



Heritage Tour of Bury

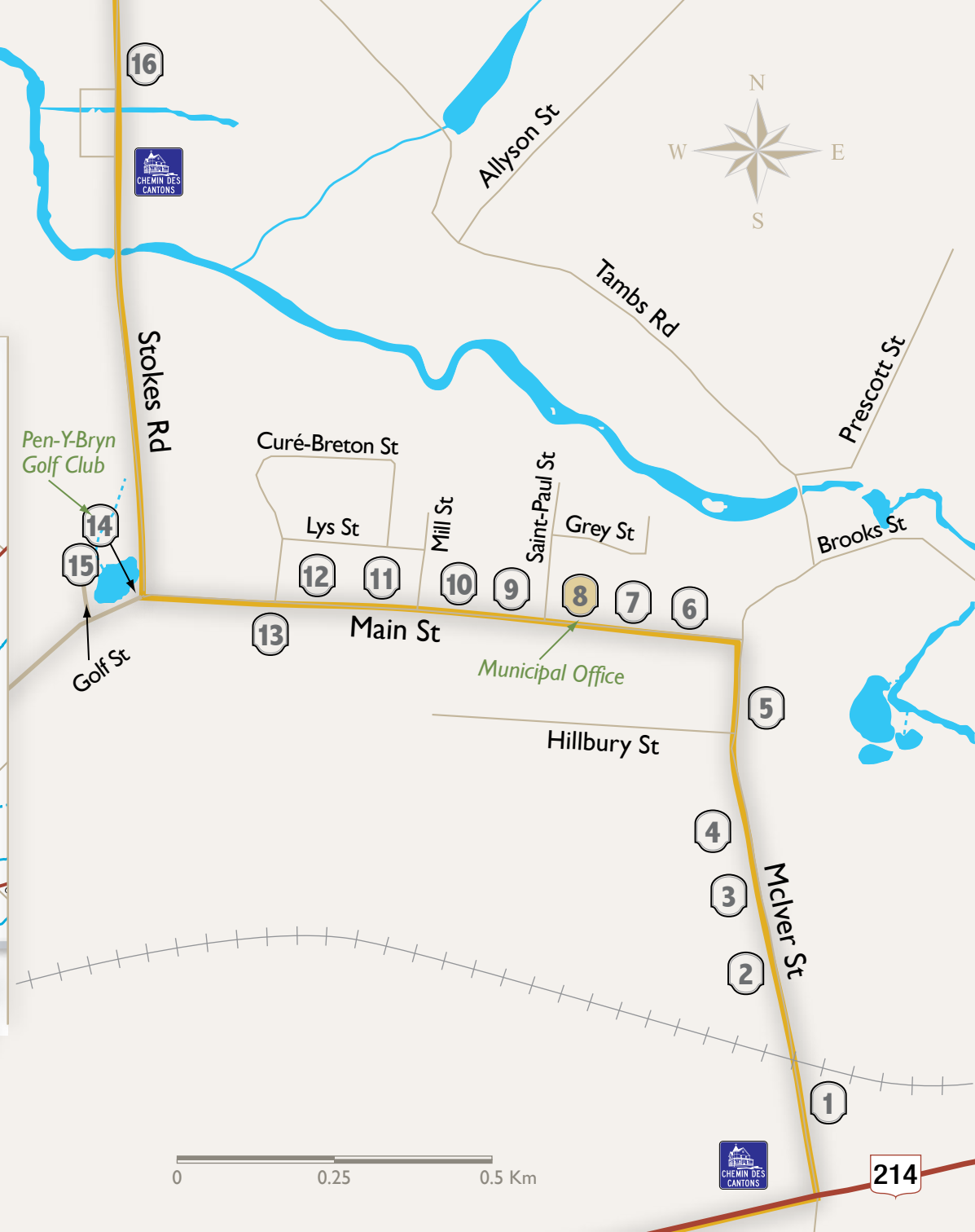
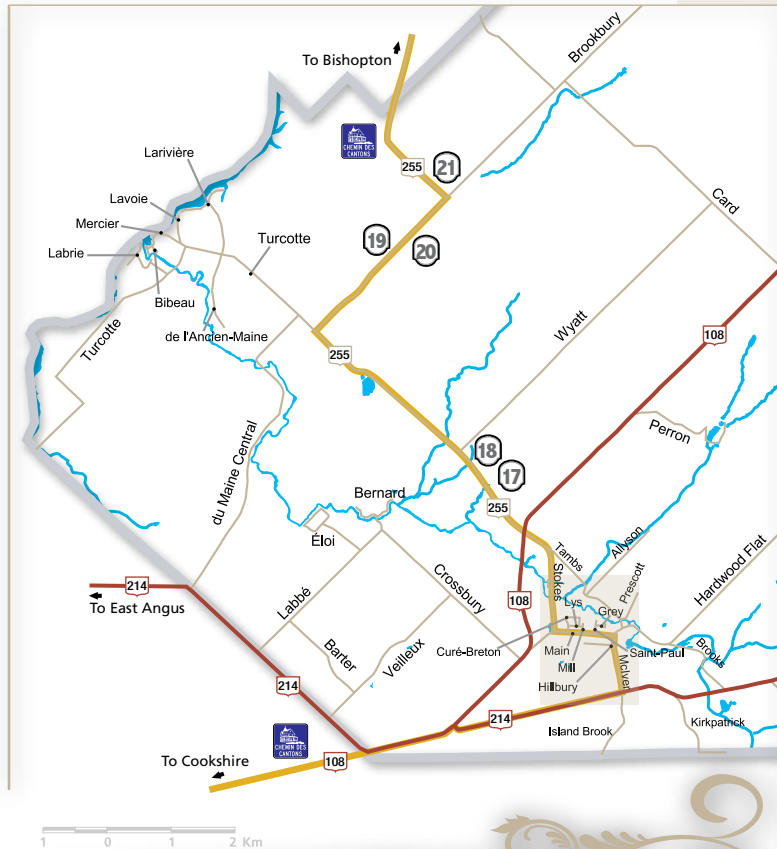


