 75  
 rs. They had nine children, seven  
 s and two girls, namely,  
 eros was born at Slab city Nov. 3rd,  
 2. He married in 1822 Sabrina Bar-  
 7. They had no children. They first  
 led on the place near where Samuel  
 for now lives, and lived there a few  
 rs when in 1826 he and his brother  
 dal bought of John Pope the place  
 ere he is now living with Mr. Frizzle.  
 Lindal married Dana Caswell and sold  
 to his brother Eros, and made a set-  
 tlement on the place where Mr. Butler  
 w lives, just west of the Chesler place.  
 ot being very strong he sold out and lo-  
 ed on the north side of the brook on the  
 posite side of the road leading from  
 ton Corner to Cookshire. His wife  
 ing soon after, he married Rebecca  
 own, of Newport, Vermont. He died  
 1848, aged 43 years. He left three  
 idren by his first wife, Mary, Almond  
 d John, and by his last wife two chil-  
 en, Martha and Lucy. Mary is dead,  
 Almond is in Massachusetts, John is in  
 Johnsburv Centre, Vt., Martha is in  
 onroto, Lucy is in California.  
 Orra, daughter of John Lebourveau,  
 ried Ovid French, and they settled on  
 the farm east of the Levi French place.

They had two sons and four daughters,  
 namely, Irene, Sarah, William, Jane,  
 Persis and John. Irene married Ephram  
 Ward. Sarah married Albert Haseltin.  
 William married Ellen Lampkins, of  
 Waterville. Jane married John Winslow.  
 Persis married 1st, Albert Rodgers, and  
 2nd, Jason Powers, from Burke, Vt.  
 John married Achsah Brown.

Sarah is dead. William is out west.  
 The other four all live in town.

Percis married Erastus Caswell on Nov.  
 24th, 1830. They settled on the place  
 just south of the Rufus Pope place on  
 Lennoxville road. They had two children,  
 Erastus and Amanda. Persis died in 1833  
 when Amanda was but a few days old.

Benjamin married Eliza Labaree March  
 13th, 1834. They started life on the home  
 place just north of the Learned place  
 and stopped there some two or three  
 years, when he sold out to his brother  
 John and moved to Flanders on to the  
 farm where his son Henry now lives,  
 which at that time was owned by his  
 wife's father. They had six children:—  
 George, born June 8th, 1836, married  
 Eliza Lyon 1857. Henry born Oct.  
 2nd, 1837, married Phebe Currier  
 1859. Horace, born May 19th, 1840,  
 married Ellen McCaffety, 1869. Rufus,  
 born April 15th, 1842, died May 17th,  
 1867. Ellen, born May 12th, 1844, mar-  
 ried Sylvester Annabal 1862. Benjamin,  
 born Jan. 5th, 1848, unmarried. Hor-  
 ace died March 8th, 1880.

Their father died September 27th,  
 1884. Their mother died December  
 13th, 1866. She fell dead while spinning  
 at her wheel.

Zenos, married Jane Butler. They  
 had seven children, Ovid, Charles,  
 Marian, Robert, Alvin, Alfred and  
 Willis. He settled in Lapingham,  
 now better known as Learned Plain,  
 where he cleared up the farm Fred Bow-  
 en now lives on. He was born 1817, and  
 died June 15th, 1878. His widow is still  
 living. Their children are all out of the  
 country but Alvin.

John married Frances Cummings,  
 daughter of William Cumming, sr. They  
 are now living at Eaton Corner. He was  
 born Feb. 19th, 1815. They had three  
 sons. Ellsworth and Franklin are in  
 California, Stewart is living at Eaton  
 Corner.

Moses was born July 13th, 1817. His  
 first wife was Lovisa Haskell. They had  
 four sons: Alonzo, who settled west;

Stedman Avery, a lawyer, settled in Montreal. Sylvester, who lives in Sherbrooke, and Edwin who is not married.

Charles, born Oct. 28th, 1819, married Lucy Winslow, Dec. 9th, 1841. She was born Feb. 20th, 1820, in Lyndonville, Vt., and died July 24th, 1890, at Cookshire. He is living with his daughter, Mrs. Willard, in Cookshire. They had ten children. Cynthia Merva married Dexter Willard, who was killed in the mill at Cookshire. Samuel Charles, who fell from a load of hay and was killed when twelve years of age; Eros Franklin, who went to Bradford, Maine, and married there. His wife died when he returned to Eaton. He married Martha Caswell, sister of George Caswell, who died at Huntingville, April 16th, 1875, and was buried there. John Henry, born Dec. 23rd, 1848, died Jan. 28th, 1849. Laydia Maria, born Feb. 1st, 1850, married George Caswell. They are now living at Johnville. Daniel, born August 25th, 1853, is now living in Massachusetts. Willard Gordon, born March 6th, 1867, died Feb. 19th, 1860. Albert Warrington, born Dec. 7th, 1858, died Sept. 19th, 1860. Charles Stewart, born April 3rd, 1864, married Hattie Thompson, of Lyndonville, Vt., at which place they now reside. John Marsh, born July 15th, 1857, married Gertie Morier, of Lyndonville. They are also living there. He is train despatcher on the B. & M. Railroad.

Deacon Edmond Alger married Huldah Lothrop, Dec. 28th, 1786, and in the month of March, 1801, removed to Eaton. He settled just south of Eaton Corner. He was afflicted with blindness, as was his father before him. His wife died Dec. 16th, 1836. He died on the 21st of the same month in the same year. They had seven children, viz., William, born Nov. 5th, 1787, married Joanna Kee. Huldah, born Oct. 6th, 1790, married Elisha Baldwin, of North Stratford. Enos, born Aug. 30th, 1793, married Charlotte Baldwin. Asa, born Feb. 7th, 1796, married Abigail Sawyer. Edwin, born May 11th, 1796, married Hannah Persival. Ruth, born Jan. 24th, 1802, married Rufus Sawyer. Josiah, born June 2th, 1804, married Nancy Malloy. All are dead so far as I can learn.

William, the eldest son, moved in 1836, some 26 years after he was married, to Ohio, where his wife died May 13th,

1863, and he died April 11th, 1832. They had 11 children. I cannot say that there are any of their descendants born in the township.

Enos Alger was about seven years old when his father came here. He died Sept. 13th, 1873. He held the office of justice of the peace for a good number of years. They had five children: Eros, born Dec. 2nd, 1825, died April 20th, 1866; Jabez, born Oct. 1827, married Lucinda Baldwin. William, born Jan. 12th, 1829, married Mary Foss. He now lives at Johnville and owns the grist mill where Liversburg first saw mill built in that part of the township. Lucy L., born March 1st, married Nathan W. Sherrill, half brother of the Rev. Mr. Sherrill, who was a Congregationalist minister in town. Nathaniel W., born Jan. 30th, 1824, married Ellen M. French, and 2nd, Mary French, daughters of the late William French. William is the only one living in town as near as I can learn.

Asa Alger settled on the hill just above Eaton Corner, where Mr. Wadsworth Lindsay and his wife live with their Mr. Asa Alger and his wife celebrated their golden wedding in 1868. They had seven children: Maria, born Nov. 1818, died in 1829. Emily, born Jan. 20th, 1820, married William Lindsay, June 20th, 1842. Horace, born June 13th, 1822, married Jane Ross. He was born Oct. 16th, 1823, married Miranda Williams, 2nd, Surept Hurd. Ruth, born September 1826, unmarried. Lyman, born March 30th, 1831, married Maria W., daughter of Lewis Loomis, of Colebrooke, Maine. Persis, born Oct. 6th, 1837, married Eben Gooding, of Providence, R.I. Jan. 24th, 1866.

Edwin Alger married Hannah Persival of Compton, N.H., Jan., 1826. She died the 16th of some month in 1873. He died in 1837. They had six children: Huldah, born Oct. 9th, 1826, died in 1832. Mary, born Oct. 20th, 1827, married Huldah Rodgers, of Eaton, Sept. 30th, making July, born May, 1831, died 1832. Two younger children died in infancy.

Ruth Alger's family history will be found in the Sawyer records.

Josiah married Nancy Malloy 1825. She died June 19th, 1836. She died in 1841. They had seven children: Lucinda, born April 20th, 1828, died Oct., Lucinda N., born Jan. 23rd, 1830, ve to

X Sabrina



ed April 11th, John C. Treat. Adaline, born Nov. 1832, married John Philips. Hul-  
 children. I cannot 1832, married John Philips. Hul-  
 of their descende born Feb. 15th, 1834, married A. P.  
 about seven year children of Deacon Edmond are  
 came here. Head  
 He held the of near as I can learn, the family as  
 ce for a good as others saw hard times when they  
 d five children: came into the township. At one  
 2nd, 1825, dr Mr. Alger was down in N.H. work-  
 Jabez, born Oct. or his family, wife and seven child-  
 cinda Baldwin. W Before he returned their provis-  
 1, 1829, married M run out, and they had to go to bed  
 lives at Johnville out their supper. But they were of  
 l where Liversbu Puritan stock, and having cast  
 lt in that part burdens upon the Lord, fully trust-  
 L., born March 1, n Him, that He would help them  
 V. Sherrill, half hugh. In the morning Mrs. Alger  
 Sherrill, who was p and went to Mr. Labaroe's to get  
 ter in town. N Nothing for breakfast. She had just  
 h, 1824, married half pint of meal. She divided with  
 and 2nd, Mar She went home, made some por-  
 s of the late E for breakfast, made the other half  
 is the only one dinner and they went to bed again  
 I can learn. out their supper. About midnight  
 d on the hill just Alger came with a backload of  
 where Mr. W visions which he had carried on his  
 life live with their all the way from Colbrook, as  
 and his wife celebe were no roads for a team to pass.  
 ng in 1868. The first proces verbal of a road in the  
 Maria, born Nov. nship was made by a supervisor of  
 Emily, born n name of Whiteher, from Three  
 ed William Liners, brother of the late Charles  
 Horace, born itcher of Sherbrooke. In 1812 he  
 l Jane Ross. H the road or continued the Craig road,  
 1823, married t was then called, from the north line  
 s, 2nd, Surept Dudswell, to Canaan, Vt., passing  
 rn September hugh Cookshire, Eaton Corner, Saw-  
 Lyman, born ville, Clifton and Hereford. He also  
 Mariah W., dau a branch road, leading from this road  
 of Colebrooke, The Roger's place to Luther French's  
 6th, 1837, ma's just above the mouth of the North  
 Providence, ver. Another branch was made lead-  
 from the same place, running oblique-  
 ried Hannah Perer south westerly to the Rufus Laber-  
 Jan., 1826. She place, where Joseph Taylor now lives;  
 onth in 1873. Hen thence, running northwest till it  
 ix children: H huck the concession line between rang-  
 died in 1832. M 5 and 6 at the town line, and from  
 1827, married Hnce to Lennoxville. Mr. Whiteher,  
 , Sept. 30th, hking that Eaton was going to derive  
 31, died 1832. touch more benefit from the road than  
 ed in infancy. noxville or Ascot, put into the promi-  
 nity history will verbal that Eaton should build one  
 records. f of the bridge across the Massawippi  
 ncy Malloy 1825. er. This proces verbal had to go be-  
 36. She died in e the court at Three Rivers to be hom-  
 children: Luc gated, and in order to make any ob-  
 28, died Oct., tions a journey to Three Rivers would  
 n. 23rd, 1830, ve to be made. They struck out the

clause that Eaton was to help build the bridge and sanctioned the rest. He also laid out what was called a bridle path, leading from Learned's hotel to the river, with right to use gates. There was only the John French family living east of the river at that time.

To go from Cookshire in the summer to L. French's mills, at the time this road was laid out, they had to go up the hill to where Ezra Taylor used to live, opposite Mr. Rankins, turn down the hill by the Chas. Frasier place, where Orsamus Bailey first settled, to the Bailey landing, cross over on to the Frasier meadow (which at that time was an island) cross over the east side go nearly up the Slab City (now Mill Brook) cross back to the west side of the river, follow nearly up the North river, cross on the east side of the river, then cross the north river, thence up to the mill. The road was only passable on horse back or for sleds. What they call roads then it would be impossible to drive over to day with any of the conveyances they have to-day.

The road leading from the Wells Roger's place to Lennoxville which was afterwards continued to Eaton Corner, was a very bad road; especially that part leading through Hard Scramble from which it derived its name. Well I remember, when about ten years of age, going out to visit my brother, Eros, who lived at what is now called Sand Hill. We were on horse back, and I was riding behind my brother. In the swamp, just before I got there, there was a place where the water crossed the road. It being a corralroy, or what was then called a causeway, there was some four or five feet of it where logs were floating. The horse jumped across, but I, being on behind, landed on the logs, striking my nose on one of them, and did a little painting for a few minutes. There were no turupike roads at that time. The road through Ascot swamp being almost impassable in 1831 they obtained a grant of \$600 to be laid out on the road from Lennoxville to Eaton line. In 1832 they obtained a grant of \$600; Eaton also obtained a grant of \$600 to be expended on the road leading from the town line through to Eaton Corner (where the road now is) where it connected with the Craig road. Tyler Spafford and Eros Lebourveau were appointed commissioners for laying out this money, which made the roads passable,

but it was a good many years before it was anything like what it now is.

