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## CANADIAN NUMISMATIC BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A REVIEW OF MR. R. W. McLACHLAN'S "CANADIAN NUMISMATICS," AND OTHER BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS DESCRIBING CANADIAN COINS AND MEDALS.

REPRINTED FROM "THE GAZETTE," MONTREAL, 1886.



KNOWLEDGE of the coins of a nation or age is almost equivalent to a knowledge of the history and characteristics of its people. A learned numismatist has a more thorough knowledge of history than the average historian. In their coins we learn as much of the art, the religion, the geography and the history as we do of the currency of the Greeks. The coinage of the Roman republic is a history of its great families. And the details of the history of Bactria and one

or two other eastern nations is only known by their money.

The history therefore of any country is not complete without a history of its coinage. And numismatists have in many departments done their work thoroughly. Over and over again has the story of the Greek drachma or the Roman denarius been told with increasing interest. And their descendant, the English penny, tells more fully than aught else of the thousand years throughout which the Anglo-Saxon has risen, developed and spread.

We in Canada also have something to learn from the form and finish of our medium of exchange. We cannot boast of the art of the Greek drachma, the wonderful family history of the Roman denarius or the long eventful reign of the English penny. And yet our currency is only a lateral development of that penny. Its story too has been told and retold.

In 1862 the Rev. H. Christmas, F. R. S., contributed an article to the *Numismatic Chronicle*, published in London, on "The copper coinage of the British colonies in America. The coinage of the West Indies, as well as that of Canada is therein described, the whole covering twenty-two pages. He ascribes altogether only eighty-nine coins to Canada and Newfoundland, of which two do not exist and one is undoubtedly Irish. Still a number of the rarer coins, for a long time only known to Canadian collectors through this work, are described.

In the same year the Numismatic Society of Montreal was founded, and little if any time was lost in organizing a committee to describe the Canadian coins. The committee consisted of Messrs A. J. Boucher, L. A. H. Latour, J. L. Bronsdon and James Rattray, who were "authorized to prepare and publish a complete catalogue of British North American coins." The committee entered into their work with vigor, and, before the close of 1863, sixteen pages were printed, describing seventy-two coins of Lower Canada. A French edition was printed simultaneously

The title page reads:—"A catalogue of the silver and copper coins of Canada and of the other North American provinces." The reasons for entering upon the work are thus set forth in the preface:—

"On the formation of the society, the attention of the members was directed to Numismatics in general. It was not long, however, before several members very naturally directed their researches toward the coins of these provinces. The comparatively great rarity—the artistic excellence of numerous specimens—and divers curious incidents bearing on these coins, excited the greatest astonishment and furnished ample material for many interesting reflections and surmises."

"Few persons outside the society, appear to have been aware of many of these interesting facts—indeed the existence of several of these coins hereafter described, appears to have been altogether ignored by most residents of these provinces."

Towards the close of the year the energy of the committee began to flag, so that they never got beyond the first sixteen pages. Mr. Rattray died soon afterwards, after which the committee lapsed.

For a time the interest in the work died out, but a numismatic interest was renewed in the city by the sale of Mr. Rattray's collection, followed shortly afterwards by that of another member of the committee, Mr. Boucher.

About the year 1867 another committee was appointed consisting of Mr. Bronsdon, the most active member of the old committee, and Mr. Alfred Sandham. They, finding it impossible to make any use of the old attempt, commenced anew. After considerable progress had been made Mr. Bronsdon resigned; and Mr. Sandham determined to carry on the work in his own name. In 1869 therefore "The coins, medals and tokens of the Dominion of Canada" by Alfred Sandham was issued. After a historical introduction of eight pages, he describes two hundred and fifty-eight Canadian coins and medals besides mentioning a number of varieties. A supplement was issued to this work, in 1872,

describing fifty-one additional pieces, making a total of three hundred and nine. From this should be deducted thirty one that are not Canadian or that were never struck.