A Bird's Eye View of Station Street, Bury, P.Q.



Heritage Tour

of Bury



LE CHEMIN DES CANTONS / THE TOWNSHIPS TRAIL



Suggested stop along the Townships Trail

0 0.25 0.5 Km



214

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This document is available on the Internet site of the Municipality of Bury:
www.municipalitedebury.qc.ca

For information on the Townships Trail (Chemin des Cantons):
www.townshipstrail.qc.ca

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Municipality of Bury

MRC
du Haut-Saint-François
engagées vers l'avant

Bury Historical
and Heritage Society

Welcome

Bury is one of the stops on the Townships Trail, a route dedicated to the discovery of the cultural heritage passed on by American and British immigrants in the greater Eastern Townships region. The publication of this brochure helps to highlight this heritage by presenting a few of the historical treasures of Bury Township.

The Bury heritage tour consists of about twenty stops at memorial sites or in front of buildings chosen for their architectural appeal. It will allow you to appreciate the rich heritage erected by our pioneering families, all the while letting you get to know a few of the noteworthy people and important facts in the history of our municipality.



CLD du HSF

We hope that you will make interesting discoveries and have a wonderful stay in our corner of the country.

Each stop is indicated by a sign whose number corresponds to a section in this brochure. We suggest that you park near the sign, to have the best vantage point of the building or site in question.



To get to the first stop: from Route 108, take Route 214 East (Victoria Road) towards Scotstown. Please note that Bury is not indicated on the road sign that marks the junction with Route 214.

As you arrive in Bury, turn left on McIver Street. The first stop is near the railroad tracks. Refer to the attached map for the itinerary.

Once upon a time...

You are now at the location marked by an **X** in this photograph from the beginning of the 20th century. At the time, McIver Street was called Station Street because the railway station was located here, about a hundred meters to the left. On the right stood the Imperial Hotel, built in 1903.

The area was bustling with activities related to logging development, which started as soon as the pioneers arrived in the 1830s.



Bury Historical
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The village
of Robinson
in 1871



Canadian Illustrated News, 1871. La Société d'histoire de Sherbrooke

The Township of Bury received its first inhabitants around 1835 when the British American Land Company (BALC) opened two model villages to attract British colonists to the area. The village of Victoria did not last, but the village of Robinson – named for one of BALC's upper management from London – grew, thanks to the enterprising spirit of the pioneering families.

