

# THE GEORGEVILLE ENTERPRISE

VOL 3 No 1

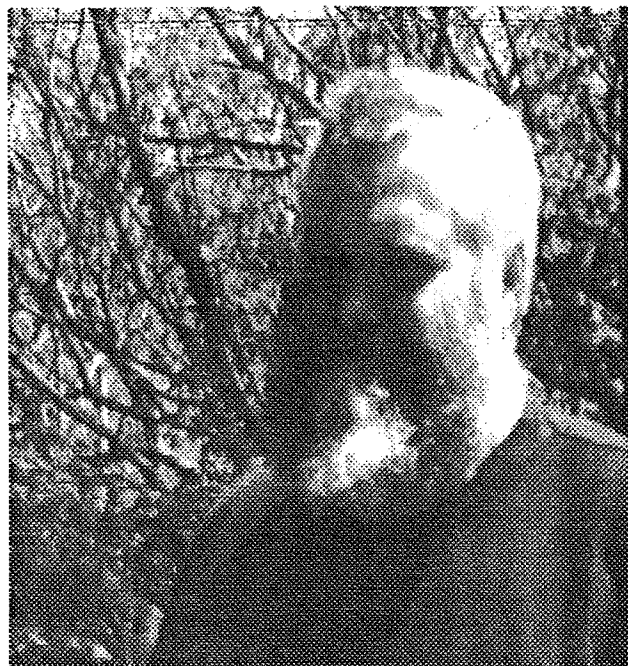
AN OCCASIONAL PUBLICATION OF

SPRING SUMMER 1994

Société d'histoire de Georgeville / Georgeville Historical Society

*Historian Stephen Moore to speak at SHG/GHS Annual Meeting*

## THE COLOURFUL PAST OF MAGOON'S POINT TO BE RECALLED



*Stephen Moore on Magoon's Point*

Stephen Moore will tell the story of Magoon's Point at the SHG/GHS 1994 annual meeting on July 16. His talk will be accompanied by a small exhibition on Magoon's Point.

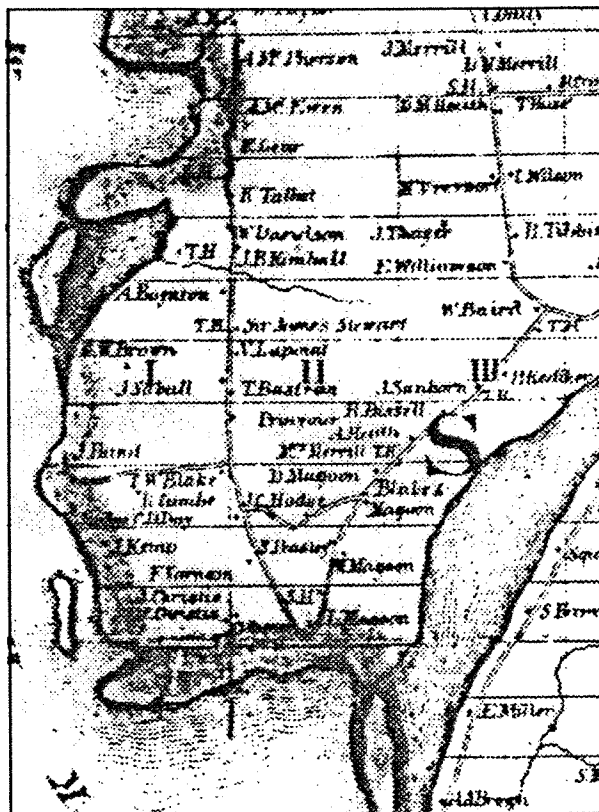
Stephen has just completed his master's thesis at Bishop's on the Rider family of Fitch Bay, the leading merchants there at the turn of the century. He is also the genealogist at the Eastern Townships Research Centre at Bishop's and has deep roots on Magoon's Point. He is descended from the Brevoort, Geer, and Atkin families and spent the summers of his youth at his family's cottage on MacPherson Bay.