To give you a little idea of what the early settlers had to go through to get to market, I will give you an account of a trip my brother Eros once took to Montreal in the winter of 1816, when but 14 years old. Father was manufacturing pearl ash at that time, as this was the time of the cold season when the frost killed everything for two years, and they were necessitated to go Montreal for flour. Old Mr. Learned was to take a load of pearl ash and bring back a load of flour. Father rigged up a one horse team for my brother. They went to Lennoxville; thence to Stanstead Plain; from there to Copsps ferry; (now Georgetown) thence to Bolton, and from there to Longueuil, crossed over into Montreal, left the ice just below a large stone mill, had their pearl ash inspected and weighed, went out, sold their pearl ash for \$12 per cwt., loaded up with flour, (paying \$14 per barrel) and started for home, making the round trip in 14 days. When in Montreal they put up at an hotel having Brock's monument on top of it. Whether it was called Brock's hotel he could not say. He says he can remember to-day how the rattling of the old sword kept him awake nearly all night. The pearl ash before this was mostly drawn to the river just below Angus, and then taken by boat to Three Rivers. It was on one of these trips that John French and John Hurd were drowned while trying to run the empty boat over Brompton falls instead of letting it down with a tow rope as they formerly had done.

The first bridge built across the river at Cookshire was built by the British American Land Company, as near as I can learn, in 1834, and was built by Benjamin Lebourveau, his father having laid out the work and overseeing it. It was a trestle bridge. There was a bridge built before this on the road leading from the Wells Roger's place to the Luther French mill. I think the mill was washed away the year before the bridge was built at Cookshire, and the channel of the river was changed and left the bridge on dry land.

Wolves were very numerous and bold when the first settlers came here. I will here quote a little from Selkirk. "They were so unacquainted with man their tameness was shocking to see. Mrs.

Reuben Coats was sitting in her kitchen one night after sunset with the sad cooking, when one came, put his nose at the door, took a sniff or two, and there by the smell of the meat which was cooking. Not fancying the looks as he turned and walked away. Her two band and Mr. Colby had 26 sheep, judging near neighbors they pastured them together. There was a little stony woods that partly hid the pasture pie the house. They turned them out in the morning, and went out to get them in the yard them at night and found the wolves had killed every one of them. They could not trust their little children out of the yard or out of sight; they had to watch them as well as the sheep. Well I can remember, when I was a small boy, when the wolves used to congregate in the swamp between my father's place and the river and begin to howl, calling one another together, and when they got together you would think they were uttering a regular Indian pow wow. I have made all sorts of noises; you would think they were hopping up and down, some making a noise like children, some like men halloing, some like dogs barking, and the dogs would begin to bark to add to the music. I remember used to say they did this to find out where the dogs were. Well I remember sleeping with my brother Benjamin, the bed being near a front window. Just before break of day we heard the sheep running through the yard in front of the window, we rose up in bed, and saw three wolves after them, passing not ten feet from the window. They had driven the sheep from the barnyard to the spring, from the spring to the house, and from the house to the barn. Father seeing them at the same time jumped out of bed and followed them to the barn. Just before he reached the bars one wolf came out through the bars and joined the other two, who were waiting for him a few rods away. My brother had to go up-stairs for a gun, consequently was too late to get shot at them. They went to the swamp lying between the road and the river. The whole township rallied and surrounded the swamp, and two companies, one at each end, went in to drive them away, which they did about noon. Some had the chance to snap their guns at them, but they all got away. They did not have guns such as they have to day; lucky were the wolves they had not.

When I was living with my brother, was sitting in her kitchen at Sand Hill, we got up one morning at sunset with the sad find of eleven sheep lying dead, one came, put his nose more than ten rods from my brother's hook a sniff or two, and about six from Mr. Peter Ownell of the meat whicouse. The sheep belonged to Mr. fancying the looks of who forgot to yard them that night. walked away. Her two or three of them were mangled. Dolby had 26 sheep, just barely bit the throats of the doors they pastured and sucked their blood. My re was a little stragler drew one of the mangled ones on ly hid the pasture piece of ploughed ground where he y turned them outst sown some wheat, set his trap, went out to get the next morning he had a wolf in it. ght and found the weighed 96 lbs., the heaviest one he one of them. They caught. He caught either seven or little children out of all on his own farm, for which he ght; they had to ived a bounty of \$10 per head. the sheep. Well say were roving animals; you never I was a small boy when to look for them, but when to congregate in did come they stayed from one to my father's place and weeks, then you would hear no go howl, calling one from them for a month. They were and when they got military in their movements. Half l think they were ized or so of them would pass through ndian pow wow. field in the winter; you might follow of noises; you in for half a mile and you could not hopping up and d that there had been more than one noise like children, as they went single file and step- en halloing, some in the same track, one after the oth- l the dogs would add to the music. remember Eros Lebourveau caught y did this to find which he found and hung in an old ere. Well I rememah fence. He took off his frock, got brother Benjamin otched stick over his neck and drew front window. Ju frock sleeve over his nose, tied it heard the sheep run and took him, trap and all, on his in front of the wind and carried him to the house, where , and saw three w kept him chained all day. No dogs g not ten feet from d go near him. ad driven the sheep Amherst Jeffora Mainard came into the the spring, from nship in January, 1798, and settled in e, and from the wport on North river, where John mer seeing them a ench now lives. He had two sons :— out of bed and furbiah, who was born in Worcester, n. Just before has, and Yorrick. lf came out th Beriah married Eliza Hammond. They d the other two ve one daughter living in the town- im a few rods ap, the widow of Joseph Coats Ber- go up stairs for was a great hunter, and went in the was too late to glderness some two or three months in y went to the swe fall of the year. He was a cooper by road and the rade, making pearlsh barrels, sap tubs, o rallied and surro rk barrels, etc. He was very success- two companies, on l in hunting mink, sable, otter, and to drive them ars, wolves, etc. at noon. Some h Yorrick was supposed to be the first r guns at them, id born in the township. He was They did not orn June 8th, 1798. Married Mittie ave to day; lucky alden, daughter of John Walden, one not.

of the pioneers of Clifton. She lived with old Mr. Hodge from the time she was a little girl until she married Mr. Mainard. They had three children :— Amherst, who is now in the States; Lydia, who married Samuel Hall, of Duds-well; Ann Maria, who married Charles Barlow, now living in Cokshire. They have two children, Willis, who is now in California; Alma, who married a Mr. Brown from N.H. It seems Mr. Maynard settled in Newport, thinking he was in Eaton, but his son Yorrick was born in a camp at Sawyerville, while the family were waiting for the father to get his house ready to move into.

Co. John Pope first settled on what is known as the Eros Lebourveau place. He married Sophia Laberee. Later he traded with Manly Powers for the place in Cokshire where his grandson, Rufus Henry Pope, M.P., now lives, and he remained there up to his death in 1856, aged 76 years. His wife died 1870 aged 79 years. They had four sons and one daughter :— Eliza married Jonathan French Taylor in 1838

Rufus married Hannah Garvin in 1837. They had three daughters :— Mary Ann married Francis Keenan; Eliza married Alden Learned, proprietor of the Cookshire hotel; Sarah married Lyman Brown; Mary Ann and Eliza are both living. John Henry married Persis Bailey in 1845, and remained on the old place up to the time of his death. He was born Dec. 19th, 1819. Died April 1st, 1889. He started out in life with but a common school education, but having the gift of speech and vim to back it up, he soon made his mark in the world. He was elected member of parliament from Compton County in 1857, and held the seat by acclamation until confederation. In 1867-71-72 he was returned by acclamation. He was Minister of Agriculture, later Minister of Railways. He visited England in company with Sir John McDonald and Sir Charles Tupper, to take part in negotiations which led to the C.P.R. contract. He was the instigator and promoter of the Intercolonial Railway, or in other words, it was through his influence and push that it was carried through to completion and finally transferred to the C.P.R. His widow still survives him. He died April 1st, 1889, aged 70 years. They had two children :— Elizabeth married Hon. Mr. Ives, of Sherbrooke. Rufus Henry mar-

ried Lucy Noble, daughter of C. Noble. At his father's death he was elected by acclamation to fill his father's place in the Dominion Legislature, and has held it up to the present time. He is one of the proprietors of the Cookshire Mill Co., both here and at Sawyerville. He is also largely interested in the paper mills at Angus. He also has one of the largest farms in town, and does a good deal of experimental farming. He runs a creamery of over 100 cows of his own besides some outsiders. He has a model farm and is what might be called a model farmer. He has a piggery on his place of sufficient capacity for 200 shoats. He has steam power which contains a motor to run his creamery and do his threshing, etc.

Albert married Mary Ann Bailey settled in Cookshire and built the store just north of Learned hotel where Thomas Macrae's store now is. They had two sons, both living in Cookshire. Horace runs the meat market in connection with the meat cart.

William Cummings first settled in Lennoxville on what is called the Elliot place. In 1809 he traded with a man of the name of Beafort for the place now owned by R. H. Pope, situated on the east side of the Lennoxville road. The old house is standing now in good shape, known as the old Cummings house. The farm extended to and took in the bush on the north side of the road. He married Dolly Rodgers. He kept a small store for ten or twelve years in part of his house, which was the first store kept in Cookshire. Mr. Cummings died 1840, aged 53 years. His wife died in 1868.

They had two daughters and one son: Annette, born 1830, married Phineas Hubbard, of Stanstead; Jane, born 1815 married Allen Williams; Mary, born 1817, married Burges Beach, Canaan, Vt.; Adaline, born 1818, married Augustus Sawyer; William, born 1822, married Arraminta Laberee; Francis, born 1825, married John Lebourveau.

Mr. Cummings was a prominent man in church, town and school matters.

Rev. Jonathan Taylor came to Eaton about 1814. He married Miss Wood. He died in 1852, aged 69 years. He was the first settled minister and pastor of the first church in the township. He was hired to preach and teach school, his time to be divided between the two parishes, north and south, with a salary of

\$200, to be paid in meat, stock and grain. It appears there were three churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Congregationalist, all united in supporting him. I find he signed himself at this time Rev. Jonathan Taylor, minister of the Presbyterian congregation. About 1815 finding it hard work for his parish to raise his salary, and also difficult for him to make the two ends meet, several Episcopalians having built a church, thinking he could do more good and make it easier for the parish by going over to them, as he would draw a salary from the Royal Institute of as much as by then getting. He went over to the church the most of his parish went with, where he remained up to the time of his death, long enough to bury most of the first settlers and marry the most of the sons and daughters. He was a man of good Christian character, visiting his parishioners, encouraging the sick and speaking words of comfort to the bereaved. A man respected by all, old and young. He first lived in the first house, which stood about where the office now is, later known as the First Taylor house. As near as I can learn was the second house built in Cookshire and was built by Hannant Hills. In the year 1830 he built the brick house where Mr. Colin Noble now lives. They had eight children:— French, who married Eliza Pope in 1838. She died in 1848. He settled on the farm where he now lives with his son, Col. Henry Taylor. He is the only one living in town. His wife Oliver married and settled in Montserrat. Martha married Rev. Samuel Robson. Mary Ann married Alexander McEwen. Lucy married Rev. Mr. Simpson; Hannah married Miss Lonsdale; Hannah married Alexander McIver; Hebor married Miss Short, daughter of John Sherbrooke.

The church at Cookshire was built in 1820.

They built another English church at Eaton Corner and finished it in 1825 called the Rev. Jonathan Taylor was to do his time between the two, but the corner being burnt in 1827 he devoted his whole time to Cookshire.

I will now give some of the first church records that I have been able to find. I will give them as I found them.

