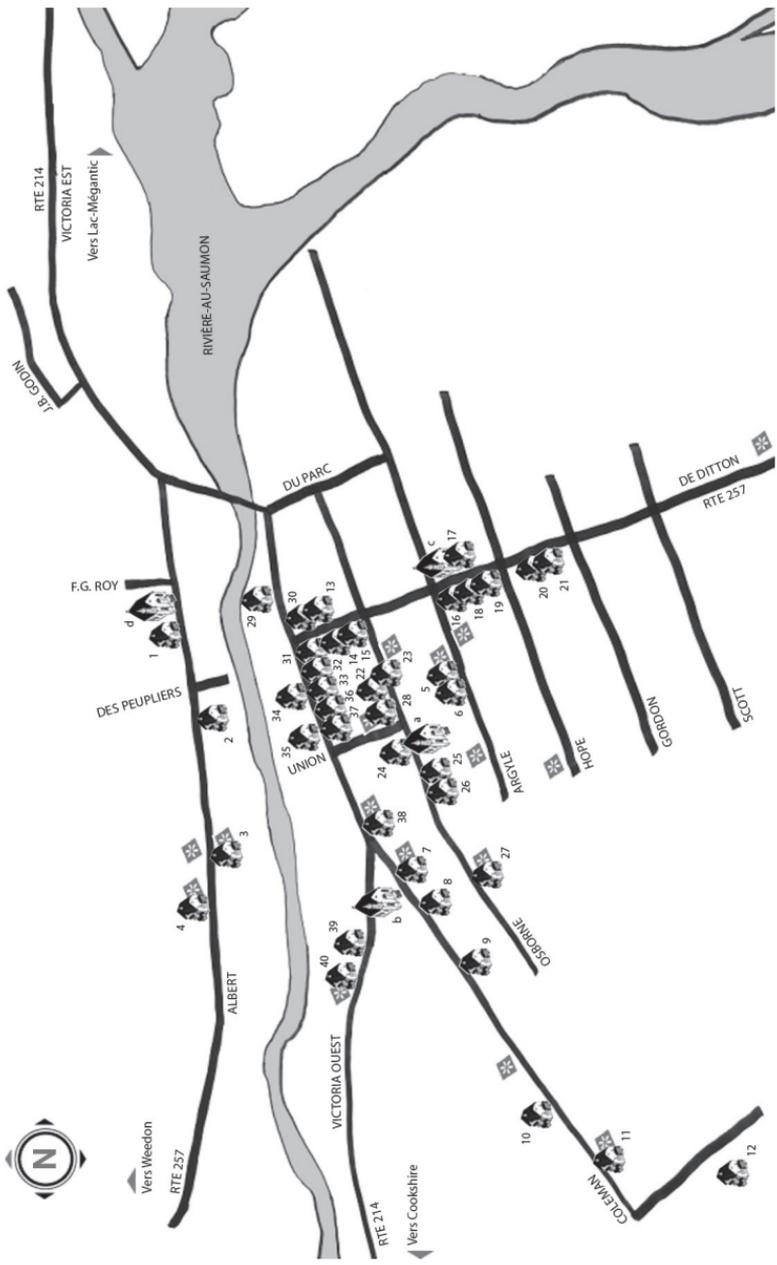


SCOTSTOWN

Historical booklet







1. 44, ALBERT SL.
2. 71, ALBERT SL.
3. 117, ALBERT SL.
4. 126, ALBERT SL.
5. 80, ARGILE SL.
6. 82, ARGILE SL.
7. 113, COLEMAN SL.
8. 125, COLEMAN SL.
9. 149, COLEMAN SL.
10. 180, COLEMAN SL.
11. 195, COLEMAN SL.
12. 264, COLEMAN SL.
13. 11, DITTON SL.
14. 16, DITTON SL.
15. 18, DITTON SL.
16. 52, DITTON SL.
17. 53, DITTON SL.
18. 56, DITTON SL.
19. 66, DITTON SL.
20. 82, DITTON SL.
21. 90, DITTON SL.
22. 66, OSBORNE SL.
23. 69, OSBORNE SL.
24. 88, OSBORNE SL.
25. 80, OSBORNE SL.
26. 93, OSBORNE SL.
27. 125, OSBORNE SL.
28. 17, UNION SL.
29. 28, VICTORIA West Rd.
30. 45, VICTORIA West Rd.
31. 149, COLEMAN SL.
32. 55, VICTORIA West Rd.
33. 57, VICTORIA West Rd.
34. 61, VICTORIA West Rd.
35. 66, VICTORIA West Rd.
36. 76, VICTORIA West Rd.
37. 79, VICTORIA West Rd.
38. 81, VICTORIA West Rd.
39. 101, VICTORIA West Rd.
40. 140, VICTORIA West Rd.
41. 146, VICTORIA West Rd.
42. 187, OSBORNE SL.
- a. 138, COLEMAN SL.
- b. 53, DITTON SL.
- c. 53, DITTON SL.
- d. 42, ALBERT SL.