Although linked to Georgeville in the 19th and early 20th centuries, Magoon's Point was a staunchly independent and thriving community with a relatively large population. It had its own school, post office, boarding house, a flourishing lime industry,

and, of course, a cemetery – perhaps two. It even had a social notes column in *The Stanstead Journal*.

However, not all on Magoon's Point was so genteel. One industry there that seems to have been very successful was the manufacture of whiskey. In fact, in 1822 Alexander Magoon sold 50 acres of land for £26 5s to be paid in "good first proof whiskey" at the rate of 2s 6p per gallon. It was to be delivered at Abraham Channell's inn in Georgeville. The industry even caused a brook to be named – Still Brook – and not because it was calm.

At Magoon's Point now little remains of what once was a flourishing community save for the ruins of old foundations and a crumbling and ignored cemetery in this uniquely beautiful setting. But there is a story to tell and no one is better able to do it than Stephen Moore. So mark your calendars for July 16.



*As Magoon's Point appeared on the 1863 Grey Map*

**SHG / GHS  
THIRD ANNUAL MEETING**

**SATURDAY, JULY 16  
AT THE MURRAY  
MEMORIAL CENTRE 2:30 P.M.**

## COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION NAMES COMMITTEE FOR '97

A good party takes a lot of preparation, and many willing hands. With this in mind, the Georgeville Community Association has appointed a committee to take charge of planning for the village's bicentennial celebration in 1997.

President Richard Camber announced the formation of the committee at the Community Association's annual meeting on June 25.

The committee is chaired by Bernard Drew who told the annual meeting that one of its first objectives will be to ask for ideas from the community at large on the bicentennial celebration. "We feel that Georgeville's bicentennial should be a celebration for the community with activities planned for the enjoyment of Georgevillians past and present", he said.

Other members are Maureen Cameron, Jean Paul Clermont, Dick Hornby, John Scott, Roz Smith, and Tony Straessle.

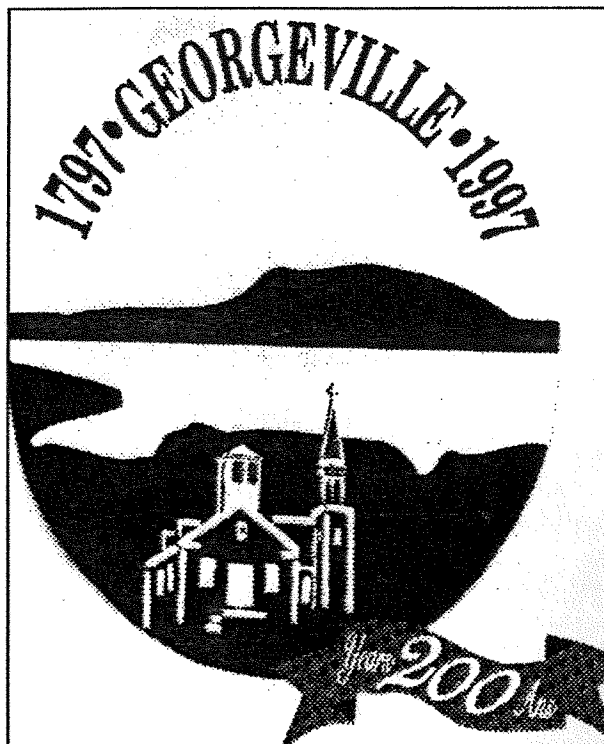
The central event of the bicentennial year is likely to be a home-coming weekend in July 1997 and a community picnic evoking the spirit of Georgeville's "greatest day" when the village launched the first steamer on Lake Memphremagog, *The Mountain Maid* (for H.I. Bullock's account of the celebration see *The Enterprise* v. 1 no. 1).

The committee believes that bicentennial activities should encompass the history and heritage of the area and be paced throughout 1997. Other ideas discussed include an antique boat regatta, resurrecting the Georgeville brass band to perform at festivities, and locating a stage coach to help bring back the days of Copp's Ferry.

The SHG/GHS, which plans to publish a history of Georgeville, has proposed mounting an exhibition on Georgeville in the Murray Memorial Centre and to help organize guided historical tours of the area.