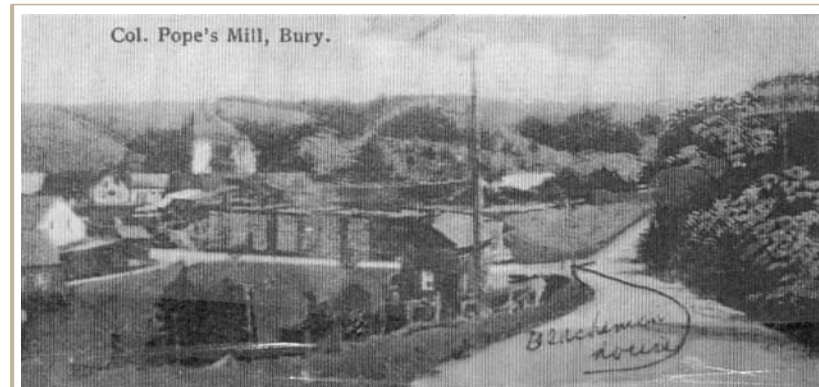
In 1896, the village of Robinson was considered to be one of the most beautiful in Compton County. In 1908, the municipality changed its name to Bury, which at first was the name of the railway station. Today, Bury has about 1,200 residents.



Coll. Nicole Fortier

The International Railway Company linked Sherbrooke and Bury in 1874. It was further extended to Lac-Mégantic in 1879, and then on to the border, where it connected with a railway from Maine. The politician and businessman John Henry Pope, of Cookshire, was the principal promoter of the railway, which allowed the development of the immense logging potential of the region.

In 1887, the railway line was integrated with the Canadian Pacific's network and became a section of the short line between Montreal and St. John, New Brunswick.



Coll. Nicole Fortier

The Pope sawmill at the beginning of the 20th century

The first sawmill in the village was opened by Lemuel Pope, the cousin of John Henry Pope, who moved to the township in 1835. Lemuel Pope played an important role in the development of Bury. His son Frederick and his grandson Osborne later took over the lumber business.

McIver Street

This residence was probably built around 1904 by the Morrors, contractors who built several of the houses in Bury. In 1946, it became the property of the Quinn family, who were the owners for more than 50 years, until 1999. The Quinns were well known in Bury. Before he bought the house, Dougall Quinn owned a large farm at the end of *chemin Victoria*. His son Osborne was notably the mayor of Bury from 1973 to 1978.



Bury Historical and Heritage Society



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The architecture of the house was inspired by the Queen Anne style, noted for its whimsy, asymmetries and elaborate decorations. The elements of carved wood create a veritable lace frieze under the roofs of the two large superposed porches. The central pediment is adorned with a sunburst pattern, surrounded by an ornate cornice. This cornice is also found at the top of the flat roofed turret on the corner of the façade.

The siding applied at an angle, the shingles of diverse shapes, the railing and the pretty front door add to the decorative abundance of the building.



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Here we see McIver Street (formerly Station Street), but this time looking towards the railway. The Imperial Hotel is on the left in the background. A horse hitched to a sleigh is waiting patiently in front of one of the businesses that line the street, while the train goes by in the distance.

The railway not only made it possible to get the lumber to market, but it also facilitated travel by the inhabitants of the region. The two roads that lead to Bury (today's routes 108 and 214), opened by the British American Land Company in 1836, were not always passable. The people of Bury long preferred the train to the road for getting to Cookshire or Sherbrooke.

Passenger service ended around 1960 and the unused station was demolished. The railway has been owned by the Montreal, Maine & Atlantic Railway since 2003.

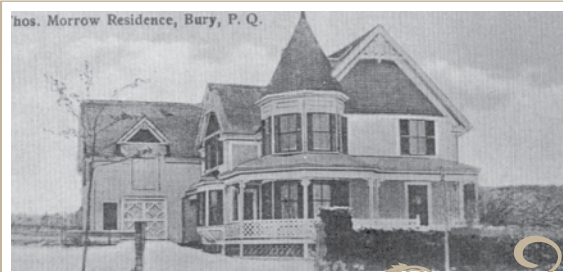
Continue on McIver Street and enter the alley that you will see on your left, between the houses located at 721 and 701 McIver Street.