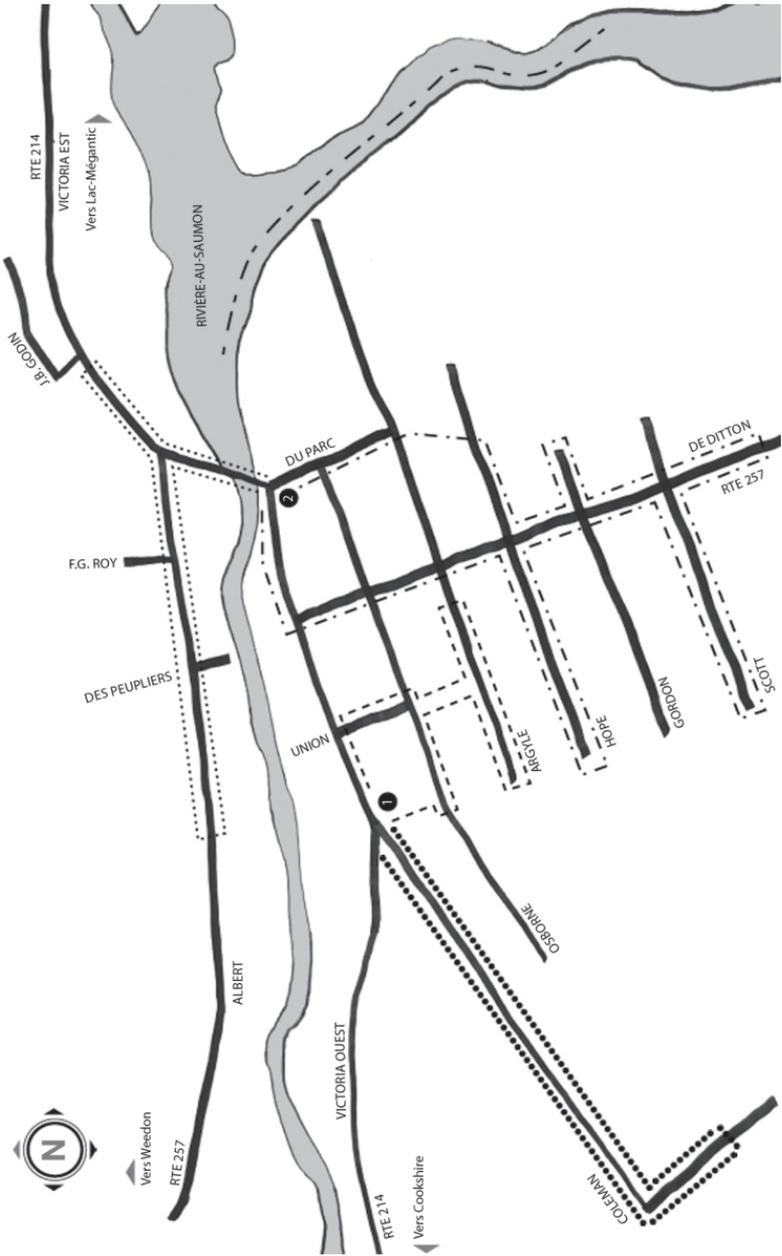
LEGEND



Historical Dwelling

Church

Gardens to Visit
identified by a small sign

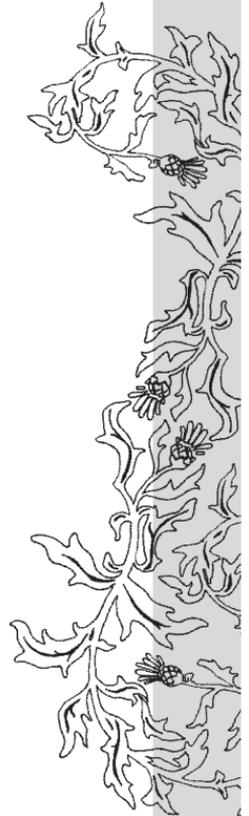


LEGEND

- points of departure for tours
- 1 Town Hall
- 2 Walter MacKenzie Park
- name of the tours :
- Albert Circuit
- Bekval Circuit
- St. Alban Circuit
- Coleman Hill Circuit
- Walter MacKenzie Circuit (canoe)

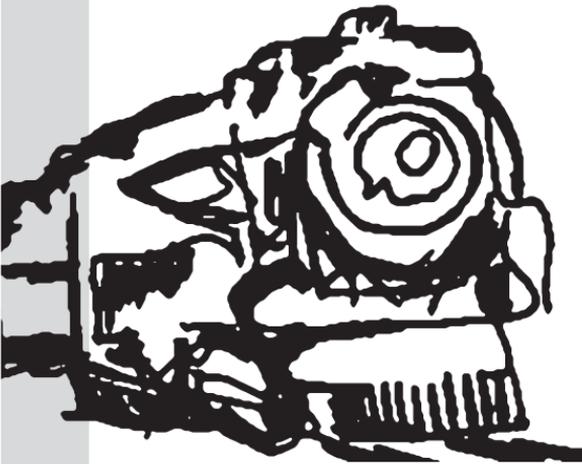
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INTRODUCTION

Formerly a Scottish holding, in which still live some descendants, the City of Scotstown owes its foundation to the building of the railroad from sea to sea. The unevenness and ups and downs of the Salmon River lent itself to the erection of a hydro-electric dam situated where the Glasgow Canadian Land and Trust Company decided to set up their installations, hence the development of a hamlet around 1872 which later officially became the City of Scotstown in 1892. The city was named after John Scott, the company's first manager. Today, this picturesque little city situated in the foothills of Mount Mégantic, continues to live from the forest and its by-products, but also from the tourist industry and businesses related to herbalism and organic products. With its four steeples, calling to mind its rich religious past, this sympathetic village has preserved several dwellings typical of the 19th century eastern townships architecture.



HISTORICAL DWELLINGS





LEGENDE

Architectural Styles



BOOM-TOWN



CUBIC FOUR SQUARE



PRAIRIE FOUR SQUARE



AMERICAN NEO-CLASSICAL



NEO-GOTHIC



NEO-QUEEN-ANN



AMERICAN
VERNACULAR/INDUSTRIAL



WAR TIME

44, ALBERT St. St. Paul Presbyterian Manse



The manse was built a few years after the church in 1930. It remained the property of the St. Paul Presbyterian Congregation for 60 years before being sold to private individuals.

It is a Four Square style building and it has kept its original components.





71, ALBERT St. Murdo M. Smith House

This neo-gothic house, with its nice gallery and its oriel window in the front, was built by Murdo M. Smith around 1925. It has kept its original features.

The plot of land where it is built used to be the City of Scotstown's property where the Glasgow's hydroelectric power station was installed and later became the Shawinigan Water and Power Company's property in 1905.



117, ALBERT St. Norman MacDonald House



This property is part of a huge lot the Glasgow bought from the B.A.L.Co. in 1873. The lot was sold many times, and then subdivided into many lots (at least seven). Finally, in 1917, Norman MacDonald bought a part of it and built this beautiful Four Square style house. It is very well preserved, with its wood clapboard and shingles cut into patterns, its gallery topped by a balcony and its hip roof.





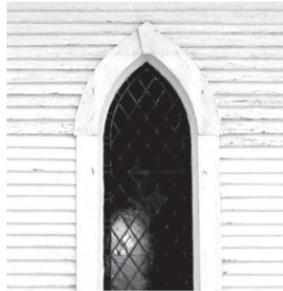
126, ALBERT St. John McLeod House

This house was built around 1915 and bought by John McLeod's family in 1916, who lived here for 53 years. It was bought by the "Director of the Veterans Land Act" in 1971 : this federal organization used to buy lots or houses for the veterans coming back from the war. It is assumed that the next owner was a soldier... A few other owners followed since then, without necessarily being soldiers.

This beautiful American vernacular house has kept all its original features, even though it has been recently renovated.



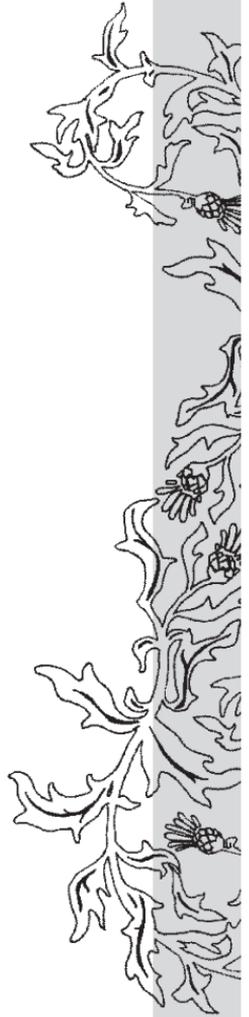
RELIGION
87, OSBORNE St.
St. Albans Anglican Church



Built in 1887 under the responsibility of the reverend H.S. Fuller, pastor living at the time in Cookshire, this small Anglican Church closed its doors to the dozen of faithful's still attending in 1991. The "Anglican British Lord" of the Quebec diocese sold the building to the City of Scotstown for 1 \$ in 1992.

Today this building is home to the "Relève", an organism devoted to children and is used for different activities.

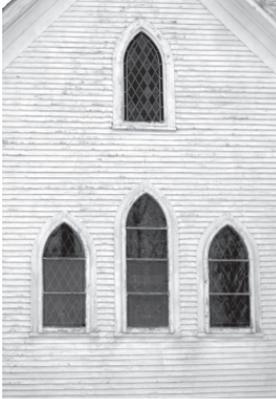
Of a neo-gothic style, this religious architecture with its 2 straight sloped roof is surmounted by a beautiful tower. It displays its original components : gothic arched fixed wooden sashed stained glass windows, clapboard siding, portico, front porch.





RELIGION

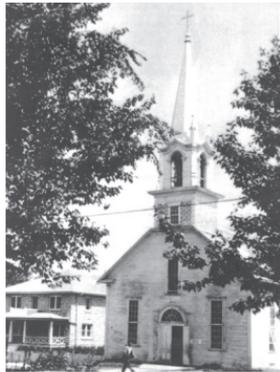
138, COLEMAN St.
St. Andrews United Church



Situated at the corner of Victoria and Coleman Streets, this was the first Church to be built in Scotstown. In 1925, joined with the Adventist church on Albert Street, the Presbyterian church became saint Andrews United Church. The two buildings were united and the church hall was created.

The building has retained all of its neo-gothic religious style over the years. The original components and materials have been conserved : two sloped roof, bell tower, gables, wooden clapboard, gothic arched stained glass windows, panelled doors and front porch.