Mr. Sandham has also written several brochures on the same subject. The first of these, the "Prince of Wales' medals" appeared in 1871, describing seven medals, either commemorative of the Prince's visit in 1860, or presented by him to be awarded in several of our schools and colleges. It consists of twenty pages, printed in Montreal. In 1872 he issued a similar work on "McGill college and its medals," describing altogether eight that are awarded annually in that institution. The main portion of the work, forty out of forty-four pages, is devoted to a history of the college making it of little value as a work on numismatics. Both of these works are printed only on one side of the page; and what gives them their greatest charm is the beautiful photographs, of the medals described, with which they are illustrated. In the same year he wrote a four page pamphlet describing seven "Montreal trade tokens." These private tokens, advertisements of old business firms, are all figured in a full paged lithographic illustration. This was printed in Boston, "The historic medals of Canada," his last work, before relinquishing the study, appeared in 1873. It consists of twenty-four pages describing a number of medals relating mainly to the conquest. As it was written to be read before the Literary and Historical society of Quebec, it was printed in that city.

In 1874 Mr. William Kingsford wrote a monograph entitled "A Canadian political coin." He attempts to give the history of what is known as the Vexator Canadensis, a coin or rather two coins similar in design, whose legend and origin are a puzzle to collectors. By considerable twisting and turning of the almost undecipherable legend on the reverse he makes *Remunillos Viscapre* to read *Non illos Vis Capere* and translates it "Don't you wish you may

catch them." This he explains as a satire on the administration of Sir James Craig, who was Governor of Lower Canada in 1811. The monograph first appeared as an article in the *CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN* and was afterwards printed at Ottawa.

Towards the close of 1877 the extensive collection formed by Jules Fonrobert, was disposed of by auction in Berlin for which a profusely illustrated catalogue was prepared by Herr Adolph Weyl. Part I., a volume of nearly six hundred pages, is confined entirely to the coins of North America. Two hundred and twenty-two coins and medals are therein ascribed to Canada, a number new to collectors and some credited to the Dominion for the first time, although several, as for instance the Bank of England dollar, are improperly so credited. The descriptions are more full than Sandham's, giving, as is the German custom, much of minute detail. As it was only written as an auction catalogue of a single private collection it is not claimed to be exhaustive or even as an authority, yet it is often quoted as such by numismatists. The Canadian portion of the collection realized upwards of 600 marks (\$150.)

*In A. E. N. Soc.  
Library*

A small pamphlet of sixteen pages was issued in 1882 by J. LeRoux, M.D. It is, to a great extent, an abbreviated account of descriptions given by Sandham in which many of his errors are copied. A number of additional pieces are mentioned. He does not attempt to catalogue the medals. The total number described are two hundred and nine, from which should be deducted over twenty that are not Canadian, or which are simply counter-sunk checks.

Dr. LeRoux in 1883 again favored the public with a pamphlet on Canadian coins entitled "Numismatic atlas for Canada." In it he gives cuts of two hundred and thirty coins from which fifteen should be deducted for similar reasons to the last. This is printed in French and English.

The illustrations render it invaluable to collectors beginning work on the Canadian series.

Much has been added to the knowledge of Canadian coins through the *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*. There have been contributed to its pages many articles describing or elucidating the history of new or rare coins and medals. The journal still continues to publish articles on the subject.

Mr. Sandham was the chief mover in establishing the *Antiquarian*, and, while ably seconded by other members of the Society, he for a number of years did the bulk of the editorial work, contributing at the same time most of the Numismatic articles. Other articles on this subject were contributed by Mr. McLachlan who, after the retirement of Mr. Sandham, became for a time chief editor, he has ever since continued to contribute many if not the major part, of the articles on Canadian coins and medals.

Its pioneer on this continent, *The American Journal of Numismatics*, has also devoted considerable space to Canadian numismatics, giving it a place second only to that of the United States.

Notices or descriptions of Canadian coins occur in several books published in Great Britain and Germany, among which may be mentioned Humphrey's "Coinage of the British Empire," and *Beschreibung der Bekanntesten Kupfermünzen*, by Josef Neumann.

The Hon. George M. Parsons, of Columbus, Ohio, wrote, in 1884, a very interesting paper on "The Colonial Jetons of Louis XV. and other pieces relating to the French colonial possessions in America and to their conquest by England." Although it was written from an American standpoint it describes pieces that for the most part have a more direct reference to Canada. A well executed photo-type illustration, portraying some of the rarer varieties, renders the pamphlet much more attractive.