Tee shirts depicting Moses Copp's ferry, taken from the Bartlett print, will be on sale this summer. Proceeds will go to fund bicentennial activities. To raise funds, a quilt auction will be held July 15, 1995. Also, Georgeville calendars will be sold.

The bicentennial logo (above), designed by Elizabeth Jelen has been selected by the Community Association for bicentennial and other community uses.



Elizabeth Jelen's bicentennial logo

### Le jardin des pionniers "Bigelow"

#### "UNE TRÈS BONNE INITIATIVE!"

Le jardin historique des pionniers commencé l'année dernière est en bonne voie et porte fruit. Un nouveau panneau a été érigé et une rangée de roses plantées par Maury Devlin en embellit la facade. Vingt sept nouvelles plantes ont été ajoutées, et les anciennes ont gagné de la maturité.

L'aspect accueillant du jardin attire de nouveaux visiteurs au village, qu'ils viennent de la région de Magog, d'Austin, de Lennoxville, ou de beaucoup plus loin, comme du Saskatchewan ou même de la France. Ces visiteurs ont laissé leurs commentaires dans la boîte au lettre grise du jardin, comme "On a adoré notre visite!"; "Très joli petit jardin, qui mérite certes le temps qu'on y passe!"; "Très bonne initiative pour les visiteurs, merci!"; "Quelle merveilleuse idée!"; "voilà un petit jardin fort élégant!"; "Le passage dans votre beau village, agréable et silencieux, est très agréable après avoir participé au tour cycliste de l'île de Montréal"; "Jardin superbement entretenu par les vrais amis de la nature. Cette visite m'a laissé une merveilleuse impression bien naturelle".

Pour le jardinier sérieux, les archives de la Société d'histoire de Georgeville ont un livre qui indique l'origine de chaque plante du jardin. Les heures d'ouverture sont de l'aube à l'aurore tous les jours.

#### *The Enterprise welcomes letters to the editor:*

We received no letters about the last issue of the *Enterprise* — understandably, perhaps, because we provided no address for letters. Nevertheless, we press on optimistically. Address all letters to Peter Smith, Editor, *Georgeville Enterprise*, 4651 Chemin Georgeville, CP C-5, Georgeville, QC J0B-1T0.

# STANSTEAD CAVALRY OCCUPIES GEORGEVILLE; THREE JAILED; BULLOCK, IVES FLEE FOR BORDER

by John M. Scott

So *The Georgeville Enterprise* (if we had been around at the time) could have headlined news of the thunderclap that broke over Georgeville on Nov. 12, 1838.

In 1837, and again in 1838, the struggle for responsible government, led in Lower Canada by Louis Joseph Papineau's *Parti patriote*, boiled over into armed rebellion against British colonial rule. During the early days of November, 1838, the air was filled with rumours of new *patriote* uprisings in the Richelieu valley, led by rebels who had fled to sanctuary south of the border following the failed rebellion of 1837.

Under the authority of martial law, the colonial authorities ordered a roundup of suspected rebels and sympathizers in the Townships. Georgeville, as it turned out, was not quite as isolated from the world of events as one might have supposed.

On Nov. 12, the Stanstead Volunteer Cavalry descended on Georgeville, and carted three villagers off to jail in Sherbrooke. The three, who were held without charge for five months, were John Carty Tuck, 30, a son-in-law of Innkeeper Abraham Channell; Channell's 20-year-old son, Leon; and village blacksmith Roswell Bates.

Two others on the wanted list were luckier: Chauncey Bullock, 42, and Farmer Julius Ives, 38. Bullock was a considerable figure in community affairs, as store-keeper and village postmaster; earlier, he had played a leading role in establishing the first stage coach route to Montreal and as a founder of the village's recently-built brick school. Both he and Julius Ives, a son of pioneer settler Joel Hall Ives, got word of the roundup and managed to skip town a step ahead of the militia.

## A CONVENIENT HQ

The cavalry's arrival was not simply a lightning strike. The militia was stationed in Georgeville for the next three months. They had no trouble, as it happened, in finding a centrally-located headquarters. With Chauncey Bullock's abrupt departure, the militia occupied his house, then as now one of Georgeville's notable houses (the middle of the three on the right as you enter the village from Magog, now belonging to Mrs. A.C. Steele).

