

THE GEORGEVILLE ENTERPRISE

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Société d'histoire de Georgeville / Georgeville Historical Society

POST OFFICE CLOSING ENDS 170 YEARS OF SERVICE

It's really no surprise. The Georgeville Post Office, a viable institution for the last 170 years, is gone. Its passing, however, has not been easy for the village to bear. Getting the mail has been a village institution. It was the daily community bulletin board, a time to meet with your neighbours and exchange news and ideas. It was an opportunity for villagers to see people they would not otherwise see. Especially in the winter, the post office provided many people their only opportunity to make human contact. Postal services have moved to Fitch Bay and the post office is replaced by a bank of mail boxes placed behind the hedge in the municipal parking lot. Their eventual location and aspect is to be decided.

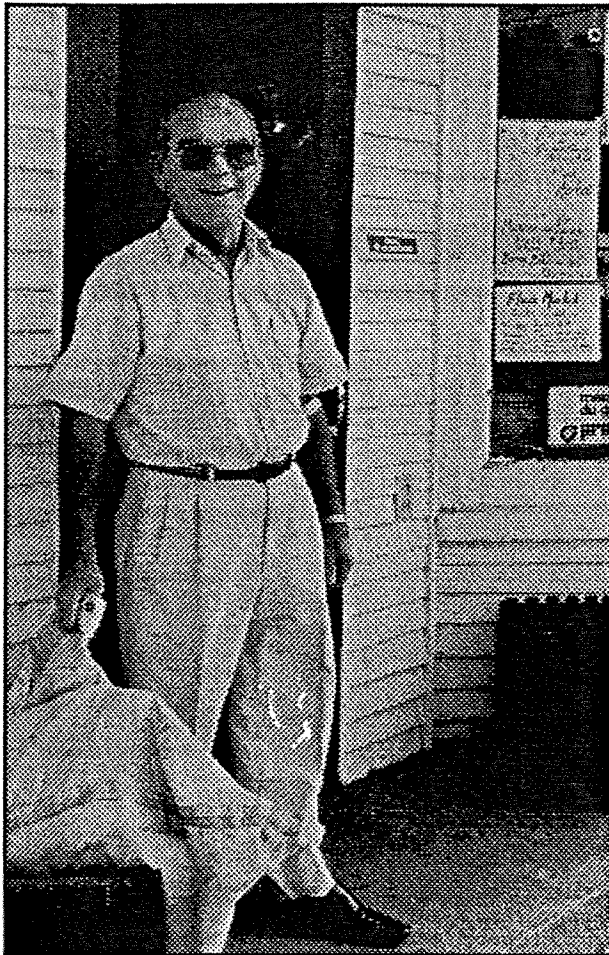


Photo: M. Landry

Neil McTavish on one of the last mail runs from the Village Store

Whatever becomes of them, they will be a poor substitute for what many considered the true heart of the village. Not only was The Post Office the social center where village news was exchanged, it was essential in making Georgeville such an important place in the early 19th century.

Forests and Clearings says that in 1824, "weekly mail was started between Stanstead and Montreal, via Copp's Ferry, now Georgeville, and the Magog Outlet, where Post Offices were opened... In 1833 semi-weekly mails were introduced." *Beautiful Waters* maintains that Chauncey Bullock was the first post master in Georgeville, starting in 1824. He indeed served a long time as the village postmaster—two tenures totalling 26 years; however the longest serving postmaster is Max Grainger, who was Georgeville's postmaster for 33 years.

James A. Davidson, himself the son of Georgeville's postmaster from 1916 to 1927 and early village historian, wrote that postmasters and the location of post offices changed depending on which political party was in power. We know that it has been located in the Masonic Lodge (on the site of the house owned by Denis Szabo) in the time of C.S. Copp and William Keyes, in the Stage Coach Hotel during the tenure of E. Goff Probyn and in several of the village's houses. However, from the time of Clifford Adams Shonyo in 1931 the post office resided at the Village Store.

