COMPTON in Retrospect
1880-1950

Parks Canada Parcs Canada

COMPTON in Retrospect 1880-1950

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with the cooperation of Nicole Clément

Contents

Introduction

Compton in Retrospect: 1880-1950

In Compton, Parks Canada commemorates Louis-S. St-Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada from 1948 to 1957, by restoring the house where he was born and raised. It is in this village, at very active and prosperous times, that Louis-S. St-Laurent, born in 1882, spent the sweet years of his childhood. His father, a general merchant, saw everyone in the village come to his store, and assuredly the young Louis listened carefully to all conversations that were held around the counter and the stove, social meeting place "par excellence" of the end of the 19th century.

Parks Canada felt it was a duty to participate to the celebrations of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of Compton. In the framework of the development and of the activities of Louis-S. St-Laurent National Historic Site, here is a first result of Parks Canada's work that takes the form of this illustrated history of the village of Compton.

Chapter I

Historical Background

COMPTON IN RETROSPECT: 1880-1950

Gleaned here and there, like wheat remaining in the field after harvest, these photographs and plates represent the memories of Compton's long-established families, lasting souvenirs that give new life to a township, parish and village whose outlines and features are partly lost in time.

Where are Compton's old buildings now? What happened to the first Catholic church, to the Methodist church, to the railway station, the small businesses, the inns and all those town and country properties that, not so long ago, gave Compton such a distinct elegance and importance throughout the township?

But now the village lives again through these photographs "Pour la suite du Monde", as was often said in other quarters. These pictures refresh our memory and recall a reality that, in many cases, is still alive in our perception of landscapes, gestures and human activity. They also reveal a past of which we must now speak in more prosaic terms.

But first, let us consider the real contribution of these photographs to our knowledge of Compton's past. What new dimension do these visual records add to the documents we used in the writing of "*Village en mutation: Compton de 1880 à 1920*", from which the following historical account is taken? Can one see in these photos the ethnic upheavals of the early 20th century and the accompanying social changes and elimination of large land holdings?

On the basis of this photographic sample, we must answer no to these questions. Of the original 250 photographs, 133 were chosen for their thematic content and esthetic value. It is doubtful whether a broader range would have better served our ends. Unlike cinema, photography is frozen action, an instant devoid of movement. It can better represent the real nature of daily life, the small, anodyne gestures of which life is made and also those great moments one always remembers fondly.

Placed in a logical order, however, juxtaposed with one another, theses photographs are a great source of information for the ethnographer, the architectural historian and the ordinary citizen. They take a meaning that the historian rarely find in his normal sources of documentation.

The Eastern Township in the 19th Century

Setting the Eastern Townships

Settlement in the Eastern Townships began after the conquest of New France was accomplished in two waves: first, came the Americans and the British, from the end of the 18th century to 1850; and next came the French-Canadians after 1850.

The first colonizing movement failed when the British decided to continue southward to the neighbouring United States. In 1850, the population of the Townships stood at only 95,000 inhabitants, settled, for the most part, in the southwest corner of the territory. The colonial administration, which had dreamt of forming a Lower British Canada with 500,000 British citizens to offset the French in Lower Canada, had to abandon this idea. No more than an average of 1,000 British citizens per year had immigrated to the Townships since 1792. On the other hand, groups of French-Canadians whose presence was feared, had already begun to settle there, generally as squatters.

Compared with the first movement, the second was an unparalleled success. Thousands of French-Canadians flooded the Townships settling new lands or taking over established farms. Their arrival was the result of two converging forces: the overpopulation of the St. Lawrence Valley Seigniories and the modernization of the economy of the Eastern Townships, which had been brought on by construction of the railway, industrialization and increased agricultural productivity. Consequently, by 1871, this migration had reached such proportions that French-Canadians formed the majority of the population.

The opening of the Grand Trunk Railway in Sherbrooke, in 1852, marked the beginning of an era of railway construction that would ultimately extend to all the Townships. As a result, by 1875, nine-tenths of the 1,700 kilometres of track in Quebec had been laid on the lower shore of the St. Lawrence, near Montreal and in the Eastern Townships, which, at the end of the century, were known as "one of the most prosperous parts of the country".

The arrival of the railway brought with it a large number of French-Canadian workers who would otherwise have followed thousands of their fellow countrymen to the United States. "When the railways appeared, the French-Canadians also came and stayed in the manufacturing industries that sprang up" in such towns as Sherbrooke, Coaticook, Magog (textiles), Bromptonville, Granby, Lac Megantic (wood) and Thetford Mines. Available manpower that could be hired by a mill or factory owner was in fact an essential condition for the development of the region's manufacturing industry, that had settled there because of the railway.

Industrialization and the Railway

The industrialization of the Townships was the second effect of the construction of the railway, which, by opening up communications, encouraged the growth of two industries along the rivers it followed: wood and textile.

From 1855 on, the wood industry quickly grew to considerable proportions and spread to all parts of the region including Moe's River Mills, less than two kilometres from Compton. French-Canadians, who were known as excellent lumberjacks, felt at home in the Townships and established settlements throughout the region.

Although less important than wood, the textile industry nevertheless flourished in conditions that were favourable to its development. In the first half of the 19th century, wool was processed in small factories in Sherbrooke, Magog and Stanstead, which never employed more than 20 persons. After 1850, when waterfalls were harnessed and abundant manpower was around, this industry boomed. The Paton Mill built in Sherbrooke in 1866, at a cost of $400,000, employed 500 workers and was the largest mill of its kind in Canada. In 1875, the same company opened the Coaticook spinning-mill, which employed 25 workers. In Magog, in 1882, Dominion Textile built a factory which employed 200 persons and gradually expanded until, in 1900, its employees numbered 1,015.

Along with demographic and industrial growth, agriculture in the Townships changed to meet the demand of urban and international markets. Montreal was an important market for the area's farms, which met with stiff competition from those outside Montreal and in the Richelieu Valley. Although towns like Sherbrooke, whose population reached nearly 12,000 inhabitants in 1901, Magog, Granby and Thetford Mines provided the Townships' farms with an exclusive market, it was, in fact, the English and American markets that stimulated the area's agriculture, since it was already partially dependent on outside demand.

Until approximately 1860, sheep, cattle and, during the War of Secession, horses formed a large part of agricultural exports. After that date, the increasing demand in England and the Northeastern United States for barley, oats and, particularly, dairy products caused the dairy industry to expand to the point where, by the end of the century, it had become the Township's major production sector.

Migration

Although fostered by the railway, industrial and agricultural growth could not have reached such proportions without the presence of French-Canadian workers. It was not by accident that the capitalist economy encouraged their migration toward the Townships.

After 1850, British and American immigration to the Eastern Townships had virtually stopped and the exodus of English-Canadians towards the cities, the Canadian West and the United States had begun. At the same time, French-Canadians swarmed into the territory, settling new areas and moving into those already inhabited by the British. By 1871, they had clearly become the majority. The "French wave" (106,400 persons) submerged the English element, which now included only 70,750 inhabitants, 67,191 of whom lived mainly in the counties of the southwest. Alongside a French population of 71,590, however, they were in the minority even there. In 1876, only two of these counties could still elect a candidate without the support of the Catholic vote. Such an upheaval in the demographic structure in roughly twenty years was remarkable and, although the village and township of Compton was apparently unaffected by these trends, it was nevertheless in these general conditions that it developed. English was still the language of usage in Compton in 1900 and had been since the time of the first settlers. Ten years later, when French-Canadians represented 70% of the population, French became predominant.

Compton: changing times

Compton is located in the rolling hills of the Appalachian region, an area where small rivers flow through the folds of the land. The village of Compton stands on the west side of one of those hills, almost halfway between Sherbrooke and the American border. In the valley lies the meandering Coaticook whose spring flood waters fertilize the adjoining lands. Halfway up the hill, opposite the village, stands Compton Station, a whistle stop on the Montreal-Portland line. Today, the citizens of Compton claim that, if the Grand Trunk Railway has crossed the village, Compton would have become a major centre. Compton Station, however, has remained a hamlet. In the valley a little to the east lies the little village of Moe's River, also called Moe's River Mills because wood processing was its principal industry and a torrent-like river drove its mill. If one had to classify the two villages, two words would suffice to define them: industry and service. In Compton, there is no industry or mill as in Moe's River, only stores, hotels and craftsmen serving a prosperous countryside, whose superior livestock operations (horses, cattle and smaller animals) had an excellent reputation throughout North America and England.

From 1880 until the First World War, approximately 100 families lived in Compton. The three churches whose steeples could be seen as one approached the village from Sherbrooke to the north, from Coaticook to the south or from Hatley to the west were proof of the religious diversity existing among the village's citizens. To the south, in the direction of Cockrane Rural Road, the *Ladies College*, later called *King's Hall*, educated young girls from respectable English speaking Anglican families from all parts of Canada and abroad. A little further was *Ingleside*, livestock breeder H.D. Smith's sumptuous residence, which Compton citizens called the "Château". The village seemed to radiate prosperity. And yet, this order, which all had thought permanent, was suddenly shaken. In less than ten years, most of the men and women who had built the village left, yielding both to the attraction of the Canadian West and to the pressure brought by the newcomer from the Beauce region.

At the end of the 19th century, some small English-speaking pockets in the southeastern Townships were still more or less successfully resisting the French invasion. One of these was the village and township of Compton. In 1881, only 733 French-Canadians lived in the township among 2,014 English-Canadians. In proportional terms, even fewer Francophones lived in the village. Between 1901 and 1911, however, the Anglophones suddenly left the village, and abandoned the township in the following decade. In 1921, and for some time afterward, only 60 Anglophones remained in the village and 1,231 in the township.

Begun in the township in 1881, this reversal in the demographic structure was complete around 1913. Hardly noticable in the last years of the 19th century, the change in the village gained considerable speed and extent in the 20th and gave the transformation a revolutionary aspect. In 1901, the village's 307 Anglophones represented 67.1% of the population and the 140 Francophones 33%. Ten years later, their positions were virtually reversed: 245 Francophones formed 64.1% of the village population. By 1921, that figure had reached 85.5%.

In other words, one ethnic group did not submerge the other, by setting new and vacant lands, but simply replaced it. Unlike the original settlers, the new arrivals to the Eastern Townships were usually wealthy. On average, a good lot for farming sold for about $5,000 and some people paid between $8,000 and $12,000 for well equipped farms. This group includes such names as Dominique Bolduc, Joseph Bureau, Joseph-Philibert Poulin, Jean Rodrigue and Léger Loubier. . .

The departure of the English speaking group stuns the observer because it was so sudden. However, the quickness of the phenomenon should not obscure the complex reasons for the migration of which clues had already been apparent for several decades. These were attested to by the reports of Reverends C.H. Parker and J.S. Brewer, who in turn were rectors of St. James Anglican Church from 1875 until the First World War, and who repeatedly described the slow death of the English community in the village and township. Following are three passages from those reports:

1885. Like every other parish and mission throughout the townships we are suffering from the diminution of members. During the year we have had several losses, and some of the oldest warmest supporters of the Church have dropped out your number.

1896. We are reminded of the gradually diminishing numbers and slowly dying (. . .) for unhappily others of England's Church and nation are not taking these places. Newcomers, as well as many of our own people, are moving to the overestimated North West.

1903. The number of deaths in the Parish and the passing of many of our best farms into the hands of another nationality press the fact upon us that we are a rapidly decreasing congregation, making our future a matter of serious anxiety.

By 1900, the community's decline already apparent after 1860, had been uncontrollably accelerated by the disappearance of community institutions. In 1903, Rev. Parker feared for the very survival of the parish organization. Increasingly frequent departures of community members had compromised the existence of the institutions, whose weakened state in turn caused those remaining to leave and, at the same time, prevented new families from settling in the parish. In 1916, only 20 Anglican families remained in the parish of St. James. In the end, it was King's Hall, a national educational institution, that saved the existence of the parish by having the rector perform the duties of chaplain for the college's students and staff.

The departure of the English-Canadians for the "overestimated North West", to use the Rev. Parker's phrase and also probably to the neighbouring United States, coincided with the massive influx of French-Canadians. Until the early 20th century, one or two French speaking families arrived every year. In 1900, 28 families settled in Compton and 29 more moved there in 1902 bringing the total number to 162, while the number of Anglican families dropped from 36 to 29. The 20 or so families that settled in Compton annually in the following years were generally from the Beauce region.

What did these people find in their new home? At the end of the last century, Compton had only two real streets: Main Street and Church Street, both lined with houses, craft shops, churches, businesses, barns, stables and sheds, all built with wood in a style recalling the British and American origins of Compton's first inhabitants.

A typical village house had an average floor space of 900 square feet and one, two or sometimes three storeys. As a general rule, an annex and sometimes a summer kitchen were usually built into the rear of the house. Attached in a row behind the summer kitchen were the woodshed, barn and/or shed. The entire construction formed a longilinear or semi-rectangular arrangement that stood perpendicular to the street.