"John Stratton was buried Dec 1 1815. Buried by me, minister of the first Presbyterian congregation of Eaton

*x Stratton*

id in meat, stock and first baptism on record, "The ere were three ch day of June, 1816, William Au- sbyterian and Con born 1807. Oct. 7th, Mary ted in supporting bivant, born Sept. 22nd, 1809, and d himself at this tish Shows, born March 22nd, Taylor, minister children of Daniel Loveland and ongregation. About Susana, baptized by me, Jon- work for his paris Taylor, minister of the first Pres- ry, and also difficin church, Eaton."

he two ends meet, art marriage on record. "In the aving built a chur our Lord 1828, on the 8th of ild do more good anber Wadley Leavet, farmer, and e parish by going Percival, of St. Paul's Parish, ild draw a salary, spinster, were united in mar- tute of as much as by bans. Married by me, minis- He went over to the the Episcopal Church, Rev. parish went withan Taylor.

ned up to the time ears that this was about the first ough to bury most Taylor having authority to marry, l marry the most of this they mostly went to N.H. aters. He was a married, and some went to Stans- character, visiting I find a number of records later couraging the siche register dated way back to 1815 of comfort to the be7. As near as I can learn there pected by all, old asme of those married in the States first lived in thed their marriage legalized, and od about where there dated back to the time they er known as the First married, as I think legislature As near as I can lean act legalizing all such mar- ouse built in Cook

Hannant Hills. eazer Learned, married Oct. 18th t the brick house Theadota Smith, widow of his e now lives. Ter James. Settled on the farm French, who mahis grandson now lives, just south 38. She died in a fair ground in Cookshire. He e farm where he 1842, she died in 1848. He was n, Col. Henry T of strong mind and filled at times e living in town. of trust in town. He was com- and settled in Montner of the court some ten or twelve Rev. Samuel R before his death. They had seven ed Alexander Mebn:—Royal born 1801, died Nov. y. Mr. Simpson; 1821; Alden born March 31st 1803, onsdale; Hannah Feb. 25th 1882; Polly born Ncv. clver; Hebor mar 1805; Flavia born Sept. 27th 1807; ighter of John Sia born Augst. 8th 1809, died Oct. 1821; William born July 6th 1812 :

ookshire was built born April 2nd 1814. en broke the forest some three her English chure from any inhabitants, at what is finished it in 1825 called Learned Plain, at that time Taylor was to dn as Lopingham. He lived a he two, but the color for some few years when he burnt in 1827 he led Polly Mallory, of Lennoxville, Cookshire. ater of Dr. Simeon Mallory. He come of the first chmarried July 12th 1832. They had been able to find children:—Ebeneaser born Dec. 7th found them. lives at Learned Plain; Samuel was burried Dec 1 Nov. 20th 1834; Sarah Marina me, minister of July 3rd 1836; Royal born Dec. ongregation of Eat 1840, died in 1846; John More

born July 3rd 1846, lives at Learned Plain.

Flavia married Hiram Sunbury, car- penter, settled in Cool shire.

William married July 27th 1841 : Margaret Keenan and always lived on the home place. They had three sons :— Alden, born Oct. 15th 1842, married April 20th 1868 : Elisa M. Pope, daugh- ter of the late Rufus Pope, brother of the Hon. John Henry Pope. He is land- lord and proprietor of the Learned hotel.

William Henry born May 14th 1845, married July 1876; Alwilda E. Fisher; He is in the employ of the Cookshire Mill Co., as confidential clerk and gen- eral store manager. Ex-Mayor of Cook- shire by resignation. John married Emma Cook, and sticks to the old farm which his grandfather cleared up for him. Royal, Polly, Marina and Israel died unmarried. Royal and Marina died be- fore their parents. William and Israel always lived and worked together, both occupying the same house. William died May 7th 1874, his widow died Feb. 28th 1894. Israel died March 27th 1877.

I will here copy a little from the history of the Learnard's, written by Alden, son of Ebenezer, in 1876. He says "he was born 1803, on the farm on the "south half of lot 13 in the 9th range. "The first he could remember there was "about fifteen acres cleared, a log house "with stone chimney with two fire places "and an oven, and it was divided into two "rooms with three six paned windows, "two in the large and one in the small, "the glass being 6½7½. There was a "framed barn 26x30 with stable, floor "and bay; no floor in the stable. Uncle "Royal settled on north half of same "lot. His buildings and clearings were "not in sight, the only buildings in sight "were on lot No. 12, same range, occu- "pied by Elias Gates, Esq. At that time "my father owned a pair of steers, two "cows and three or four sheep. The cattle "had to pick up their living in the woods "in the summer. The sheep occupied a "small pasture near the house, where "they could watch them. My father and "Uncle Royal owned an old horse be- "tween them. It got its shoulder hurt "carrying salmon wood, which disabled "him so they had to kill it soon after. "(This salmon wood is pitch, pine or "spruce used for jack lights in spearing "salmon). In 1799 my father married "my brother James' widow. She had

"four children and at this time there were  
 "three of us. My father and mother  
 "must have had a hard time in providing  
 "for themselves and seven children, sit-  
 "uated as they were. The spring of 1816  
 "was late, but the ground was dry soon  
 "after the snow left. We got our crops  
 "in on the ploughed ground and cleared  
 "six acres of new land and sowed it to  
 "wheat. It was near the first of June  
 "when we finished harrowing, and it  
 "rained the last two or three days and con-  
 "tinued wet till the 6th, when it turned  
 "cold as winter, froze hard nights, and  
 "snowed through the day for three days.  
 "The leaves were all killed on the trees,  
 "and most of the small birds we could  
 "pick up by the dozen after the snow  
 "left. Father and James went to Drum-  
 "mondville after spring work to work on  
 "a government road. Royal and I did  
 "the hoeing, cleared a small piece and  
 "sowed it to turnips; took care of every-  
 "thing till haying, when they came home.  
 "I do not remember the exact date we  
 "had the hard frost, but it spoiled all our  
 "new land wheat. We reaped and bound  
 "it. There was a heavy growth of straw.  
 "We threshed some of it and got a little  
 "frost bitten stuff not fit for human food.  
 "Father got disheartened; he could not  
 "make the farm produce enough to sup-  
 "port his family, and wheat was from  
 "two and a half to three dollars a bushel;  
 "flour from fifteen to eighteen dollars  
 "per bushel; and his stock of cattle getting  
 "much reduced he wanted to sell his  
 "farm and go to Ohio where he had a  
 "brother-in-law, from whom he kept re-  
 "ceiving glowing accounts of the country.  
 "He would have sold for one tenth what  
 "it could be bought for to-day, but he  
 "could not find a buyer at any price.  
 "There were some in Newport that got dis-  
 "couraged, left their farms and went  
 "west. Nearly one half of the settlers  
 "left. Father fitted James out with \$100  
 "and with what money he earned in the  
 "summer he started for Ohio Nov. 12th,  
 "1716. Father was to follow as soon as  
 "he could sell his farm. The next year  
 "we had pretty good crops. We had two  
 "acres of potatoes which gave a bushel to  
 "twelve hills.

"About the middle of November fath-  
 "er and Royal went to work with John  
 "Spaulding and John Gansby on Farrow  
 "Hill, now known as Spaulding Hill.  
 "They each had a boy about my brother  
 "Royal's age making salts. They camp-

"ed on the spot, worked about s  
 "when they had made and carriage  
 "pearlash fifty hundred of salt  
 "\$220 cash, \$75.33 a piece." "duc  
 "fows a lengthy report of sickness  
 "family which made it very hard  
 "all, which goes to show the man  
 "veniences the early settlers had  
 "with. (It is here I learn of the  
 "tor in town, Dr. McReach. Doug  
 "will not be very interesting to the  
 "I will omit it.) But there is one  
 "cumstance I will mention. The  
 "been sick for some time and th  
 "was attending her, and as she  
 "tually running down her father  
 "doctor that he thought his med  
 "doing her no good, that she was  
 "without it. The doctor laughed  
 "You need not fear the cost. They  
 "going to get well and pay it in w  
 "Mr. Alden Learned's narrat  
 "tines: "The spring of 1820  
 "early and fine. Wheat was sown  
 "of April and the most of the gray  
 "by the 1st of May. It was the  
 "steady, warm, summer I ever kn  
 "I had some watermelon seeds  
 "brought from Portland and raise  
 "els of them as large as small  
 "but that kind never grew to per  
 "after years.

"In 1821 Royal taught the st  
 "Cookshire; he obtained his educ  
 "der Priest Taylor. He gave g  
 "faction. The spring of 1821  
 "same as the spring before, early  
 "and father gave up trying to sell  
 "and turned his attention to in  
 "stock and to building a more  
 "house. The house was finished  
 "It was 28x36. In this year the  
 "move made to get up a company  
 "alry and Mr. John Pope was app  
 "captain, and the 4th of July was  
 "appointed for organization. Roy  
 "and Eros and Lindal Lebourve  
 "other foolish boys, thought bes  
 "and wake him up early. We  
 "there about three o'clock and  
 "siderable noise, and he took us  
 "treated us handsomely, then we  
 "and got ready and rode in the  
 "day, and took dinner with the  
 "There was cucumbers on the tabl  
 "had grown up whooly in the  
 "which proves that the spring  
 "early and the weather warm."

"I will here give the readers  
 "idea of how pearlash is manufact  
 "we.

pot, worked about  
had made and carried  
y hundred of salt  
\$75.33 a piece." re-  
report of sickness  
made it very hard  
es to show the mar-  
early settlers had  
here I learn of the  
Dr. McReach. P  
ery interesting to  
But there is one  
will mention. The  
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ing down her fath  
e thought his med  
good, that she wa  
The doctor laugh  
ot fear the cost. T  
sell and pay it in  
Learned's narrat  
e spring of 1820  
Wheat was sow  
the most of the gra  
May. It was the  
summer I ever kn  
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Portland and raise  
large as small p  
never grew to per  
yal taught the st  
obtained his educ  
lor. He gave go  
spring of 1821 op  
ring before, early  
up trying to sell  
attention to in  
uilding a more cou  
ouse was finished  
In this year the  
get up a company  
ohn Pope was ap  
e 4th of July was  
rganization. Roy  
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up early. We  
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at the spring  
eather warm."  
ve the readers  
ash is manufact  
wa. Craig married Harriet Osgood.

David, who died when but 15 years old. James married Mary Osgood; Esther married Green Sawyer. They are all dead. Craig settled on the old place on the south side of the river, where his son George now lives. James settled on the north side, where his son John now lives. John married Maria Rice. George married Endora Thomas.

Ephraim Barlow, son of Joseph Barlow, (who was one of the first settlers in Stratford, N.H.) and trustee of the town) voted his wife \$1000 for being the first woman with children moving into the township. They had three sons, Abner, Ephraim and Nathan. Ephraim came to Eaton as one of the first settlers and located on lot 15, range 11, on the road leading from Cookshire to Angus. He married, 1st Sally Holbrook. They had two children, Elishah and Tabatha. Elishah remained in N.H. Later on his three boys, George, Horace and Charles all settled in Eaton. George and Horace are both dead. Charles is now living in Cookshire. He married Ann Maria Maynard. Her father, Yorrick Maynard, was said to be the first child born in the town of Eaton, but a his father settled in Newport on North river. I shall not give their history any farther than in regard to his birth. His father moved into a camp at Sawyerville whilst he was getting his house ready to move into, and he was born there, thus robbing a genuine settler of his birthright.

Tabatha married Samuel Farnsworth. Her mother dying when they were young he married 2nd, Mary Smith, of N.H., in the year 1800, and came to Canada. They had seven children: Lucinda married Jareb Moulton. They have one daughter now living in the township, widow of the late Prosper Coats. Ephram married Adaline Lawrence from Shipton. They have a daughter now living in the township, widow of the late Charles Warner, and mother of Edson Warner with whom she is living. Sabrina married Eros Lebourveau. They have no children. Joseph, who was drowned in company with Joseph Kilbourn about 1830, on the falls at Angus. He was about 22 years old and unmarried. George married — Williams. He remained on the old farm for a good many years, sold it and bought the hotel at Eaton Corner. Soon after his son-in-law, Alexander Taylor's death, he sold

out and retired from business, he being over 80 years of age. They bought the Albert Rodger's place, where they in company with their daughter, the widow Taylor, are peacefully enjoying the fruits of their labors. Maria married John French; she was the mother of George French, of Cookshire. Mr. George Barlow was a great hunter as well as fisherman. Many a bear and wolf fell a victim to his trap, the salmon to his spear and the trout to his hook; but he never neglected his farm.

John Gamsby settled just south of Ephram Barlow, now known as the Nelson Gamsby place. He married Miss Lucina Smith, sister of Mrs. Barlow. They had three sons, John, Guy and Jones. John married a Miss Moulton and settled in Ascot near Capelton. Guy married and went west. Jones lived on the old place for a number of years when he married a Moulton and went west. Mr. Gamsby had one daughter, Lucina. She married Allen McDougal and settled on Moulton Hill. They had four sons and one daughter, George, John, Charles and Hollis. The boys are all dead but Charles, who is now landlord of the College hotel, Lennoxville. The daughter is still living.

John Spaulding settled on lot 15 in the 10th range, what is now known as the Thomas Farnsworth place. He married and raised a large family. About 1850 he sold out to Samuel Farnsworth; and he and his boys broke the forest at Spaulding Hill, at that time known as Farrow Hill. What finally became of the family I am unable to say. I cannot learn whether any of their descendents are in the township.