RELIGION
55, DE DITON St.
St. Paul Catholic Church



The first Church, of modest dimensions, was built out of wood in 1888. In 1911 a bell tower was added and it was only in 1934 that electricity was installed.

In 1954, no longer large enough to accommodate the growing number of faithfuls, under the ministry of Curé Belval, it was decided to tear the building down and rebuild a larger, more modern place of worship.

Of Modern Art influence, this religious architecture consists of a two sloped roof, coloured glass and rectangular wooden windows. It is clad in granite extracted from the quarry in Scotstown. The plans were signed by the architect Mr. Alphonse Belanger.





RELIGION
42, ALBERT St.
St. Paul's Presbyterian Church



Built by a group of Presbyterians in 1927, this building is of American neo-classical religious style. It has retained all of its original components and materials : two sloped roof, bell tower, decorative bricks, cornices, arched transom windows.

The lot upon which the Church was built was donated by Mr. Donald L. McRitchie (former owner of the Laprise house).

Once a month, until fairly recently, the sermon was pronounced in Gaelic.



80, Argyle St. Marie-Ange Cyr's house

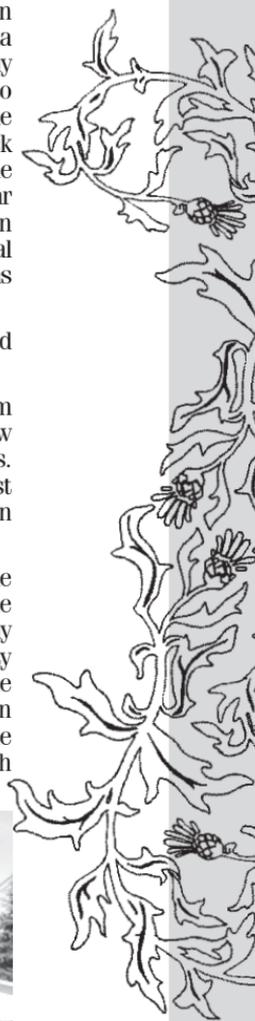


Typical of a Quebec village dwelling, this house was built around 1952 by a wood merchant and mayor of Scotstown (1955-56), Mr. Julien Tessier. The garage and the veranda are post 1950's, however, certain parts of the house may have been built with recycled materials dating back to 1930. For example : the flooring on the first floor is made in two different sections, old newspapers dating back to 1932 were found between the floors and the name Father Leblanc was written on the underside of the cedar clapboard (Joseph-Eugene Leblanc was Parish Priest in Scotstown from 1927 to 1934). The recycled material can be explained by the fact that Julien Tessier was a wood merchant.

In 1954 Marie-Ange Cyr (1908-2001) bought the house and lived in it for almost fifty years.

The story of Marie-Ange Cyr is particular. Originally from Bethanie, near Valcourt, single and working as a nurse in New York, she quit her job to move to Scotstown with her parents. For several years she worked as servant to the parish priest Belval during his ministry at St. Paul's Catholic Church in Scotstown.

Adélarde Belval (1895-1982) had been priest in Bethanie for nine years when he received the responsibility of the Scotstown parish in 1948. He served longer than any other priest in the history of the parish for a total of twenty two years. He was responsible for the construction of the presbytery and the new church in the early 1950's. Upon retirement, in 1970, Adélarde Belval moved to 80 Argyle Street with Marie-Ange Cyr and her parents and lived with them until his death.





82, Argyle St. Ruins of the presbytery

The parish priest, Adélard Belval left his mark in Scotstown. In order to make place for a new presbytery, in 1949 he sold the old building which had been built in 1890. The buyer, Félix Forget, moved the building to its new foundations on Argyle Street and transformed it into an apartment building which burned a few years later. The foundations, buried after the fire, were unearthed in 2004 and integrated into a landscaping project by the new owners of 80 Argyle Street.



EDUCATION

Scotstown High School and Boy's College





ÉDUCATION 57, de Ditton St. St-Paul School



The first sisters of “Saint-Nom-de-Jésus et de-Marie” arrived in Scotstown in 1916 where they were lodged in Mr. F Leblanc’s house (former carpenter and paint shop) which had been bought by the school board. The first floor served as the school and the second as lodging for the sisters.

In 1923, the present building was constructed in order to accommodate the ever growing French population. In 1955 the Leblanc house was moved to Hope Street and a wing was built adjacent to the school. Finally the sisters found a well merited comfort in this new wing. In 1973 the sisters left the convent to settle elsewhere and their quarters were converted into offices, the gymnasium and the library.

This neo renaissance building of public type architecture, has retained almost all of its components and materials : flat roof, clad in brick and vertical wood siding, an uninterrupted façade, the tower, molded gables and front porch. The windows, although somewhat modern still have flattened arches. This building, unique in its function (elementary school), presents excellent architectural qualities and materials as well as a great integrity.

113 – 115, COLEMAN St. Ebenezer M. McKay House



Ebenezer Milloy McKay arrived in Scotstown in 1884, during the second wave of pioneers who joined the core of the Glasgow Canadian Land and Trust Company. He was a blacksmith and a trader, and like many others, he settled here in order to answer the increasing needs of a growing population.

Ebenezer bought the lot on February 8, 1902. The house he eventually built is far from the little colonization houses built in the last quarter of the 19th century, as it seems that he managed pretty well in benefiting of what a city like Scotstown had to offer in the first years of its foundation. This neoclassical house has kept enough of its original components so as to allow us to appreciate the harmony of its lines.

Ebenezer Milloy McKay died in this house in 1921. His widow hastened to put it up for sale, a trader from Lingwick, William Murray, bought the house and kept it until 1945.

Since then, many owners followed each other; they all added their respective colours but kept the original features of the “L-shaped” building: double-slope roof, horizontal wood clapboard siding, and a nice gallery.





125, COLEMAN St. St. Andrew's Manse

This house used to be the manse of the Presbyterian church across the street. It was built 11 years after the construction of the place of worship (1881–1882), so it is useless to try to find any architectural relationship between the two buildings. It is probable that the faithful had to wait until there were enough members before being able to afford to build a suitable place where the pastor and his family could live. It is Robert B. Scott, an influential member of the Council of Elders, who was entrusted with this task. He bought the lot from the Corporation du comté de Compton (corporation of Compton County) in 1893, had the house built and sold it to the Congregation. The house remained a presbytery until 1971.

This is a Four Square style house, like many other buildings on this street. Its walls are clad in brick, instead of wood. By choosing this material the Congregation obviously intended to give the house an appearance of rigour and stability which was consistent with its use. The house is well preserved and its sumptuous soberness is still impressive.



149, COLEMAN St. Scott Parsons House



This refined neoclassical small house was most likely built between 1908 and 1913, when the land was the property of Malcolm B. McAulay, who seems to have acted as contractor in this undertaking. When Scott Parsons bought the lot in 1913, the sale price suggests that a house had been built on the lot.

Scott Parsons was an unskilled worker, and the house where he lived with his family until 1954 reflects the social standing of its owner. It is faithful to the architectural and stylistic trends of the time, but its modest size shows the Parsons' economic status.

The Four Square style is predominant on this street, and this house offers another interesting example of the simple and efficient architecture which marked the landscape of Scotstown during the first years of the 20th century.





180, COLEMAN St. Braeside House

This magnificent neoclassical house, called Braeside House, was most likely built between 1906 and 1910 by James Barn Scott, a wood dealer and a contractor. As a matter of fact, no building is mentioned in the deed of sale when he bought the lot from the Great Northern. But when he sold it to Joseph A. Gifford four years later, the house is expressly mentioned.