The troops evidently were not ideal tenants. A few years later, back home from his enforced exile, Chauncey Bullock submitted a bill to the Province of

Canada for "use of building for Guard House — fuel furnished and damages to the building and property therein caused by Her Majesty's troops stationed at Georgeville Nov. to Dec. 1838 and Jany. 1839."

As John Carty Tuck's son, John Fritz, later recalled, the militia arrived at the Tuck homestead and tore up flooring in a shed, searching for arms and ammunition. His father later wrote: "While peaceably at work in a dwelling house with seven or eight men in my service, I was made a prisoner by Lieutenant Samuel Gilman and by him lodged in jail at Sherbrooke on the evening of the same day without any examination or trial, where I was kept in close confinement during a period of five months."

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR ESCAPE

In the lieutenant's account, Tuck was a gentleman about the whole thing. "I proceeded alone to the residence of John C. Tuck and informed him that I had come to take him prisoner." According to Lieut. Gilman, Tuck merely "inquired what it was for." He then mounted his horse and rode off in convoy with the lieutenant (who also picked up Channell and Bates) on the way to the jail. "Had he been so disposed," Gilman added, "he had numerous opportunities to escape, but I had no apprehension of his doing so."

If this makes Gilman's arrest of Tuck sound suspiciously matey, it should probably be noted that Gilman gave this account six years later, in support of Tuck's claim for damages and losses as a result of his imprisonment. Gilman even said that he had been "intimately acquainted" with Tuck since 1830, "and I have not known anything in his conduct inconsistent with his duties as a loyal subject and good citizen."

Certainly the Georgeville men could not have expected a rest cure when their cell doors closed behind them. The Sherbrooke jail on Montreal street was a forbidding brick fortress, completed in 1828 and capable of housing 96 prisoners, six to a cell. Its walls were three feet thick, with doors and window sills of hewn granite. To compound the injury, Tuck was required to pay 13 shillings and 5 pence for his board during his 154 days in jail.

Jailor Patrick Read reported that Tuck, who said he was subjected to "much suffering," nonetheless behaved himself "peaceably and orderly." Young Leon Channell seems to have done harder time. The

jail physician reported that Channell's "conduct was uniformly good, although [he was] subjected to sickness and many privations."

And what was the crime of the Georgeville detainees? Officially, as it turned out, none. After five months behind bars, Tuck, Channell and Bates were finally released on bail -- a stiff £400 each -- and ordered to appear at the Criminal Court in Trois-Rivieres. When the three duly made their appearance, the Crown had no charges to lay against them and they were discharged.

There is, nonetheless, not much mystery why the Stanstead Cavalry was ordered to move into Georgeville in late 1838, and to detain some of its leading citizens. Today, it is often mistakenly assumed that Georgeville is an old loyalist settlement. In fact, Georgeville, like the rest of Stanstead Township, was settled not by a loyalist landed gentry, but plain folk from New England after the Townships were opened for settlement in 1792.

As it turned out, the colonial Tory establishment made them feel rather less than welcome when it came to acknowledging their need for secure titles to the land they cleared, for helping building roads and schools and for a political voice in their future. In 1834, for example, the Sherbrooke Tory W.B. Felton roundly dismissed the American settlers of the Townships as "a horde of disaffected and disloyal squatters."

#### COMMON CAUSE

When the Townships gained its first seats in the Legislative Assembly in 1829, the reform-minded Stanstead merchant, Marcus Child, was elected with overwhelming support from voters in Georgeville. In the circumstances, it was hardly surprising that

Child, and other Township reformers, made common cause with Papineau's *patriotes* in the struggle for responsible government.

That alliance abruptly foundered, however, when the *patriotes'* demand for constitutional reform flared into armed rebellion late in 1837. A horrified Marcus Child summoned a meeting at Georgeville on Dec. 5, 1837, "of those gentlemen who have acted with me politically... to consider the best means" of dissociating themselves from "those deluded men who are exciting and leading on Rebellion in this Province."