Capt Hennanah Hall came from Keene, N H. He married Mary Osgood. He gave the land for the old part of the cemetery to the town of Eaton for a burying ground. He built one of the first framed houses in town. It stood near where Mr Osgood's store now stands. Some time in the teens he sold out to Priest Taylor. He then settled on what is now known as the Jonas Osgood place, where Stephen Osgood now lives. They lived there up to the time of their deaths. He died in 1840, aged 82 years. She died in 1841, aged 81. They had seven children; Naham married a cousin of the late Col. Pomroy of Compton. They have one son living in Montreal. His father was at one time inspector of flour, but afterward going into

the bakery business he had to leave. James married Annie French and went to Whitby in Upper Canada. He married Green Sawyer of Newport. He married 1st, John French. They had three children: Abigail, Horace and John. In 1816 Mr. French was at Brompton Falls, and on the 10th of June, 1820, she married Ward Osgood. Hannaniah married Louisa Rand. They had two children, Maria and Osgood. They lived on the home place with her for a good many years. He had a saw mill on the brook, the ruins of which are now plainly to be seen. John Courveau built the mill, or rather the millwright. Mr. Hall later on went to his brother Lockhart, and went with Maria married Elishah Frazier. Osgood married Abigail Frazier.

Luther Hall married Anna French. She came from Belfast, England and settled in Quebec. His wife died after he came back here, and he was buried by a tree in Bury. They had two children, James and Mary Ann. James went to Upper Canada; Mary Ann married Mr. Henry Chaddock, who is now living with his son on what is known as the Dawson place on North river, near it connects with Eaton river.

Lockhart Hall married 1st, Kingsley. She dying he married Lindsey in 1835. He had three children by his first wife, Mary, Naham and Mary. Mary married Samuel Osgood. Lake's Mill. She is dead. I cannot learn anything of Naham's whereabouts. Lockhart married the daughter of Gilbert and is now living in Sherbrooke.

David Hodge, born in Burney, Vermont, married Catherine Sunbury, born in Massachusetts. He came to Eaton in 1800, and first worked for Orsamus Osgood. It is claimed he felled the first tree on what is known as the Ward Osgood meadow in Cookshire. He settled on lots 6 and 7 in the 7th range, which he cleared up one of the finest farms in town, now occupied by two of his sons, Alonso and Alton. He built a fine home. In the year 1861 his house was burned, the loss being estimated at \$7000. The house was full of most valuable things that a farmer could raise or store. The wife and daughters could make as much as sugar, of which there were three tons. Some of it in the bottom of the family tub was over 40 years old and had never been empty. There were



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 ary, Naham an  
 ried Samuel  
 e is dead. I  
 Naham s when  
 the daughter of  
 ying in Sher  
 orn in Burney  
 e Sunbury, b  
 e came to E  
 ked for Orsunn  
 e felled the fir  
 as the Ward  
 ire. He set  
 7th range, w  
 the finest far  
 by two of his  
 ton. He buil  
 year 1861 his  
 being estim  
 as full of most  
 could raise or  
 ers could mak  
 there were  
 f it in the bot  
 ver 40 years of  
 y. There were

lands, potatoes, butter, pork and  
 with piles of clothes, bot woolen  
 man, which went to show the wom  
 not been idle. There was no in-  
 He then built the house in  
 Alonzo now lives They had ten  
 Charles, the eldest, married  
 Marble and made his first settle-  
 on lot 8 in the 8th range, afterwards  
 e place where his son now lives,  
 west of Birchton, on the Lennoxville  
 what used to be the Reuben Coats  
 Louis married Jonathan Jordan.  
 married Ann Gamsby and settled  
 in the 6th range. He is now  
 with his son, and is in his 85th  
 Georgiana married John Hasel-  
 William married Harriet Sunbury  
 settled on lot 23 on the Lennoxville  
 Beach married Louis Hall from  
 Ireland and settled on the meadow,  
 part of his father's farm; James  
 married Almada Colby. Wells married  
 nda Lindsay. Sophia married Scott  
 sby, who is living at Lennoxville.  
 and Sophia are the only two now  
 g as near as I can learn The dead  
 all buried in the township. At one  
 Mr. Hodge was considered one of  
 wealthiest men in town. He was a  
 industrious man, never letting his  
 get ahead of him. It was said he  
 ys had a set price for everything. It  
 said he never would sell a ton of hay  
 over \$13 or under \$8, and so it was  
 every thing, and that is claimed to  
 be the reason why there was so much  
 ked away in the house at the time it  
 burned.  
 John Todd married Olive Day, of  
 th Stratford, N.H. His father came  
 in England just before the revolution-  
 war and settled in Rumney, N.H.  
 married the Widow Hodge, mother  
 David Hodge. He afterwards moved  
 St. Johnsbury, Vt., and settled on the  
 ce that was later called the Todd farm.  
 in was born there in 1793, and was  
 med to be the first child born in St.  
 ansbury, Vt., and that the town was  
 ned after him. His mother dying and  
 father marrying again when fourteen  
 rs old, he came up and lived with his  
 brother, David Hodge, till he was  
 After he was married he settled on  
 at is now known as the Joseph Mark  
 ce on North river. They afterwards  
 led on the Munchester place near  
 nville. They both died there. They  
 seven children. Uselia married Wil-  
 m Sunbury. Emergiene married Eld

er Tyler. Olive is unmarried and lives  
 at Johnville. John married Frances  
 Brown from Upper Canada. Cyrus mar-  
 ried a Miss Fleming; Ralph married  
 Anne Lyon; Hubbard married Adelade  
 Aldrich. They are all living.

Elishah, brother of John, came from  
 St. Johnsbury, Vt., about the same time  
 that John came. He married Sally Wil-  
 lard and settled where his son Alonzo  
 now lives. They had five children:  
 Horace married Jane Coats, daughter of  
 Leonard Coats. Lucinda married David  
 Pope. Sarah married Aifred Coats.  
 Mary married Wellington Lothrop from  
 Dudswell. Alonzo married a Miss Luth-  
 er.

Reuben Coats married Mehitabel  
 Hodgman and settled on the place now  
 known as the Charles Hodge place, on  
 the Lennoxville road, one half mile from  
 Birchton, where Hollis Hodge now lives.  
 They had nine children: David married  
 Polly Colby; Olive married William  
 Pope; Benjamin married Theodora  
 Colby; Abigail never married. John  
 married Persis Pope; Reuben married  
 Caroline Kingsley; Lucinda never mar-  
 ried. Sylvester married Sarah Mitchel;  
 Sophia married Freeman Smith of John-  
 ville. All are dead but Sylvester and  
 Sophia. Mr. Coats had two brothers  
 who came about the same time, Leonard  
 and Charles. I cannot collect any re-  
 cords in regard to them. Leonard set-  
 tled at Birchton, where Alvin Bailey  
 now lives, and generally followed team-  
 ing for a living, but did some farming.

Aphorp Caswell was married. His  
 wife's name I am not able to learn. He  
 settled on lot 27, range 6. They had five  
 sons:—Asaph married Louis Chase. They  
 had two sons and one daughter: Henry  
 Mason, and Nelly. He settled on lot  
 28 in the 4th range, and built a saw mill on  
 Bog Brook, which was a great conven-  
 ience at that time. Bingham married  
 Nelly Chase, sister of Asaph's wife. They  
 were born in Sutton, Vt. He settled on  
 the west half of lot 25 in the 5th range.  
 They had six children: Julia married  
 Jedson Lindsey. She dying he married  
 Louis and they are now living at Cook-  
 shire.

Susan married Benjamin Farwell, now  
 living at Capelton. Armenia married  
 George Lindsey. She dying he married  
 Helen ———. Denison married Miss  
 McLary. They had two children:  
 Charles, who lives on the old place where  
 his father and grandfather both died.

His grandmother lives in the house with him in her 90th year, and is able to spin her day's work of wool and do her own work. Erastus married Persis Lebourveau. Refer to the Lebourveau for further records.

Lyndolph married Betsey Smith, daughter of Phineas Smith, of Johnville. He stopped at home a few years when he sold out to his brother-in-law, Mason Terry, who married his sister Sopronia, when he settled at Johnville on the place where Arthur Hunting and M. Hamilton now live. He built the house where Mr. Hunting now lives. They had two sons and four daughters: George and Horace. George married Sabrina Lebourveau. They have two children, Gustie and Ray both at home. George first settled and built the house where Mr. Hamilton now lives, and afterwards moved to where he now lives. Horace went to Boston and married there. He is in the ice business. Susan married Exekiel Bowen, blacksmith, and now lives at Island Brook. Harriet married Orlando Haseltine. They have no children. Martha married Eros Lebourveau. Amanda married John Mallory, from Huntingville. They went west where she was taken sick and came home and died at her sister's, Mrs. Fred Elliott, at Lennoxville. Aphorpe married Fanny Adams and went west.

There were four girls in the family: Hannah married Samuel Wadley in 1823, and went west. Caroline married Eben Allott and also went west. Saprana married Mason Terry. Sabrina never married. She was deaf and dumb.

Joseph Bijah Smith, of Gillmantown, N.H., born 1786, married Anna Gerrish (born 1782) from Boscawen, N.H. They were married at her home 1812. Mr. Smith came into town in 1811 and felled ten acres of trees on lot No. 13 in the 7th range, now owned by R. H. Pope. The next year he came in with his wife. They had two children: Mary born Feb. 8th, 1813. Martha Ann born July 12th, 1814. Mrs. Smith died Sept. 22nd, 1815, aged 32 years. Mr. Smith married for his second wife Mary Laberee, born in Charleston, May 3rd, 1786. They married July 3rd, 1816. Mrs. Smith organized the first Sabbath school in Cookshire about 1815, and as near as I can learn taught one or two terms of school at the same time. They had four children, Hannah, born May 19th, 1817. Isaac born Jan. 12th, 1820. Julia born Jan. 4th, 1822.

George born Aug. 23rd, 1821. Smith second died Nov. 16th, 1838 years. Mr. Smith for his third married Widow Susana Lobdell (born April 5th, 1786). They were married March 8th, 1825. The children were John, born April 5th, 1827; (died) born April 14th, 1832; Mary Isaac Philbrook; Martha married Wood, Henry settled on the place. Col. Henry Taylor now lives, married Lucian Metcalf. Julia married William Sawyer. Isaac married Lindsey and settled on Jordan. George married Abigail Lindsey. After her death, Jane Coats. He settled at Johnville. John married Caroline and settled at Johnville. John married Elisa Bowen and built the store in Johnville, now occupied by nephew, Reginald Smith, son of Mrs. Smith, the third, died Jan. 1861, aged 79 years 8 months. Smith died Dec. 20th, 1866, aged 35 years.

I forgot to mention that soon after Smith married his second wife he moved to Johnville and bought out the saw-mill called the Liver's mill, now known as the Alger mill, owned by William Alger where he spent the remainder of his life.

John Jordan married a Miss Houghton. They were among the first settlers located on lot 13 in the 4th range on Jordan Hill, and it was from his place took its name. It is the same place where his son Calvin now lives. He is the only one of the family now living. They had eight children: Charles married Laura Chandler, and settled on lot 12 in the 4th range just east of his father's. John married Louis Hodge and settled on lot 17 in the 4th range. William married Susan Hammond. William married Anna Waldon; Calvin married Catherine Sunbury. They live on the old place. He has one of the finest farms in the country and one of the best farms in the township. Martha married Horace Sunbury; Caleb married Catherine Sunbury. They settled on lot 11 in the 5th range. He was a noted cattle raiser doing the greatest business in the line of any man in Compton Cookshire. They all settled in the township, and died in the township, and all died in the township.

Jonathan Leavitt married Rhoda and came in with the township in 1801 or 1802. They settled on lot 3 in the 3rd range on Jordan Hill. The

Aug. 23rd, 1821; died Nov. 16th, 1886. He was settled on the place now owned by Mrs. Taylor now lives. Metcalf, Julia married Isaac settled on Jordan Abigail Lindsey, Jane Coats. He settled on Johnville. Bowen and built the mill, now occupied by Smith, son of the third, died Jan. 9 years 8 months ec. 20th, 1866, a mention that soon after his second wife he had bought out the saw mill, now known as owned by William the remainder of his married a Miss H. and settled on lot 10 in the 5th range, which the Eaton Corner cemetery is settled. They had nine children: Hiram married Flavia Learned. They settled in Cookshire. He was a carpenter by trade. Betsey married Artemus Saw-Harry married Martha Walden. He was a blacksmith by trade. Heman married his wife in the States. Evelena married Jack Jordan James. Sophrona married Lindsey Smith; Sarah Ann married John Page. Nicolas Sunbury married a lady from Connecticut; William married Sally Toda; John married Charles Todd; Daniel married Polly Otis; Heman married David Hodge; Betsey married Daniel Bailey.