Peter Smith

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The Georgeville Enterprise

Editor	Peter Smith
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GEORGEVILLE POST OFFICE POSTMASTERS

1824-39	Chauncey Bullock
1839-39	Joshua Copp
1839-43	Taylor L. Parsons
1843-	Chauncey Bullock
1854-56	Willard A. Cole
1856-61	Chas. S. Channel
1862-63	A.M. Bullock
1863-65	Alex Tinch
1865-68	A.M. Bullock
1868-69	Daniel Austin
1870-86	Increase Bullock
1887-88	Hazen Increase Bullock
1888-95	Charles Sewell Copp
1895-99	William M. Keyes
1901-11	D.A. Bullock
1912-14	William M. Keyes
1914-16	Gordon McGowan
1916-27	James E. Davidson
1927-31	Ernest Goff Probyn
1931-32	Clifford Adams Shonyo
1933-40	Royal Charles Batchelder
1940-73	Max Douglas Grainger
1973-88	Georgina Hornby

When Maureen Cameron took over the Village store, Canada Post had changed its policy of providing a postmaster for every community no matter what its size. As a result, Maureen was not a Post Mistress, but a franchise holder of postal services. It was this policy that spelled the end for the Georgeville post office. Everyone who has lived in the village has memories of the post office and, we are sure, will mourn its loss.

John Boynton offers two anecdotes about the post office. In the first, he remembers waiting hours for the mail to arrive some winter evenings. Often, the weather caused the train from Montreal to be late and then Bill Hutchins, who brought the mail from Magog to Georgeville, would have trouble getting his horses through the snow. As a result, many people would wait in the store for hours at a time with the mail not coming till well after seven o'clock. He also tells of Max Grainger receiving a letter addressed to *J.W. Brown, fishing somewhere in Canada*. Max thought this was pretty ridiculous so he threw the letter in the dead letter box to be returned. The next day, a stranger came into the store, introduced himself as J.W. Brown and asked if there was any mail for him. A few years ago, Arlette Straessle tested the then new postal codes by sending a letter from Paris addressed to *Georgina, Canada JOB 1T0*. Georgina Hornby received it.

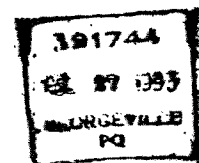
PAYING THE PIPER

From Ernest M. Taylor's *History of Brome County, Quebec, From the Date of the Grants of Land Therein to the Present Time, With Records of Some Early Families*. vol. 2 Montreal: John Lovell, 1937.

In 1837 persons residing on the western shores of Lake Memphremagog obtained their mail at Georgeville, then the place of ferry and Registry office, being at that time the *chef-lieu* of the Township of Stanstead... The cost of sending a letter from New England to the Townships was 25 cents, the postal arrangements being that three quarters of the amount must be paid by the sender, and the remaining quarter (i.e. 6¼ cents) by the receiver. As in the Eastern Townships the New York shilling worth 12½ cents and the half shilling worth 6¼ cents, were in circulation, this was easily accomplished.

Mrs. W. Harvey Austin, a daughter of Goram Page, showed me a letter sent to her father by her uncle, Benjamin Newhall, from East Saugus, Massachusetts. Envelopes were not then in use, nor were postage stamps, until 1848 in the U.S. and 1851 in Canada. The letter was on foolscap paper and so folded as to leave a blank space on the outside for the address. This letter was dated 1837 and the address was as follows.

*Eighteen and three fourths cents have I
paid
To 'Uncle Sam' to be conveyed
To Derby Line without delay,
Twixt Vermont and Canada;
Thence if John Bull will
Convey me safe to Georgeville
Six and one fourth cents I do engage
He shall receive from Goram Page,
And if said Page will not comply,
I'll lie in Georgeville till I die.*



Remnants of the past

SHG/GHS SECOND ANNUAL MEETING DETAILS PACKARD FARMS AND OPENS BIGELOW PIONEER GARDEN

Bernard Drew headlined the second annual meeting of the Georgeville Historical Society with a talk entitled "Richard Packard, Pioneer, and the Packard Family Farms". Bernard is a vice president of the SHG/GHS and is a direct descendant of Richard Packard. And Bernard lives on the same farm that his great-great-great-grandfather settled on after he came to Canada and Copp's Ferry in 1798. (See Related Story on next page)

The day was also an occasion to inaugurate the Bigelow Pioneer Garden, created by Katherine Mackenzie and the SHG/GHS to honour the pioneer families who settled in Georgeville. In the audience were a number of special guests who represented those families. They were Irene McTavish, Arlene Probyn, Nelson Partington, Verda Hutchins, Frances Evans, Bill Heath, Isobel Berry, Addie Atkin and Ruby Kay.