3

701

McIver Street

This elegant Victorian house was originally owned by the general merchant, Thomas Morrow. He most likely built it in 1903 with the help of members of his family, who were contractors. Tom Morrow sold the property in 1929, a few years after the death of his wife.



Coll. Nicole Fortier



CLD du HSF

This residence marries the traits borrowed from two architectural styles. The turret and its conical roof are characteristic of the Queen Anne style, whereas the circular parapet of the gallery and the hanging springs on the gable walls are inspired by the arts and crafts style.

Each dormer has an ornament that corresponds to those of the gables. Notice how the returns of the cornices are also carved.



The imposing wing, connected to the main building, has a dormer similar to those of the house. The harmonious proportions of the different parts of the building and the fineness of the ornamentation give this impeccable home a lot of charm.

721

McIver Street

This house was probably built in 1897 by the Morrows, who sold it in 1903 to Ole Anderson, who came from Norway with his parents in the 1860s. The home was next owned by his son Clifford who lived there until his death in 2001. In the 1950s, Clifford Anderson bought up the oldest business in Bury: the former Pope sawmill, founded in 1835.



Bury, A picture visit through the Old Home Town, p. 57

Mary Anderson and her daughter Lena circa 1908. In the background we see the porch has been added in front of the main entrance.

The architecture of this home is inspired by the neo-Gothic style, notably characterized by the dormer-gable, which dominates the façade. This central dormer has an oculus and a carved wood ornament, whose motif is repeated in the lateral gables. The building retains the ensemble of its original components, such as the clapboard, corner boards and bay windows located on both sides of the entrance.



Bury Historical and Heritage Society

Continue down the alley, and turn left on McIver Street. Check out the façade of 701 McIver Street as you pass in front, then take the next left and enter the neighbouring cemetery.

— In order to preserve the integrity of the cemetery, no signs have been installed at this site. Refer to the map to locate stop number 4.

Bury cemetery

Take a few steps towards the large white pine located on your right. According to oral tradition, this tree is a surviving example from the pre-colonial forest. It once indicated the limit between the old Anglican cemetery, founded in 1852, and the old Methodist cemetery, founded in 1863. The oldest tombstones are located in front of this majestic tree, witness to the arrival of the first families to Bury and the guardian of their final resting place.



CLD du HSF



CLD du HSF

The upper areas of the cemetery offer an exceptional view of the Bury landscape. Notice the row of white tombstones, which perpetuate the memory of the Pope family. The monument topped by an obelisk is that of Lewis McIver, a Scottish immigrant from the Isle of Lewis. The former Station Street is today named for this pioneer.

In 1868, two buildings neighboured the cemetery: the first Methodist church of Bury and the 58th Battalion's drill shed. The church disappeared after a new Methodist church was built on Main Street in 1897 and the drill shed was demolished after the construction of the armoury in 1913.

As you leave the cemetery, turn left on McIver Street.

670 McIver Street

This magnificent residence was built around 1902 by Alexander McIver, the son of pioneer and general store owner Lewis McIver. Born in Bury in 1855, Alexander McIver studied at Bishop's College School in Lennoxville. He was known in Bury as a farmer, merchant and captain of the 58th Battalion. He sold his house in 1915 and probably left the region at that time.



Anne Dansereau

Brick homes dating from the early 20th century are rare in Bury. This large neo-Gothic style home has refined lines, two immense dormers on the façade, a steep pitched roof as well as two superposed bay windows on the side. The gallery has a central pediment and a railing in the spirit of the stick style.



Anne Dansereau



Bury, A picture visit through the Old Home Town, p. 35

The McIver store was located at the corner of the present day streets of Main and McIver, near Grand View Hotel and the Bury post office.

Continue on McIver Street. As you turn left on Main Street, notice the buildings from the former McIver store on the corner to the right, and the former Grand View Hotel on the corner to the left.



Coll. Nicole Fortier

This imposing residence was built by Aylmer Byron Hunt around 1908, just as he had been re-elected as the federal MP of Compton County. This businessman was also active in municipal politics. Three generations of the Hunt family have been mayor of Bury: James Hunt in the 1890s, his son Aylmer Byron from 1917 to 1921 and Arthur, son of Aylmer, from 1931 to 1949.

The house remained in the Hunt family up until the 1960s. Since 1964 it has housed the St. Paul's Rest Home, a home for seniors.