At this point, we don't know what it was that earned the Georgeville Five their place on the wanted list. It may well be that they were simply among Child's supporters who had spoken up for political reform. By November 1838, passions were so aroused that the Tory *Sherbrooke Gazette* denounced rebel sympathizers as "worthless and unprincipled men who have dared to surmise the possibility... of overthrowing our glorious Constitution, and raise the hideous idol of a cruel, levelling and unstable democracy on its ruins."

Chauncey Bullock later blamed "a gross misapprehension of the facts and false and malicious reports" for forcing him "to leave the country or be thrown into prison." Whatever the reason for their troubles, none of the village's detainees seemed to suffer lasting official disfavour.

In 1850 John Carty Tuck was appointed customs officer aboard the steamboat *Mountain Maid*, built in Georgeville and launched that summer, despite being denounced by the father of a rival for the job as "a rebel dog" and "rascal." Chauncey Bullock went on to become the first mayor of the newly-constituted Council of Stanstead County in 1847, and then revenue officer for the District of St. Francis and Collector of Customs in Stanstead. In 1845 Roswell Bates sold his blacksmith shop and tools to Tuck and moved to the States.

#### OUT THE BACK DOOR

In the end, it appears that the only accusation that could successfully be brought against the Georgeville "rebels" was that they were men with minds of their own. In the Ives family, the traditional story was that Julius Ives happened to be unburdening himself of a few opinions on the government's

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE



Julius Ives and his wife Laura whose son was born as they fled His Majesty's authorities

## HONOURING THE MEMORY OF BARBARA CLIFT

On a Saturday morning early in June, some 35 people gathered at the "triangle garden" in front of the Georgeville General Store, trowels in hand, to carry on a recent village tradition, and begin a new one in honour of the garden's founder.

Over the last decade, Barbara Clift personally planted and tended the "triangle garden" every summer simply because she thought it needed doing. "When Barbara thought something was needed in the community," John Boynton recalled, "she would, in her quiet, unobtrusive and very determined way, usually get it done."

Last December 30, Barbara Clift died of cancer. This spring, working with the Georgeville Community Association, a group known as "the Friends of Barbara Clift," decided to keep the triangle garden going in her honour. The Community Association agreed to accept contributions to a modest fund that would allow the garden to be maintained on a permanent basis. Sue Ecker and Ginny Cartmel raised seedlings for the garden and volunteers will maintain it through the summer.

The small triangle garden was just one of Barbara Hyland Clift's many gifts to the village. She was the guiding spirit of Georgeville's annual winter cross-country ski day, and of the biennial "Heart of a Village" exhibition recording the history of the village's oldest houses.

Conceived by Barbara Clift and John Boynton, the first "Heart of a Village" exhibition opened in the Murray Memorial Centre in August, 1987. It presented photographs by Arthur Friedman of five houses — the Boynton house, Cedar Cliffs, the 1849 "little red schoolhouse," the Steele House and Dunkeld — as well as furnishings and artifacts reflecting their history. Complementing the exhibition was a 24-page booklet detailing the stories of the five buildings, with text by Barbara, John, Joan Friedman and Margaret Slater, and including sketches by Barbara's daughter Susie.

After the success of the first "Heart of a Village," there was no turning back. In 1989, 1991 and 1993, Barbara produced and directed three more "Heart of a Village" exhibitions, enlisting the talents of Pam Healey as photographer and Betty Jacques as artistic advisor. By the 1993 exhibition, the "Heart of a Village" had provided accounts of 39 of Georgeville's buildings.

The booklets accompanying the exhibitions since 1987 have each repeated a few words that animated Barbara Clift's contributions to the village: "Georgeville is lovely in every way; perhaps we can capture a feeling of the people and history that has contributed to the loveliness." So Barbara's "Heart of a Village" did, and so did she.



*Barbara Clift at the 1993 Heart of a Village exhibition*

### STANSTEAD CAVALRY CONTINUED FROM P. 4

iniquities in Joshua Copp's store when Copp brought the news that the cavalry was looking for him. As the militia entered the front door of Copp's store, Ives slipped out the back.