The Middle-Class Home

The middle-class home differed from the village house in its larger size, its landscaping, which often included a tennis court or croquet field, and its buildings, among which the stable and shed were most prominent. As can be seen in the La Rue, King, Pomeroy, Parker and even St-Laurent homes, its exterior was characteristically more urban than rural and its interior was distinguished by its large living and reception rooms. Typical of the interior decoration, luxury objects such as clocks, pianos, paintings, silverware, stoneware, porcelain objects and sometimes books were as common and as well cared for as the farmer's separators, threshing machines, granaries and livestock.

The Château

"Ingleside", the rich and very bourgeois residence of H.D. Smith dominated all others in its size and originality of style. The villagers called it the "Château", a name also given by American architects to this style of structure built in the second half of the 19th century. Captivated by the novel style, Smith duplicated it in Compton. Ingleside was an imposing and excentric combination of barn, chateau and New England house.

The farm

The farmhouse was not much different from the village house. Although its relation to the outbuildings was similar, the latters were more numerous and were located more or less around the house, sometimes very close to it.
Granaries, barns, stables, pigsties, chicken coops, sheds, shelters and so on were arranged in a clearly functional order.

Except for a piano or an organ, which could be found in nearly 50% of farmhouses, there were no luxury objects in these homes.

Physical Organization of Compton Village

The village was the heart of the township and parish organization. Seat of the township's municipal council, itself a village municipality since 1893 and meeting place for three religious denominations, Compton was also a place of business, a transit stop and a centre for crafts and other services. It was, so to speak, a small religious and economic capital. The village's many functions were reflected in its physical appearance, in what could somewhat anachronistically be called, its "urban planning".

The Three Churches

Toward 1850 whoever approached Compton by the Hatley road (Church Street) could readily see the village's three churches. Standing guard in the foreground was the Catholic Church beside its cemetery. Barely a few hundred feet farther, on the left side of the same street, stood the Anglican Church, which had recently been built on this new site to be closer to its congregation, and farther still on the small square formed by the intersection of Main Street and Church Street, rose the sober and elegant Methodist Church. In 1887, the Anglican Church returned to its original location on the southern edge of the village where, beside its cemetery, it remains to this day.

The three congregations and their institutions tended to settle around their respective churches. The Anglican Church, its cemetary and *King's Hall* formed a distinct island near which lived some of the parish's eminent families, such as the Smiths and the Kings. Before the migrations of the early 20th century, French-Canadian Catholics occupied most of the lots on Church Street where their cemetery, school, and later, their convent were located. Although there were no distinct institutions near the Methodist Church, one could find the homes of such influential members of the congregation as the Pomeroys, the Saultrys and the Todds.

Stores, Inns and Boutiques

Centre for the township's three religious communities, Compton, as seen above, was also an economic capital and transit stop. This aspect of the village was reflected in the concentration of a surprising number of stores, craftman shops and inns around the intersection of Church Street and Main Street.

At the end of the century, no less than four general stores were competing for the business of that neighborhood. By 1863, there were eight in the general area, five of which were located close to the intersection. Near the stores stood two relatively imposing buildings with their sheds, stables and barns: the Todd (Oriental) and Paige (Compton) Hotels, the second of which formed an elegant square with the Guilbert Store. Next to this square, on the former site of the Anglican Church were the horse rental, stables and hag shed. Nearby on the same street, the blacksmith and cartwright plied their trade and another blacksmith's shop was located behind the Oriental Hotel. All of this was part of the active life of the village and shows the extent to which it was organized at the beginning of this century. Since that time, however, urban society has emerged and deprived Compton of its role, making nearby Sherbrooke the new centre of the region.

The photographs presented here show Compton as it was before this great structural change, the Compton of Louis-S. St-Laurent, the village's own native son and Prime Minister of Canada, whose career Parks Canada commemorates by the restoration of his family home.

Chapter II

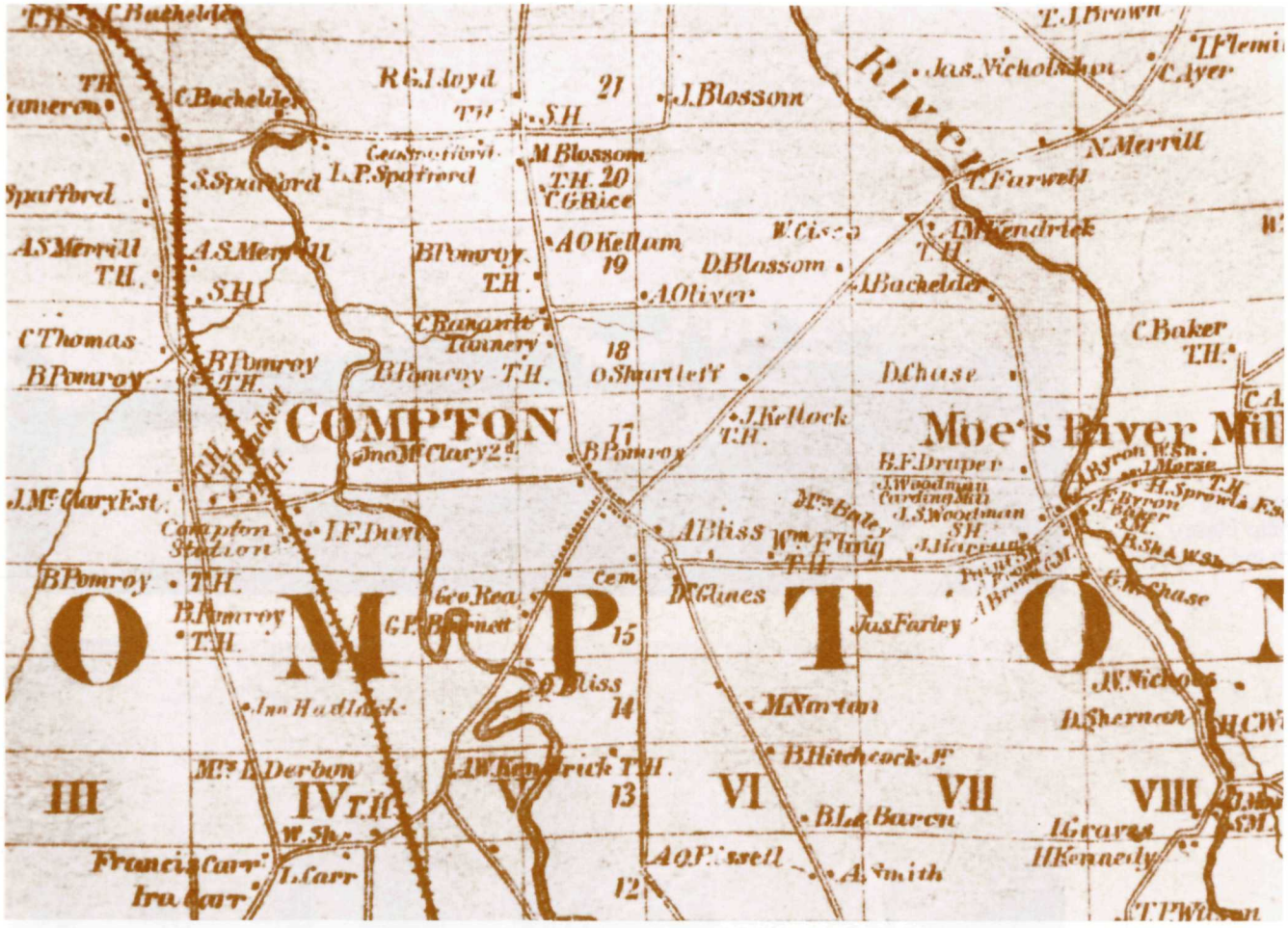
Geographical Situation

1.

Watercolour on paper by naturalist/artist Philip Henry Gosse; artist's farm in Compton, September 1837.

2.

MAPLEHURST, Bliss family farm on the village outskirts; good example of rural habitation, mid-nineteenth century.



3.

Compton township. Detail of a map of the legal district of Saint-François, showing lots, their owners or lease-holders. Note the central position of Compton on the local road system and its proximity to the railroad station (Compton Station) and small industrial village of Moe's River.

4.

Entrance to the village by the northern part of Main Street.
To the left, the wall of the Pomeroy family cemetery, 1917.

5.

Albert Lee Pomeroy. Grandson of Benjamin Pomeroy, wealthy landowner who settled in Compton in 1830. Like his father, Selah J. and his grandfather, he became village mayor and councillor.

6.

View of Church Street from Main Street. To the right, at the end of the street, the house of Dr. Thomas LaRue, which was occupied in 1909 by the convent which was to be destroyed in 1953.

7.

Church Street in the direction of Main Street and the bandstand.

8.

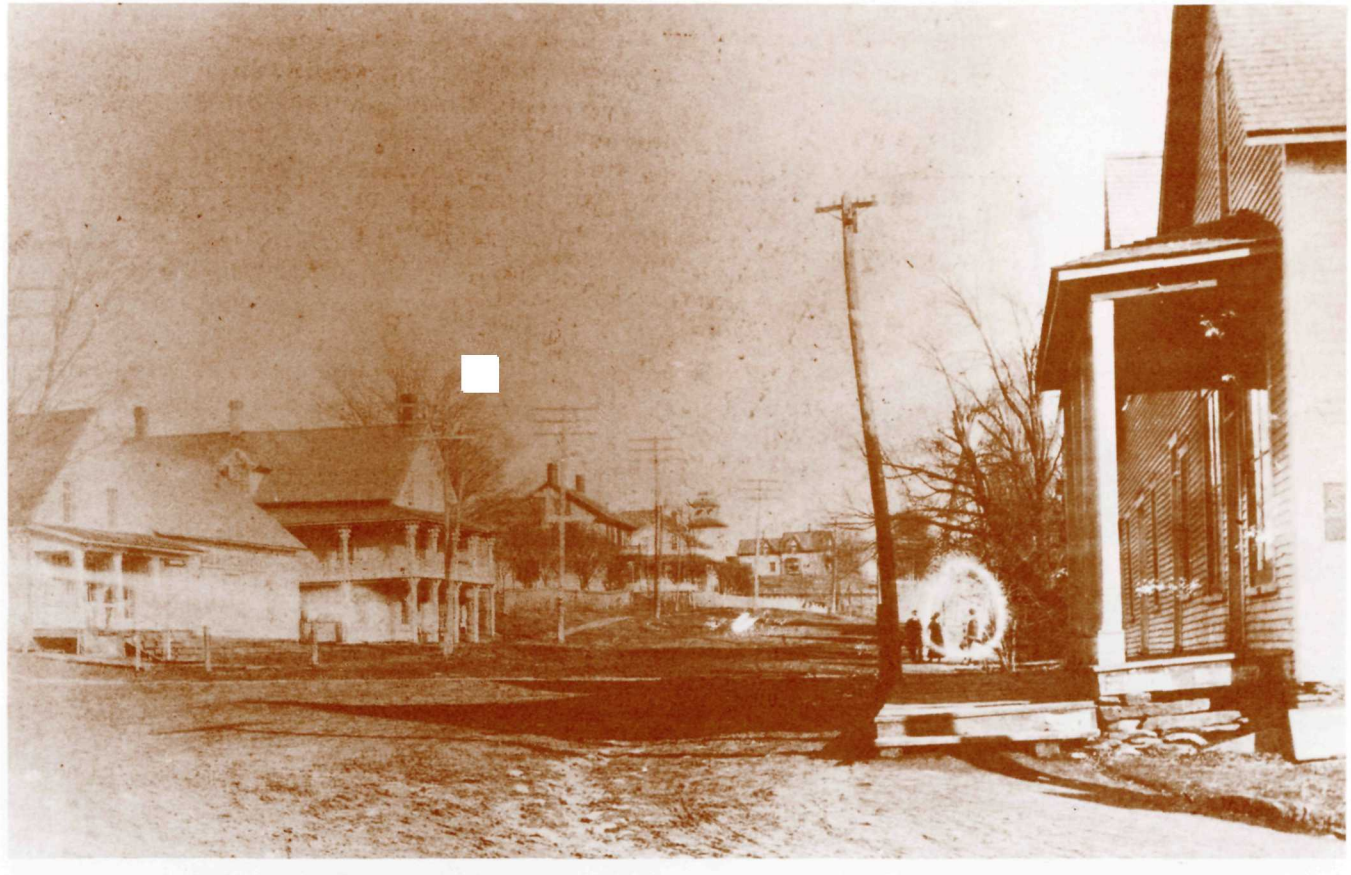
Southern portion of Main Street. In the foreground, the St-Laurent and Savary stores opposite one another; at the corner, outline of the Anglican Church bell tower on the horizon, c. 1912.

9.

Intersection of Main Street and Church Street, c. 1920.
The two general stores owned by the Savary family.

