

leisure hours on a Mohawk Primer. He had found great difficulty in correcting the proof of the Prayer Book, which was printed at Quebec, and at the same time attend to his duties at Montreal.¹ We may therefore conclude that finding Mesplet's press standing idle under seizure by the government, he availed himself of this opportunity and, securing the services of a journeyman printer, had the Primer set up under his own supervision at Montreal; especially as Mohawk is most difficult composition for type-setters.

As soon as Mesplet was released he secured an order for a *Psautier*² for the use of the schools in which a wood cut appears, which is claimed, in the Hart Catalogue, to have been the first wood engraving done in Canada, and to have been the first school book issued in Montreal. Both are simply assertions without any other authority.

In 1783 a copy of the treaty of peace between Great Britain, France and the United States, signed in January of that year, was printed by Mesplet,³ also a petition he presented to Congress.⁴ Dionne mentions an almanac for 1783,⁵ but I have not been able to verify this statement by an existing copy, so do not include it in the list.

This year he claimed from Congress compensation for the losses he had sustained in accepting their engagement as printer at Montreal and on account of his sympathy with their cause, but this petition met with no response.

There were only two publications printed in 1784, the almanac,⁶ of which only one incomplete copy is known; and this is the last year of issue so far as extant evidence goes. After this he issued large single paged "Calendriers." The second was "L'écu de Six Francs," a short story.⁷

In September of this year Berger, whose partnership continued from about September, 1775, to September, 1778, came to Canada to arrange a settlement. He is described as a merchant of France. As there arose some dispute about the details of the account it was agreed to settle the matter amicably by each party appointing two arbitrators.⁸ As the account was somewhat complicated the arbitrators referred the disputed points to Mr. Benjamin Frobisher, one of

¹ See Bibliography of the Iroquois language, Pilling, Washington, 1888, page 46.

² See appendix A No. 24. Also Catalogue of the Hart Collection, Boston, April 15-19th, 1890.

³ See appendix A 25.

⁴ *Ibid* No. 26.

⁵ Page 14.

⁶ See appendix A No. 27.

⁷ *Ibid* No. 28.

⁸ See appendix F No. 51.