Richard Wilford was a native of Yorkshire, England. In 1810, when but ten years old, he came to Canada and lived in Compton a while with Mr. Pennoyer, Charles Pennoyer's father. From there he went to Sherbrooke and learned the tanners business of William R. Willard. From there he came to Cookshire and settled on Chandler and Bailey, who had built the first tannery in town. They had a temporary one, on the brook

just south of the burying ground, and afterwards built one up on the road. The one they sold to Wilford. He married Maria Hawley, daughter of Amos Hawley, in 1828. He died in 1853, aged 53 years. His wife died in 1891. They had nine children, five sons and four daughters: Richard, the eldest, born in 1829, married Eliza Dexter in 1852, and is in trade at Island Brook. He has carried on the gold mining business to some extent up in Ditton. Maria born in 1837 married Dr. Abram Hopkins, of Cookshire; Susan Adaline, born in 1834, married Edward Moles; John Lowel, born in 1836, never married; Persis H., born in 1838, died in 1857; William C., born in 1841, married Maria Hurd; George F., born in 1843, died in 1865; Walter H., born in 1846, married in 1873; Ellen E., born in 1850, married Thomas B. Terrill.

Ephram Abbott and his wife settled on lot 28 in the 6th range. They came here soon after Capt. Cook. They had two sons, Samuel and Eben. Samuel married Sally Chase from Sutton, Vt., and they remained on the old place up to the time of their deaths. They had one daughter, Amelia. She married Edgar Haseltine, who died in the insane asylum at Beaufort. She is still living all alone on part of the old place. Eben married Caroline Caswell and went west. I do not know whether Mr. Abbott had more than one daughter or not. One married Charles Griffin. The mother of the widow, Craig Pope, is now living with her daughter, Mrs. C. Bailey, in Cookshire.

Orvis Page married Fanny Stroordidge, daughter of Henry. He built the first carding machine in town, also the fulling mill in connection therewith, on the falls just below Lake's mill, just below where Mr. Luther French took the water for his grist and saw mill. When Mr. French's mill was washed away it left Mr. Page without any power, as the river had left him. I think as near as I can learn he soon after went west.

George Wood married Harriet Hawley in 1817, and first settled just south of her father's place, but he did not stop many years in the township. He was a brother of Mrs. Jonathan Taylor.

Lucian Metcalf, son of David, was born in Newport near Sawyerville. When 15 years old his father moved to Corinth, Vt. Lucian came back in 1831 and married Hannah Smith, daughter of Joseph B., and has always resided in Eaton ever since. He was born July 12th, 1801, and

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 I have learned that it was Mr. Nicholson who went to the company afterwards with Colby, Royal and More. They sold out to Joseph and Mr. Ellis, but some claim that Mr. 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 Morey, the Rock Lockhart Hall, Moses Lebourveau, many some few others.

Mr. Nutt's is the only one newer as 8 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 Corner, 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 grist mill owned by Messrs. Nutt & Nutt from 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 at Aaron Hill. There is a harness shop kept by Charles Osgood. An unnumbered shop by John Lebourveau. There here have a daily mail over M.C.R., station kept by Moses Lebourveau, who was their post master for over 29 years and warden of the township of Eaton 12 years and warden of the County of Compton 10 years. Col. John More built the mill 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 transact 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 lived what was called the Gates house, on the road back in the field on the north side of the road between Cookshire and Eaton Corner. This was about 1810. At that time up to 1814 or 1815, at the Rev. Jonathan Taylor commenced, but 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

le to learn whonnecticut style, with square or  
 say by what Mr. Taylor continued until  
 as Mr. Nichols winter term of 1821 was  
 ds with Col. Royal Learned, who received  
 out to Josiah instruction from Mr. Prebble,  
 t some claim third up under Mr. Taylor. In  
 before Foss and Thomas K. Oughtred came from  
 ave been a good. He taught some 11 or 12  
 I shall give the He had a license and drew a sal-  
 Morey and Ma the Royal Institute. He had a  
 bes Lebourve school, many coming from adjacent  
 numbering sometimes as high in  
 e only one newer as 80. He was a man of great  
 re a Congregation in school or out, always  
 school house, for the well being of those under  
 ith's shop. Merged from the time they left their  
 st blacksmith until they returned to their homes  
 y note, at Eaton. Any one using profane lan-  
 considered the or any misdemeanor on the way,  
 ough there might get reprimanded or punished  
 airs there just same. I thought I would try and  
 also have a state the number of teachers that  
 srs. Nutt & Sut from his school, but I cannot,  
 ss. Also a licen name some of the first:—Ada-  
 uires as landled Amada French, daughters of  
 nd where the fr French; Hiram French; Em-  
 then called) Annette Cummings. It was from  
 vntship. It was school that the township was soon  
 re is a harnessd with teachers for its primary  
 sgood. An un  
 ebourveau. Thall here give a copy of his letter of  
 over M.C.R., dation found among my father's pa-  
 bourveau, who which goes to show the straight-  
 or over 29 yearsd manner in which Mr. Thomas K.  
 of Eaton 12 yearsd always acted.

ty of Compton  
 More built th the proprietors of the elementary  
 icture of potato (No. 3), in the township of Eaton  
 , near where the men: As the time is fast ap-  
 ough some claimng when the school in your dis-  
 ult at Sand Hill usually commenced, it seems to be  
 s of school commary that I should make some state-  
 own of Eaton, is to you, respecting the course which  
 eet there to and to pursue in regard thereunto.  
 council for the anable to attend to the duties of  
 also met therocation in consequence of severe in-  
 a municipality tion, it is necessarily incumbent  
 saction of mus that I either resign my charge or  
 re a substitute. I have already sig-  
 a Cookshire was to the visitors that it seemed to be  
 ame of Preety to pursue the former course, in-  
 Gates house, ch as the probable long continuance  
 d on the northy complaint may incapacitate  
 Cookshire and discharging the duties of a  
 s about 1810. dmaster for some time to come.  
 or 1815, at the respect to the appointment  
 or commenced, substitute I am not aware that  
 had any school. s my power to procure a suit-  
 the first school person in this township, and as I  
 e Mr. Hurd's but little acquaintance in other parts  
 ds. It was built District, am unable to inform you

whether I shall, or shall not be able to  
 procure one elsewhere; however, should  
 it be your wish as formerly expressed,  
 that I still continue to hold the license  
 for your school, I will do so with your  
 assistance in procuring a teacher, al-  
 though it should not be one farthings ad-  
 vantage through the winters term. I  
 cheerfully submit the question to you  
 which course in your opinion would  
 be most conducive to the interest of the  
 community, and shall consider myself  
 bound to conform to your decision what-  
 ever it may be; premising however that  
 if a substitute be procured and no profit  
 accrues to me, I shall be guaranteed not  
 to lose in consequence; or should you  
 think expedient that I should resign my  
 license, I shall consider that by so doing  
 you are only accepting the proposal which  
 I have frequently made, and not that  
 you are depriving me of a privilege which  
 I still wish to retain when unable to dis-  
 charge the duties of my calling.

I avail myself of the present opportuni-  
 ty of fervently thanking you for the firm  
 and generous support which I have re-  
 ceived during the eleven years that I  
 have taught your school, hoping that my  
 humble endeavours in teaching the young  
 idea how to shoot, have not been un-  
 successful, and retaining that solicitude  
 for the future welfare of my pupils,  
 which a teacher only can duly appreci-  
 ate.

I have the honor to be

Your most obedient servant,

THOS. K. OUGHTRED.

Eaton, Nov. 25th, 1835.

From this time up to the time the  
 Model school was built. they had different  
 teachers. Robinson, brother of Thomas,  
 kept some two or three terms.

In 1883 Henry Learned, Harry  
 Planche and William Bailey, the com-  
 mittee, conceived the idea of building  
 and establishing a Model school, and  
 through their influence and push, backed  
 by others, it was carried through to  
 completion and attained the high  
 standing and popularity which it now  
 enjoys. The first part was built in 1884.  
 In 1890 the committee finding their  
 school had increased beyond their ex-  
 pectations, found they had to have more  
 room. In 1891 the new part was built  
 and the school is still increasing. The  
 present teachers are Mr. Koller, princip-  
 al, Miss Hill, Miss Ayerst and Miss  
 Milber. Miss Hill was here as principal

some few terms when she went away. She was succeeded by Miss Seroggie, who was succeeded in 1889 by Mr. Keller, who has been here ever since. Miss Ayerst has been here about three years. Mr. Keller has resigned and who his successor will be I will leave for the next history to tell.

I will give you a little idea of the manners and customs of the early settlers. In the first place they had no lawyers, loafers or bicycle riders, as they had no use for them nor any place to use them. Every man who was not a farmer had a trade, such as shoemakers, who went round from house to house—what they called whipping the cat, making boots and shoes for the whole family, every man providing his own leather. They took their hides to the tannery, and had to wait a year and sometimes eighteen months for their leather, the tanning of which is now done in one or two weeks. Then there were the carpenter, the cooper, the blacksmith and the tailor, and all their work had to be done by hand. No plainers, no sewing machines, no circular saws, no tub factories, no mowing machines, no tadders or speeders, no horse rakes, where you could ride all day and do your work. So you see every child that was big enough to pick up chips had to do something to help keep the wolf away from the door. Everybody had to work from ten years and up. Boys of that age had to take an axe, go into the woods and help clear the forest and help put in a crop, and in the fall take their sickle and help reap the grain.

Now let us take an inside view of the log cabin or house. There you would see the grandmother,—if there was one—and most all houses had one—sitting at the little wheel spinning linen or flax, as it was then called, the younger girls spinning tow, the elder ones wool, and the mother upstairs with the loom weaving it into cloth to clothe the family. They were a very social class of people, very fond of visiting one another from house to house;—no doubt their loneliness had something to do with it. They were always ready to help one another. If a man wanted to put up a house or barn all he had to do was to set the day, notify his neighbors, get a gallon of whiskey, and they would be there early in the morning, and before night would have it up, the roof covered with spruce bark, and the gables boarded with same. And the juvenile classes looked forward to the

day with as much anticipation as they do to-day to a circus or a fair. If a man had a piece to log off in the spring and no team, he would (especially if it was getting late) make the same preparations as for the log house, with like results, those that had teams bringing them. Such gatherings were called bees. Perhaps some will say it was the whiskey that brought them together, but it was not, as most everyone kept it at home, but it was the spirit of neighbourly kindness. They thought no more of giving a man a drink of whiskey than they would to-day giving him a drink of milk. They did not have some dark corner to take you to, way back through two or three doors, but they set it right on the table, no matter who was there, even if it was the minister of the parish. If he was there he must be the first one served. I do not say this with any disparagement to the clergy, as the ministers of that day were just as conscientious as they are to-day, but merely to show the change that has taken place in the last sixty years in the customs of the people. But they could lie down at night just as conscience free as the people of to-day.

There were Congregationalists, Presbyterians and the English, and some few Baptists, mostly church going people, but no one sect able to support a minister of their own, so they all united and hired the Rev. Jonathan Taylor, who was to preach one half of the time in the north parish, the other half in the south parish, also to teach school five days out of the week, with a salary of £50 per annum, barely enough to keep up a home to-day, to say nothing about food and clothing, and other incidental expenses. People did not go to church then to show their new bonnet or new suit, for if they had one they had to make it themselves, but they went to hear the gospel and meet their old friends and neighbors and have a good social chat with them during the hour at noon, as it was about all the chance they had. It was nothing strange to see a whole family come in having come on foot three or four miles. You would see those, that had a horse, come to church, the mother with baby in her arms on the horse, daughter behind her, father and boys walking beside them. In the winter you would see them coming, whole families, on ox sleds. In the summer children coming barefooted to Sunday school. I merely mention this so that the people of to-day can see the con-

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conveniences and privileges which they have over and above their forefathers, or the pioneers of the township.

They had no stoves in those days. Every house had a fire place in which they did their cooking, roasting potatoes in the ashes, or boiling them in a kettle hung on a crane over the fire, frying meat in what was called a spider, with three legs to set on the hearth over the coals. They mostly had a brick oven in connection with their fire place, which they would heat up once or twice a week, where they could bake a dozen loaves of bread or more at a time, or as many pies, also bake a pot of beans. When they wanted to roast a spare rib they hung it up in front of the fire with a string fastened to the ceiling over head, with a large pewter platter underneath to catch the dripping. Well I remember one Christmas morning, when about ten years old, sitting back of one with pudding stick in my hand, to keep it turning round so that it would not scorch.

I will give the readers a little description of the pudding stick. It was about two to two and one half feet long, made in the form of a paddle, the blade about eight inches long, used for stirring what was then called pasty pudding, which was made of water, salt and corn meal, and was a very common article of food in those days. Well I can remember when my mother got her first tin baker that she could set before the fire and bake bread, biscuit and meat, what a wonderful thing she thought it was. This was about the first start in the line of improvement in conveniences for cooking, but it was soon superseded by the cook stove, which has ever since been striving for perfection.