Last year two articles Mr. E. Zay, of Paris appeared by in the *Revue Numismatique*. In these articles, under the title, *Notice sur Quelques Monnaies des Colonies Francaises*, Mr. Zay describes, among others, all the coins struck for Canada under the old regime. One coin which he describes is altogether new to us. In his researches he had hunted up some of the original documents in which the order was given for the striking of these early colonial coinages. These documents, which he prints in full, show clearly that the *Gloriam Regni* and what are called the Louisiana pieces of 1721 and 1722 were struck for and circulated in Canada.

Papers have also been written on kindred subjects by Mr. James Stevenson, of Quebec, two of which may be noticed; "The Currency of Canada after the Capitulation," and "The Card Money of Canada." A number of other works have appeared relating to the currency which need not be mentioned here.

The number of works that had already appeared on the subject would seem to have precluded anyone else entering the field, but to-day we have before us a copy of CANADIAN NUMISMATICS, a catalogue of the coins, tokens and medals, of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland," by R. W. McLachlan. This work describes six hundred and nineteen coins and medals nearly a third of which are here mentioned for the first time. As is stated in the preface, the work is mainly a reprint of articles that appeared in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, and as the first two of these articles were printed in 1880 and they were not written with the expectation that the work would reach such proportions, the earlier pages are somewhat incomplete. One defect in the work is that there is no historical sketch of the coinage and currency of the Dominion. This defect is, to some extent, made up by the short historical notes following the description of each coin. These notes add much to the interest of the book and relieve it of the dry-

ness connected with a simple catalogue. Some of these may be quoted with interest. In describing the French-American jetons, he states of that of 1755 which bears the golden fleece that :

"Many were the Jasons in those adventurous days who set out for New France expecting to return with the much coveted auriferous prize. But the fleecing of the poor *habitants* indulged in by some of their governors was the nearest approach to the Golden Fleece which was ever attained by them. To this cause, more than to all others, may we attribute the failure of French anticipation in the building up of a glorious empire in America."

In describing the T. S. Brown token, Mr. McLachlan states that:—

"This token was issued in 1832 or 1833 as a substitute for change. It not only proved useful, but became a source of profit to the importer. It also coined a name for Mr. Brown by which he has since been familiarly known among his friends—'Copper Tommy.' He took part in the rebellion of 1837 commanding the rebels at St. Charles."

In his opening paragraph the author states that:—

"In preparing an amended catalogue of coins and medals relating to Canada, I intend to depart somewhat from the order adopted by Sandham."

Sandham and LeRoux had followed in their catalogues the classification adopted by Christmas, who placed Newfoundland first on the list, made a separate heading for the single coin of the Magdalen Islands and arranged those of the old united province of Canada together without distinguishing those relating to Ontario and Quebec. He makes a new division for the coins of the old regime and places the Magdalen Islands' coin with those of the province of Quebec. In the separating of the coins of the two larger provinces, two new divisions become necessary, those belonging to the old united province and such as have been issued by the Dominion Government or have no local bearing. All these divisions render the arranging of the coins more easy.



Another feature of the work is the arrangement of the *un sou* series. This group of coins issued during the troublesome times that preceded the rebellion have always perplexed collectors. How to distinguish and select the different varieties has been no easy question to settle. Mr. McLachlan explains his arrangement thus :

"Before describing the *un sou* tokens it may be well to explain how they are to be arranged. To me they form the most interesting series of coins issued in Canada, for there is still much of mystery surrounding them—The questions: who were the coiners? where were they minted? who were the issuers? and what the number of varieties? remain to a certain extent unanswered."

"As all have the same design and the variations are often slight the series is a difficult one to arrange and properly describe. It will be necessary to give much of minute detail, so as to point out the differences to the collector wishing to know the vacancies in his cabinet. The frequent interchange of dies has made the matter still more complicated. It will be seen that some classification (or grouping) of the forty or more known varieties is necessary. The simplest mode of grouping them is by the variations on the reverse. I shall therefore divide the series into nine groups; (numbered from A to I,) determined mainly by the number of leaves in the wreath."

Although this is a step in the right direction, a series of illustrations of these coins, bearing the emblematic bouquet, would have been much more helpful to collectors, and here we may state for a work of the kind it should have been much more profusely illustrated. While in connection with the *un sou* series, we may quote an interesting fact regarding the finding of a pair of dies which illustrates how money was privately coined in those days.