CLD du HSF

The architecture of the house is inspired by the prairie style, characterized notably by a four-sided hip roof, a ridge crown and hip-roofed dormers.



Bury Historical and Heritage Society

The elegant balustrade on the gallery, the transoms above the openings of the first floor as well as carved consoles under the cornice are a testament to the care taken in building this opulent home. There is a lovely original outbuilding topped by a ventilation lantern with a weather vane.

This residence, built in 1928 by George Stokes, housed Bury's post office for almost 50 years. At the time, the door on Main Street led to the post office, while that on the porch led to the Stokes dwelling.

George Stokes became the postmaster in 1908. He immediately built a brick post office on the site of the wooden house, where the post office had been located since 1835, at the end of Main Street. He then built this home, which was used until the construction of the present post office in 1974.



Bury Historical and Heritage Society



Anne Dansereau

Inspired by the cubic architecture movement, the house has a monumental porch and a four-sided hip roof with a ridge crown on top. The decorative bricks that adorn the porch columns, the tops of the windows and the tops of the walls add a hint of whimsy to the building.

Bury's second post office, long gone, built by George Stokes in 1908 at the same location as the post office built by Lemuel Pope in 1835.



Bury, A picture visit through the Old Home Town, p. 2

St. Paul's Church

The Anglican Church began serving the pioneers of Bury in 1835, and the village got a resident minister in 1842. At the time, he performed the services in Bury's first school, where he was furnished with a small apartment.

Several years later the first St. Paul's Church was built, which was destroyed by fire in January 1903. The construction of the present church started on the same site the following spring and it was completed in 1907.



Bury Historical and Heritage Society

The quality of this neo-Gothic inspired edifice and the use of brick shows the importance that the Anglican diocese gave the mission in Bury.

The church has a projecting front porch, openings with pointed arches and a superb steeply pitched roof. A refined oculus decorates the gable on the façade. Notice also the double corner buttresses which form right angles.



Anne Dansereau



Bury Historical and Heritage Society



Anne Dansereau

Bury municipal building



Bury, A picture visit through the Old Home Town, p. 9

This building, constructed in 1865, was at the heart of Bury's social and administrative life for more than a century. Victoria Hall at first housed the municipal offices, but also was a place where local organizations had meetings and community dinners were held. The room on the second floor was used for cultural activities and public assemblies.

In 1970, the municipality moved its offices to the former armoury. The building, which was used as the municipal garage, deteriorated considerably over the next few decades.

Completely restored from 2005 to 2006, the building has returned to its original purpose. It now houses the municipal administration, the library and a multifunctional room.

This building, with its harmonious proportions and beautiful simplicity, was inspired from the American neo-classic style. It has many windows, clapboard and corner boards. The projecting portico, with its panelled doors and overhead glass transom, give it an air of officialdom.



Bury Historical and Heritage Society

Cross the street to read the Townships Trail (Chemin des Cantons) interpretation panel and discover Memorial Park located at the back of the building.

565 Main Street



At the beginning of the 1900s, the house belonged to the tinsmith John R. Munroe, who we see here near the entrance. His property looks elegant, just like his white horse...

Coll. Nicole Fortier

Built around 1890, this American vernacular (or popular, common) style house has kept its original clapboard and shutters. The gabled façade has a bay window.

We don't know when the present gallery was added, but today it represents one of the most impressive features of the house. Its circular parapet is covered with decorative lozenge shaped shingles. The columns and the lovely frieze made of small balusters under the roof complete the look of the gallery. As well take the time to notice the front door with its lateral glass panels.

The barn, which was originally attached to the rear of the house, has recently been moved to the side of the house.

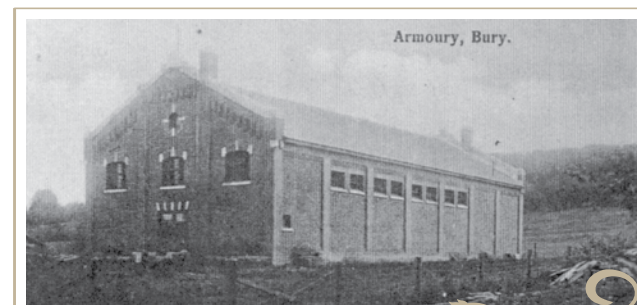


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The former armoury



Coll. Nicole Fortier

Built in 1913, this building replaced the drill shed that was built around 1865 near the cemetery on McIver Street. At the time it housed the 7th Hussars cavalry regiment, which in 1903 replaced the 58th Battalion, an infantry company commanded by Frederick Pope.