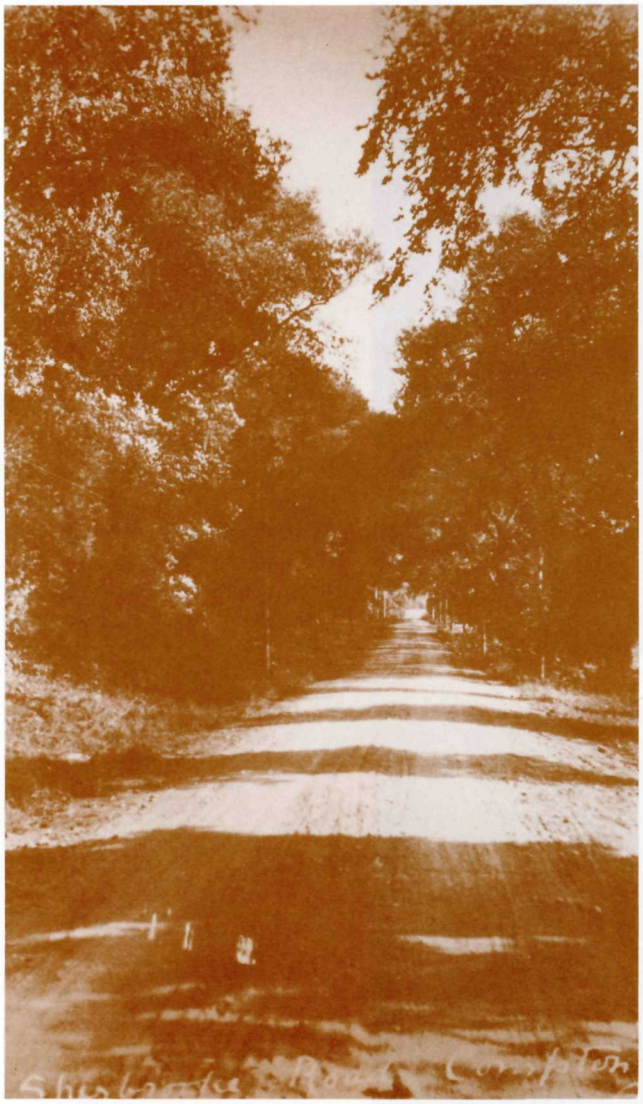
10.

Map and directory of the village in 1863.



11.

Southern section of Main Street. Next to St-Laurent store,' in the foreground to the left, Silas Todd's house, formerly the Rea's store.



12.

Extension of Main Street leading to Sherbrooke.

13.

The small village of Moe's River nestled in the green countryside, 1926.

14.
Ibidem.

15.
Compton landscape.

16.

Moe's River and its wooden dam in 1905. To the right, the Baptist Church, and in the foreground, the mill destroyed by fire in 1909. At this time, the village also had a sawmill and shingle-mill, as well as a glove factory and another for mattresses.

17.

Moe's River. First steel bridge built in 1910. First house on the left, the blacksmith's shop built in 1898 and demolished in 1918.

18.

View of Moe's River in 1938. Bound lumber in the sawmill yard.

Chapter III

Aspects of Compton's Economy

19.

Timber raft on Moe's River. In the foreground, the wooden dam and mill.

20.

Mill on the west bank of Moe's River built in 1910 to replace the one destroyed by fire the year before. This mill was destroyed by flooding in 1924. In the foreground, the blacksmith's shop.

21.

Lumberyard in 1938.

22.

Damage to the mill after flooding in 1943.

23.

Temporary bridge replacing the steel bridge carried away by the flood.

24.

Condition of the dam after flooding.

25.

Team fording Moe's River.

26.

Transportation of lumber sawn at Moe's River to Sherbrooke in 1927.

27.

Truck loaded with logs filling up at the Thibault service station in Compton.

28.

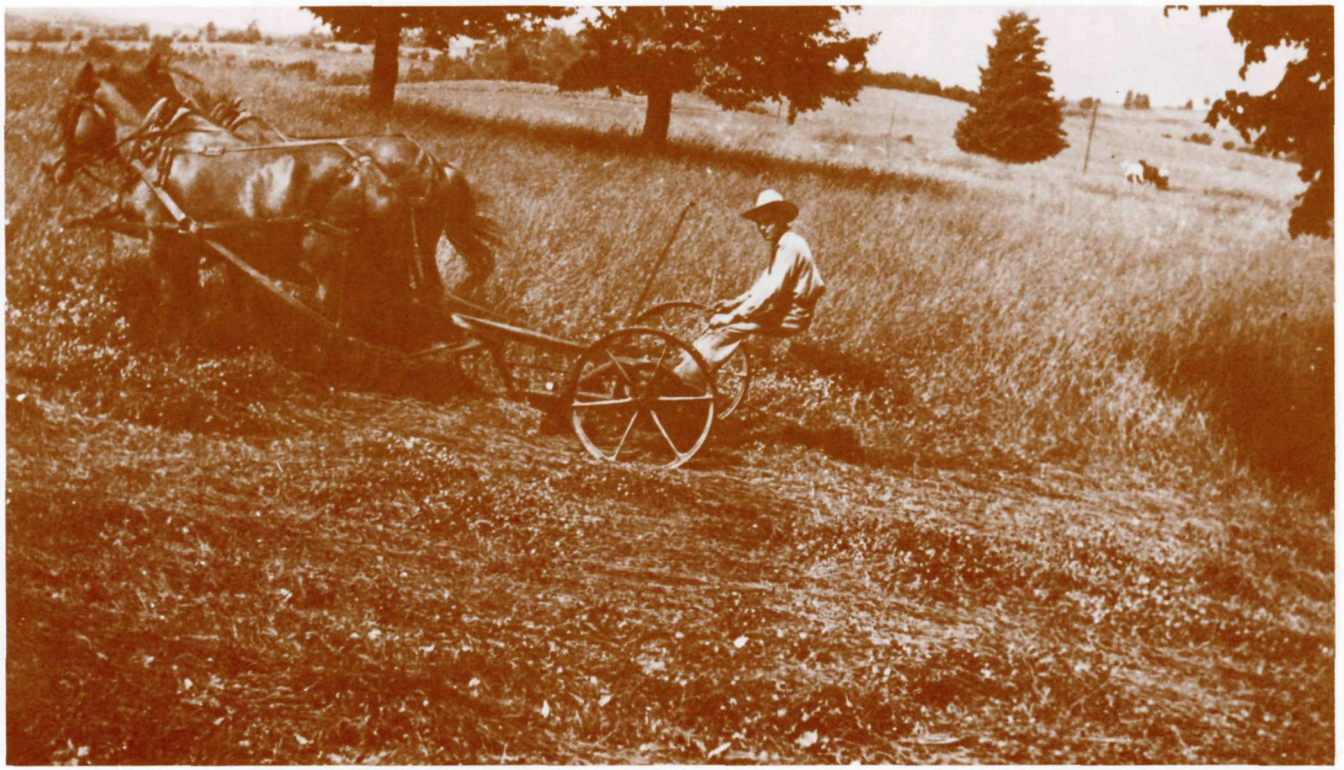
Threshing at Joël Ferland's farm in 1927. In the foreground, Mr. Omer Robert.

29.

La ferme des Pins, 1930.

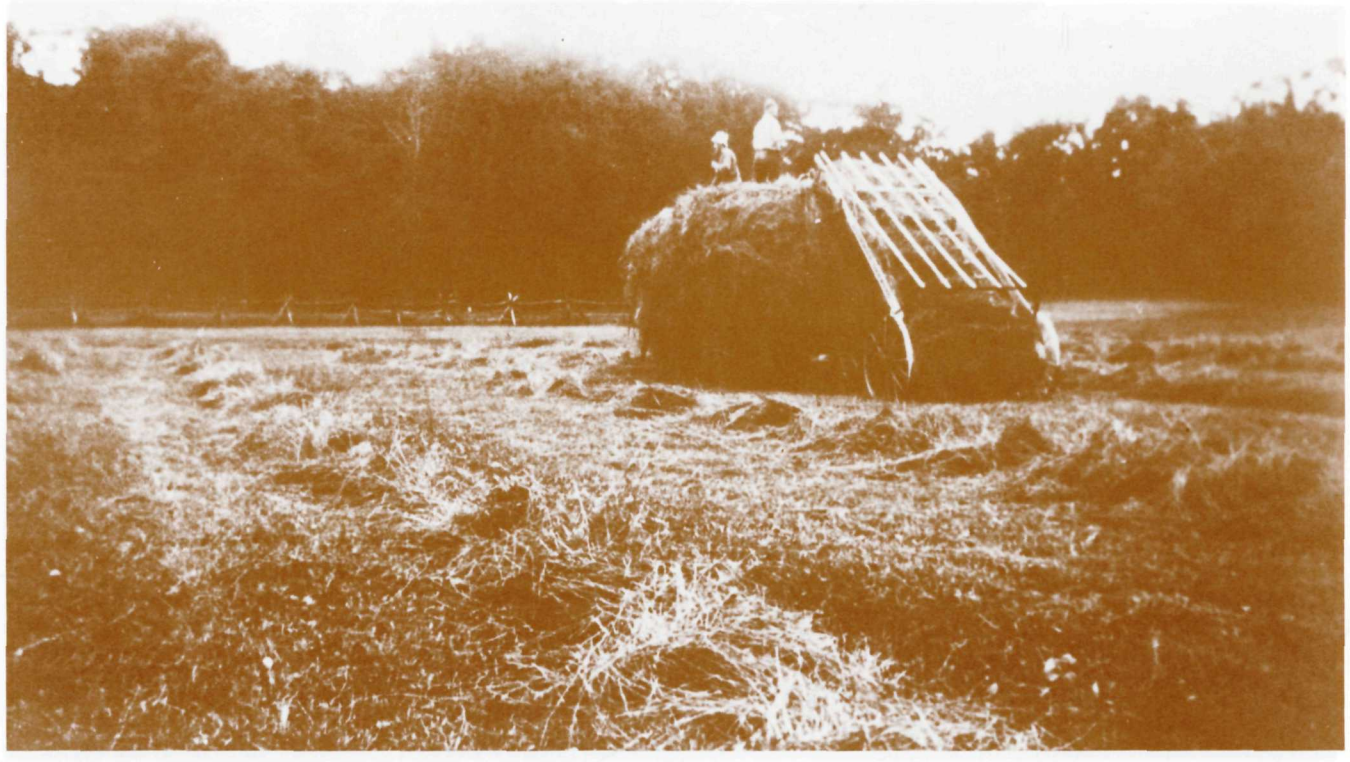
30.

Ploughing at La ferme des Pins, 1930.



31.

Roméo Ferland cutting hay on his father, Joël Ferland's farm in 1944.



32.

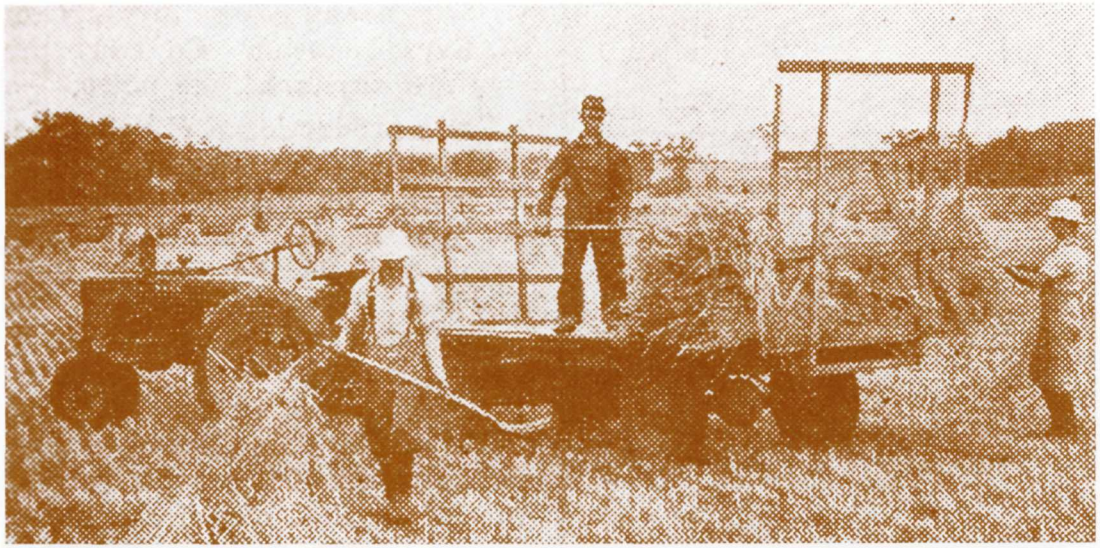
Hay on Joël Ferland's farm, 1932.

33.

A break after haying, c. 1938.