Joseph A. Gifford was the director of the Guelph Patent and Cask Company, and it seems that he bought the house on behalf of this company. This assumption tends to be confirmed by the fact that when Mr. Gifford (he was mayor between 1915 and 1920) left this place in 1920, he sold everything to the Guelph for the nominal amount of \$1. The company did not wait long before putting the house up for sale. Between 1921 and 1948 many wealthy wood dealers of the calibre of William MacDonald and Edwin F Quint owned this house, until it was sold to George T. MacDonald's family.

Everything gives this house a unique style and authority : the fact that it has been maintained in good condition and kept in a state close to what it was at its origin; its very location, overlooking the city; and its asymmetrical two-slope roof. Braeside, which is a Scottish expression, means "on the side of the hill."



195, COLEMAN St. Veterinarian John D. Scott's House



Like many other cases, the first mention available for this house comes from a premarital commitment signed on June 16, 1888. It specifies the terms and conditions of the future union between Mary Anne Catherine McDonald, daughter of Reverend John McDonald, and Robert Scott, son of John Scott. According to the commitment, Robert Scott gave his wife-to-be the land, the house that was built, and the furniture worth \$ 765. Their first son, John Dewar, was born in this house the following year.

Robert Scott, as it was the case for most members of his family, seems to have been a shrewd businessman, which allowed him to pay for his son's education at the Ontario Veterinary College of Toronto. John Dewar Scott was a captain during the Great War and after being demobilized, he came back to Scotstown. He inherited this big house in 1945 and lived here until 1966. John Dewar Scott, affectionately nicknamed Joe, also owned a farm on top of the Coleman hill. He took care of it like a true "gentleman farmer," giving free rein to his passion for horses.

The years and different occupants of this beautiful house have very slightly undermined its integrity, to the extent that it is still very close to its original state with regards to both its architecture and its materials. The pure lines of this neoclassical style house have been magnificently preserved.





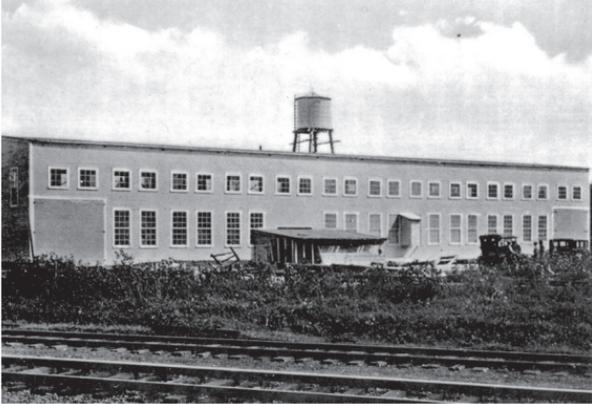
264, COLEMAN St. Milkmen's House

It seems that from the start, the true value of this estate lies in the land surrounding the house, which was built at the end of the 19th century. According to the deeds of sale, up to 1957, nearly all those who lived here declared being farmers. Besides, between 1940 and the 1970s, the house belonged to three farmers, Messrs. Alfred Girard, Henri Hallée and Clément Prévost, who supplied Scotstown with milk until the barn adjacent to the house burned down.

Besides a few details, this American neoclassical house has kept its original character: horizontal wood clapboard siding, a double-slope roof covered with asphalt shingles, a gable, a veranda, and (modern) sash windows with large panes.



INDUSTRIAL The Granite Quarry



Less prestigious than marble, granite remains highly appreciated by architects and building contractors.

As early as 1868, Scotstown saw the opening of its first quarry on the Dell Road. In 1920 three veins were mined to supply an important cutting and polishing industry at the east end of the town.

The stone, either green or black, served in the finishing of buildings or the fabrication of monuments : the monument dedicated to our veterans in Ottawa as well as the presbytery and the Catholic Church in Scotstown, amongst others, bear witness to this industry.

Unfortunately, the transfer of the industry towards Montreal and the quality of the granite (too friable) got the better of the local industry of which remains only remnants and abandoned lagoons invaded by the forest.





INDUSTRIAL

The Guelph Cask & Plywood Company The Log Hauler

At the end of the 19th century after the fur trading industry, it was the interest for the forests that attracted the settlers from Europe to Canada. The untouched region of the Eastern Townships was sought after when the new railway opened opportunities. Thanks to the rapids of the Salmon River at the height of what would become Scotstown, a dam was built by the Glasgow Canadian Land which would provide a source of energy to run a saw mill.

In 1909, The Guelph Cask and Plywood Company (1-2), a London based company with branches in Michigan and Ontario, recognized the possibilities of success and bought the small Great Lumber saw mill, transforming it into a plywood and veneer plant.

Employing up to 200 workers at its highest peak, the plant which transformed more than five million board feet annually, closed its doors in 1959, leaving more than 120 workers in the street and transferring most of its management to Ontario. The lack of wood, inevitable after such an intense exploitation, hit the community and prosperity had already begun to wane.



INDUSTRIAL

The Guelph cask & Plywood Company The Log Hauler



Almost the ancestor of the ski-doo, the log hauler (3) was a sort of locomotive without rails equipped with skis on the front and lags on the back; essentially meant to transport the logs from the woods to the Guelph cask & Plywood plant. The two twenty ton engines travelled twenty one miles on the road constructed especially for this equipment which replaced horses. As a matter of fact, traces of this road still exist along the banks of the Salmon River, also called the "log hauler".

During the 1920' s, more than three hundred men worked in the lumber camps and on the log drives for the Ontario company which closed its doors in 1957 after having exhausted the natural resources.





INDUSTRIAL Scotstown Train Station



Burned in 1995, the Scotstown Train Station had just recently be classified as a historic building because of its immense importance in the development of Scotstown because of its functionality and its architecture and because of its ideal location.

Built in 1888 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, this station remained one of the important landmarks in the economic development of the region by helping in the arrival of settlers and the exporting of wood products.

11, DE DITTON St. Nathaniel G. Scott House



Nathaniel George Scott, member of the Legislative Assembly between 1912 and 1919, lived in this neo-gothic house.

The first mention of this house can be found in a deed of sale dated December 22, 1911, when Pierrette Scott, widow of Robert Scott, donated her son Nathaniel some land with “a two storied brick building and wooden shed erected by the said donee.” Since Mrs. Scott bought the said lots in 1907, it is probable that the house was built during these years.

Nathaniel George Scott was an influential person in Scotstown. He was a freemason and a businessman, and he was given credit for having brought electricity to the city; he was also involved in both provincial and municipal politics. He was mayor between 1920 and 1928. All his accomplishments earned him a grand funeral and all inhabitants of the city were granted a half-day civic holiday for the occasion.

Since then, it seems that the house has only suffered very few changes, which allows us to still appreciate the greatness of this type of solid masonry building that marked this period.





16, DE DITTON St. Robert A. Scott House

Robert Alexander Scott, called Bob, who was Robert B. Scott's son and George Nathaniel Scott's brother, bought this land from the Smiths in 1911 and had this magnificent residence built here. According to the deed of sale, there was already a barn and a stable here; these buildings were to remain of common use until they were sold.

Bob Scott was a prosperous road contractor and it is thanks to him that a part of the road between Scotstown and La Patrie was paved. He also was a member of one of the most famous families of the city, and his residence had to reflect his origins. Thanks to its proportions and its architectural details that were preserved, this superb American neoclassical house reflects the wealth and assurance of its first owner.

When Robert A. Scott died in 1957, he left the house and all the household furniture to his daughter, Roberta, who lived here until 1973. That means that the members of the Scott family tread the floors of this stately residence for over 60 years.



18, DE DITTON St. Doctor Charles M. Smith House



On May 30, 1888, when James Pinkham sold the land he had bought four years earlier from the Glasgow Canadian Land and Trust Company, the deed of sale already mentions this house which will be simply known as the Doctor's house for many generations.