Around 1936, the 7th Hussars merged with the XIth Hussars from Richmond and the armoury became the headquarters for the new unit. In 1964, the 7th/XIth Hussars was integrated with the Sherbrooke Hussars. Only one sub-unit of the regiment then continued to occupy the building, which was no longer being used by 1970.

Two monuments in front of the building perpetuate the memory of the soldiers from Bury who died in battle during the first and second world wars.

This interesting building is remarkable for its architectural quality and borrowed elements from the neo-Roman style. The gable is adorned with a wide band of decorative bricks and an oculus that is underscored by a cross shaped motif. Pilasters liven up the façade and the arched windows are topped with keystones.

The building was bought in 1970 by the municipality of Bury who had their offices there up until 2006. Today it is used as a community centre.



Anne Dansereau

The former Bury United Church

This church was built in 1897 and 1898 by the Methodist community to replace their first church, which, no doubt, had become too cramped. The date "1868" that appears on the façade commemorates the year that the first, now long gone, church opened. That church was located near the cemetery on McIver Street. Development of the new Methodist church site was completed in 1900 with the construction of a stable and a presbytery.

In 1925, the Methodists joined the United Church of Canada and the building became known as the Bury United Church.



Bury, A picture visit through the Old Home Town, p. 15



Bury Historical and Heritage Society



Anne Dansereau



The building, which today houses the Bury United Cultural Centre, presents a sober structure, representative of picturesque neo-Gothic architecture. The exterior, characterized by clapboard painted white, has remained almost unchanged. A belfry with its tapered spire crowns the imposing tower sticking out to the side.

The former presbytery, situated to the left of the church, has retained many of its original architectural elements.



Bury Historical and Heritage Society

This charming Queen Anne style house was once owned by Abel Whitehead, who came from England in 1886. He bought the land from Frederick Pope in December 1905 and the house was probably built the following year. When Abel Whitehead died in 1952, his wife Edith inherited the house and she remained the owner up until her death in 1974.

The house incorporates several decorative elements, judiciously adapted to the size of the building. It has retained its architectural integrity and is set apart by the quality of its construction.

Above the gallery, an overhanging turret is the focal point of this corner of the house. On the façade we see a bay window with a small pediment. The finish of the clapboard is a testament to the attention to detail and care with which it was done. Notice also the small square window decorated with stained glass as well as the columns and consoles of the gallery.



Anne Dansereau

540 Main Street

Evelyn Saunders on her tricycle in front of the house's original gallery, in 1924.

Coll. Erwin Watson



Coll. Kathy Vance

James Saunders and his horse Dominion Boy, circa 1925. At the back, we see the children's playhouse, which mimics the style of the main house. This playhouse is still there today.

This house was built in 1915 by James Saunders, a sawmill owner, with the help of his brothers Thomas and Douglas. During the 1920s, the Saunders kept an inn which was called The Robin's Nest in part of their home. The family lived in the house for more than 60 years. Erwin and Muriel Watson, originally from Canterbury, bought the house in 1979 and were still living there in 2009.



Bury Historical and Heritage Society

The house falls into the cubic architecture movement, with strong influence from the arts and crafts style. The windows, the shingle siding and the large veranda give it a unique cachet.

The slope of the roof extends over the walls, dotted by the visible extremities of the roof rafters. The rounded shape of the veranda windows is repeated in the openings of the front porch and the small room built above. The Saunders transformed the gallery into a veranda in 1927.

The former Fairview School



Bury Historical and Heritage Society

The former Fairview School was built in 1907 to replace the Bury Model School built in 1882. It later was used as a high school for all English students in the township up until 1953.

Life returned to the building in 1955 with the arrival of the Augustinians of the Assumption who founded the *Collège d'Alzon*, a boarding seminary. The order then proceeded with the major addition of a wing at the back.

The Augustinians left Bury at the end of the 1960s and today the property is held by private interests.