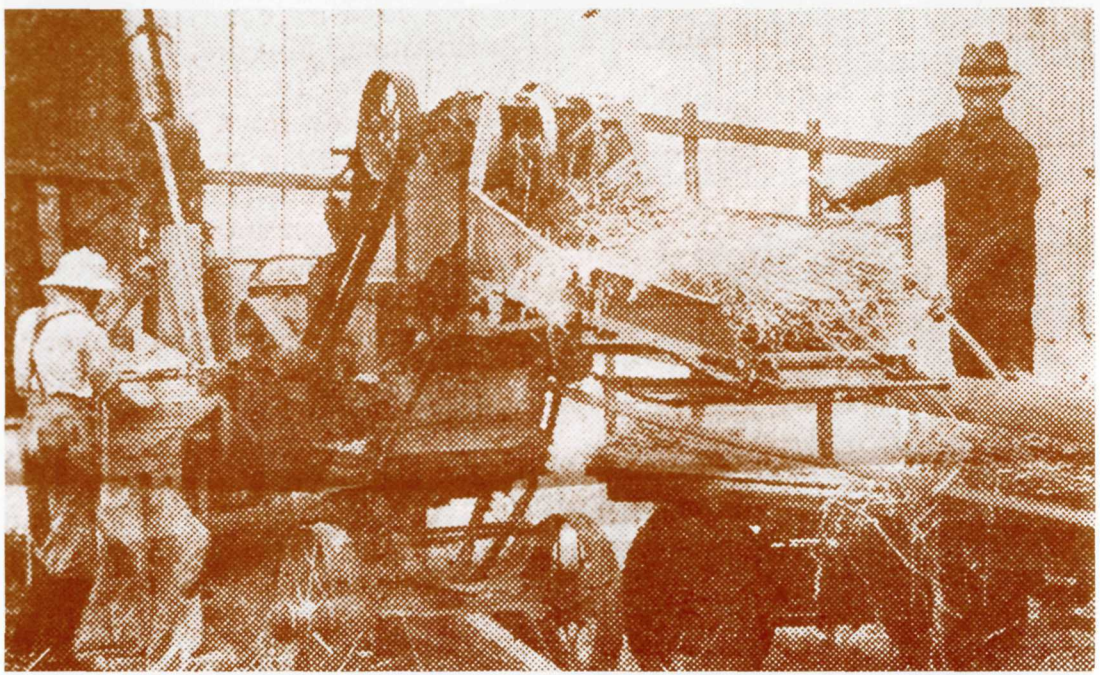
34.

Picking tomatoes, Mrs. Charles-Édouard Robert and her two sisters.



35.

In 1946, Mr. Philibert Audet received the "Ordre du mérite agricole" gold medal. The *Bulletin des Agriculteurs*, Québec farmers' monthly published an article on the occasion.

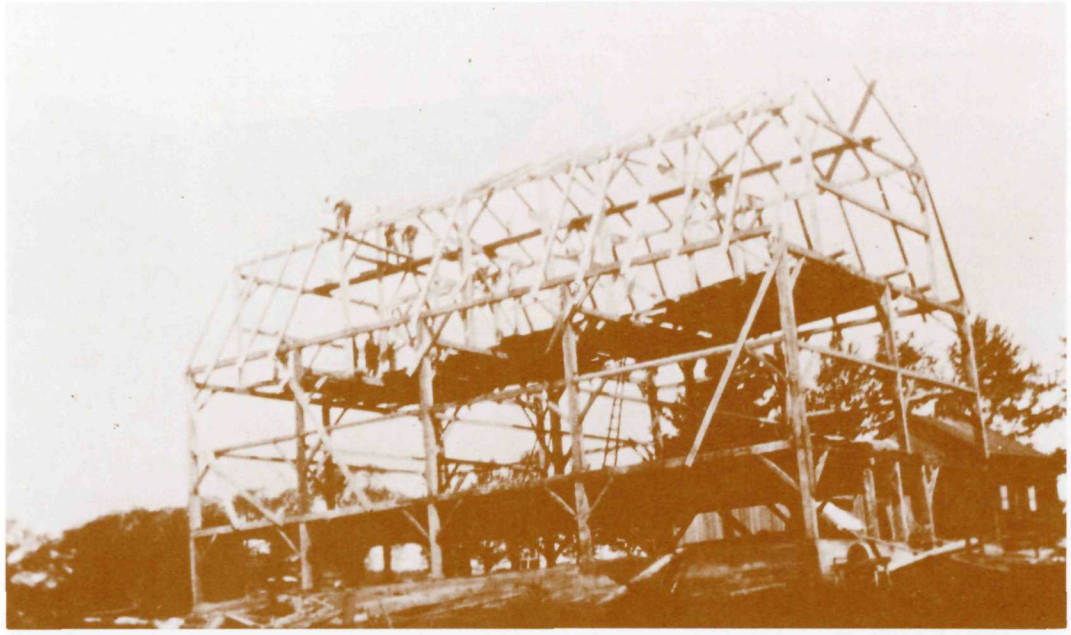


36.

Threshing during harvest.

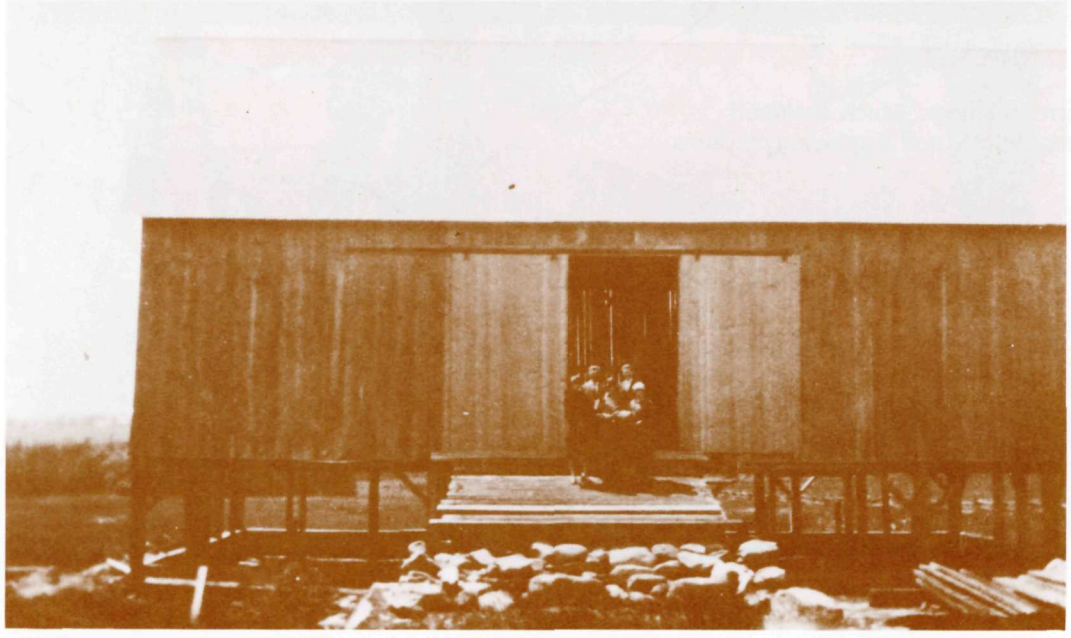
37.

The Philibert Audet's farm buildings, which sheltered livestock and where sheep, horses and egg-laying chickens were raised.



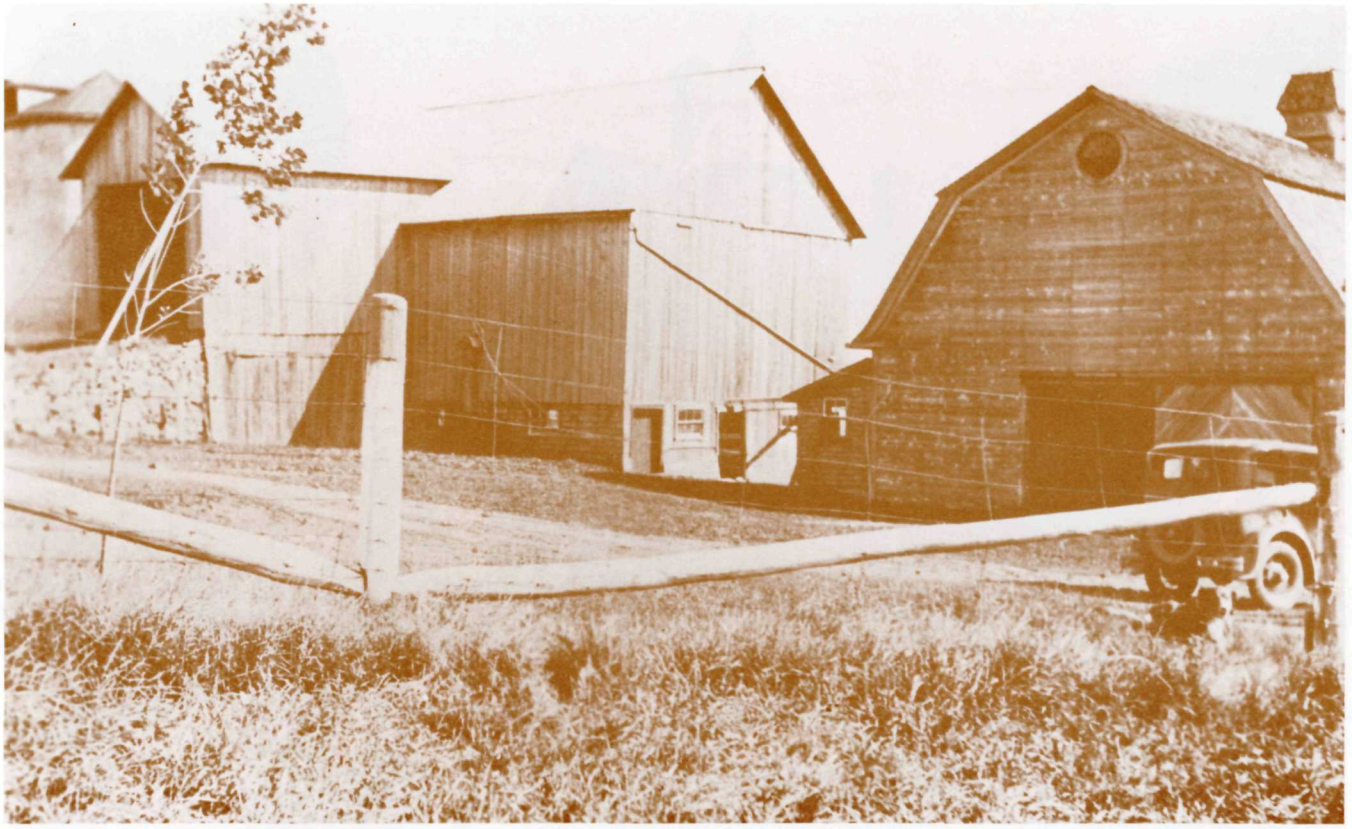
38.

Barn raising for Charles-Édouard Robert, 1927.



39.

The finished barn.



40.

Barn and stable of the Simon Robert farm in 1925.

41.

Ingelside, luxurious residence built in 1889 for wealthy farmer, H.D. Smith. In the "Château" style, it was designed by American architects in the second half of the 19th century.

42.

Ingelside, farm buildings and farm hands housing.

43.

Part of a herd of jersey cows, owned by prosperous farmer, Quartus Bliss.

Chapter IV

Business and Transportation

44.

Savary's General Store, formerly Craig's Store, at the corner of Main Street and Church Street. Destroyed by fire around 1930.

45.

The St-Laurent property around 1890: the family home and general store.

46.

St-Laurent Store and warehouse addition, built between 1903 and 1908. Foreground, in the middle, Jean-Baptiste-Moïse St-Laurent and his son Maurice on his right.

47.