"The dies of this coin were found in August, 1863, in the cellar of a building tenanted by Dr. Picault, a druggist. His son, having some taste for numismatics, saved them from the fate of old iron and presented them to the collection of the Montreal Numismatic Society, then newly organized, and they were the first treasure of importance that came into its possession.       \*       \*       \*       \*

These dies have never been turned down, so as to admit of a collar, which renders it difficult, almost impossible, to obtain a perfect impression. The design and composition of the bouquet is entirely different from all others of the series. It is likely, especially as the dies were discovered here, that they are the work of some now forgotten Montreal engraver, and that they were finished too late to be used in striking coins for circulation before the copper currency of the times was called down."

Among other papers contributed by Mr. McLachlan to Canadian numismatic literature may be mentioned "The Edward Murphy Medal," describing a medal given by that gentleman for annual award at the Catholic Commercial Academy; "The Temperance Medals of Canada," a pamphlet describing sixteen struck for the different temperance organizations throughout the Dominion, and "The Money and Medals of Canada under the Old Regime," a paper read before the Royal Society of Canada, which appeared as a pamphlet of twenty-seven pages, giving a short history of the card money and describing forty-nine coins, medals and jetons. This is a much greater number than had heretofore been attributed to New France. He also contributed a paper to the American Numismatic and Archæological society of New York, of which he is a corresponding member, on "The Montreal Indian Medal." This paper, printed in the transactions for 1883, gives an interesting history of an old medal, having a view of the city, that was presented by Sir William Johnson to the Indian chiefs who accompanied him to Montreal in 1760.

Although descriptions of so many specimens have been added to those that have already appeared in other works, the subject does not seem to be by any means exhausted; as part II, which Mr. McLachlan proposes to issue as a supplement, will contain descriptions of from three to four hundred additional pieces. A supplement is made necessary by the fact that the work appeared first as a serial. And yet no one will regret the necessity of the supplement when

we learn that it will contain appendices giving the coins in a tabulated form, translations of the legends and corrections and additional information. It will also contain what is a real necessity a full index. We only hope that we may not have to wait until the close of 1888, for the appearance of this supplement.

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## GENEALOGY OF THE JESSUP FAMILY.

FOUNDATION IN 1810, OF JESSUP'S TOWN OR PRESCOTT, ONT., BY EDWARD JESSUP, MAJOR COMMANDANT OF THE LOYAL AMERICANS AND KINGS REGIMENT OF LOYAL RANGERS. \*

**E**DWARD JESSUP, son of Edward Jessup, and grand son of Edward Jessup, went from Yorkshire and settled at New York, in 1625. He married Elizabeth Hyde, daughter of John Hyde, Esq; died at Fairfield, Connecticut in 1747. He had three sons; 1st Edward, 2nd Joseph; 3rd Ebenezer.

Joseph Jessup, 2nd son, born at Fairfield, in the province of Connecticut; died at Montreal, in 1778, he married Abigail, daughter of Henry James of South Wales. He had three sons, 1st Edward; 2nd Joseph; 3rd Ebenezer.

Edward Jessup, eldest son, born at Fairfield, Connecticut in 1735, was a Major in the American Establishment, and Major Commandant of the loyal Americans and King Regiment of Loyal Rangers. He was the founder of the town of Prescott, Upper Canada in 1810. He married Abigail, daughter of Jonathan Dibble, of Stanford Ct., died at Prescott in 1816. He had one son and one daughter; 1st Edward; 2nd Abigail.

Edward Jessup, only son, ensign and afterward Lieutenant in the Kings Regiment of Loyal Rangers, was member

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\* See page 108-110, No. 3 Vol. XII. *Canadian Antiquarian*.

of Parliament for the Eastern Division of Upper Canada in 1798; was born at Albany N. Y. in 1766; died at Prescott, U. C. in 1815. He married Susannah, only daughter of Simeon Covell Esq. of Albany, N. Y. who died at Prescott, U. C. in 1846. He had five sons and two daughters, 1st Edward; 2nd George; 3rd James; 4 Hamilton Dibble; 5th Joseph Henry; 6 Anna-Maria; 7 Eliza.