He rode home to the Ives farm on the Outlet (Magog) road, collected his pregnant wife Laura, and set out for the border. Just over the line at Beebe, Laura made it as far as the Herman farm, where she was delivered of a baby boy. The name Julius Ives chose for his son left no doubt where his political sympathies lay, for he named him after one of Louis Joseph Papineau's chief lieutenants, Wolfred Nelson.

When passions cooled, the Ives returned to the village, where years later Wolfred Nelson Ives bought Joshua Copp's old store. After it burned in the "Great Fire" of 1898, he rebuilt on the same site and opened what is now the Georgeville General Store.

This article is largely based on records bearing on the Rebellion of 1837-38 in the National Archives of Canada. Our thanks to Elizabeth Kirby for locating these.

## ORIGINAL GEORGEVILLE ENTERPRISE DISCOVERED

In previous issues, we alluded to the first *Georgeville Enterprise* which was published as a weekly in the late 1800s. In our first issue, we asked for any information about the newspaper. Last summer, we reported that John Boynton had found that the *Georgeville Enterprise* was first published on July 8, 1897. Now, thanks to the persistent digging of Katherine Mackenzie and the help of the Magog Historical Society, we have located an original issue dated June 9, 1898.

Its first editor was Rev. John Davis who, after four months, was succeeded by A.W. "Bertie" Bullock, the keeper of a general store located at the site of the former Village Store. He was also a painter and a paperhanger, as well as an aspiring journalist who twice got jobs on the *Montreal Herald* — in 1892, when he was 16, and again five years later, in 1897.

In that same year, he became editor of the *Georgeville Enterprise*. It was a split-run edition of the *Magog Enterprise*. The two were essentially the same paper with "Georgeville" substituted for "Magog" in the flag on the front page and in the masthead on the editorial page. It contained a column of Georgeville notes. Here follow the notes for the week of June 9, 1898:

Messrs. Williams and Murray, of Montreal, are here repairing their steam launches.

Our lake road has been under course of repair this week and is in much better condition.

Mr Roswell Fisher and family, of Montreal, have arrived at their summer residence.

It is said that the Stanstead Jct. mail route is to be

changed and Georgeville is not to be included. This is unfortunate for us if true.

The members of the Lakeside Band and their friends visited Magog Friday evening to hear Prof. Bullard's band render some new pieces.

Mr. C. Chamberlain and friends gave a very fair concert at the Elephantis hotel Tuesday Eve. which was attended by a good sized audience composed of the people of both Stanstead and Brome Counties.

Messrs. R.W. Moore, Geo. F. Terrill, L.T. Merriman, and A.N. Thompson of Stanstead, have been spending a few days the guests of Mr. N.A. Beach at the Elephantis and incidentally enticing a few trout from Mr. Beach's justly celebrated pond.

Bertie Bullock's journalistic ambitions did not end here. In 1907 he published, in Georgeville, a booklet titled "Lake Memphremagog" which Montreal book dealer John N. Mappin described in his autumn, 1992, list as "a glowing account of the Lake and its charms by a devoted admirer, a dealer in choice provisions. Not in Union Catalogue. Rare." The price then: \$150.

The editor's propensity for writing ran in the family. His grandfather was Increase Bullock, who wrote "Sketches of Village Life" published in *The Literary Garland* in 1841 and was for many years the Georgeville correspondent for *The Stanstead Journal*. His uncles were Hazen Increase ("Historical Reminiscences of the Eastern Townships" in the *St. Johns News*) and William Bryant Bullock, the compiler of *Beautiful Waters*.

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# GEORGEVILLE ENTERPRISE.