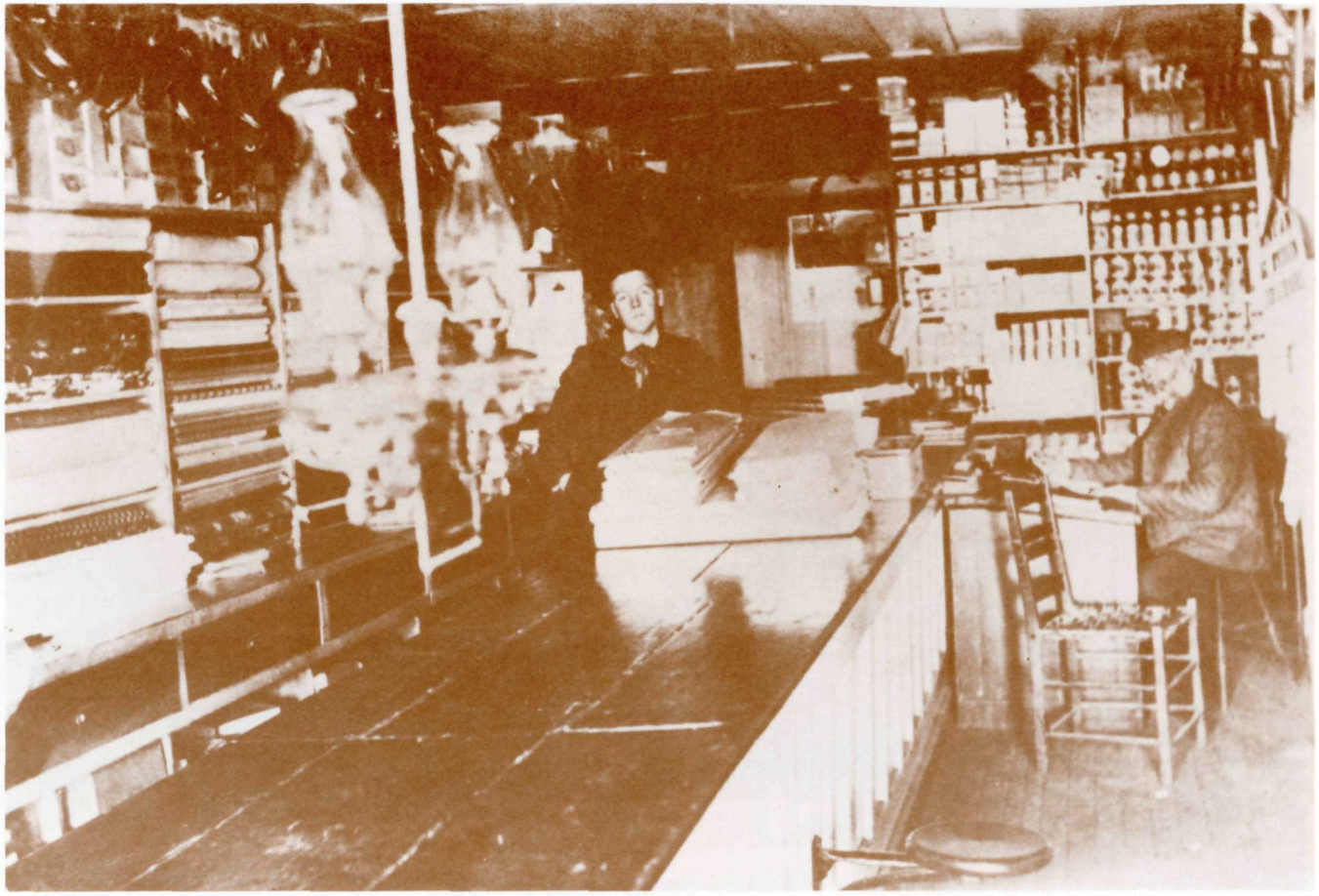
Merchandise displayed in front of store during winter. Warehouse neighbouring building disappeared between 1903 and 1908.

48.

The Stimson-Savary General Store, named after its first and last owners, Arba Stimson (1863) and François Savary around 1910. In the 1920s, the store was converted into a bank and town hall.

49.

Store clerks in front of Stimson-Savary Store, c. 1903.



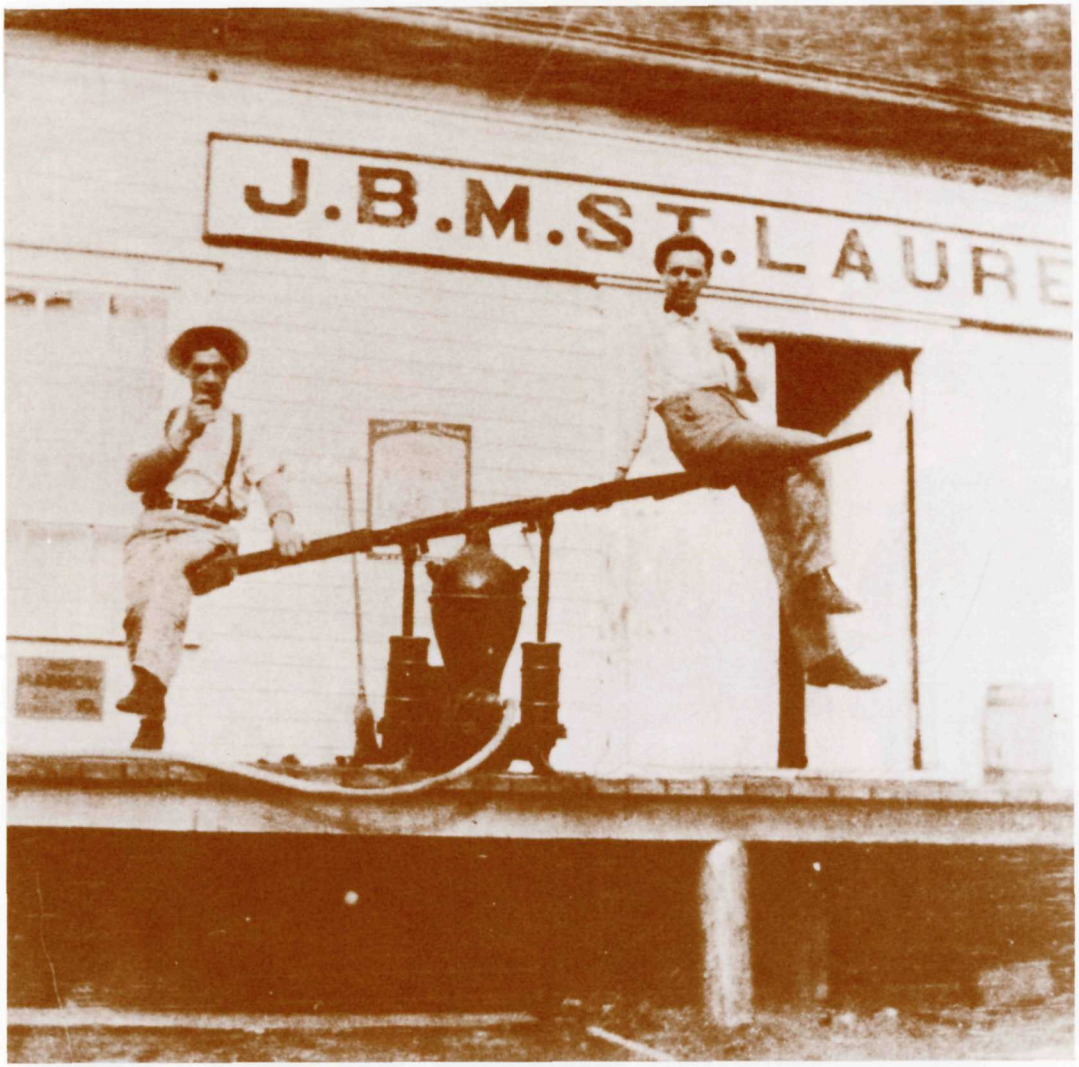
50.

Interior of St-Laurent Store, c. 1905, before construction of the warehouse. On one side of counter, Jean-Baptiste-Moïse St-Laurent and on the other, his son Maurice.

51.

St-Laurent Store in 1949.


Sun Surf
STEEL WOOL



52.

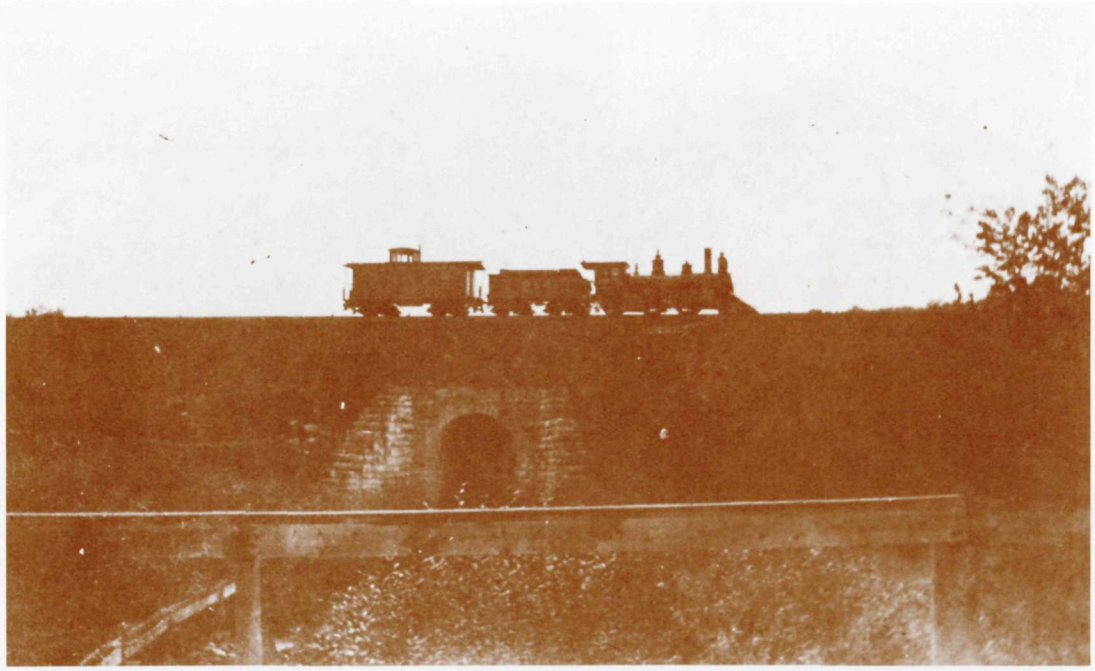
Water pump in front of store warehouse.

53.

Compton co-operative butter-factory, successor of a butter-factory school founded at the same time as the Model Farm in 1894. Around 1900, the township's butter-factories produced about 150,000 pounds of butter annually.

54.

First locomotive to travel the rails after the inauguration, in Sherbrooke, in 1852, of the Montreal-Acton Vale-Richmond-Sherbrooke-Coaticook-Portland Grand Trunk line.

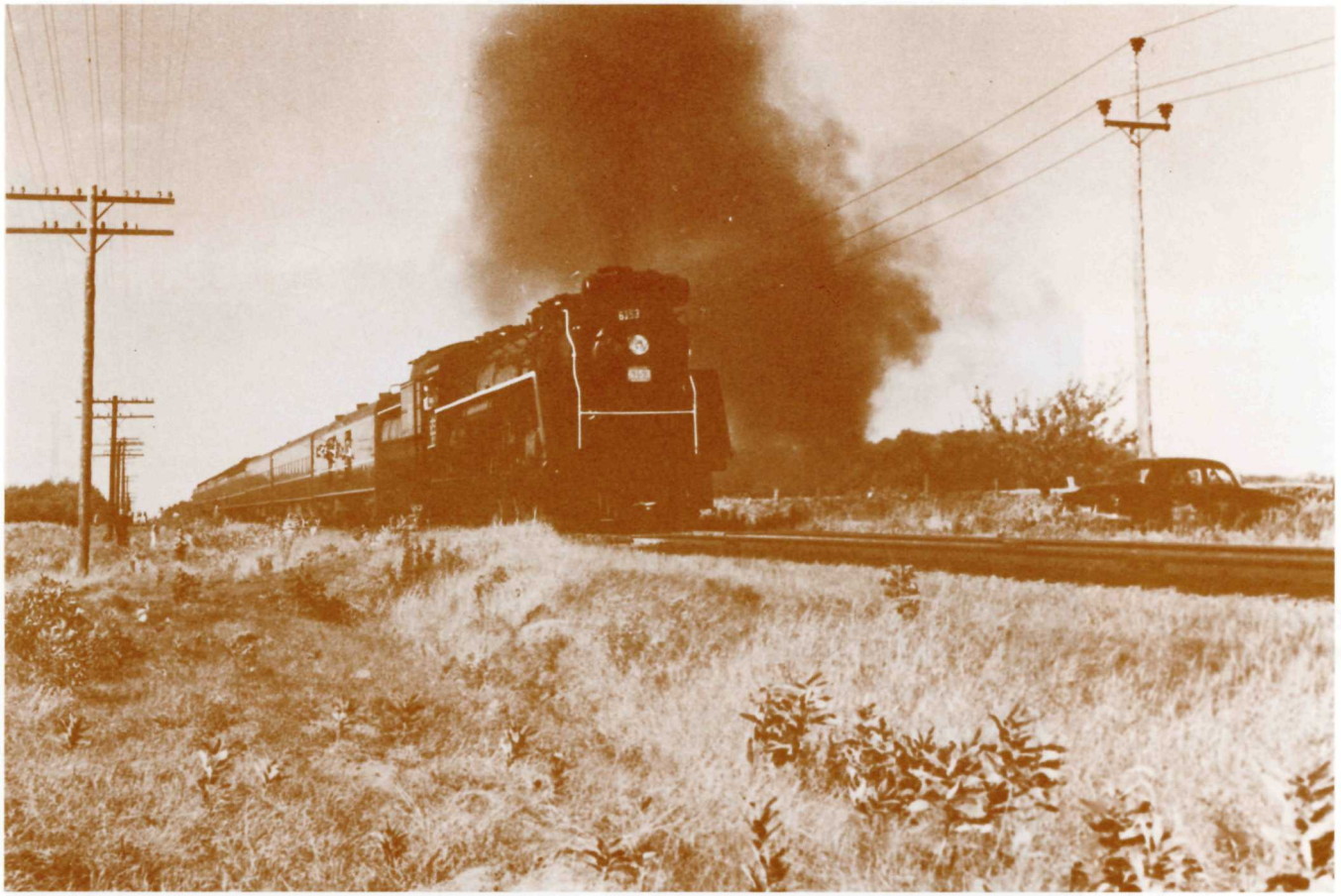


55.