Edward Jessup, eldest son, born at Prescott, U. C. in 1801; was captain of the 1st Grenville Cavalry, M. P. for the county of Grenville, in 1830; was drowned near Brockville, U. C. in 1831. He had two daughters.

Hamilton Dibble Jessup, fourth son, born at Prescott, U. C. in 1806; M. D.; was captain of a volunteer company in 1837 and 1839; M. P. for the county of Grenville in 1844; warden of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville in 1857 and 1859; was mayor of the town of Prescott for nine years; Lieutenant-colonel of the 56th Battalion, active force, from 1867 to 1883; collector of the Port of Prescott, Ont., which position he has held for nineteen years, 1867-1886.

He married Sophia Matilda Trudeau (L.A.H.L.'s mother's sister), daughter of Michel Trudeau, Esq., of Montreal, and of Clara Eva Aussem, who was the daughter of Dr. John Henry Aussem, Surgeon-colonel of the regiment of *Saint Ignon Dragoons*, of the city of Hemensbach, in the Palatinate, (old province of Germany,) and of Elizabeth Weweren Weber of Margarita, of the parish of Herchfelt, on the Rhine. Dr. H. D. Jessup had two sons and three daughters 1st Edward; 2nd Corinne; 3 Clarendon; 4 Zaire; 5 James; all living. Edward, the eldest son, is the present collector at the town of Prescott, Ontario.

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“Yet not to all shall honor come,  
 Only a few bright names are known,  
 Of all the ‘simple, great ones gone,’  
 The most are only found in tombs.”—JOHN READE.

## THE LOUISBOURG MEDALS.

**A** CELEBRATED geological writer adopted the phrase, "Medals of Creation," as a title for one of his works, thus acknowledging the important place that numismatics occupies in history. For, since the invention of coined money, most great events have been commemorated and radical changes chronicled by this medium. And, while older America has had few, if any, medallists, like those of the mother continent, ever ready to indelibly grave the records of passing events, enough has been done in this direction by which, were our written history blotted out, we might build up a skeleton of the past that could be clothed with flesh by those who tell of deeds of valor in the "Old times in the Colonies."

Every medallic memento of this past has been sought out and treasured up with great care and, from time to time, made to yield up stories of how the savage continent was reduced to law and order. The most interesting, to us, are those which relate to the struggles for the mastery and the final victory of one of the two diverse forms by which two races attempted to work out this problem. The object of this paper is, therefore, to give a history of the numismatic mementoes of the first decided success in this grand victory of free institutions on this continent.

After the capture of Acadia and its final cession in 1713, to Great Britain, the French felt the necessity for a better defence of their frontier. A chain of forts was therefore begun that finally extended from the island of Cape Breton to the Ohio river. These guarded every accessible avenue leading into the country; and around each of them one or more battles were fought and deeds of valor enacted worthy to be recorded in the most brilliant pages of history.

As the treaty that ceded Nova Scotia to the English, permitted the French to retain possession of Cape Breton they chose, for the site of their Fort, one of its harbours called Havre aux Anglaise, because in earlier times when the Island was not appropriated by any power, the English fishermen were wont to resort to it to dry their fish; as did the Spaniards to what is now called Sydney Harbour. There the French built and fortified a town calling it Louisbourg in honour of their King. It was to be a strong place where the fleet engaged in the Gulf fisheries could resort in times of danger; and which would be an outward bulwark to protect the St. Lawrence shipping trade from the raids and encroachments from New England. Vast sums were expended on masonry and earthworks; and so strong did the fortifications appear that the town was considered impregnable. When, in 1720, it was completed it was a proud day for the inhabitants of New France. A medal was struck in commemoration of the event the obverse of which bears the bust of the child King with the long hair so fashionable at that time and the reverse a tolerably good view of the town and harbour. Two or three vessels are represented as lying at the wharves in the harbour, one or two others sailing out to sea and some fishing boats making for the port. The whole view, when compared with old plans, seems very accurate, shewing as it does, the pond or marsh near the entrance of the harbour and the bastions of the fortifications. Thanks to the care with which the French Government has guarded the dies, prepared under its authority, restrikes of this medal can easily be had from the Musée Monétaire, specimens may therefore be found in many collections of medals relating to America. Two other varieties besides the one described above have come under my notice; both, apparently, the result of carelessness in the handling of the dies. One has, for an obverse, an older head of the King, apparently much older than he could have been when Louisbourg was built. The other