Five board members retired and four new directors were elected. Retiring Directors are Jacques Boisvert, John Boynton, John Cochrane, Aileen Desbarats, and Joan Friedman. The Society thanks them for their valuable help in getting the SHG/GHS through its first year.

THE GARDEN GROWS

By Katherine Mackenzie

Many generous and hard working people have helped shape the garden over the summer. Maurice Devlin has dug a bed stretching from the Bigelow garden to the driveway next to the former Village Store. Wayne McTavish and his daughter, Shauna, filled this bed with good earth. Afterwards, Maury Devlin and Hood Gambrell transplanted 30 white Georgeville roses, *Rosa spinosissima alba*, from Maury's garden into the bed next to the "boardwalk". Bill Heath went into his woods and cut enough cedar logs to edge the beds in the garden and, with Ross Spencer's help, delivered them to the site. All the sticks and rotten string have gone. We have received many compliments on the garden and would like to thank all of you who helped make the garden such a success this summer.



Photo E. Lambert

Guests await the opening ceremonies of the Pioneer Garden following the second annual meeting.

MORE ON THE ORIGINAL ENTERPRISE

In our first issue (Spring Summer 1992) we published the following:

Editor's Note: The Georgeville Enterprise was published in Georgeville in the 1890s. The little we know about it is from an item in The Stanstead Journal dated November 11, 1897. It says simply "Rev. John Davis has resigned the editorship of The Georgeville Enterprise and Mr. A.W. Bullock has taken the position". If any of our readers have any information about this publication—or, better yet, a copy of it—we would be most interested.

Our intrepid researcher, John Boynton, in his readings of *The Stanstead Journal*, culled the following item from the July 8, 1897 issue:

We learn that the Magog Enterprise will this week commence the issue of a separate (sic) edition to be called the Georgeville Enterprise of which the Rev. E.A. Davis will be the editor, the edition will be for Stanstead Township.

John's perseverance has given us not only the initial date of the original *Georgeville Enterprise* but also the knowledge that it was a spin off of the *Magog Enterprise*. Small discoveries like this are pieces of the puzzle that, when completed, will reveal Georgeville's varied and interesting past. We again appeal to our readers to help us find a copy of the original *Georgeville Enterprise*.

SIX GENERATIONS ON A FAMILY FARM

Bernard Drew's farm on Georgeville's East Road enjoys a distinction that may be unique in all of the Eastern Townships: it has been farmed continuously for nearly 200 years, by six generations of a single family. Here are some excerpts from Bernard's talk at our second annual meeting.

My mother was a Packard, and six generations of my family have occupied the land I farm today since it was settled by my great-great-great grandfather, Richard Packard.

Richard Packard, his wife, Sally Coats, and their family of five children came to Copp's Ferry in 1798. This was a year after the arrival of Moses Copp and his family. So--along with the Copps and the Bullocks, the Bairds and the Lords--the Packards were among the first pioneers from New England who settled this community.

Both Richard and his wife Sally were natives of Providence, Rhode Island. Possibly Richard was dissatisfied with the political situation in Providence, or perhaps their migration was mainly due to the attraction of cheap land after the Eastern Townships were thrown open for settlement in 1792.

It seems likely that, like some other pioneer families, the Packard family worked their way to Copp's Ferry in several steps. We know, for example, that in October, 1796, two years before he arrived here, Richard was one of a group of Northern Vermonters who signed a petition to the Vermont General Assembly asking for roads and bridges in the area of what is now Newport.

Richard Packard was 33 years old when the family made their way up Lake Memphremagog. According to one reminiscence reported in the Stanstead County history, *Forests and Clearings*, another pioneer named Moses Wells arrived in Georgeville one year later, in 1799. In this account (which we must remember was published three-quarters of a century later) Moses Wells and his family found "but two other families in the settlement -- those of Capt. Moses Copp and Richard Packard. The three families dipped their water from the same spring and baked their bread in the same oven. The oven was built of stone and wood and stood 'out of doors.'"

The traditional Packard family account is that the Packards did not remain for very long on

the lake front. Instead they moved inland to the higher, forested land (on what is now the East Road) where the view of the mountains across the lake ranged from Orford in the north, past the Sutton Mountains to Peevee, Sugarloaf, and Mount Elephantis, and then south to the Jay Range, Owl's Head and Bear Mountain.