As a matter of fact, the vocation of this neo-gothic house rapidly became apparent. At the end of the 20th century, its first owner was a physician and surgeon called Léon Octave Noël who, after having held the position of superintendent of the hospice Saint-Julien of Saint-Ferdinand for 40 years, settled in Scotstown where he practiced for 13 years. In 1900 he transferred his practice to another physician called Malcolm J. Mooney. But the designation of the Doctor's house became linked to this place for good when Doctor Charles M. Smith came to live here.

The memory of Doctor Smith marked this house mainly because he practiced medicine here for nearly 50 years. But it is also because the people remember with nostalgia and gratitude the times when the good doctor did not hesitate to attach his horse to the sleigh to visit his patients or for emergency calls.

Although it unfortunately lost most of its traditional components, the Doctor's house has nevertheless kept its volumetric features. A delightful little anecdote reminds us that Doctor Smith used to buy cough syrup by the "gallon" : he used to pour it into small bottles that people were saving and bringing back to him...





52, DE DITTON St. Jack Renault House

According to the deed of sale Honorine Noël, the wife of François Godfroy Roy, who was a trader and mayor of Scotstown, bought this house on March 21, 1901 from François Xavier Beaudoin, a tinsmith. The house was built a few years before. Twenty-six years later, on April 25, 1927, Honorine sold the house to Léonard “Jack” Renault, one of the greatest boxers in the history of this land.

In the documents pertaining to this sale, Jack Renault declared being a pugilist from New York City. He was born very close to here, in Notre-Dame-des-Bois, in 1895. He started boxing when he was with the Montréal police, and he devoted himself exclusively to this sport in 1918. Only three years after he turned professional, he was considered talented enough to become the training partner of Jack Dempsey, who was then the world champion in the heavyweight category.

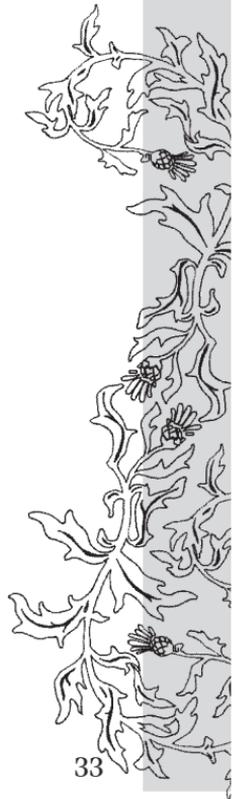


52, DE DITTON St. Jack Renault House



When Jack Renault bought this house in 1924, he was at the top of his career. As a matter of fact, the same year he came close to being the world's champion during a match against Jack Delaney at the Madison Square Garden in New York; he lost the match by decision. He nevertheless carried on with his boxing career until 1935, and at the same time he played in a few films in Hollywood where he held minor roles. But very rapidly it seems that his business got complicated to the extent that the city seized his house because of unpaid taxes in 1934.

This magnificent house, a superb neo-Queen Ann Victorian, has kept almost all of its architectural components intact. It is a particularly interesting example of this type of architecture which has deeply marked the structural landscape of Scotstown.





53, de Ditton St. St. Paul's Presbytery

The first presbytery was built in 1885 and moved in the 1950's to 82 Argyle Street and burned a few years later.

In 1955, the parish priest Adélarde Belval had the present presbytery built from local granite and wood.

In the cubic four square style, the house represents beautiful architectural qualities: hipped roof, flattened arch windows, a veranda topped with a balcony.



56, DE DITTON St. Valmare Drolet House



When Valmare Drolet bought this land, on October 11, 1038, the lot was vacant since nearly 20 years. A first house had been built around 1886 by Félix Goudreau, a day labourer from Scotstown, but it was moved in 1929 when the Scott brothers, who wanted to keep the house, sold the lot to Léonard Renaud, committing themselves to move the building within the months following the sale.

So when Mr. Drolet, who owned a sawmill in Ditton County, bought the lot, nothing prevented him from building a house that reflected his taste. He chose to build a vernacular industrial style house, which is rare in Scotstown.

The Drolet family owned the house until 1954. When Valmare died in 1947, his two sons became the owners. They were both manufacturers in Sherbrooke and one of them, Léopold, became reknown when he set up a hockey stick factory.





66, DE DITTON St. Émile Lebeau House

The first mention of this house can be found in a deed of sale dated January 14, 1922, when Pierrette Scott sold to Father Joseph Alcide Vaudreuil, the parish priest of Scotstown between 1912 and 1924, a quarter of an acre of land with the house that was built on it. It is likely, however, that the house was there as early as the first years of the 20th century.

The house was used as a presbytery for a few years, but after the death of Father Pierre-Rodrigue Desnoyers in 1927, it became the property of a merchant, Wilfrid Tanguay, who sold it eight years later to Émile Lebeau and his wife Agathe Blanchette who lived here until 1994.

The people in Scotstown remember Mr. Lebeau well. He had converted the main floor of the house into a general store. For many years he went from door to door taking orders and delivering goods, pulling a sleigh behind him when there was a lot of snow in the streets.

All the children who went to the elementary school just across the street remember the “Père Lebeau” who sold candies for a penny until 1985: it was a “must” before and after school, sometimes even during recess!



82, DE DITTON St. Ferdinand Lizotte House



This beautiful Victorian house was most likely built shortly after 1904, when Calixte Hébert, a carpenter, became the owner of this plot of land. The first mention of this house only appeared in 1912, when he sold it.

Ferdinand Lizotte came to live here with his family in 1930; they stayed until 1964. Mr. Lizotte played a leading role in the history of Scotstown. He was the owner of the flour mill and a prosperous merchant; his authority was important to the extent that he came very close to be chosen by the Québec Liberal Party to represent the Compton riding in the 1946 by-elections.

This residence is a beautiful example of a Neo-Queen Ann Victorian house; its integrity has been perfectly preserved. The quiet balance of its lines, combined with its twobow-windows continues to enhance the architectural heritage of the city.





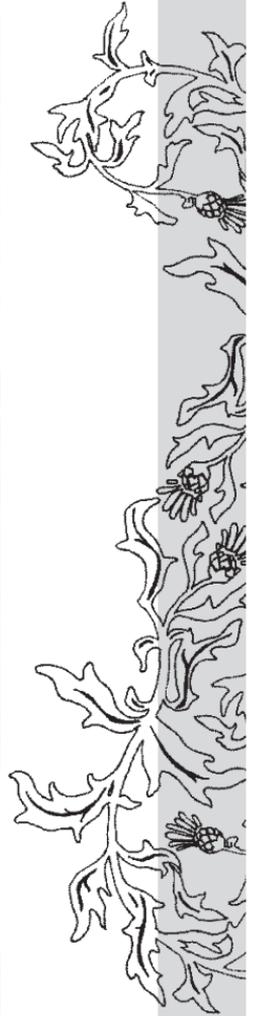
90, DE DITTON St. Georges Clement House

We find the first mention of this house on April 21st, 1909, or at least the decision to build it. That year Alfred Leblanc, carrier, accepted to sell the northern part of lots 299 and 300 to George Clement, a tailor, promising to build a house on the south side of the lots within three months of the sale. Respecting the promised date, the house was built in 1909.

This Victorian Neo-Queen Ann style house with its tower has a very distinctive air about it. The years have just slightly taken toll on the house : the four sloped pavilion style roof, the wooden gables, the wooden clapboard and frontage testify its material and artistic value.



COMMERCIAL





COMMERCIAL



66, OSBORNE St. Payson A. Sherman House



This is not the first house built on this land. When Alton G. Sherman bought this lot at the beginning of the 20th century, he first had a small American neoclassical house built here. It was similar to the one across the street, at 69 Osborne, and possibly is the house that is now located at 93 Osborne.