has the reverse of the medal struck in commemoration of the treaty of 1763. Peace is represented as standing with an olive branch in her hand while war, as a naked male figure, is seated bound on a battering ram. A curious medal when we consider that one side represents the founding of the place which was ceded to the nation against whose encroachments it was built, by the treaty commemorated on the other side. The mistake that produced this medal occurred under my own knowledge, for having ordered two or three of each of these two medals to be struck at the medal mint at Paris, what was my surprise, on examining my purchase, to find the two obverses and the two reverses muled together, forming the medal as described above, and another with a head of the king for reverse as well as obverse; one at the age of ten the other at fifty.

For a time the fortifications were kept in good repair and additions and improvements were made as necessity suggested. But, towards the beginning of 1745, they were neglected and allowed to become ruinous. The Garrison also was greatly reduced. During the year an expedition was fitted out at Boston, and sailing for Louisbourg invested the place, which, after a siege of some weeks, capitulated. It remained in the hands of the English Colonists until the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle when, much against their wishes, it was returned to France. On regaining possession of the town, work was immediately begun by the French, in the repairing, enlarging and improving of the fortifications. Although much of this money was diverted from the purpose for which it was intended to the pockets of a peculating governor and dishonest contractors the work was at length completed; and so strong was Louisbourg believed to be that it was called the "Dunkirk of America" and was considered to be the greatest fortress on the continent. And yet, from the use of salt-water in mixing the mortar, it was easily crumbled and, as some of the provisions of the original plan were not carried out,

the fortifications were by no means so strong as they appeared.

From this safe retreat raids were made on the colonial fishing fleet and expeditions fitted out against the coasts of Nova Scotia and New England. The colonists so continued to long for its capture: that one or two expeditions were organized for that purpose but they came to nothing. Although more populous than Canada, the separate and almost independent English colonies were weak in organization. They, instead of acting together kept up constant disputings or quarrelling with their governors about prerogatives and powers, refusing to vote the supplies and men necessary for the defence of the country until some trivial dispute should be granted. Meanwhile the French colony, less populous and so dependent that save at the dictates of the king it could not move hand or foot, but with a united front and supplied with money, munitions and men by that king, seemed to be victorious in every direction, dealing devastation all along an unguarded frontier. Especially, after the battle of the Monongahela did the Canadians, by the aid of their Indian allies, spread death and desolation throughout the border settlements of Pennsylvania and Virginia. In the mean time the generals, sent out from England by Newcastle to conduct the war, proved so incompetent that they more often led their troops to ambush and disaster than to victory. Defeat following defeat told of the encroachments of their northern neighbours. The extinction of the "American Colonies" seemed at hand. Although a crusade against the modern Babylon was preached from the New England pulpits the New Englanders seemed paralyzed.

But at length a change came. Pitt, by the will of the English people, was made Prime Minister and new generals—competent men—superseded Newcastle's favorites. Hope again seemed to revive throughout the colonies, the French were brought to a stand-still. But that did not satisfy



Pitt who aimed at nothing less than the extinction of their dominion in America. With this end in view an expedition was fitted out, in 1758, against Louisbourg. The command was given to Admiral Boscawen who had elsewhere distinguished himself for bravery and discretion.

On the first of June the white sails of the English fleet were seen off Louisbourg, but on account of the stormy and tempestuous weather, it was not until the eighth that a landing, under Wolfe, was effected. Batteries were soon erected and the siege began in good earnest. Wolfe afterwards the Hero of Quebec seemed ever present in the strife encouraging, planning and pressing forward operations. An unabating and ever nearing storm of shot and shell was poured into the doomed town. The place became at length almost untenable ; so untenable, indeed, that, on the twenty fifth of July, Drucour, the Governor, hoisted a flag of truce. Negotiations were completed and the terms of capitulation signed at midnight. On the morning of the twenty-sixth the Union Jack floated over the wreck of that bulwark of the French Dominion in the New World.

