

preserved, the angles being as sharp as the day they were built. On the east side of the fort there was a double defence formed by two rows of pointed pickets, one on the moat outside the trench and the other on the inner side of the trench. The sally-port crossed this east trench alongside the east bastion. This is doubtless the bastion that was spoken of in 1807 as unserviceable and excluded from the works. It was of different form from the others in 1838. But the trenches on the east side have been filled in and the bastions levelled in the construction of a roadway.

In 1838 the buildings, etc., in connection with the Fort were all located along the river front from where the Post Office now is, northward. This was the government woodyard; and from this point, from south to north in the order named, were the commissary department (a part of the old brick building is still standing), the dock yards and government stores, the hospital and the officers' quarters. Part of the foundation of the old King's wharf is still traceable. The root-house also which belonged to the officers' quarters is still a substantial building. It stands on the old McLeod homestead. The space between the officers' quarters and the southwest bastion of the Fort was protected by a row of pickets, as was also the space between the two front bastions not otherwise protected by trench or moat.

A map of the Town of Amherstburg drafted by R. J. Pilkington and bearing date 3rd June, 1831, indicates that the military reserve orarrison common embraced all the territory between Richmond St., the then northerly boundary of the town and the Gordon Farm on the north side, and between the Bell Farm on the east and the Detroit River westward. The part of this territory of which most use was made prior to the advent of the pensioners was west of the Sandwich road and south from the fort to Richmond St. The territory east of the Sandwich road was afterwards apportioned to the pensioners. The government built the houses on the apportioned grounds, charging the pensioners £40 apiece for them, deducting the money in small amounts from the pensions till the total was made up. Besides the land grant and the regular pension and the perquisites already named in another part of this record, each pensioner was given a government cheque for £10 on coming here, to enable him to make a start in his new home. The ex-Collector of Customs at this port was then in business in the town, and says that he has cashed a goodly number of these cheques.

A part of the defense not yet specified was the block-houses on Bois Blanc Island. There were three of them, known as the north, centre and south block-houses, or No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. The south block-house still stands as in the old days. The one at the north end was burned some twenty-six years ago. The centre one stands on the west side of the island and is embodied in the Col. Atkinson summer residence. About opposite to it, on the east side of the island, and abreast of Richmond street, there was a Picket Barracks, long afterwards used as a dwelling, but not now standing. One of the numerous lake captains residing in Amherstburg still recalls the incidents of a happy boyhood spent in and around the old Barracks after it had degenerated into the common-place civilian's house.

*Many of the old farms hereabouts, like these two, are still called by the names of their first owners.