So far, the earliest contemporary reference we have found to Richard Packard in Georgeville is dated June 12, 1804. On that day, Moses Copp bought what is now the site of the village from one Richard Adams, who had been given it in 1803 as part of a Crown grant of 1,200 acres. This sale to Moses Copp was witnessed by Richard Packard and William Bullock.

We have another record of Richard Packard in that same year of 1804. Richard seems to have had Baptist leanings at first, but *Forests and Clearings* says that he was the leader of the first Methodist Class meetings organized in Copp's Ferry. These were gatherings for Bible study, made up of his own family and the families of William Bullock and Jeremiah Lord. They soon expanded to take in other families along the road from Copp's Ferry to the Outlet, as Magog was then known.

Interestingly, we have a first hand reference to those Methodist class meetings that can help us to understand their significance to people living in relative isolation. They certainly meant a great deal to young Ralph Merry, a son of the first settler at the Outlet. On the first Sabbath in October, 1809, Ralph Merry recorded in his diary that he rode on horseback to attend "a love feast at 9 o'clock A.M. in J. Lord's house." Two weeks later, Ralph Merry lamented: "No meeting nearer than Copps; stay at

home; am so sorry that meetings are so far off.. and that the Methodist is not within 9 miles on this side of the lake."

There is one other interesting item in Ralph Merry's diary for 1809 that refers to Richard Packard. In that year, the diarist's father, Ralph Merry, Sr., was attempting to start an iron forge at the Outlet, the first in the area. On Sept. 14, we read: "The forge is so far finished that it will go now," and on Sept. 21: "They bring one ton of oar from Copps and some brick from Mr. Lord's and cole from A. Rexford's Landing in the scow."

Where, one wonders, did the



Photo: A. Friedman

Bernard Drew

ore for the forge come from? On Oct. 12 we are given an answer. In an entry for that day, Ralph Merry describes the ore that arrived on Copp's scow as "the packard ore." It seems logical to assume that Richard not only provided the ore, but that it quite possibly came from his farm. I can't point to any evidence that would positively verify this today. But I have noticed, when the snow melts in the spring, traces of iron rust on the surface of the land near my barn. Incidentally, this 1809 reference to "Copp's scow" seems to be the first reference we have so far to Moses Copp's ferry.

Richard Packard died in 1840, aged 75. The family he and Sally raised consisted of the five children who had been born by the time of their arrival in Copp's Ferry, and seven more who were born here. When Richard died, his fourth son, Hollis Sampson Packard, who was born in 1806, took over the farm from his father.

Hollis Sampson farmed the 200-acre property for 36 years. We don't yet know when the house my wife Sylvia and I now occupy was built, but it was probably not until the 1840s or later. In 1876, Hollis Sampson deeded the farm to his second son, Hollis Addison Packard. In return, Hollis Sampson and his wife, Mary Geer, were to have use of one half of the house, their keep "in the manner to which they were accustomed," a horse to drive when needed, and \$50 per year spending money as long as they lived.

Hollis Addison built a new barn in 1893--the first large barn in this area. The Huckins brothers of Fitch Bay were hired to design, frame and raise the barn, and it still stands on the property. A young lady name Lula Huckins came from Fitch Bay with a horse and buggy to take her father home when he was working on the barn. That's how my grandmother Lula Huckins met my grandfather, Addison's eldest son William Packard. She was 15 at the time.

When I was a boy great-grandfather Addison was in his early 80s, a man of medium height, erect, with a full beard -- in appearance somewhat reminiscent of King George the Fifth. When he retired to Georgeville in 1916, he bought a house (which has since burned down) across the road from the Boynton house.

When I was six years old, my parents rented for

a time the house next door -- now Currie Dixon's house. I would sometimes go down to visit great-grandfather. One occasion comes to mind. He was piling wood in his shed, and I was helping him load his wheelbarrow. After a time, John Boynton and his brother Gordon came over to "help." I suppose some other things took our interest, because great-grandfather was heard to mutter, almost under his breath: "One boy, pretty good help; two boys, not so good; three boys, no help at all."