This, the first decisive victory for the upholders of, and the perpetuation of free institutions in the new land so bravely won, filled the hearts of New Englanders as well as Old Englanders with joy. They saw the final triumph near at hand and from the pulpits of the one came pœans of praise for a fallen Babylon, and the public places, of the other from end to end of the land, glowed with the beacon fires of gladness over a defeated foe.

Medalists too, were not slow in contributing to the public joy. Although not so loud or so brilliant, their indelible work is more lasting and more apparent to us who live "in these degenerate days" than songs of triumph or fires of joy. No less than eleven medals chronicle this event varying in design and excellency of workmanship, some, the work of skilled artists, are beautiful in themselves, but others, the work of untrained men, are only treasured for the events they

were struck to celebrate. All of them were either executed in London or Birmingham and seem to be the work of five different engravers. By the first, who has not recorded his name, there are two varieties. One has the bust of George II for the obverse; and, for reverse, a figure of Britannia in a chariot drawn by a lion over ground strewn with *fleur-de-lis*. By her right hand walks Justice, and on her left Liberty. This medal was struck to commemorate the British victories of 1758, of which eight are enumerated thereon, three of them being in North America. That of Louisbourg, which by the way, is dated on the medal July 27th instead of July 26th, as the most important, appears in the most prominent place. The other has the same reverse muled with the reverse of a similar medal struck to commemorate the victories of 1759.

The next variety is also by an unknown medalist and is perhaps, the rarest. The workmanship although not of the highest order, lacking as it does in finer finish and the more delicate touches of the true artist, is bold and original. The obverse has a rather expressionless head of Britannia with a trident, the emblem of supremacy at sea, behind it, and the words "O fair Britannia, hail". The reverse represents a winged Victory standing on the prow of an ancient war vessel; in her right hand she holds a wreath and in her left a palm branch. The dies, especially that of the reverse, seem to have given way before many impressions were struck. All of the few specimens, that have come under my notice, shew a deep indented break on the left of the reverse. This probably accounts for its scarcity. A medal much after the same design and apparently by the same person, was struck on the capture of Goree, off the coast of Africa, in the same year.

The next is by Kirk, a well known medallist and one whose works are still cherished, apart from the subject which they treat. The art displayed is of a higher order than any other of the series. The obverse is like that of the last but

the face of Britannia has an expression of sadness. A liberty cap, which with the trident accompany the head, indicates that freedom as well as Britannia triumphed through this success. The reverse represents Victory running with a palm branch, a shield and an ancient cuirass on a pole over her left shoulder. In her right hand she carries a larger fish and a number of smaller ones above it, while, the battle trophies represent success in war, the great and smaller fish represent the capture and seem to argue for the retention of the important Island of Cape Breton and the smaller islands dependent thereon.

The medal by Pingo is by far the most original in design and in execution, and little, if anything, behind that of Kirk. The central object on the obverse is a large globe showing a map of the eastern part of North America which is inscribed "Canada" and "America." The latter is intended to indicate the English Colonies; a term still used in England for these colonies as represented by the United States. This globe seems to be crushing a naked female figure who lies prostrate on a rock and who is pointing to an inverted *fleur-de-lis*, or, rather, the *fleur-de-lis* has just dropped from her grasp. This represents the crushing out of French rule in the New World and the loss of the great colony. To the right of the globe is a sailor, representative of New England with his hat raised, apparently cheering; and on the left is a British soldier who is pointing to Canada on the map to tell the colonist that Canada his enemy will soon be captured and that the danger that has so long menaced his existence will be removed. The inscription "*Paritur in bello*" tells that, although in the days of the Newcastle regime, the English soldier despised the colonial militiaman, that, in these latter days of success, they were equal in war. Fame blowing a trumpet and the Union Jack fill up the balance of the space on the obverse. The reverse gives a view, and a very good one too, of the harbour during the last days of the siege. A shell from the

battery in the foreground has set fire to the French ship *Prudent* and the sailors are out in a number of small boats towing her away from the battery where she was likely to strand and cause damage. A ball from the battery is about to strike in the town. Part of the British fleet appears anchored at the entrance of the harbour and to the left is Lighthouse Point shewing the lighthouse. The whole scene is vivid and full of life and action.