Train on the Grand Trunk line south of Compton.

56.

Compton Station.



57.

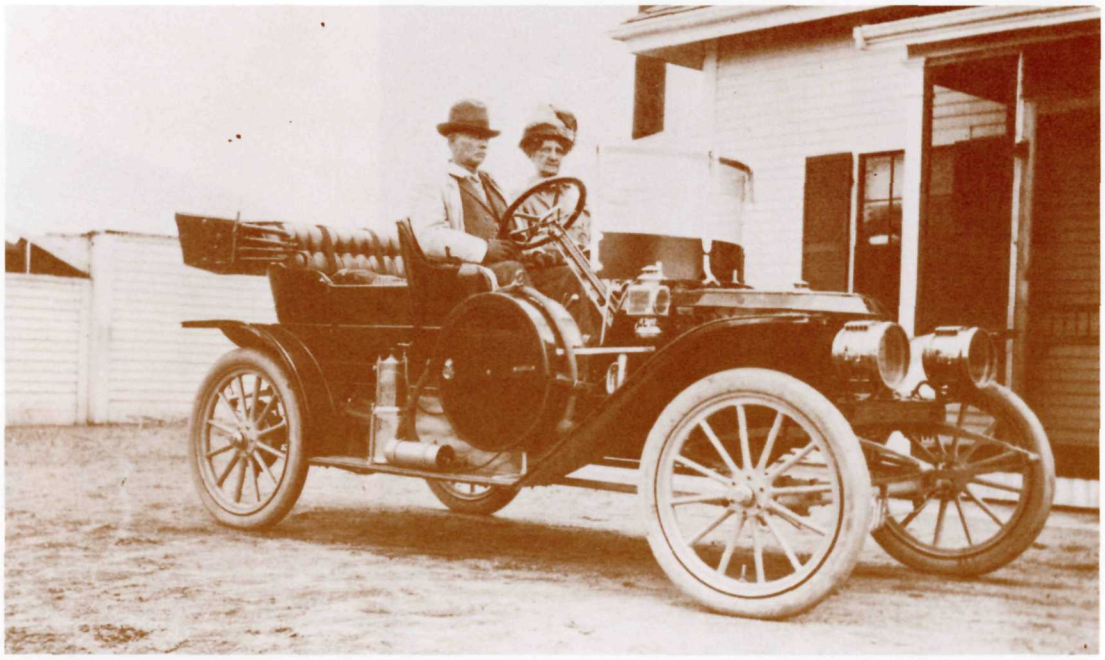
Last steam engine to run on the Sherbrooke-Coaticook line, October 1956.

58.
Passengers on the station platform in 1940.

59.
New Compton House, 1919.

60.

J.-B.-M. St-Laurent and a friend, Emmanuel Leclerc,
c. 1910.



61.

A Stanley Steamer in Compton, c. 1912. It was the first car of this kind to be seen in the region.

62.

Roméo Turcotte's taxi stand.

63.

Laurence Broderick, garage keeper.

64.

Lora St-Laurent, postmistress.

65.

Stimson-Savary Store after its conversion to a bank and town hall, May 1930.

Chapter V

Cultural Life

66.

St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church, Father Joseph-Eugène Choquette (1883-1896), pastor. Church was destroyed in the early 1950s.

67.

Interior of St. Thomas Aquinas Church before its expansion in 1906. At left, the Christmas Manger.

68.

Father Joseph-Eugène Choquette parish priest of St.Thomas Aquinas from 1883 to 1896.

69.

Father Maurice Beaudry, parish priest from 1877 to 1883.

70.

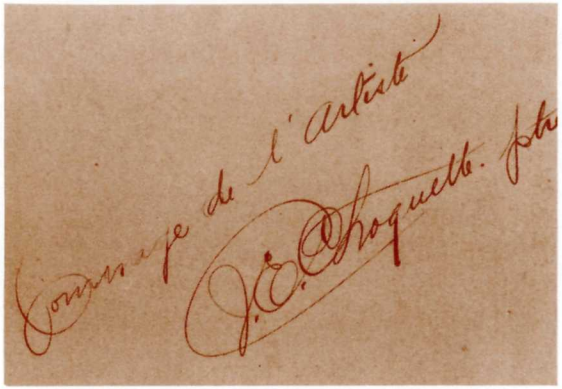
Father Choquette in a coach near the church.

71.

Priests photographed in the presbytery's grove by Father Choquette, April 28, 1890.

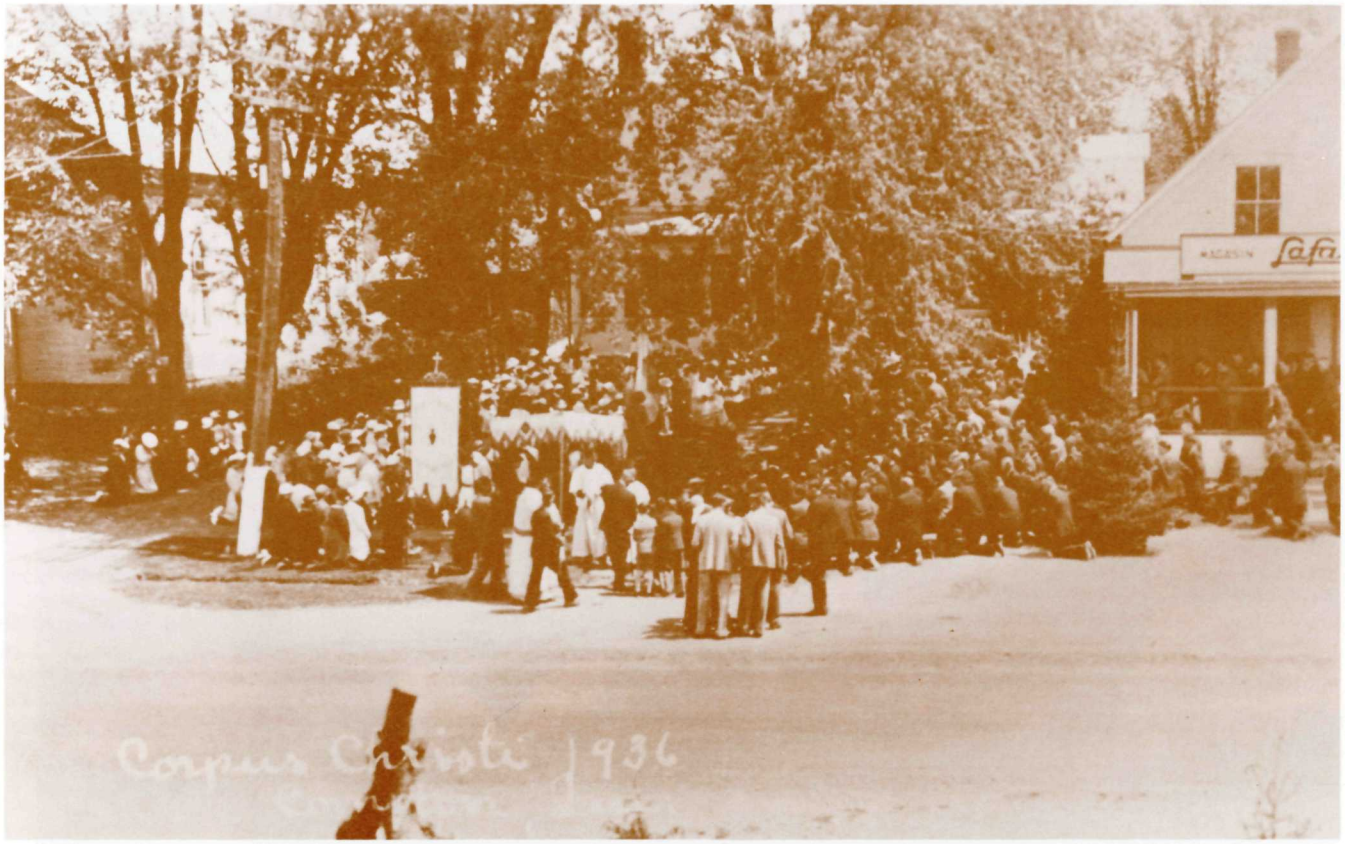
72.

Students of King's Hall photographed by Father Choquette.
Signature of photographer on back of photo.



73.

Ordination in St.Thomas Aquinas Church.



74.

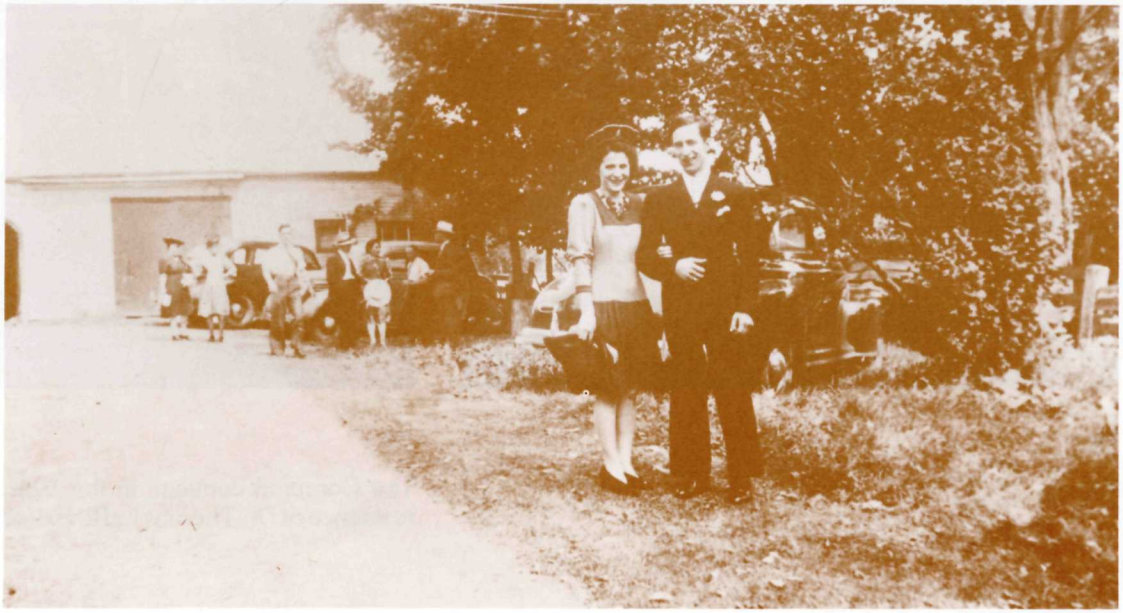
Celebration of Corpus Christi in front of the St-Laurent house, 1936.

75.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gilbert celebrating their 60th wedding anniversary in 1947. The Gilberts, originally from St-François-de-Beauce, settled in Compton in 1899.

76.

Wedding of Jeanne Gilbert and Aurel Lemay in 1942.



77.

The newlyweds in their going away outfits.

78.

Ibidem.

79.

The Compton convent; in the 19th century, residence of Dr. Thomas LaRue; destroyed in 1953.

80.

Minister of the Free Will Baptist Church and his wife in front of their residence in Moe's River.

81.

Anglican Bishop of Québec in the King's Hall gardens, 1934.

82.

St. James Anglican Church before demolition of its bell tower.

83.

Methodist Church built in the mid-nineteenth century. Much later, the church was united after the amalgamation of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches; demolished in the 1960s.

84.

Moe's River Universalist Church built in 1887 and demolished in 1919.

85.

King's Hall, 1902; college for young girls from respectable families; built in 1874, and closed in 1972.

86.

Compton Academy, Anglo-Protestant secondary school for boys.

87.

School in Moe's River, built in 1887, demolished in 1948. In the foreground, Shirley Haseltine.

88.

Students and teachers, King's Hall, 1901.

89.