My grandfather William succeeded his father on the farm in 1916, and his son Wayne became a full partner in the farming enterprise. Unhappily, Wayne contracted tuberculosis and with his early death in 1931, most of the vitality and ambition seemed to drain from William's activities. He continued to run the farm, but no major improvements were made in either the farm house or farming practices.

William Packard's remaining child, Myra Jane, married my father, Courtland Drew, in 1922. I was born in the house we now live in. For our family, the farm has always been the place for holidays, and a haven at times of crisis. When my brother Norman and sister Jane and I were children, we almost always returned to the farm for Christmas and during our summer holidays. After I finished high school in 1942, I started a working arrangement that resulted in my ownership of the farm a few years later.

Over the years my thoughts have gone back many times to my forbears. I have marvelled at the fields they cleared, the stone walls they laid up, and the rustic rail fences that they built. I think also of walking the same land and looking at the same mountains that they viewed. Some things don't change.



The Drew farmhouse probably dates from the 1840s

Photo: K. Mackenzie

A CUSTOMS MAN'S LOT WAS NOT A HAPPY ONE

by Katherine Mackenzie

Smuggling on Lake Memphremagog got its start as a result of Admiral Lord Nelson's victory at Trafalgar. The victory allowed "Britannia to rule the waves," and rule them she did. Britain immediately put a stop to America's trade with France and declared a rather dubious right to search American ships for exports. President Thomas Jefferson replied to this insult by imposing the Embargo Act, which was designed to stop the Merchant Marine trading with the British. Vermonters, however, free spirits that they were, took the Act to mean "only on the sea", and certainly did not feel it applied to them on Lake Champlain or Lake Memphremagog. They even laughed at the joke that Embargo spelled backwards read "O-grab-me". When in 1808 Congress outlawed the export of any goods, some Vermonters jumped at the opportunity. Smuggling instantly became a profitable and almost respected way of life.

RIISING TO THE OCCASION

In 1812 the Americans declared war on the British, and British troops were sent to Canada. There was not anything like enough food or supplies to feed and support these forces, and smugglers immediately rose to the occasion, providing livestock, timber and other necessities. After the declaration of war the Vermont Legislature passed a law forbidding people or goods to cross the border without the Governor's permission. The penalty for this crime was seven years in jail and a large fine. This was devastating to Vermonters and Canadians alike, as very little notice had been paid to the border up to this point.

Forests and Clearings says that "during the American War of 1812-15, the inhabitants of Stanstead and Derby maintained a strict neutrality and continued their previous friendly relation to each other." Still, smuggling was indeed carried on by both parties on both sides of the Line; but this did not disturb the quiet and harmony of the two towns."

Indeed, smuggling became an imaginative pastime both with Americans and Canadians. They both 'stole' goods left conveniently in the woods, on the edge of the border. Cattle crossed the border on their own, following mysterious paths of grain. Smugglers Notch at Stowe came into its own. A route known as "The Smugglers Road" passed Willoughby Lake and Long Pond, and at the site of an old Indian Camp, cattle were gathered and kept, well hidden, en route for Stanstead. When the time was ripe the cattle were herded down back roads and trails up to Canada. They evidently had little difficulty avoid-

ing occasional armed guards on horseback, who patrolled up and down the lines.

Pearlash, another popular money maker, because it could not be sold in Europe by the Americans, was sent to Canada, and the Canadians sold it in Europe, both countries profiting. Smuggling reports in *The Vermont Sentinel* were frequent. One reported that "an armed force of ninety men, in disguise" on Lake Champlain "brought a raft nearly half a mile long, loaded with wheat, potash, pork, beef, etc., worth more than \$3000 into Canada."

A preventive officer was stationed in Georgeville as early as 1846, reporting through Stanstead. According to the historian of Canada's Customs Department, Dave McIntosh, Georgeville's first preventative officer, Frederick Parker, was assaulted no fewer than three times in three months: "A wagon he had seized was forcibly taken away from him by a mob at Georgeville. He was 'violently ejected' from his sleigh near Griffin Corner, and on January 18, 1851, he was beaten while crossing Lake Memphremagog in a sleigh." A letter from a customs officer to his commissioner in 1851, describes the situation fairly clearly:

SHREWD AND LAWLESS

"Stanstead is a community where smuggling is popular and the population is shrewd and lawless and ever willing to aid smugglers, it is a scene of continued annoyance and mortification, I have toiled hard for eight years and find my circumstances not better than when I commenced".

