

APPENDIX: Excerpts from the History of St. Patrick's Parish, Mapog.

A history of St. Patrick's Parish in Mapog, written by Arthur W. and Patricia L. Long in 1936, gives some interesting information about the Mapog district. They say: "The Town of Mapog, formerly called 'The Outlet' after its origin, and connects the first years of its life with Lake Memphremagog.

"In the distant beginnings it was not the allure of its clear, deep waters, nor the captivating scene of the mountains which surrounded it, that attracted the dauntless travellers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It was because this large lake, commenced at one end with the Connecticut River, at the other with the St. Francis Bay the Mapog River, offered the most convenient means of communication between the territory of the Green Mountains and the St. Lawrence River.

"The Abenakis probably passed here since the origin of their nation, and the explorers of the first years of the colony, in their voyages, followed the same route.

"The Indians gave to the lake the name of MAMPHTLOWBAGOG, which gradually changed to Memphremagog. The word means, in the language of the Abenakis, 'A lake whose waters are high and very extensive', and not precisely 'Beautiful waters' as popular tradition derives it.

"In his memoirs Pierre de Salles Latourriere tells of a voyage he made in September, 1786, on the St. Francis River and Lake Memphremagog. He relates thus his journey from 'Grandes Fourches' (Sherbrooke) to 'Lake Mavor' or 'Mapog' (Memphremagog).

'We arrived at the large portage of the falls which received the river in two branches, one from the east, the other from Lake Mapog on the west. Having camped at this place we set out in the morning to go up the rapids by canoe. Four days were sufficient to reach the shore of Lake Mavor or Mapog. This route is so frequented by Indians that, from place to place, there are log cabins which each one repairs and maintains in his turn; they are of use to all as "prime camps." Thus when we arrived at our second camp a family of this nation already occupied the cabin and we had to do like those who arrive at an inn too late, that is to say, camp at one side to pass the night. We lost nothing by doing so; the chief of the family returned from salmon fishing and moose hunting and he was loaded with

'We arrived at the large portage of the falls which received the river in two branches, one from the east, the other from Lake Magoek on the west. Having camped at this place we set out in the morning to go up the rapids by canoe. Four days were sufficient to reach the shore of Lake Mavora or Magoek. Their route is so frequented by Indians that, from place to place, there are log cabins which each one repairs and maintains in his turn; they are of use to all as "prime camps." Thus when we arrived at our second camp a family of this nation already occupied the cabin and we had to do like those who arrive at an inn too late, that is to say, camp on one side to pass the night. We lost nothing by doing so; the chief of the family returned from salmon fishing and moose hunting, and he was loaded with his captures; a few drinks of rum procured for us enough meat and well-smoked fish for the rest of our voyage. Lake Magoek is large and wide-reaching, the land seemed to me to be excellent and covered with timber of every kind, everything was beautiful.'

"Seven years after the voyage of Pierre de Salet Latonniere the first settler on the land now occupied by the township of Magoek made his appearance.

"In this year, 1793, Captain Ebenezer Hovey, from Vermont, located on the east side of Lake Memphremagog. (This site was in our day the summer residence of W.B. Barrows and Rev. E.R. Elliot, six miles from Magoek on the Georgeville Road.) This place then formed a part of the township of Hatley.

"The daughter of Ebenezer Hovey, Mrs Roxana Flanders, tells, later of the arrival and adventures of this daring settler. 'My father arrived in Canada in 1793

and pitched on the eastern shore of Lake Memphremagog, at the place called Judd's Point. After having cleared a plot of ground and having erected there a log shanty, he returned to Vermont and, in March 1794, started again for the new home with a couple of oxen, taking with him his wife and eight children, provisions and beds. They were accompanied by Joseph Lee, Joel Liss (after whom Leonard Murray's "Verleigh Farm" was named), Isaac Rexford (the Rexford family connection is on our property), and David Chamberlain with their wives and children. They came by Miss-

loguai Bay and took seven days to go through woods between Freleighs-  
burg and Lake Memphramagog.

"In 1793 Nicholas Austin, a loyalist from Somersworth, N.H., came with his family to settle on the west side of the lake at Gibraltar Point (In our day owned by Eric Fisher. "Roswell Farm" was near the Monastery of the Benedictine Fathers)

"As evidence that the great marvel of settlement had started around the lake, there was only, on the west side, the little clearing made by Nicholas Austin, and on the east side those of Ebenezer Hovey, Joseph and Joel Lee, Isaac Relford, David Chamberlin, Elijah Baird, Jeremiah Lord, and Amasa Merriman. The location on which Magog is built today was uninhabited,

"THE OUTLET "On the site actually occupied by the Town of Magog there was, before 1798, only a temporary dam and primitive mill used to grind the grain and saw the wood of the settlers. The dam and mill were erected by Nicholas Austin and his 'Associates' of Bolton around 1795.