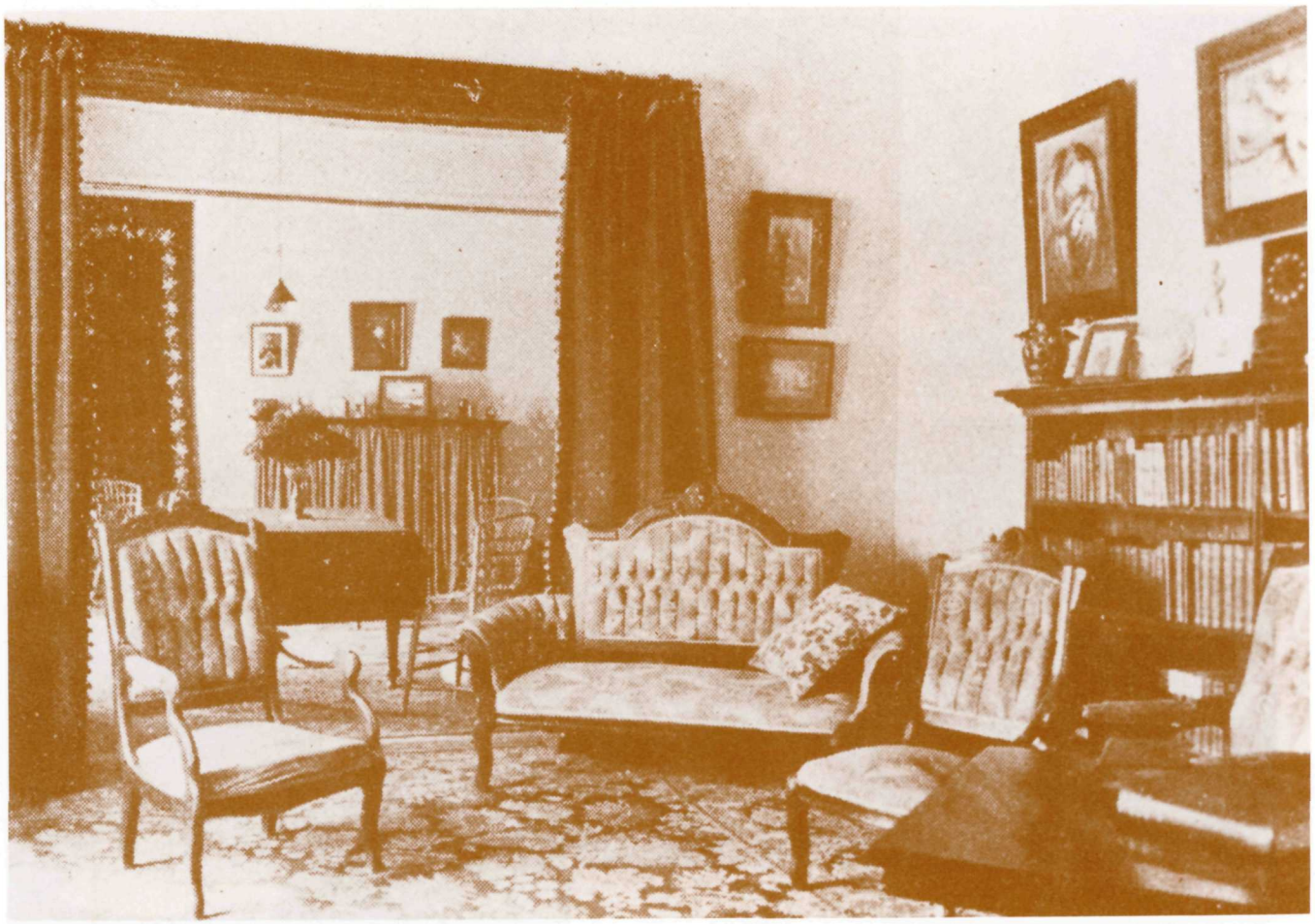
Schoolchildren and their teacher on the steps of their school in Moe's River, 1930.

90.

Recreational activities, King's Hall, at the beginning of the century.

91.

Reception in the King's Hall gardens, 1926. Photo: Louise Mitchell.



92.

A room at King's Hall, 1902.

93.

A room at King's Hall, 1933.

94.

King's Hall today.

Chapter VI

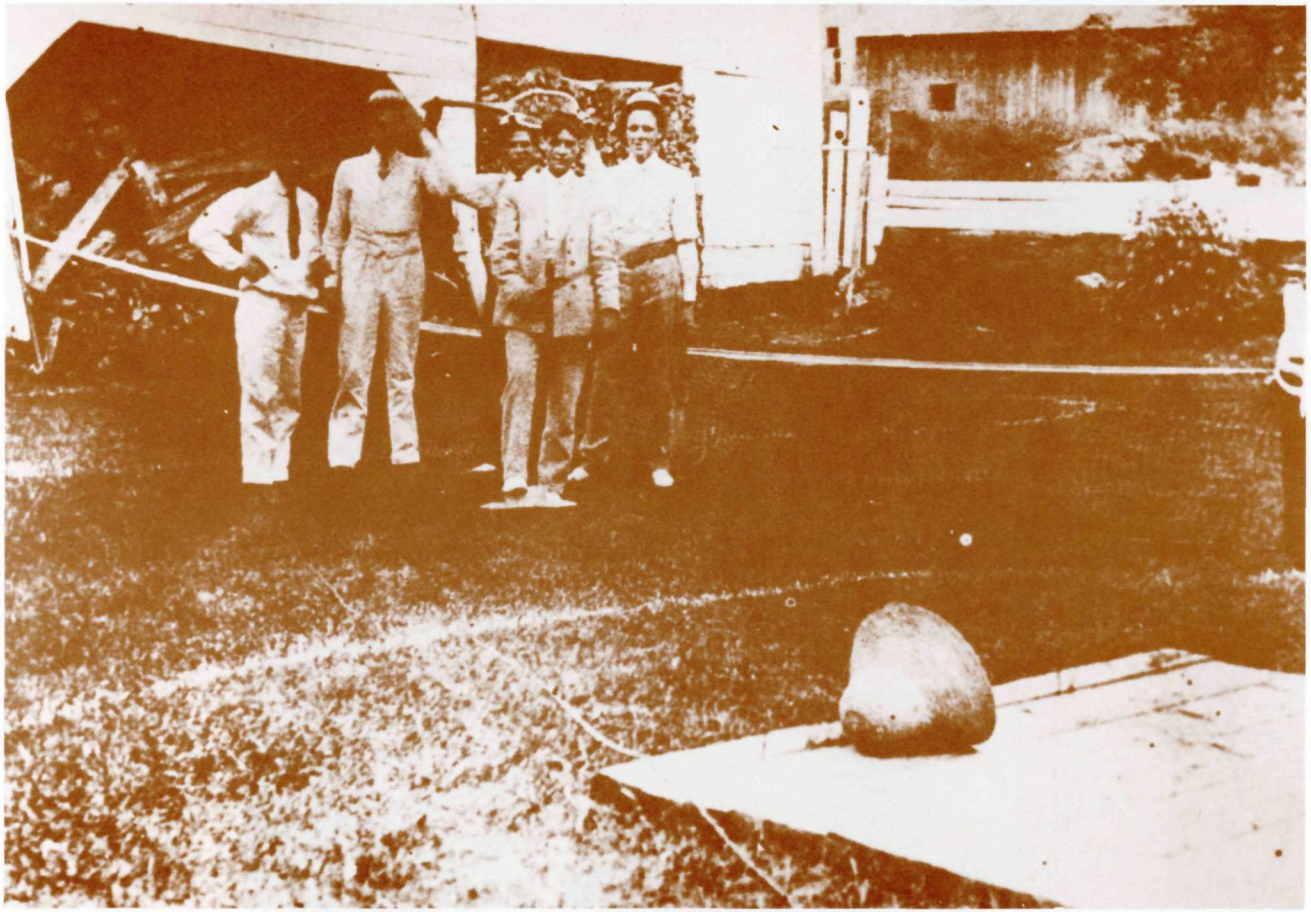
Seasonal Pleasures

95.

Mary Ann Broderick-St-Laurent and Jeanne Renault-St-Laurent playing croquet in the yard of their family property, June 1907.

96.

Tennis match in front of Dr. A. King's residence.



97.

Tennis match at the St-Laurents'.

98.

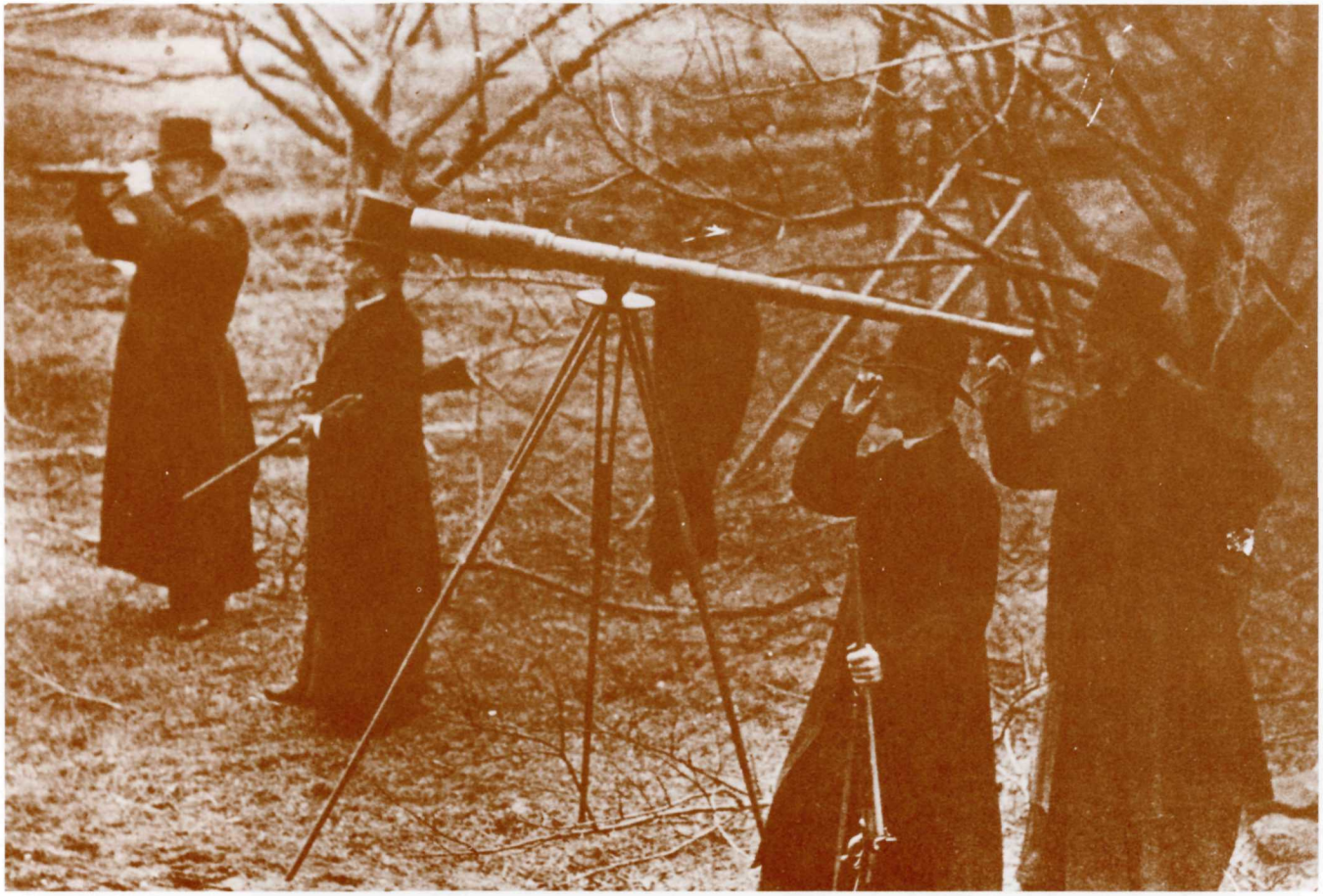
Jeanne Renault-St-Laurent and Lora St-Laurent in June 1907.

99.

Jeanne Renault-St-Laurent and Mary Ann Broderick.

100.

After the picnic (no 71), a hunt in the presbytery's grove.
Photo: Father J.-E. Choquette, 1890.



101

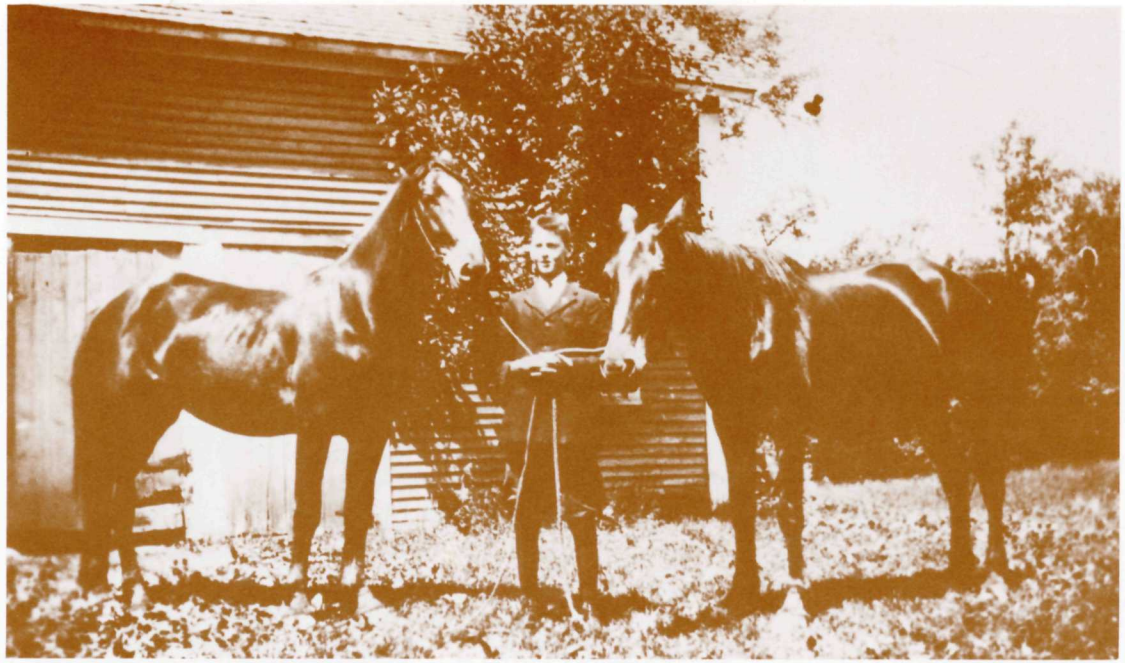
April 28, 1890, Compton presbytery. (Gd-Vic Dufresne, E.-W. Dufresne, Séguin, Martel). Photo: Father J.-E. Choquette.