—EDITED BY—

A. W. BULLOCK,  
GEORGEVILLE, QUE.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1898.

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## MAGIC MOMENTS OF SUMMERS PAST

by Sylvia Drew

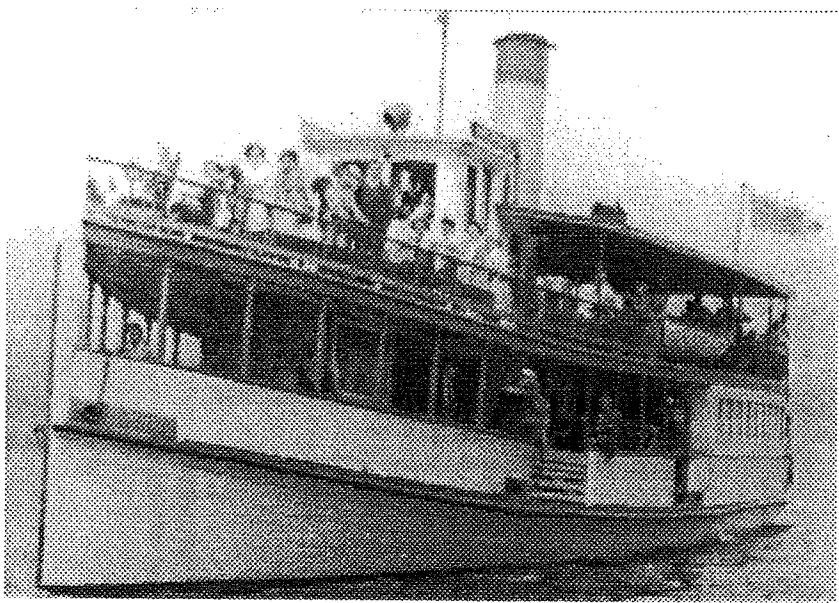
From 1928 to 1935, Sylvia Smith (Drew)'s family came from Massachusetts to spend the month of August at their camp near Georgeville. Her constant companion during those years was the family's mother's helper, Doris, whom she called Dodo. Here she recalls the steamer *Anthemis* as seen through the eyes of an 8-year old.

A regular feature of the summer was a trip on the *Anthemis*. We usually went to Newport, since it was considered the more scenic trip, and, also, we could drive to Magog more easily.

The boat left Georgeville usually about mid-morning. As we waited on the big government wharf, we could see it coming across the lake from Knowlton's Landing. We would watch for the puff of smoke which preceded the sound of the warning whistle. As the steamer drew up to the wharf with great huffings and chuffings and blasts of steam, I would be impressed with the nonchalance of the deck hands who leaned over the railing and threw the mooring ropes to people on the wharf. The gangplank would come out and we would hurry aboard to be greeted by Captain Clark, the boat's owner and ticket seller. Then came a rush up the stairs to the upper deck to stake out a property. On terribly cold days the choice spot was to circle the deck chairs around the great funnel for warmth. I have a snapshot of people crouched in this place, wrapped in steamer rugs. I wonder now why we thought this was fun.

The boat would head out toward the South, stopping next at Perkins Landing. Here, boys would climb to the roof of the upper deck and dive down, and I thought they were marvelous. As we went along the shore from there toward Owl's Head, cottagers would run out on their porches and wave dish towels as the steamer passed. The *Anthemis* always responded to this with a toot of its whistle. This shore settlement was called "Trojan Park", because it was largely inhabited by people from Troy and North Troy, Vermont. As we passed by the base of Owl's Head, I would be shown the site of the Mountain House. Once, the boat pulled in to the Mountain House wharf. I have no idea why.

The rest of the trip was not so exciting, so at this time we usually ate the lunch we had brought with us. In Newport (more backing and filling to the dock,



*The Anthemis pulling into the Georgeville wharf*

Photo courtesy Ruth Partington

accompanied by wild ringing of bells to the engine room) a Customs man would come aboard and conduct a cursory examination. Then we were free to shop until we heard the warning whistle and returned to the boat for the trip home.

Usually at some point Dodo and I would explore the boat. At the lifeboats, we would count the places where you could see daylight through the cracks between the strips. If he were in a good mood (and far from shore) The Skipper, Captain John McEwen, would let me climb up into the pilot house and steer for a minute. Or we would go deep down steep stairs to the dark lowest deck of the boat, where a woman kept a shop selling soft drinks, chips, and candy.