After the *Mountain Maid* was launched in 1850, a number of villagers applied for the job of customs officer on board the steamer. The first customs officer was resourceful John Carty Tuck. He was soon caught smuggling himself and was replaced by William McGowan, Georgeville's first McGowan. The customs department bought him a boat for 3 pounds, 15 shillings, the better to deter smuggling. His superior in Stanstead complained to the department that the people of Georgeville promptly took the boat out on the lake and sank it. Other customs officers in Georgeville included Chauncey Bullock and Eleazar Clark.

The Customs Records report that the ladies of the area sailed to Newport on the *Mountain Maid* on Saturday mornings, carrying rather light satchels; when they returned in the evening when the satchels appeared much heavier. "Great delicacy and discretion" had to be used in searching these bags, a story that may have a rather familiar ring to many today.

LA CARTE GALE-DUBERGER

par Aileen Desbarats

Récemment, la SHG/GHS a reçu en don pour ses collections un fac-similé de la carte Gale-Duburger datant de 1794-1795. La carte originale est manuscrite: une édition en fac-similé fut imprimée il y a plus de quatre-vingt ans pour accompagner la publication de plusieurs importants documents constitutionnels canadiens. La cartothèque nationale à Ottawa nous a gracieusement offert l'un de ces fac-similés.

Le titre de la carte est le suivant: "Plan of part of the Province of Lower Canada containing the country from the River Montmorency near Quebec upwards as far as any surveys have hitherto been made...compiled in the Surveyor General's Office in the latter part of the year 1794 and early part of the year 1795 by Messrs Samuel Gale and John B. Duburger." L'échelle de quatre milles au pouce offre la possibilité de montrer de nombreux détails. Les dimensions de la carte sont 26" par 59".

BASÉ SUR DES RELEVÉS DE TERRAIN DE 1792

Comme le mentionne le titre, la carte est une compilation. Elle est basée sur les cartes et les plans des seigneuries dressés sous le régime français ainsi que sur des relevés plus récents en cours de réalisation à l'époque. Par exemple, le tracé du lac Memphrémagog est basé sur des relevés de terrain effectués par Jesse Pennoyer et Joseph Kilborne en 1792 et par James Rankin en 1794. En dehors du nom du lac, Gibraltar point est le seul toponyme attribué.

LES TERRES INHABITÉES

Les limites des seigneuries établies sous le régime français sont clairement indiquées en noir. La future frontière internationale entre le Canada et les États-Unis définit la limite sud de la carte. Elle est décrite comme étant la "Division line between the late Provinces of Québec and New York, run by John Collins Esquire in the years 1771, 1772, 1773" (rappelons que le Vermont fut éventuellement découpé de l'état de New York). À l'encre rouge entre cette ligne et les seigneuries, se trouvent les nombreux cantons de forme carrée tels qu'ils furent officiellement tracés en 1792 et 1793 dans les terres inhabitées, seulement connues des indiens, des soldats et des missionnaires. Superposée sur les seigneuries et les cantons, apparaît la nouvelle division en comtés proclamée en 1792. Les comtés sont eux-mêmes regroupés à l'intérieur des trois grands districts administratifs de Montréal,

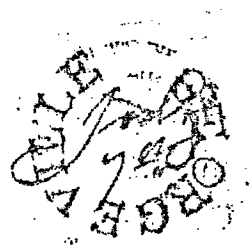
Trois-Rivière et Québec, tels que proclamés en 1794. Les noms attribués aux nouvelles divisions territoriales sont typiquement anglais.

LE MOMENT MÊME OÙ LES SQUATTERS ENVAHIÈRENT

La carte reproduit donc la toute nouvelle structure administrative en vigueur au Bas Canada au moment même où les premiers squatters envahirent les terres autour de Georgeville. Étaient-ils conscients d'être sur le canton de Stanstead, comté de Richelieu, district de Montréal? Probablement pas. Au cours des années, les districts disparurent, les comtés furent retracés plusieurs fois et changèrent de nom. La création récente des MRCs et des régions administratives ne constitue que la dernière de ces mutations.