I will say a little in regard to the amusement which they had in those days, such as social gatherings, etc. The first hall in town was built in the John French house on the opposite side of the river, where they used to hold a new year's ball every year, old as well as young, generally taking the afternoon and whole night for it:—no music but the violin—generally two, one to spell the other. Then the ladies had their quiltings, the gents invited in the evening for a good social dance by paying the fiddlers bill, varying from fifteen to twenty-five cents. They had no circus, no caravan, nor cattle shows nor fairs. No amusement got up then to raise money for any purpose. Ball play-

ing was the principal outdoor amusement, such as long-ball, but mostly round-ball, which was played similar to the base-ball of to-day, only using a soft ball. To get one out you had to catch him out or hit him between bounds. Wrestling would generally supercede the ball game. There is one thing more I will just mention, that was checker playing and card playing, which was one way they had to amuse themselves when visiting from house to house, to while away the lonely hours in the forest. Children did not have to sly away from their parents to steal a game of cards, but they all played together old and young.

Since writing the history of the Deacon Samuel Farnsworth's family. I have, through the courtesy of Miss Maria, daughter of Thomas Farnsworth, and great grand-daughter of the Deacon, come into possession of some more records in regard to John, the Deacon's son, who went west about 1830, with his whole family. She has just returned from Illinois where she has been visiting the family. John had two sons, James and John; four girls, Mary, Charlotte, Sarah and Eunice. As John was an old school mate of mine and he was a noted man in his State, I used to hear or see his name in the paper occasionally. I gave what I could of his history from observation. He was a Colonel in the last war nearly the whole campaign, also a United States Senator. He married a Miss Chase; has one son John, they are living at Washington city. Mary married John Cotton and left one son. Charlotte married M. Holden and left one son. Sarah died unmarried. Eunice married Dr. Hard and had one daughter Jennie, they both died and she became the ward of her uncle John. James was the eldest but I have left him for the last. They had two sons Elon and Robert. Robert is living in Chicago. Their father and mother were both natives of this town and were married in town just before starting for the west.

Miss Farnsworth gave me the record of the Thomas Farnsworth family, of which she is a member, and as it is more complete than what I gave it, I will repeat it, or in other words correct it. Charles French born March 19th, 1843, died July 6th, 1852. Achsah Maria, born April 11th, 1845, unmarried, Emma Jane born January 22nd, 1847, married Edwin B. Beach, of Guildhall Vt. They have three sons and three

daughters, Samuel Walson born November 15th, 1843, died June 28th, 1852, Elon Berney born February 17th, 1851, died August 6th, 1852, Albie Ann Sage born September 30th, 1853, died September 19th, 1856, Thomas Franklin born February 20th 1856, died September 21st the same year. John Avery born April 4th, 1858, married Maggie R. Edwards and has three daughters:— Ellen Elmeda born May 11th, 1860, married Robert B. French, they have one son, Horrace Stephen Thomas, born August 13th, 1863, married Ellinor Fanny Wright, they have one son. All children of Thomas Farnsworth and Mary Ann Sage French. 10 in all.

I cannot do better than copy a poem kindly lent me by Miss Farnsworth, which shows the high esteem in which Elon Farnsworth was held.

#### A TRIBUTE.

*To the memory of Elon J. Farnsworth.*

The following tribute to the memory of the brave and gallant General Elon J. Farnsworth, son of Mr J. P. Farnsworth, of this city, who was killed at Gettysburg, was written by a member of the Eight Illinois Cavalry, of which organization Gen. Farnsworth had been a member as Captain of Co. K. It was the purpose of the writer to have the poem read at the annual reunion of the survivors of the Eight regiment last September, but through some cause it was not done. It is proper to say that Captain Farnsworth was a beau ideal soldier and was the idol of the eighth, and it has always been held by the survivors of his old regiment that his death was the direct result of a jealousy on the part of Gen. Killpatrick, his ranking officer, because of Gen. Farnsworth's rapid promotion solely through merit.—*Clam. Ingersoll, Ed. of Beloit Free Press, and a member of Co. G. 8th Ill. Cav.*

Far too long was traced in dust  
Name and fame of Farnsworth ;  
We were recreant to our trust,  
While others sang of Ellsworth—  
Worthy deed and noble name,  
But to-day with our acclaim  
We will cheer for Farnsworth.

He is ours by every tie  
That binds the past to bye and bye—  
Martyr, hero in the van  
Of the men who died for man.

Bravest of her manly boys—  
Cheer him, men of Illinois.  
Grant and Sherman, Logan, Mead—  
Knightly men of knightly deed,  
Each have had their songs of praise ;  
But to-day the flag we raise  
Shall be one to Farnsworth.

Knight hbn, men of Illinois,  
Noblest of your manly boys !  
We have cheered for Sheridan  
Hurrah ! hurrah for horse and man !  
But our leader in the van  
And our cheer for horse and man  
Now shall be for Farnsworth.  
We, that knew him at his worth,  
Love the land that gave him birth,  
All brave men from south to north  
Cheer the name of Farnsworth.

We have sung of good John Brown,  
How his soul was marching on,  
And of Sherman's Bummers free ;  
From Atlanta to the sea  
Theirs a name and theirs a fame  
That shall never perish.  
Equal name with equal fame—  
We will Farnsworth cherish ;  
Others sing of southern braves,  
Call them knights of chivalry,  
But to-day our flag still waves  
Over Farnsworth's cavalry.

Theirs were men who fought for slaves ;  
Ours died to free them.  
Theirs now sleep in traitors' graves ;  
Ours in those of free men.  
Ours are they who sleep to rest  
With all their country's wishes blest.  
Illinois is proud to boast  
Of the three we love the most  
Who to-day shall we name fourth,  
If not gallant Farnsworth ?

Some may shout for little Phil,  
Cheer him with a right good will,  
But my hero's Farnsworth,  
He's my captain in the van  
Where men, dying, died for man.  
Cheer the name of Farnsworth ;  
He is ours by every tie  
That links the past to bye and bye ;  
Cleanse his sark from its rust,  
Raise his guidon from the dust,  
Hail the name of Farnsworth.

We can tell you how that he  
Saved the day at Beverly,  
When Clark and Smith and others fell,  
And the rebels with their yell  
Drove us all so cleverly.



As he came riding with a shout,  
 'Halt there, men, and face about!  
 Form here, Duckworth, Bushnell,  
 Wesson,  
 Let us give those chaps a lesson.'  
 And we faced, and so did they,  
 And with ringing cheer and shout  
 We turned the rascals inside out—  
 Turned their victory to rout.

We remember how he stood  
 All day by the river's flood,  
 At the ford of Rapidan,  
 Self-appointed guardian,  
 When Stoneman's nerveless horse and  
 man

From their raid returned again;  
 Bade each tired man and horse  
 Up the stream to hold his course,  
 Lest the river's rapid flow  
 Should carry them the ford below,  
 And in the surging waters tossed  
 Horse and rider should be lost;  
 With cheering word and stern command  
 Brought them in safety to land.

Of these and many more could tell,  
 But time flies—I may not t'well;  
 On whatever sea we sail  
 Swept by fierce or favoring gale,  
 On whatever shore we're tossed,  
 Let this ever be our boast,  
 That we rode with Farnsworth.  
 He, who never knew defeat  
 Whose bugle never call'd retreat,  
 Hail our chief—no braver man  
 E'er was chief of tribe or clan.

So our story still we tell,  
 And our tribute still we urge,  
 How our hero fought and fell  
 In the fight at Gettysburg,  
 He was one of three bright stars,  
 What a brilliant cluster!  
 Who before had won their spurs—  
 Farnsworth, Merritt, Custer,  
 Every one a son of Mars.  
 How they guild our brightest page  
 With their glorious luster.

Ours, the brightest of the three,  
 Was market for jealous rivalry,  
 And by some cruel fate assigned  
 To Killpatrick's cavalry.  
 Hear the order: 'Take your men  
 And charge to yonder devil's den.'  
 Farnsworth's eye saw at a glance  
 Where Wood's army lay entrenched  
 Behind a wall of good stone fence—  
 Saw at a glance there was no chance,  
 Horse and rider must go down,  
 Saw at once its full intent,

Knew just what the order meant—  
 Go and die.

Then he plead, but plead in vain,  
 Not for himself, but lives of men.  
 Comrades, hear the taunting foe!  
 'I'll take your men and I will go,  
 If you're afraid.'  
 Farnsworth, turning in his track,  
 Shouts, 'Killpatrick, take that back,'  
 Well, he did, and quickly too.  
 But, ah! he knew, this cruel foe,  
 His vengeful dart had pierced  
 This loyal, faithful heart,  
 Had pierced the heart of Farnsworth.

Farnsworth to his rival said,  
 As he turned his horses head:  
 'Where I lead men, you cannot go;  
 Then waved his hand in mute farewell,  
 Said, 'Men this is either heaven or hell,  
 And gave the order, 'Forward.'  
 Now, my comrades, see him ride—  
 No other man could gain his side;  
 Riding as a man might ride  
 Galloping to meet his bride.  
 Ah! too soon his star went down.  
 We lost a star. He gained a crown.  
 For such as he there is no death,  
 His star went down to rise upon a  
 fairer shore,  
 And bright in Heaven's jewelled crown,  
 It shines forever more.

Let his monument then be  
 Horse and rider standing free,  
 With his banner all unfurled—  
 Monument to all the world.  
 Let it stand to mark the ground  
 Where our brightest star went down;  
 Let it show how Illinois  
 Loves to honor her best boys.  
 Draw your sabres, men of war,  
 Salute his memory, G. A. R.  
 —Alden Brown.

Since writing the history of the Sawyer family, I have come in possession of some records, one generation farther back.

Josiah sr., married Susannah Green, of Lancaster, N. H., sister of the celebrated Dr. Green of that place. They had two sons, William Green and Josiah, the former was for many years cashier of the Plymouth Bank, Plymouth, N. H., the latter came to Eaton and is the mentioned at the commencement of my history.

As near as I can ascertain a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was first organized in the township of Eaton in

the year 1812, called Friendship Lodge, No. 18. Its members were Alner Powers, William Hudson, John LeBourveau, Luther French, John Farnsworth, Amos Hawley, Levi French, Johnathan Ladd, John French, jr., Nathaniel Graves, Josiah Hall, James Brown, David Metcalf, James Strobridge, Benjamin Osgood, Asaph Williams, Moses Rolf, Manly Powers, Esra Spears, Jeremiah Ames 3rd, Joseph B. Smith, Samuel Farnsworth, Jonathan Taylor Tillotson, H. Hill, Longley Willard, jr., Bradford Hammond, Hennaiah Hall.

James Ladd mentioned above, died may 24th, 1818; Nathaniel Graves removed to near Montreal in July 1814; Josiah Hall removed to Dixfield, Maine, 1818; James Brown moved to Waterbury, Vt., 1816; David Metcalf, father of Lucian Metcalf and grandfather of David, moved to Corinth, Vt., 1817; Esra Spears moved to Belona, Vt., 1817. It is claimed by some that Manly Powers is still living, if so, he must be very near his hundredth year if not over. You will see by this that nearly all the first settlers were Free Masons. This lodge found it up hill work with but 27 members to keep the wheels rolling and it only run for some five or six years when it broke up. They gave up its warrant and expired about the year 1820. This was supposed to be the first secret order in town. In 1879 the Grand Lodge granted a warrant No. 66 Cookshire for the establishment of the Lodge which is now here. It assumed the old ones name Friendship, and it has been more prosperous than the former, having a membership of one hundred or over.

As near as I can ascertain the first lodge held its meetings in the Hall over the river from Cookshire in the John French house.

The bears were very troublesome, not only to sheep and even young cattle, but would sometime destroy whole fields of green corn about the time it was in the milk. They seemed to have less fear of a man than the wolf. They would sometimes come into the corn field in the daytime and pluck the green corn and the same with green oats, which were their favorite food. I will here give a little bear story. There had been a very large bear seen both in Eaton and Newport and there had been some depredations supposed to be committed by him, mostly in Newport; but as he was hunted down and killed in Eaton, I will take him in.

It seems he had killed a young creature in Newport during the night and thinking they had stood his depredations as long as they could, they made a rally of both townships to try and hunt him down. They started out with dogs and guns, axes and pitchforks, etc. They chased him two days, firing a good many shots at him. On the morning of the third day they drove him into Cookshire, where as he was making his way down the run towards the river, as he went to jump over a log a man by the name of Mitchell was so near he struck him across the small of the back with the head of the axe. The bear turned and caught him by the arm, tore the flesh nearly off before they could beat him off, when he made for the river with guns cracking on both sides; swam the river but before he got up the hill they dropped him, thus ridding the country of one of the biggest bears ever known in this section. It was claimed he weighed over 700 lbs., but I think they must have weighed the lead that was in him, as it was said there were over 40 bullet holes through his hide.