Alton G. Sherman was a prosperous businessman who made his fortune as a butcher and a livestock dealer. His son Payson inherited his father's aptitudes and followed in his footsteps. He was a wood and livestock dealer, and he got involved in provincial politics in 1935, winning the Compton riding for the Conservative Party, and then, in 1936, for Maurice Duplessis's Union Nationale.

It was him, or rather his father-in-law, John Muir, who had this magnificent residence built. It seems that Mr. Muir, as every caring father, wanted the best, and only the best, for his daughter. When Margaret accepted to marry Payson in 1934, John Muir decreed that the Sherman's old family house did not have the class his offspring deserved. So he bought the land, had the old house moved elsewhere, and had this Four Square style brick house built on the lot.

It is said that Payson A. Sherman traded in every field until the end of his life. It is also said that the only thing he learned from his short political experience was to move around the corridors of the Parliament. However that may be, two years after his death, which occurred in 1977, Margaret sold the house her father had had built for her with much expense, so as to allow the establishment of the Sherman Residence to lodge the elderly people of the community.





69, OSBORNE St. Alvin L. Sherman House

Alvin L. Sherman bought this lot in a public sale on December 7, 1897. It is likely that he built this house as soon as the following year, and we know for sure that it remained in the family until 1955.

Alvin did not seem to be a born businessman, unlike his brother Alton G. Sherman, whose house just across the street was similar to this one. Alvin was a quiet man, who worked at the factory his entire life. His wife Emma was more inclined for business and many remember that she used to operate a gift shop on Victoria Street, in a building that housed a poolroom and a ballroom where movies were later presented for some time.

This neoclassical little house with a gable, which is common in Scotstown, has kept most of its architectural components intact; it is a nice example of the American vernacular style.



88, OSBORNE St. Émile Beaudoin House



Between 1912 and 1952, there are very few notarized deeds pertaining to the city of Scotstown that do not bear notary Beaudoin's seal. According to those who knew him, he was an eminently respectable man. He chose to set up his practice here after he completed his studies at Université Laval in Québec City.

Émile Beaudoin bought this beautiful house in 1920. It had been built around 1885 and its American neoclassical style, which is characteristic of many old houses in Scotstown, has been wonderfully well preserved. The house was probably built in the last decade of the 19th century by Alomango D. Parker, who was a wealthy sawmill owner. Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm B. McAulay lived in this house for nearly 20 years before it was sold to the Beaudoin family who lived here until 1959.

Émile Beaudoin won his fellow citizens' confidence through his notary practice but also because he took an active part in municipal politics; he was both secretary-treasurer of the city and secretary of the school board for over 30 years. The house where he lived in Scotstown will be respectfully known as the notary Beaudoin's house for a long time.





89, OSBORNE St. Former Anglican Manse

This house seems to have been built in the 1920s, about 30 years after the Anglican church was built. The reverends lived there until the 1970s; afterwards, it was rented to the successive managers of the CIBC bank, until the manse was sold in 1986.

On an architectural point of view, it has kept its original Four Square style as well as all its components (hip roof, corner pilasters, wood clapboard, gallery, and dormers).



93, OSBORNE St. Annie McIver House



Annie McIver was the daughter of John McIver, who had settled in Gould as early as 1841. She was born in 1862, and she married Alton G. Sherman in 1885; she settled in Scotstown with him in the following years.

Alton G. Sherman, who was a butcher and a livestock dealer, bought this lot from the Great in 1909. It is probable that Mr. Sherman first built a stable for his animals, as it seems that there was no house built on this lot until much later. When he died in 1915, his wife Annie inherited the land; soon after she donated it to her son, Payson A. Sherman, who was a livestock dealer like his father, and future member of the National Assembly with Maurice Duplessis's Union Nationale.

According to an agreement with her son Payson A. Sherman, Annie McIver came to live here after the old family house where she was living had been moved from its previous location (66 Osborne Street). Payson then had a magnificent house built on his mother's vacant plot of land in 1934.

This neo-gothic house, which was most likely built at the beginning of the 1900s, has suffered many alterations since it has been moved. It has nevertheless kept its original shape and volume, which gives the house some charm.





125, OSBORNE St. The former College

This property has had many owners: the Glasgow Land and Trust Company first sold it to John Dewar Scott (major landowner), who then sold it to the Société coopérative d'habitation de Scotstown (the Scotstown housing cooperative society, which was created by Father Belval, the parish priest), which afterwards sold it to the Commission scolaire La Sapinière (La Sapinière school board) for the construction of a boy's college. The Frères des Écoles chrétiennes took on this task until the beginning of the 1970s, when high school education was regionalized (comprehensive school). The building was sold, and it has been a private residence ever since.



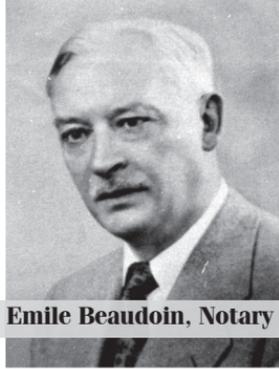
PERSONAGES



First row (from right to left) : Jack Renaud, Tida Dumoulin, "unknown"
Second row (from right to left) : "Unknown", Eugène Bouchard



The Lebeau Family

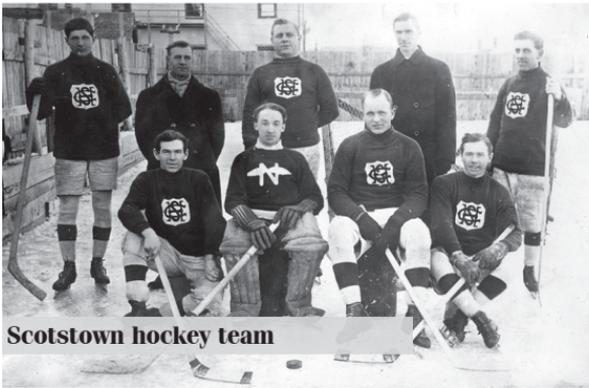


Emile Beaudoin, Notary





PERSONAGES



Scotstown hockey team



Women's softball team

17, UNION St. Donald B. McLennan House



We know little about Donald B. McLennan, besides the fact that he was a clerk and a merchant, and that he was an influential man in the region. We also know that he bought the lots here on October 16, 1891 and that the house was built seven years later, since he gave it as a guarantee when he became secretary-treasurer of the city.

In 1920 Samuel J. Scott, son of Robert B. and Pierrette Scott, bought the house from Donald B. McLennan's widow, and kept it until Paul Beaudoin, son of the notary Émile Beaudoin, bought it in 1957. People in Scotstown remember him well. Paul Beaudoin, who was a journalist at La Tribune in Sherbrooke and later on, an insurance agent, lived here until 1975.

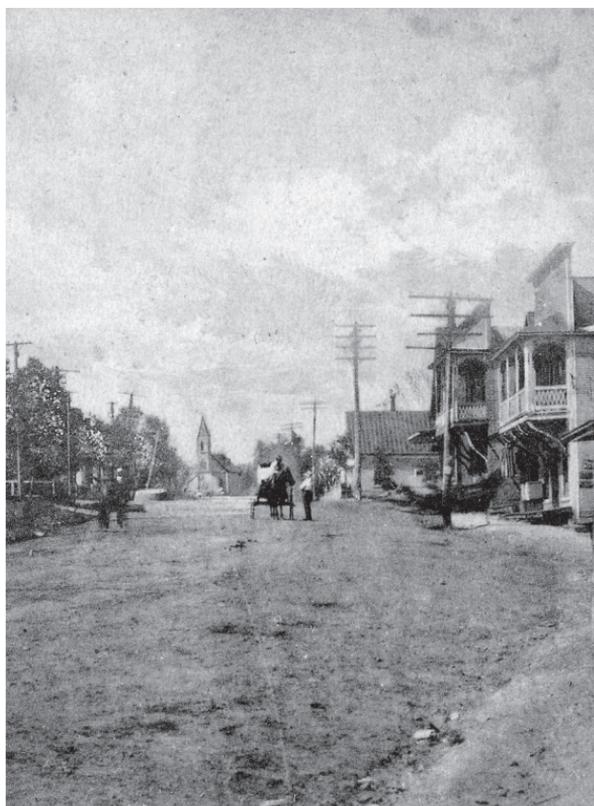
This Neo-Queen Ann Victorian house has lost most of its traditional components but they can be easily imagined, thanks to the openings, the galleries and the opulence of the residence.