Perhaps our favorite place was the open deck at the rear of the boat on the level of the water. Here you could stand at the railing directly above the swirling wake and feel the pounding of the engine. We were entranced with the boat's large, square wooden chairs, each with a tin air tank under the seat. They were to be used as flotation devices in an emergency. Dodo and I always wanted to throw one off the back deck to see if it would float. Now I wish that we had done so.

The *Anthemis* was an important part of my Camp experience. We would watch it as it passed Camp every day on its way to and from Magog. Sometimes it would go by in the evening on a special excursion—a magic moment of moving lights and music coming over the water from the saloon piano. The *Anthemis* was so much the definitive vessel of my childhood that when I was taken to Boston to meet an ocean liner in 1932, I made family history by looking it over and announcing, "It's almost as big as the *Anthemis*."

## BOOK-ENDS

### New Additions to the Library and Archives

We would be glad to receive books, photographs, and archival material on Georgeville's history for our small but growing Library and Archives. Some recent gifts include:

**From Maurice Berry:**

H.C. Cook's *Geology of a Southwestern Part of the Eastern Townships of Quebec*. Ottawa, 1950.

**From John Boynton:**

Manuscript memoir by Penelope (Christie) Riedell of her family's move from Banffshire to Derby in 1830, and then to a farm on Magoon's Point in March, 1837.

Dave McIntosh's *When the Work's All Done This Fall: The Settling of the Land*. Toronto, 1989.

**From Jayne Greene:**

Steamer "Anthemis" timetable for 1910, the first year the boat went into service.

**From Ann McGowan:**

*The Story of the Brevoorts*, Brooklyn, 1964.  
A branch of the Brevoorts settled on Magoon's Point where they operated one of the largest farms in Stanstead Township.

**From Stephen Moore and Charles Atkin:**

O.W. Gray's 1863 *Map of the District of St. Francis, Canada East, From Surveys of British and American Boundary Commissioners, British American Land Co., Crown Land Department and Special Surveys and Observations*.  
This is the first detailed map of the area. A portion is shown on page one.

**From Michael O'Malley, Waterville:**

A Georgeville school reader of the 1830s inscribed "William Wallace Oliver Copp's Book." He was a son of Moses Copp, Jr. and Mary (Polly) Oliver. His book, *The English Reader; or Pieces in Prose and Poetry Selected from the Best Writers*, was published in Exeter, N.H., in 1832.

**From Dale and Shirley Rollins:**

Genealogy of the Ben Woodard family. Ben Woodard was a long-time village blacksmith.

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## WILL THE REAL LEVI BIGELOW PLEASE STAND UP?

In sorting out people and events in 19th century Georgeville, a certain caution is in order.

Consider, for example, the case of Levi Bigelow. The 1874 Stanstead County history, *Forest and Clearings*, lists five entries under his name. They describe a merchant who "began trade at Derby Line in 1805," expanded to East Hatley in 1808, and was soon in business "through the present limits of Stanstead County." Among his other activities, he is also listed as a trustee of the Georgeville High School, established in 1854.

But, as it turns out, these entries refer not to one, but to two Levi Bigelows. And both were involved in the early life of Georgeville.

Levi Bigelow the first was the Derby Line trader. A native of Worcester, Maine, he bought six acres of village land, bordering on the lake, from Moses Copp in 1807, presumably as an investment in the growth of Copp's Ferry. During the war of 1812-15, he was profitably engaged in the smuggling trade carried on by entrepreneurs on both sides of the line. After the

war, he sold out his holdings in Stanstead and moved on to Buckingham Township on the Ottawa River, where he became known as "the father of the Township and Village of Buckingham."

Levi Bigelow the second was the Georgeville High School trustee—and a busy man besides. Twenty years younger than Levi the first, he turned up in the village in the 1830s and acquired the stage coach inn built in 1823 by Joshua Copp and James C. Peasley. He later helped to organize the Stanstead County Agricultural Society, was much involved in municipal politics, and remained the proprietor of the Union Hotel until his death in 1867.

Curiously, none of these other distinctions of Levi the second earned mention in *Forest and Clearings*—probably because its compilers clearly did not rank inn-keeping very high on the scale of social respectability. Were the two Levi Bigelows related? It seems likely, but we are still looking into it. Stay tuned.