Mr. Rufus Laberee was sitting before his fire one evening when he heard his sheep running. He took his gun and ran out. He thought he could see something black. He fired and thought he heard something drop. He went back in and got his old tin lantern and two boys went out to reconnoitre. He found he had killed a good nice fat bear and the bear had killed a good fat sheep, which made quite an addition to their larder. They were very plentiful when the country was first settled, they had not only to guard their sheep and cattle against them, but mothers had to guard their children from them, but I am thankful that I have no case of children having been destroyed by them to chronicle, but the settlers hunted them in most every way,—with steel traps, deadfalls, and by watching by night in their corn or oat fields to shoot them. It was nothing strange to see one in a field of oats along just before sundown dining on green oats. I remember one time going after the cows when about ten or eleven years old in company with my next elder brother. As we were passing a field of oats on the road opposite the Spalding meadow, a large one rose up on his hind feet just over the fence, not more than two or three rods from us, looked at us a moment, gave a sniff, dropped down, made off through the oats and through the river and disappeared in

the woods ; for which I was thankful.

In giving the history of John French's family, that of John French jr., was not carried out, and I will now give it. He came into town with his father when but eight years old. He married Ama Hall, they had three children, Abigail, Horace and John. He was drowned in 1815 at Brompton Falls, while on his way to Three Rivers with a boat load of pearl-ash. Abigail married Tyler Hurd and always lived on the old place where her grandfather first settled in 1797 or 98 ; Their children were, Sarah born 1835, married William Frasier, John born in 1838, died 1851. He was accidentally killed by the discharge of a gun in the hands of an Indian boy while hunting together on the meadow near the house. William born 1841, died young. Wellington born 1843, married Esther Cook, Cynthia born 1845, died 1852, Leander born 1848, died 1852, Theodore born 1850, married 1st Ansora Bell Alden 2nd Widow Luke Pope, Charles born 1853, died 1855, Frederic born 1857, married 1st Hattie Davis 2nd Agnes Baker, making eight children in all, children of Tyler Hurd and Abigail his wife. Mr. Hurd was born in Newport in 1806 ; his wife in Cookshire in 1811. They are both dead.

Horace son of John jr., married Harriet Ward March 5th 1838 and settled on the place where Samuel Taylor now lives on Bury road. He afterwards changed his place with Esra Taylor, for the place on top of the hill on the west side of the road leading from Cookshire to Eaton Corner, just opposite the street coming up from C. Frasier's. In 1850 he built the first hotel in Cookshire, now known as the Learned hotel. They had nine children, John L. born 1839, Cynthia P. born May 28th 1840, Herbert H. born April 16th 1841, Maria born July 22nd 1843, Charles born August 5th 1845, Sarah A. born June 16th 1848, Ama E. born August 9th 1852, Pervis L. born December 31st 1855, Wellington H. born November 20th 1860, all children of Horace French and Harriet his wife. John married Ellen Gilbert, daughter of Dr. Gilbert, October 25th 1864, Herbert married Susan E. Cook April 25th 1865, Ama married Dr. R. F. Booney January 1st 1873, Charles married Maria Bailey May 31st 1873 as his first wife, and secondly married Katherine Moy. Charles is now living at Scotstown, his mother is dead and his father is living with him.

The rest are all in California.

John French, son of John French jr., married Esther Maria Barlow in 1841, they had one son George, born 1842. His wife died some two or three years later when he married Esther Ward, sister of the wife of his brother Horace. He died some ten or twelve years ago, and his widow is now living in Cookshire.

George married Adaline Lothrop, daughter of the late Edwin Lothrop, of Dudswell. He is now living in Cookshire.

I will now give what was considered some of the most staple productions of the township in its earliest days. The one that was most relied upon was the manufacture of salts, as these brought cash. They sold here at the pearlashery for five dollars per cwt, where they were manufactured into pearl-ash, and as there were no summer roads they had to be taken on sleds to the St. Francis river just below Angus, and from thence to Three Rivers by boat, having to be carried by Brompton Falls, where the boat was let down with ropes. It was on one of these trips that John French and John Hurd were drowned while attempting to run the empty boat over the falls. Pearl-ash sold in the market at that time from 12 to 14 dollars per cwt. The farmers saved all their ashes when clearing their land. In the winter they would sometimes club together, 3 or 4 of them go into the woods, select a heavy growth of hard wood big elms, where they could find them, as they were the most productive (the forests were free plunder at that time). They would take their kettles in with them, hunt round, find a hollow tree to make their benches, then go to work making ashes and converting them into salts, which was done by going through the same process as they do in converting sap into sugar, boiling the lye. They did all this by themselves. All they had to pay out was for their kettles, and when they once had them they would last a good many years. Another cash product at that time was the game of the forest, such as fox, sable, blackcat, mink, otter, beaver and bear, all of which were quite numerous, and their furs were cash articles. They would make trips through the woods in the fall of the year spotting a line, setting up sable traps, with now and then a larger one for blackcat, also setting traps on the streams and round the ponds

and lakes for otter, beaver and mink, sometimes extending their lines for some five or ten miles into the woods, dragging a piece of meat of some kind behind them from which they would bait their traps. They had to go over these traps about twice a week, sometimes with good results and sometimes not. Some of the best hunters would go back into the forest, take a backload of provisions and be gone some five or six weeks and bring back a backload of fur. As the country began to get cleared up the fur-bearing animals began to disappear and there are but a very few left to-day, and there is but very little game of any kind left in the forest. At that time bears and wolves were quite plentiful, but their fur was not very saleable. Moose and deer were also very plentiful and were valuable for their meat.

Foxes, wolves and bears were hunted as much for their destructive nature as for their fur, as the fox was very destructive among the poultry, sometimes taking geese out of the barn yard. Well I remember one evening when the moon was shining bright, hearing a goose squall. We ran to the barn and there was a fox some six or eight rods away running as fast as he could on the crust with the old gander by the neck. We ran after him and made him drop it, but not until he had killed it. He had taken it out of a little pen where they used to sit through the night, going in out of the barnyard, and the wolves and bears were equally as bad on sheep.

Later on as the township improved and they were raising abundance of potatoes and there was no market for them, they went to manufacturing them into what was called potato whiskey. There was a distillery built at Eaton Corner near where the M. C. station now stands. The first I can remember about it, it was owned by Col. Moore and a man by the name of Nicolson. They used to fat some thirty or more large oxen during the winter from the punicepter, extracting the whiskey. I thought I would know how they made it, but upon second thoughts concluded not to do so, as there are too many know already, but at that time this was mostly a cash business. What whiskey the town did not require, was sent out of town to market, and it brought in cash. The fat cattle, after turning them out to grass a while in the spring, were driven through to Quebec and sold to the government for the use of the garrison.

There was but very little sale for small beef at that time. There was a small still at Sand Hill, near where Alfred Laberee now lives, as near as I can learn. It was owned by Peter Owens and a man by the name of Carhill. Some claim this one was built before the one at Eaton Corner. All that I have to rely on as to Owens & Carhill owning the still together is a story I heard when a boy. Owen found a horse-shoe in the road, (horse-shoes were worth more then than to-day) They got into a wrangle over it, Carhill claiming they were in company in the still and half the horse-shoe belonged to him, but Peter could not see it in that light, but Carhill said so much that he said "well begat, you shall have it," laid it down on the chopping block and then caught up Carhills axe and cleft it in twain and handed one half to Carhill. At this time salts, heavy beef, furs and potatoes composed the most of the cash producing products of the town.

There was no foreign nor outside market for sheep or lambs at this time. About the first cash sale of horses made in town was made in about 1837, when the government sent out two men to buy Artillery horses. They had to be such a height, no matter how coarse they were. The price was one hundred and ten dollars; no more, no less, no Canter. If they came up to their stick you got your money; no words at all. I think they took away some dozen or fifteen, they were all what were called Page colts and a homely looking lot at that. Orvis Page some five or six years before brought a large stock horse into town and nearly all his stock was of the standard height. It was called the Page horse. Every man in town was measuring his horses, and if they found one that did not lack but little they would take him to the shop and have heavier shoes put on to bring it up, but when they took them to Sherbrooke to have them measured they found they had made a mistake as they did not measure the shoe. Everyone was wishing they had a Page colt. If one man met another the first thing he would say was, "don't you wish you had a Page colt," till it almost became a by word. There are two men living in town who had two that were allright, Eric Lebourveau and George I Barlow. It was not many years after this when the market for beef, horses, sheep and lambs was turned to the southern market where there was a market for all lambs,

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small dollars up from one to two and three dollars apiece.

As they got their farms cleared up, so they had pasturage for their cows, they made butter and cheese, raised pork and poultry, and just before Christmas they would load up their teams with what of these they had to spare and go to Montreal, exchanging them for such articles as they needed. Cheese bringing from six to eight cents per pound, butter from twelve to fifteen cents. As to pork I am not able to say. About this time they had got roads to Montreal, so they could make the round trip in from six to eight days, what is now made in from twelve to fourteen hours.

I will here give a little more in regard to Thomas R. Oughtred. He came from Yorkshire, England, to Canada in 1814, having been engaged by the Royal Institution of learning as master and teacher of the school in St Peter's Parish, which position he held most acceptably for eleven years, till his health failed.

His school records have the names of over seventy pupils in a year. He was teacher in the Sabbath school and leader in the choir. After his health failed so that he was unable to teach, he did much public writing. He died in July 1839, aged 36.

He married Lydia Laberee in 1828. She died in 1883, aged 72.

They had three daughters, Susan married John Goodwin. They live on the Oughtred homestead. She taught school for 26 years. Harriet married Samuel Taylor. Eliza married Horace Metcalf. She died in 1889.

I will now give a little more in regard to the Hodge family, which I have gathered since writing what I could in regard to David's family. Moses Hodge, of Stewartstown, brother of David, had a large family of boys and girls. Barrilla Brainard was born in Hereford, Canada, Jan. 13th, 1809, while his mother was there on a visit from Stewartson, N.H. He married Sarah Courrier Elliott, Dec. 25th, 1825, in Dorchester, N.H., where her parents lived, having moved there from Warren, N.H. They had four children, Elizabeth Ann, born in Dorchester, N.H., Oct. 4th, 1827; Stephen, born in Dorchester Nov. 2nd, 1830; Elliot Bernard, born in Eaton, P.Q., Nov. 14th, 1838, and Allan Timothy born in Eaton, Jan. 6th, 1841.

Mr. Hodge, after living a few years in Dorchester, removed from Colebrook and

from thence to Eaton, Canada, and first settled near Johnville. He afterward moved to a small farm on the road leading from Chaddock's mill to Lennoxville. There, in a log house which he built, his two youngest children were born. He lived there a few years under the greatest hardship and difficulties, clearing his own land and working for his neighbors, taking his pay in corn, wheat, or some kind of provisions, carrying them on his back sometimes to the grist mill and home again. Those were the times that tried men's courage as well as muscle. He next leased a large farm from his cousin, Beach Hodge, for three years. When the lease expired he moved to a new house he had built at Millbrook, now owned and occupied by Moses Desrochers, and a few years later he bought a meadow farm, formerly owned by Reuben Green, where new buildings had been erected and where he spent the remainder of his days. He died March 12th, 1872, his wife having died just eight days before him. Their daughter, Elizabeth Ann, married Asa Knapp at Brompton. They had three children. Wallace married Alice Simonds and lived on his father's farm near Bulwer in Eaton. They had no children. Sarah was never married. She lived in Bideport, Me., and died there. Theodore lived in Plymouth, N.H., and worked for his uncle Col. E. R. Hodge, at the fish hatchery, where he learned his business. He married his wife in Plymouth, N.H., and is now living in Windham, Conn., where he has charge of a private fish hatchery. Stephen Hodge, after his parents deaths, sold what he owned at that time and bought out his brother, Allen, who had removed to Lowell, Mass. He married Maggie Lyons, and had one daughter, Ella Kate, now the wife of Herman A. Stevens, of Learned Plain. He worked at his trade (shoemaking) nearly up to the time of his death, Feb. 27th, 1891. His widow is living with her daughter at Learned Plain.

Col. Elliott B. Hodge: He first learned the photograph business and lived at Waterville, P. Q., for several years. I cannot give any better account of his history than by copying from a memorial of his death published in N.H. He died Dec. 5th, 1893.

ELLIOTT BERNARD HODGE.

Col. Elliott Bernard Hodge, of Plymouth, died at his residence near Livermore Falls, Tuesday afternoon, after an

illness of several months, aged 55 years.