VICTORIA WEST



VICTORIA WEST



VICTORIA WEST



28, VICTORIA Rd. WEST Charles A. Léger's Store



Charles A. Léger, a tailor, originally from Ottawa, built this house in 1888 and it would serve as his dwelling as well as his clothing store. A few years later, around 1900, the business was turned into a hotel and became, once again, a store in 1928 followed successively by a drug store, a jewellery store and finally a convenience store.

In the typical boom town style of the other houses or businesses between 26 and 50 Victoria west, the building is characterised by its two sloped roof with a false frontage imitating a flat roof structure, symmetrical openings in the front and a covered gallery. Even though it has undergone numerous renovations, some original characteristics may still be detected.





45, VICTORIA Rd. WEST The Eastern Townships Bank

In 1874 the French hotel was built on this lot but burned a few years later. In 1900, the Eastern Townships Bank acquired the land and constructed the actual building. Banking services were offered two days a week by employees from Lac-Mégantic. Around 1913 the bank merged with the Canadian Bank of Commerce and they offered services until the definite closing of the bank in 1990.

Of neo-classic style and public architecture, almost all of its original components were preserved: flat roof, cornices, amortizments, sashed windows with small square panes and flattened wooden arches.



55, VICTORIA Rd. WEST The Post Office



The Bowman House, the first house built from lumber sawed in Scotstown, was built on the lot where the post office stands today.

In 1873, in order to lodge the management, the Glasgow and Canadian Land Company built a spacious Victorian style house in which John Scott, the first company representative, dwelled. Not only did the house lodge the Scott family but it also served as a school and a church during the first years. When in 1875, John Scott fell in disgrace with the company, the house was passed on to Aenas MacMaster, his successor, whose daughter Mary later married William Finlay Bowman, to whom we attribute the name of the Bowman House.

In 1937 the Bowman's left the house and William W. Bowman, the son of William F sold the property "unto His Majesty the King, acting through the Minister of Public Works of Canada" for the purpose of the construction of a post office. According to the act of sale, the house had to be moved within 30 days. Our research did not permit to determine what happened to the Bowman House.

The building made from brick and stone which houses the post office is a good example of neo-gothic public architecture with a Victorian influence of which we find very few examples of this construction in Scotstown. It is interesting to note that over the years the second floor flat lodged public service employees of the town, the post master and even the school principal.

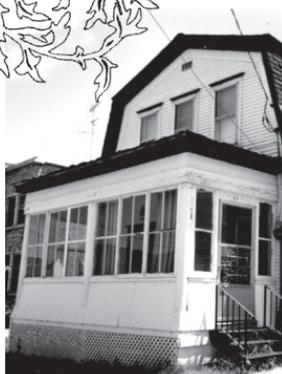
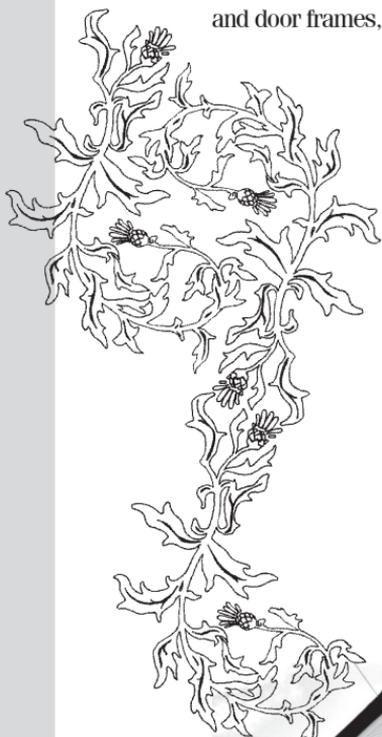




57, VICTORIA Rd. WEST

Joseph Start House

Built in 1920 this house reflects Second Empire influence of a war time style architecture which was popular in Scotstown. The mansard-roof is typical of this style : as a matter of fact, it reveals a flat roof terrace and dormers in the sloped sections. The main structure of this house has unfortunately lost most of its traditional components (clapboard, window and door frames, sun porch)



61, VICTORIA Rd. WEST The Glasgow Canadian Land Co. Dwelling



It is difficult to determine the actual year of construction of this building. According to its style it would be safe to say that it was built in the last quarter of the 19th century. The land belonged to the Glasgow & Canadian Land & Trust Company and it is possible that the house served as lodging for company employees and their families. This tradition lasted a long time because after the Glasgow, the Great Northern Lumber Company bought the building and then sold it to the Guelph who owned it from 1910 to 1930. The latter also lodged its employees families, hence the name "beehive" because of the numerous children running around the premises!

Of American neo-classic style, this house has barely undergone any renovations since its construction. Its old charm is very nicely preserved for a building of this age (small square paned windows, joining roves, verandas, etc.)





66, VICTORIA Rd. WEST **Carlos H. Parker House**

Carlos H. Parker was mayor of Hampden between 1889 and 1892, and then the first mayor of the city of Scotstown after it was incorporated. He settled on the banks of the Salmon River at the beginning of the 1870s and was one of the pillars of the small community.

He was born in Maine, and arrived in Scotstown in 1874. He was a sawmill operator at first, and then a wood dealer before becoming the director of the Scotstown Lumber Company. He had this house built in 1877, and he lived here with his family until 1907.

This house, one of the oldest in the city, has been remarkably preserved. Besides the skylights that were installed on the roof so there would be more light in the attic, the house nearly has the same look as when it was built. This is another example of the neoclassical style that marked most of the buildings of this time, and it deserves a very special attention thanks to its historic and architectural value.



76, VICTORIA Rd. WEST Suzie Coleman House



The first section of this house was built around 1875 by R.B. Scott: Anglican sermons were held here until the St. Albans Church was built on Osborne Street in 1887.

Around 1910, James Coleman acquired the property and it is here that he brought up his family including Suzie, who once married, kept the property until 1980. Known for her welcoming manner, Suzie became famous for her cookies and her great generosity.

The American neo-classic style with its gabled ends has conserved its volumetrically designed characteristics, as well as its components (except for the windows) and old materials (wooden clapboard, roof valleys, cornices, hand rails, decorative wood insets, etc.)





79, VICTORIA Rd. WEST Robert B. Scott House

Robert B. Scott was the son of John Scott, the first director of the Glasgow Canadian Land and Trust Company. Just like his father, he played a major role within the small community of Scotstown, both on the economic and political levels. He was the co-owner of the Scott Brothers Company, but his business did not prevent him from holding the position of school commissioner for 12 years, and that of secretary-treasurer for 15 years and to take his father's position as a postmaster when the job became available.

No house is mentioned in the deed when Robert B. bought this land in 1908. Therefore, it is probable that he had it built himself according to his own specifications. Though this neoclassical house is simple, it radiates a certain wealth. It possibly reflects its owner's character and social and economical status.



81, VICTORIA Rd. WEST John Black House



Besides being one of the pioneers of the city, it seems that John Black had the honour of being the father of the first child to be born in Scotstown.