The architecture of this former educational institution is inspired by the American foursquare style, which is characteristic of several English schools in the region. The lateral porch particularly catches the eye with its bell tower topped with an imperial roof. This type of ornamentation is a trait of the *Beaux-Arts* style, popular at the beginning of the 20th century.

Except for the addition to the rear and a few window changes, the building has retained the essence of its original look.



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St. Raphaël's Church

St. Raphaël's Church was consecrated on Christmas day 1872 by Abbot Gendreau, the parish priest in Cookshire. He was in charge of the mission at Bury where he visited once a month. At the time, there were about thirty Catholic families, most of them from Ireland. In fact it was an Irishman, Abbot McMahon, who was the first catholic missionary to visit the Township of Bury in 1836. French settlers started moving to the area mostly in the 1860s.

The church got its first resident priest in 1908 and had its canonical erection to a parish in 1944.



La Société d'histoire de Sherbrooke



CLD du HSF

The sober architecture of St. Raphaël's Church is related to that of certain Protestant institutions. The neo-classically inspired building is well proportioned, it has an oculus in the gable wall as well as cornice returns. At the ridge of the roof, the campanile is made up of round columns.

Beside the church, we see the former presbytery, which was built in the cubic architectural style in 1906. It is interesting to note that the church vestry was used as a classroom up until the construction of the first French school in Bury in 1929.

Continue down Main Street, turn right immediately after the pond and park near the front gate of the former Pope estate.

286 Golf Street

Take a little walk along the left side of the pond and approach the fence. From there you can see the former residence of Frederick Pope.

The architecture of this superb wood home is inspired by the neo-Gothic style, with a steep roof and large triangular dormers. The façade has two superposed bay windows, of different types, with ornate console cornices. The upper bay window is topped with an elegant little roof, which extends to the gable. A veranda occupies one side and all the windows are crowned with decorative mouldings.

The exact date the house was constructed is not known, but it seems Frederick Pope probably built it the same year he was married in 1869.



Bury Historical and Heritage Society



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At the beginning of the 1900s, tennis and horseback riding were some of the hobbies of the upper middle class in Bury. In the background we see Frederick Pope's residence on the right and his son Osborne's on the left.

Continue down Main Street and take a right at Golf Street to get to stop 15.

The former Pope estate



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The Pen-Y-Bryn golf course, one of the oldest in Quebec, was likely built by the Pope family in 1869. This nine-hole course was opened to the public in 1964, and today is owned by the municipality of Bury.



CLD du HSF

These homes are a testament to the lives lived by the Popes since the arrival of the pioneer Lemuel in 1835. Son of a large American family that settled in Hereford Township in 1792, Lemuel Pope moved to Bury at the age of 20. Right away he was named postmaster. He then opened the first sawmill and the first hotel,

and became the first mayor of the municipality in 1855. General merchant, farmer and owner of vast amounts of land, he cleared the way for his son Frederick, born in 1847.

After finishing his studies at Bishop's College School and the military school in Montreal, Frederick Pope became a wise businessman like his father. He owned many sawmills that sold framing lumber across the country.

On the military front, he formed the first company of volunteers from Compton Township in 1865, which became the 58th Battalion. Captain at 19 years old, he became lieutenant colonel in 1881.

History of Compton County, 1896, p. 245



This house was likely built in 1879 by Frederick Pope, as a present for his sister Florence for her marriage to Allen Ramsay. Florence Ramsay ceded it to her nephew Osborne in 1922.



Bury Historical and Heritage Society

Born in 1877, Osborne Pope, the son of Frederick, followed in the family tradition of commerce and military service. He volunteered in 1899 for the Boer War in South Africa and was soon promoted to the rank of colonel of the 7th Hussars.

Like the majority of large pioneering families of Bury, the Pope family contributed to the life of the community through their support of religious, social and educational institutions.

The architecture of this house was inspired by the English neo-classical style. The building has retained the ensemble of its original components and materials, most notably the divided light windows and wood siding capped with corner boards. One side has a bay window. Modillions, wood ornaments, placed at regular intervals, punctuate the wide roof cornice.



Bury Historical and Heritage Society

Turn around and go back to Main Street. Make a left, then turn left on Stokes Street after the pond. Stop 16 can be found 1,2 kilometres from the intersection of Main and Stokes.