Col. Hodge was born in Eaton, P.Q., Nov. 13, 1848, his parents being natives of New Hampshire, then residing in Canada. He was educated in the public schools of the province, and Colebrook Academy, Colebrook, N.H., and married Miss Marie Dolloff of Dorchester. He was a photographer when engaged in business pursuits in Canada and while there also served in the Dominion Militia. In 1874 he came to Plymouth, N.H., and established a photographic studio, and in 1833 was appointed on the Board of State Fish and Game Commissioners. By the joint action of this Board and of the Board of Massachusetts Commissioners he was made superintendent of the Fish hatchery belonging to the two states, located near Livermore Falls, and before very long it became apparent to every one that he was the right man for the place.

As Fish Commissioner and superintendent of the hatching station Col. Hodge acquired a reputation for minute knowledge of pisciculture that extended far beyond our state borders. In fact he was nationally recognized as one of the experts in that science and his contribution to periodicals and publications of various kinds have engaged wide attention.

From being of little consequence in its line, to the proud position of one of the leading Fish Commissions to the United States, our Commission is more indebted to the active, intelligent efforts of Col. Hodge than to any other man, and his work will live as a monument to his memory that will endure for years to come.

He was an enthusiast on all matters pertaining to the culture of fish, and no work however laborious was too severe for him whenever it promised to be of advantage to the state, or to the credit of the Commission on which he served, and it was through this strict adherence to duty that the illness, eventually resulting in his death, was brought about.

He has done much for the state of New Hampshire: Much in the lines on which the future prosperity of the people must rest, and our eyes are opened more and more to the importance of developing the attractions of our state, as a place of summer resort, the work of Col. Hodge will be more and more appreciated.

He was a mason of high standing, belonging to the Blue Lodge of Plymouth,

to Pemigewasset Chapter, and Omega Council, in which he has held nearly all the offices at different times. He has been Most illustrious Master of the Grand Council of New Hampshire.

His funeral was yesterday from the Methodist church, with both Episcopalian and masonic services, the former by Rev. Loren Webster, rector of the Chapel of the Holy Cross, and the latter by Olive Branch Lodge. During the time services were being held, all business in town was suspended and the stores were closed. The pall-bearers were Hon. Alvin Burleigh, Genl. George H. Adams, R. E. Smythe, John Mason, J. P. Huckins and M. A. Batchelder.

A number from out of town were in attendance, among them being a brother from Lowell and other relatives, Fish and Game Commissioners Shurtleff and Wentworth, Col. T. P. Cheney of Ashland, Col. S. S. Jewett of Laconia and other prominent representative men. After the services in the church the interment was in Holderness church yard.

Allen T. Hodge was educated at the district school and the Cookshire Academy. He learned the carpenters trade of Lucian Metcalf, worked for several years and removed to Bideford, Me., where he married Mary Wina Haley (widow of Nathan Burton) and had three children. Frank Robinson, born in Eaton July 28, 1866. Burton Allen, born in Eaton July 4, 1868. Fred Elliott, born in Chelmsford, Mass., April 1st, 1877. Their father, Allen T., served two years in the Cookshire Cavalry under Capt. James Cook. After he removed to Bideford, Me., he enlisted in the 1st Battalion Heavy Artillery, Mass. Vol., Oct. 29th, 1863, in Co. C., Capt. Charles F. Livermore commanding, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Returning to Canada he engaged in his trade and in the manufacture of washing machines. He helped recruit the 10th Co. 58th Battalion Vol. Militia of Canada, and was appointed Lieut.-Capt., Horace Bailey commanding. He served for two years in that capacity and was called into active service during the Fenian raid, and was appointed captain on the resignation of Capt. Bailey. He received his certificate from the Board of Military Examiners and won the approval of Adj't-Gen'l. Ross and other officers as an efficient officer and drill instructor. Having tendered his resignation he removed to Low-

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ell, Mass., where he now resides engaged in the business of fire insurance. His son Frank (as well as all his children) was educated in the public and high schools of the city of Lowell. He became a practical carpenter and draughtsman, and is now residing in Atlanta, Ga. He married Sarah Scott, of Lowell, Mass. Burten Allen married Fresetta Harden, of Philips, Me. He engaged in grammar school teaching and resides in Lowell. Fred Elliot Hodge, youngest son of Allen and Mary, his wife, is a graduate of the Varnum grammar school of Lowell. He is at home with his parents.

I will say old Mrs. Knapp is living with her son, Wallace, in East Bridgewater, Mass.

When the town was first settled the soil was very productive, wheat averaging from twenty to thirty bushels per acre, sometimes going as high as forty, giving a heavy growth of straw. All kinds of grain were very productive such as barley, oats and rye. Potatoes were very productive yielding three to four hundred bushels to the acre, sometimes going as high as five hundred, without any manure, and of the very best quality. The old English white was about the only potato at that time. They were a large round potato, very nearly. I can describe them no better than to compare them when on the table to a dish of popcorn only to size. Indian corn was a good crop at that time. They used to plant it among the logs. Beans and turnips were a good crop. It was a good fruit producing town. What was called the native apple was quite productive. Strawberries, raspberries, cherries, plums, butter nuts, etc., were very plentiful. When I was a boy I can remember mowing where in places the ground would be red with strawberries where my scythe had cut through them. All these productions had no enemies at that time but the frost; no worms, no flies, no potato bugs; not much to fear but frost. Cucumbers and watermelons grew in abundance when the frost did not trouble them. They would plant round where they burnt their log heaps. There is another product of the soil which was very beneficial and of great advantage to the people, which I had almost forgotten, that was flax, from which they made their linen cloth for their summer clothing, also sheets, pillow cases, towels, table linen, handkerchiefs, in fact most every-

thing where cotton is used to day. There were men that went round the first of winter getting out the flax, preparing it for the wheel, when the women took it in and made it into cloth, which they were proud to show their neighbors when they came on a visit. This was a great blessing to them at that time. Well I can remember the linen sheets, as they were about like ice on a cold night to get into. They had what was called a warming pan with a long handle. They put coals in it, shut down the cover, and ran it between the sheets in very cold weather before getting into bed, to take off the chill, but they soon got to making blankets for the winter. The old grandmothers made some very fine dimity, such as table linen, towels, handkerchiefs, etc., which showed great skill in their handiwork with the inconveniences they had to do with. Some of these their descendants have preserved to-day as old keepsakes.

About 1830 the native apple began to die out, and within a few years many orchards entirely disappeared, and what remained became scurvy, so they were of an inferior quality, and they were superseded by the grafts, from which there is some nice fruit raised to-day.

When the township was first settled it was heavily timbered with pine, spruce, tamarac, hemlock, maple, birch, elm and ash, (both brown and white) also some good butter nut. The pine was mostly destroyed by fire. The others were burnt to clear the land and make into ashes for salts. What patches of forest that are left, such as sugar bush and for woodland are not near so majestic. The old trees dying out and the new do not seem to be so thrifty.

If Eaton was timbered to day as it was then, before a blow was struck, with all the facilities for market it now has it would sell for more than it would as it is to-day, although it is one of the finest farming towns in Compton County. Very few of the first settlers had time pieces of any kind. The first I can remember some had what was the Winchester clock, made in Winchester, Mass., with weights running down nearly to the floor, some with cases, some without. There are a few of them in the township to-day. You could hear them tick all over the house, and if the door was open when they struck you could hear them quite a distance from the house. Most everyone had a noon mark. When the surveyors came round

they would have them give them a north and south line in their door so they could regulate their clock or get their dinner by it when the sun shown. About 1835 a man came round peddling clocks, or what he called time pieces. They were similar to the brass time pieces to-day which can be bought for about two dollars only. They had wooden gear instead of brass. They sold as high as from thirty to forty dollars apiece. I remember my brother, Eros, giving forty bushels of wh at for one, and I think it is all right to-day. Time was worth something then, and people had to improve it too. A clock at that time was almost considered a luxury. The most of the change from that time is from wood to brass.

In giving the history of Col. John Pope's family, Sophia, the eldest, through mistake was omitted. She married John Sawyer, who was born at Grand Isle, Vt., July 17th, 1799, came to Sawyerville, Eaton, 1829 or '30, opened a store in a red house built by Rufus Sawyer, and now owned by William Sawyer. She was born April 28th, 1813. They were married Feb 14th, 1834. In 1835 they moved to Cookshire, where he opened a store on the top of the hill where George French now lives, which was built some five or six years before by John Farnsworth. In 1841 he bought the mill property owned by Rufus Sawyer, consisting of mills, shops and farm, where he remained up to the time of its death, Sept. 12th, 1844, when she sold out to William Sawyer, the present landlord, and returned to Cookshire and built the house where Jedson Lindsay now lives, where she died Feb. 17th, 1876. They left three children; Irene, the eldest, born Nov. 22nd, 1834, married Joshua Nurse March 9th, 1853. They have three children all living. Maria, the next eldest, was born Sept. 11th, 1837, married C. F. Jordan, and died May 29th, 1861, Mr. Jordan dying a few months later. They left one son.

Horace, son of John — — married Mary Pennoyer, daughter of C. Pennoyer, Jan. 1866. They have four children all living in Cookshire.

Johnville was first settled by Mr. Livers who obtained a grant of timbered land, and built a sawmill on lot 28 in the 1st range. William Sunbury and John Todd on lot 28th in the 1st range, a man by the name of Green on lot 27 in the 2nd range, it being the west corner of

the town. Phineas Smith, Jonathan Coats and Reuben Coats, settled on lot 28 in the 3rd range, now occupied by Freeman Smith, Warren Smith, Widow Warner, Arthur Hunting, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Stone. William Elger owns the grist mill on the site where Mr Liver's built, which is a great convenience to the west part of the town. X The lower floor is fitted up as a union hall for church services, the upper floor is for public use. Mr. Reginald Smith has a store which was built by his uncle, Charles Smith. They have a Methodist Church, school house, creamery, and carriage shop. The C.P.R. passes through and has a small station.

Ephraim Beabee settled on lot 25, Mr. Barrows on lot 24, in the 2nd range; Jonathan Hatch on lot 24 in the 3rd range; John Sanborn on lot 27 in the 3rd range This takes in the most of Johnville contained in this township. I forgot to mention Mr. Smith is postmaster with office in his store.

Bulwer is a small place on the C.P.R. The first settlers were Ralph Lindsay and Ruel Whitcomb. Both settled on lots 19 in the 3rd range; William White, Dr. McKeach on lot 18 in the 4th range; Alner Colby on lot 18 in the 4th range. It is now owned by Jedson Lindsey and occupied by his son Morrill. These constituted the first settlers of the place. They have no station, barely stopping to let passengers off and on. They have a store, post office, union church, creamery, etc.

Birchton is a small place east of Bulwer, situated on the C.P.R. They have a station, store, cheese factory, steam sawmill, blacksmith's shop, school house and union church.

The first school house built in town was built in Sawyerville about 1807. They now have a fine model school, built in 1892. They have a school roll of over one hundred, 2 model and 1 elementary teacher. The building is two storey with school room on both flats, and cost \$2900. It is 56x30, having the latest improved seats, and is situated in the heart of the village surrounded by fine grounds, the whole of which is due to the untiring zeal and push of Ruggles Cunningham, backed by William Sawyer and a few others. They have four churches in town, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Catholic.

The Cookshire Mill Co. have a large staam saw mill. Mr. William Sawyer

X A Town hall



has a sawmill and grist mill. There is a hay cap factory, carriage shop, also furniture shop and blacksmith's shop, two or three stores, hotel, with Lockart Willard as landlord and proprietor. It has also a number of other industries which I have not mentioned, and when they are all in operation they make business lively.

At Cookshire they have a large steam sawmill, sash and door factory, machine shop, flouring mill, some eight or ten stores and shops, also electric lights, and are now putting in water works for fire protection, etc. They have three churches, Catholic, Episcopal and one that was built as a union church, but now controlled by the Methodists. There are custom grist mills in town, one at Sawyerville, one known as Lake's Mill, on Eaton River, between Eaton Corner and Cookshire, and one at Ascot Corner.

In conclusion I wish to say that my whole aim in writing this history was, 1st, that the rising generation might be able to look back and see what their forefathers had to endure, the hardships and difficulties they had to master in clearing up the forests, removing the stumps,

levelling and preparing the soil, for the mower, reaper, horse rake, tedder and all modern improvements, which a good share of them never lived to see, all of which we now enjoy, and should appreciate by doing our best in preparing the way for the finer machines which will surely supercede those of to-day, just as soon as the surface of the ground is prepared; so let the next generation, or I might have said let our children have as much reason to be thankful for what we have done as we have to be thankful to your forefathers, and in so doing make this town as it were the garden (not Eden) of the whole Eastern Townships.

My second reason is love of country. It was my native town where I was raised up to manhood so I became endeared to it in my youthful days, and desire to have it kept in remembrance from its birth up. Now I hope someone will take it before it gets old again, better qualified to do the work, and I would ask a favor of every citizen in town for the benefit of my successor.—Keep a family record of all passing events.

C. S. LEBOURVEAU, SR.

July 28th, 1894.

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