102.

Swimming in the Coaticook River.

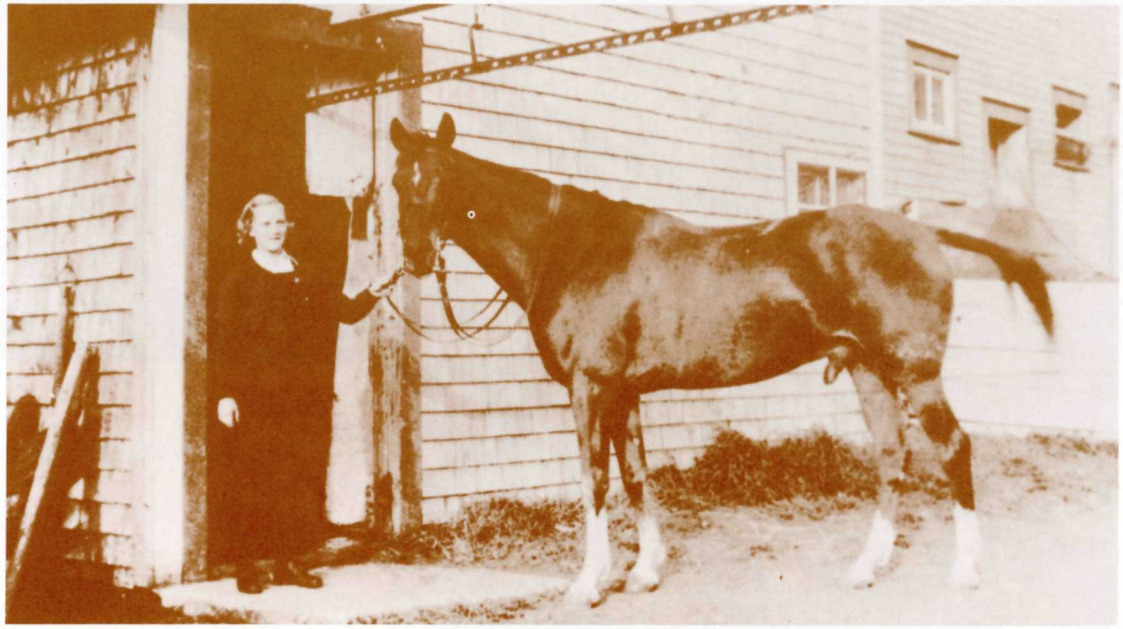
103.

Ibidem.



104.

Saddle horses held by Leonide Vaillancourt, 1928.



105.

Saddle horse in the stable at King's Hall.

106.

Sugaring off party, 1926.

107.

Louis St-Laurent at the sugar house, Easter 1908.

108.

King's Hall students at the sugaring off, 1926.
Photo: Louise Mitchell.

109.

Ibidem.

110.

Several members of the St-Laurent family tobogganning, January 1907.

111.

Ibidem.

112.

Ski outing in the township, 1940.

113.

Skijoring, a sport enjoyed by the King's Hall students, 1926.

Chapter VII

Faces of Compton

114.

Mrs. Albert Lee Pomeroy. Photo: Notman.

115.

Lee Pomeroy as a child. Photo: A. Couturier.

116.

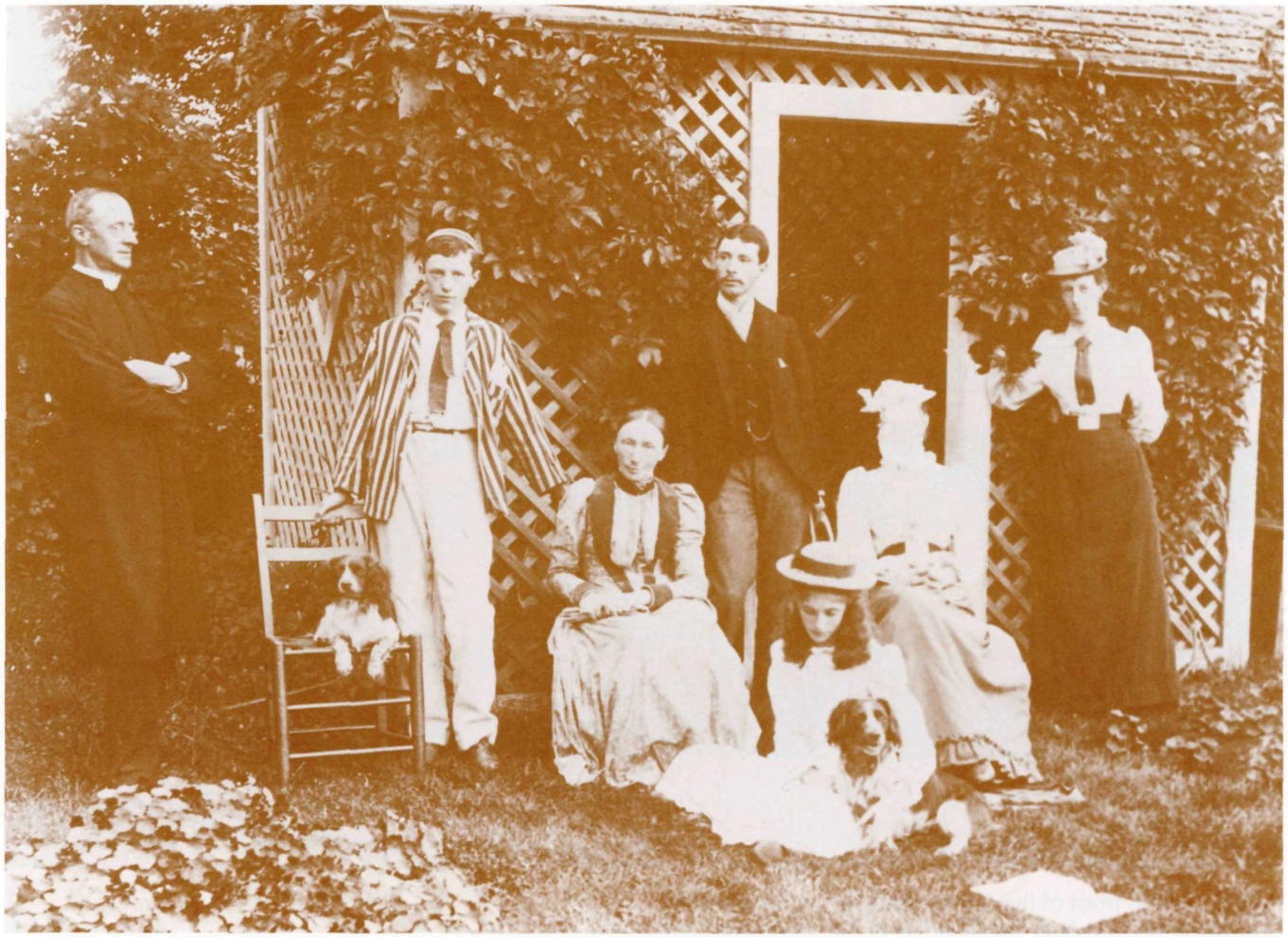
Maurice and Nil St-Laurent, July 1903. Photo: A. Couturier.

117.

Sarah Pocock's family in the vicinity of Millhurst, near Compton.

118.

Ayer Family in front of the family residence at Moe's River. Daniel and William Ayer were owners of a tannery and glove factory in Moe's River from 1880-1910.



119.

Reverend C.H. Parker, Rector of St. James Church, and his family, c. 1880.

120.

Sherman family, c. 1900.

121.

Robert Family in front of the family home in Saint-Edwidge, c. 1900, at the time of Simon Robert's establishment in Compton. Photo: P.-D. Manseau, Coaticook.

122.

Simon Robert family at their farm in Compton, 1927.

123.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Robert on their wedding day, 1895.
Studio Kilburn, Coaticook.

124.

Mr. Josaphat Gilbert in 1925.

125.

Mr. and Mrs. Philippe St-Laurent.

126.

Jean-Baptiste-Moïse St-Laurent, c. 1870. Photo: Archambault and Co., Sherbrooke.

127.

J.-B.-M. St-Laurent and family, c. 1900.

128.

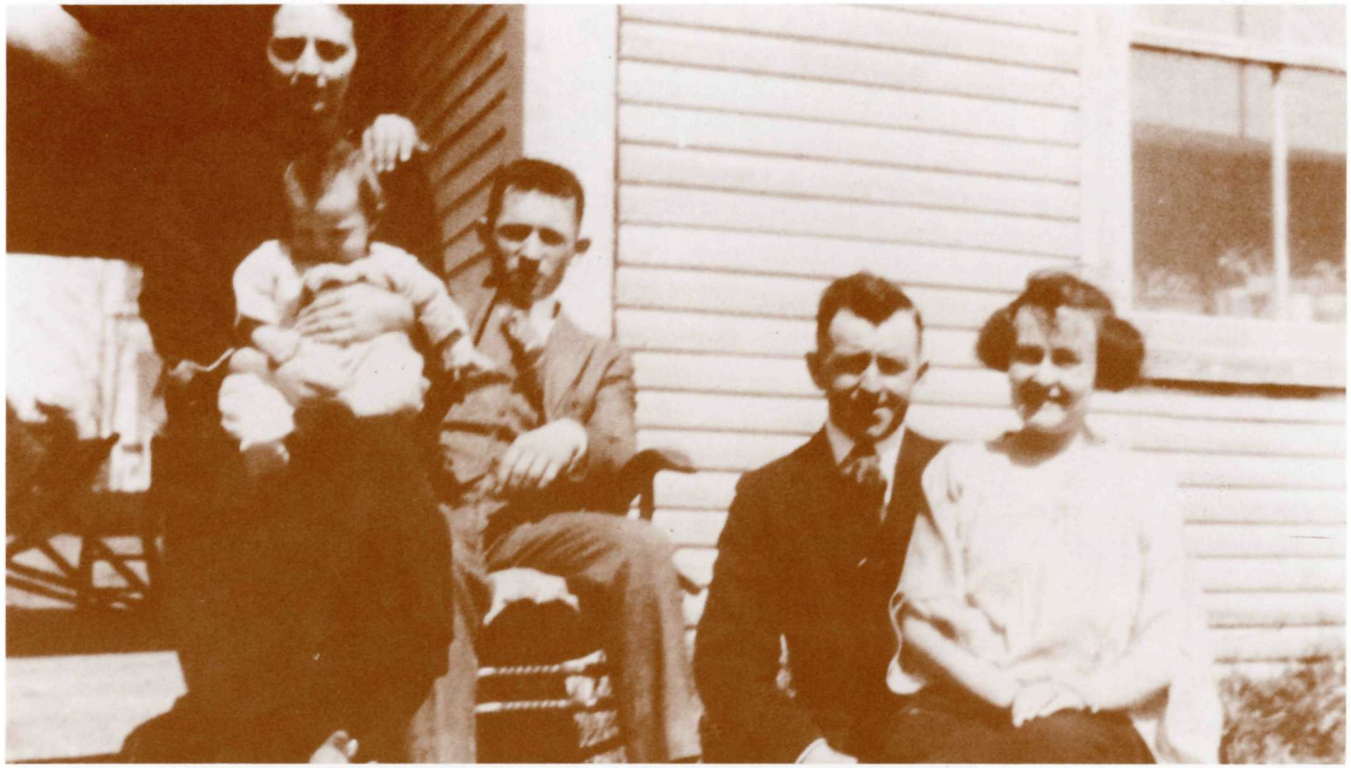
Jeanne Renault and Louis St-Laurent.

129.

Wedding of Jeanne Renault to Louis St-Laurent,
Beauceville, May 19, 1908.

130.

William McLary and family.



131.

Arthur Doyon, family and friends, 1924.

132.

Mary Ann Broderick-St-Laurent with three of her children, 1908.

133.

Joël and Élise Ferland and family, 1930.

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