"It was only natural that this spot should be chosen as the location of a settlement; situated at the end of a lake of great length, the trails of Indians and 'coureurs des bois' converged here. These trails were the forerunners of future highways, and the rapids at the outlet of the lake would supply power for the future. It was, indeed, a logical site for the building of a future town or city.

"These advantages were recognized by Ralph Henry, who is, without question, the founder of Magog. In 1798 he settled with his family at the Outlet and there erected the first house. (On the lot today occupied by the Bank of Montreal) In 1811 he built another which still remains. This house, the oldest in town, is still occupied by descendants of Ralph Henry. It is situated at the south-west corner of Main and Henry Streets.

"In 1823, a weekly courier was started between Stanstead and Montreal, passing through Copp's Ferry (Georgeville) and the Outlet. The journey was made on horseback. ... In 1835 the British American Land Company laid out the road between Sherbrooke and Montreal. That allowed the organization, several years later, of a regular service of stage-coaches between Waterloo, Magog and Sherbrooke. ...

"In 1855, Magog took farewell to her infancy; up to this time, the part

tion, the founder of Mapog. In 1798 he settled with his family at the Outlet and there erected the first house. (On the lot today occupied by the Bank of Montreal) In 1814 he built another which still remains. This house, the oldest in town, is still occupied by descendants of Ralph Henry. It is situated at the south-west corner of Main and Henry Streets.

"In 1823, a weekly courier was started between Stanstead and Montreal, passing through Copp's Ferry (Sergeville) and the Outlet. The journey was made on horseback. ... In 1835 the British American Land Company laid out the road between Sherbrooke and Montreal. That allowed the organization, several years later, of a regular Service of Stage-coaches between Waterloo, Mapog and Sherbrooke. ... In 1855, Mapog took farewell to her infancy; up to this time, the part of the territory which actually comprises the town and the township of Mapog, situated south of the river and east of the lake, belonged to the township of Hatley; and the part north of the river and west of the lake was included in the township of Bolton. In 1855, certain sections were separated from Bolton and Hatley to form the township of Mapog. It was then that the village was given the name of Mapog and ceased to be known under the name of the Outlet. ... A regular stage-coach connected Mapog with Sherbrooke and Montreal.

"Since the year 1851, a Steamer, the "Mountain Maid," gave Mapog communication with Newport, Vt., and all the points on the shores of Lake Memphremagog. This boat was replaced by the "Lady of the Lake" in 1867. ... In 1878 they at last constructed a railroad between Waterloo and Mapog; it was continued as far as Sherbrooke in 1883."

I found all of the above in Appendix A of Mr R.P. Jellert's "History of the Hamlet of County Club" and to all of it I should probably say "sic", punctuation included. In his first chapter Mr Jellert gives further information about Lake Memphremagog. He says: "Lake Memphremagog is deep and clear. Its chief feeder is the Clyde River entering at Newport, and its headwaters are close to those of the Connecticut River. Its outlet is the Mapog River, a tributary of the St. Francis. The question of its depth was always a matter of interest. Bullock wrote that between Owl's Head and Sergeville there was an unsounded abyss, and that Sir Hugh Allan failed to reach the bottom with his sea line of 1600 ft.

However, from 1936 to 1939, Julian Smith, using a depth sounding machine of his own design, charted the whole lake. He found the greatest depth to be 345, near Owl's Head. Depths of 80 to 90 ft. are common off the Club's property, its length is about 30 miles, and its greatest width is four to five miles; but one to two miles may be considered to be about average.

"The lake has an area of 40 square miles of which 11 lie within the United States.

"The Quebec Seveans Commission says that in 1931-1932 the controlling dam at the outlet of this lake was owned and operated by the Dominion Textile Company, which maintained the level between 679 and 682.5 ft. above sea level, . . . .

"The height of Mount Orford is slightly in excess of 2750 ft. The highest mountain in Quebec is Mount Jacques Cartier in Gaspé Peninsula at 4160 ft. Then there are four others in Gaspé running over 3000 ft. while Roundtop near Sutton is 3175 ft."