

Godfrey King, being the last and highest bidder, at £595—the whole without any reservation whatever, save and excepting the statue of General Wolfe, which clause reads as follows by the judgment of the Court:—"sauf et excepté la statue du Général Wolfe, qui est dans un des coins de la dite maison, et tel qu'il a été requis par le dit George Hips de Dunoon McCraw par acte devant Mre Berthelot d'Artigny, notaire, à Québec, le 20 Avril 1780."

The wording of this clause, it must be observed, was thus specially added by the same notary, d'Artigny, who also was the attorney for the parties, and in that capacity was prosecuting the judicial sale before the Court.

It seems evident he was cognizant of the import and real intention of the parties as to the written agreement on the 15th September, 1779, between McCraw and Hips (not sufficiently explained in the deed), and from which may be inferred the placing of the statue in the niche from and at that time. But it is certain it was in its place during the lifetime of Hips, and must have been ordered and finished before or, at least, during the year 1779.

Godfrey King sold the whole property in two lots, that is to say, the house called "Wolfe's Corner" to Henry Junken, on the 16th February, 1788, by deed before Descheneaux, notary, and the remaining part to John Rees, on the 12th February, 1791, by deed before the same notary. This second part was subsequently acquired by the same Henry Junken from Rees.

Ann Barbara Junken, widow of Henry Junken, and universal legatee of her late husband, sold the whole house and two lots to Cyriac Weippert, tavern-keeper, by deed before Voyer, notary, bearing date 7th July, 1810, with the exception of the statue of General Wolfe, reserved in the following terms:—"si ce n'est la statue du Général Wolfe, qui se trouve dans un des coins de la maison, laquelle est *"déclarée ne pas appartenir à la vendre s.e."* The old tradition that this statue could never be sold seems thereby confirmed.

The children and heirs of Weippert and of his wife, Madeleine Sylvain, divided the estate coming to them, by way of a judicial sale (*licitation*), on the 10th September, 1819, and Cyriac Weippert, the son, bought the corner lot, "la maison à l'enseigne du Général Wolfe," for the big price of £3,010. The adjoining lot went to Benjamin Coriveau and Madeleine Weippert, his wife, and her sister.

Cyriac Weippert having become insolvent, the corner-house was seized and described as "la maison à l'enseigne du Général Wolfe," and adjudged by the Sheriff of Quebec to François Corneau, on the 18th December, 1826.