Like most of the first newcomers, John Black was working for the Glasgow and Canadian Land and Trust Company. He was hired as a clerk very shortly after he arrived from Scotland, and as soon as 1873 he became involved in the social and economic life of the small community into which he integrated very well.

John Black bought this house in 1892; it had very likely been built four years earlier for Thomas Muir, who had bought the lot from the Glasgow. The Black family kept the house until 1911, and sold it to the Guelph Patent and Cask Company Ltd. which used it to house its employees until the 1960' s.

Despite the fact that it suffered many changes, this small American neoclassical house remains a nice example of the houses built near the sawmills, in the first years of the foundation of Scotstown and in which its first inhabitants lived.





101, VICTORIA Rd. WEST Scotstown High School

The first English “Middle School” was built in 1890 and was later demolished and rebuilt in 1924. It remained a “high school” until 1961 when the English clientele moved to Bury or Lennoxville. Acquired by the town in 1970 by the City of Scotstown, the building was renovated under the direction of the artist “Frédéric” with help from federal grants and much volunteer work.

Frédéric (Gilles Doyon), originally from Scotstown, created walls of fresco painting representing different themes (Queen Victoria, the mayor’s tree, the Madonna, etc.)

Today the building is used as a cultural centre and lodges the town office, the library, the youth centre and other multifunctional spaces.

Of American neo classic style and of public type architecture, the building has preserved almost all of its original components. Its present state is very close to what it was in the beginning: a flat roof, wooden columns topped with an ornate cornice, decorative brick work, a front porch and sash windows with small square panes.



140, VICTORIA Rd. WEST Alfred E. Cawling House



The first mention of this magnificent de style Neo-Queen Ann Victorian house can be found in a deed of sale dated January 18, 1911, when Miss Ada Sherman sold to Chester L. Caswell, a wood dealer from Scotstown, a part of the lot number 90 with “all household furniture and house effects now in the house erected on the property.”

Alfred E. Cawling’s family bought it on May 22, 1926 and lived here until 1955. Mr. Cawling was an amateur prospector; however, it was in the sale of telephone poles that he made his mark after starting a small company with his brother. The business functioned successfully for several years.

Magnificently preserved, the architectural quality of this house is spotless. Just by looking at its monumental gallery one can easily tell that this house is a model of heritage preservation that would be worth imitating.





146, VICTORIA Rd. WEST John Stewart House

It is probable that this house was built at the end of the 19th century, and maybe even at the beginning of the 20th century, when the lot belonged to Neil Stewart, a farmer from Lingwick. It is also possible that his son, John Stewart, a carpenter, built the house. One thing is sure; John came to live here, as his father offered him the land and the house as a gift in 1915.

John kept the house until July 1926, when the Scotstown's Presbyterian Congregation, which had just joined the United Church, bought it. But the Congregation kept the house for about 20 years, and sold it to the Murray family who lived here until 1983.

This Four Square style cubic house has kept most of its original components (corner pilasters, bow-window, and veranda).



GLOSSARY





GLOSSARY

Characteristics of styles

THE 2 SLOPE ROOF HOUSE (AMERICAN TINFLENCE)

Neo Classic (1850-1900)

- 2 slope roof
- Medium slope (45 degrees)
- No dormers
- Front porch or gallery with a roof
- Symmetrical front openings
- 4 windows on the gabled end

end

Front gable end (1880-1935)

Front gable end (1880-1935)

- Front gallery with a roof
- Symmetrical openings on the

gabled end

House centered perpendicular to the street

SECOND EMPIRE INFLUENCE

Mansard roof on 2 slopes

- terrace (flat roof)
- dormers on the mansard slopes
- covered gallery or porch

VICTORIAN INFLUENCE

The true Victorian

- Huge chimney
- Cut shingles
- Semi-rounded dormers
- 4 straight sloped roof
- Projected frontage
- Symmetrical openings

The "L" shaped

- Gables
- Projected frontage
- Sun porch
- Windowed one storey decorative protrusion

The central gabled

construction

- Gables
- Windowed one storey decorative protrusion

THE FOUR SQUARE STYLE

THE CUBE (1895-1930)

- Full 2 storey
- Uninhabitable pavilion roof
- Roofed veranda
- Hipped roof
- Symmetrical openings

Prairie Style (1910-1920)

- Large dormers
- Shingled roof gallery and railing
- Symmetrical openings
- Balcony
- Centered perpendicular to the street

THE FLAT ROOFED HOUSES

The Flat roof (1880-1950)

- Cornices
- Covered porch
- Two storey
- Symmetrical openings on the front
- Balcony

The "Boom Town" Style (1925)

- 2 slope roof
- False façade imitating a flat roof
- Centered perpendicular to the street

GLOSSARY

Architectural Terms



Decorative Insets

Decorative wooden pieces placed between the roof and the columns of the gallery or triangular shaped pieces placed at the intersection of the roof slopes under the eaves. These pieces were always hand sawed.

Hand Sawed Shingles

Wooden shingles decoratively hand sawed.

Cornice

Ornamental mouldings placed around the roof line or under the eaves. These mouldings can also be found on door and window casings or at the top of a commercial façade.

Main Structure

This is the most important structural part of the building which includes secondary structures.

Secondary Structures

This includes the closed walls and roof joined to the main structure.

Historical Building

A building is attributed the status of a historical building depending on its historical value, its architecture, the type of construction and the date of its construction before 1950.

Flattened arched

Windows

Arched windows in which the rising is less than half the height of its opening.

Folding Windows

Windows hung in two vertical swinging parts.

Sash Window

Window hung in two horizontal parts, one fixed and one mobile which slides in a groove in the window frame.

Pediment

Decorative triangular finish of a dormer composed of one horizontal and two slanted mouldings.

Gable

A raised gabled end of the roof..

Transom Window

A window placed above the superior frame of a window or door separated from the latter by a horizontal header.

A Garden

A yard transformed into a relaxing spot surrounding the house with trees, hedges and flower beds.

Valance

Ornamental border placed under the eaves, or very often, under the edge of the roof of the gallery.

Projected Frontage

A small projected one storey structure at the front of the house. This projection is often, but not always, opened with windows on three sides.



GLOSSARY

Architectural Terms

Dormer

An opening in the roof in which a window is installed vertically and generally has two vertical walls and a distinct roof.

Hanging Dormer

An opening (dormer) in the roof which has been cut into the eaves.

Casings

Term used to describe window and door frames, ornamental or not.

Clapboard

The covering of outside walls with horizontally placed sections of wood which have been cut triangularly so as to overlap each other.

Roof Valley

The joining of two roofs creating a square angle.

Portico

An impressive entranceway accented by pillars or an archway.

Vegetable Garden

A garden where vegetables and other comestibles are grown and which is often part of the landscaping.

Slanted Roof

A roof with only one slight or medium slope.

Pavilion Roof

A four slope roof installed on a square or nearly square structure.

Pivot

The extreme cylindrical end of a post or a stick which requires a round hole into

which it is placed to join two pieces.

Turret (Tower)

An ornamental protrusion or structure whose roof is higher than the main structure of the house; the turret is round or octagonal and is built up from the foundations.

Vernacular

Proper to the country.

American Vernacular

The simplest style of dwellings built in the Eastern Townships and characterized by a rectangular structure of one and one half or two storeys, a medium sloped roof without dormers. These structures were built over a long period from 1810 to 1930. Characteristics were borrowed from different styles creating various looks.

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SOCIÉTÉ DE DÉVELOPPEMENT | DE SCOTSTOWN



Source CLD :

- Scotstown city inventory
- Guide : How to restore and house fit your ancient house (Hst-F 2007)

Realisation : Studio stage 2012 / Mickael Plante, Genevieve Gosselin et Emily Lapierre






SCOTSTOWN
NATURELLEMENT!