436 Stokes Street

Probably built around 1900, this residence was notably owned first by the firm Stokes & Sons, a large manufacturer of horse drawn carriages, furniture as well as windows and doors. The four sons of the blacksmith Thomas Stokes, who founded the business in 1880, worked with their father. The eldest, George, left the family business to become the postmaster of Bury. The two youngest, Maurice and Edgerton, were successive owners of the house.



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The architecture of the house was inspired by the American vernacular style. The house has an L-shaped floor plan and its front porch is topped with a pediment decorated with a sunburst motif. There is also a bay window on the façade. One side of the roof has a lovely hip-roofed dormer.

The Stokes factory was located on this road, whose name perpetuates the memory of this important family of artisans.



History of Compton County, 1896, p. 250

At the end of Stokes Street, take Route 255 North to the next stop, in front of St. John's Anglican Church, 4,4 kilometres from here.

St. John's Church

Located in the heart of the country landscape of Brookbury, St. John's Church is one of the jewels of Bury. This wooden church has retained all of its architectural authenticity and is exactly as it was when first built. Constructed between 1842 and 1845 by the carpenter John Baxter, it is the oldest Anglican church in the Haut-Saint-François.



CLD du HSF

The building's tower-porch and its spire are quite remarkable. The belfry openings have pointed arches, a motif that is reprised on the blind transoms above the side windows.

The interior decor was finished in 1899, but the furniture was installed when the church was built.

It still has the original wood stove that was imported from Scotland. In the graveyard, you can see tombstones that date from 1844 and 1845.



CLD du HSF

Continue on Route 255. The next stop is 200 metres down the road.

The barns

of 140 Route 255



Bury Historical and Heritage Society

This exceptional group of barns is a fine example of the diversity of the Eastern Townships rural heritage. Despite being often underused or simply abandoned, old farm buildings are some of the most significant elements of Quebec' rural landscape and are certainly worth preserving.

The municipality of Bury has several other superb barns. These here have the particularity of showing a portion of the back on posts. Notice the ventilation lantern on top of the central building.

The next stop is in front of the former Women's Institute of Brookbury, located at 571 Route 255, about 2,3 kilometres from here. We recommend you park on the grass in front of the building for safety reasons.

The former *Women's Institute* of Brookbury

Built in the early 1920s, for a long time the building was used for the activities of the Women's Institute, a popular education organization for rural women.



Bury Historical and Heritage Society

It is said that the people of Brookbury volunteered to build this hall for women of the hamlet to get together. The land was bought in 1921 by the young Cecilia Coates, who was for many years a pillar of the Women's Institute.

Since 1998 the hall has belonged to the Brookbury Community Centre.

The building has a simple architecture, with a neo-classical look, many side windows and a roomy interior. The façade has two guillotine windows and a small lozenge shaped opening in the gable above the front door. The clapboard siding and mouldings are all original.

The next stop is nearby at 600 Route 255. Park completely off the road for a safer visit.



Bury Historical and Heritage Society

Nestled in the greenery, this large wooden farmhouse was built around 1907 by Charles G. Coates, grandson of Samson Coates (1786-1876) and Hannah Lyster (1794-1869), who came from England in 1836. Both of these Brookbury pioneers are buried in the cemetery of St. John's Church.

Upon the death of Charles G. Coates, the residence passed into the hands of his daughter Cecilia, founding pioneer of the Women's Institute. Cecilia sold it in 1977 to her son-in-law Durwood Dougherty who lived there with his wife Belva until 1996.



CLD du HSF

The architecture of the house is inspired from the American vernacular style. An immense veranda unites the two main parts of the house. There is a long line of large windows, each one crowned with three squares, and the main entry door has a small triangular pediment on top.

Notice all the wooden elements that punctuate the decor of this glassed-in porch: the frieze that runs under the roof,

the motif of the shingle siding and the vertical trellis placed at regular intervals between the windows. The decorative band that hides the underneath of the veranda is also found below the side bay window.

The Brookbury lookout



CLD du HSF

2,4 kilometres from here, on Route 255, the Brookbury lookout has a superb vantage point to view the St. Francis valley and the Stoke mountains. There is a picnic area as well as a Townships Trail interpretation panel covering the history of the populating of Brookbury.



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There is no heritage tour sign at the lookout. Please refer to the map for the location of stop 21.