L'intérêt de la carte Gale-Duburger est d'illustrer une toute première étape dans l'évolution de la colonisation au delà des terres anciennes dans les vallées du Saint-Laurent, de la Richelieu, de la Yamasca et de la Chaudière. Le canton de Stanstead existait en théorie, mais ce n'est seulement que vers 1800 que ses limites et ses lots furent définitivement établis et qu'un plan fut publié.

GEORGEVILLE'S 1847 POSTMARK



In 1847, Georgeville's postmark was put on a letter when it was received. The date on this postmark, July 7th, was probably written by postmaster, Chauncey Bullock, one of the major figures in the early history of the village. The letter was sent from Keith, Scotland less than a month earlier. It was addressed to

**Mr. John Christie
Georgeville
Stanstead
Canada East
North America**

John Christie was a farmer on Magoon Point.

BOOK-ENDS

New Additions to the Library & Archives

Our goal is to build a basic library of books that refer to Georgeville, Lake Memphremagog and neighbouring communities, and that help place our history in the context of the history of the Eastern Townships. The number of books in our library is still quite modest.

If you have any materials bearing on the history of this area that you would like to donate to the library and archives, we would be happy to add them to our collection. Recent acquisitions include:

From Louise Atkin McKelvey

Price, Bertha Louise, *Legends of our Lakes and Rivers*, Lennoxville, 1937.

From Maurice Berry

deVolpi, Charles P., and P.H. Scowan. *The Eastern Townships: A Pictorial Record*. Montreal, 1962, signed by the author.

From John Boynton

Brock, E. and J. Tilton. *Stanstead County Vital Statistics*, Vol. 1, 1991.
The Heart of a Village, Book IV.

From Joan Murray

Hubbard, B.F. *Forests and Clearings: the History of Stanstead County*, Montreal, 1874.

From Neil and Joyce McTavish

Fitch Bay 1792 - 1992.

From Ivy Hatch

Photographs of Village Storekeeper Don Albert Bullock, his wife Ada and their daughter, Eva.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

The Spring-Summer 1993 edition of *The Georgeville Enterprise* was a delight. I especially enjoyed it because of the article on Moses Copp as I am directly descended from him. Keep up the good work.

Frances G. Hutchison
Burlington, Vermont

I would like to congratulate Katherine Mackenzie and the Georgeville Historical Society on your delightful project of recreating a pioneer's garden. As far as I know this is unique in this area and is bound to be very popular with residents and tourists. I look forward to visiting the garden in the near future.

Irène de H. Blandford
Immediate Past President
Stanstead Historical Society

From Aileen Desbarats

Shufelt, H. *Nicholas Austin the Quaker and the Township of Bolton*, 1971.

From Hood Gambrell

Day, Mrs. Catherine M. *Pioneers of the Eastern Townships*, 1863.

Retchless, J. "The Textile Industry in the Eastern Townships: Beginnings to 1905," typescript, 1978.

From Arlene Probyn

A mid 19th century Customs ledger from Georgeville containing a great deal of primary source material.

From Judy Batchelder

Fragments of minutes of arbitration hearings in May 1851 in the case of Knowlton vs. Goff, business partners. Dr. Joseph Foord was chairman and Increase Bullock secretary.

Letter from Pemberton Smith, son of the Anglican minister in the village from 1870 to 1876, to Gordon McGowan, Sept. 2, 1939, recalling some boyhood memories of Georgeville.

QUE COLLECTIONNONS-NOUS?

Des membres de la SHG/GHS se sont enquis sur quelles sortes de choses pourraient être déposées dans les archives de la société et dans son centre de documentation. Un intérêt particulier est attaché aux photographies, lettres, mémoires, journaux intimes, histoires familiales, histoires des propriétés, registres des écoles et des églises, registres de clubs et sociétés, affiches, réclames publicitaires, cartes, articles de journaux et de revues, certains livres de référence et brochures--tout ce qui peut nous renseigner sur l'histoire de Georgeville et de ses familles, des temps les plus reculés jusqu'à l'époque présente. Cependant, à cause de l'espace restreint disponible, il n'est possible de garder que le matériel le plus à propos. Tenant compte de ces limitations, le comité des acquisitions examine toute contribution possible et décide de ce qui peut être conservé. A l'heure présente, le comité comprend Maureen Cameron, Aileen Desbarats, Andrée Jolicoeur, Joyce McTavish et Joan Murray comme archiviste. Pour plus d'information, contacter l'une ou l'autre de ces personnes.