The remaining six medals seem to be the work of one man or by those who were close imitators of his work. All but one are similar in design although differing considerably in detail and are of a low order of workmanship, much inferior in execution to any of the rest of the series. They are said to have been issued by a man named Christopher Pinchbeck who commenced business in London in the early part of the eighteenth century, as a watchmaker and jeweller. His name still lives in the language in the word *pinchbeck* which means in slang anything inferior or deteriorated as used by Anthony Trollope in *Framly Parsonage*, "Where, in these pinchbeck days, can we hope to find the old agricultural virtue in all its purity." In ordinary English it designates an alloy of copper and zinc in which considerably more of the latter metal is used than in making brass. This invention of Pinchbeck is thus described in a manuscript written about 1725 :—"Mr. Xtopher Pinchbeck has a curious secret of a new metal w<sup>ch</sup> so naturally resembles gold (as not to be distinguished by y<sup>e</sup> most experienced eye) in color, smell and ductibility, y<sup>e</sup> secret is communicated to his son." This allcy before it has become tarnished has all the appearance of colored gold ; and so popular was it in those days that Pinchbeck made vast quantities of cheap jewellery, watch cases and ornamental articles from it. He also made a musical clock which was much admired and which he sold to the King of France in 1729, for £1500. Pinchbeck was a well-known character in London. He invented a pair of suuffers which he made

of his favorite metal and presented them to the king. This "event," a local poet, named McGregor celebrated in an ode in which he thus addressed his hero:

"Illustrious Pinchbeck I condescend,  
Thou well-beloved, and best King's friend,  
These lyric lines to view ;  
Or may they prompt thee, e'er too late,  
To snuff the candle of the State,  
That burns a little blue ! "

Pinchbeck wrote a poetical reply ; and the two pamphlets were so popular that they reached their eighth edition. He seems to have gone extremely into the medal business as many of the Admiral Vernon medals, glorifying the capture of Carthagena in 1741, some, relating to the suppression of the rising of the Highlanders in favor of the Stuarts in 1745, and others, commemorating memorable events in the eighteenth century, were struck by him. Pinchbeck seems to have given up the medal business shortly after the Louisbourg medals were struck as I have come across nothing of a later issue which can be classed as his work. Had he continued to issue medals he would not have neglected such an important event as the taking of Quebec.

All the medals issued by Pinchbeck, are rude in design and poorly executed. They have a worn or old and dirty appearance shewing that the metal pinchbeck from which many of them seem to have been made, although so like gold when fresh and new, became, with wear more unsightly even than old brass. Five of these medals bear a figure, not by any means a likeness, of Boscawen on the obverse with the inscription "Adml Boscawen took Cape Breton"; lauding the General or Admiral in command of the expedition as do all the Pinchbeck medals. The reverses have a view intended to represent the siege of Louisbourg but as unlike Louisbourg as it is unlike anything else in nature or art. They all differ in detail, some have one hill, others two, and one three. The ships, are what a Chinese junk would be ashamed of, differ in number and position while

men appear as great wedges with caps on. Perspective is so outraged as to make one wonder if a blacksmith would not have done better. A town, consisting of one large house and five or six smaller ones, clusters at the foot of a hill upon which is a tower from which a flag is drooping, in one variety a ball just fired from a mortar, is about to crash through the tower, in another Louisbourg is spelled without the last "u"; and in still another the date is pushed forward ten years, reading 1768. The inscription reads in four "Louisbourg Jul 26 1758" while one has "Louisbourg harbour Jul 26 1758." The sixth is totally different in design having, on the obverse, the usual figure of Boscawen with the inscription "To Brave Adml Boscawen" and the reverse "I surrender prisoner 1758" Druccour is represented on one knee surrendering his sword to Boscawen who is standing with his sword stretched over his prisoner's head.

These, then, remind us of a town that is no more. Her fortifications are dismantled and sheep peacefully graze on the mounds that mark her battlements. No merchant vessel enters the harbour and only once in a while does a fishing boat visit the hamlet of impoverished fishermen that clusters on the opposite shore. Here it was, that one hundred and thirty years ago, four thousand people cowered and hid from the hissing bombs and thudding balls that spread desolation and made the wild and uninhabited waste that now remains. Here freedom and self-dependence fought against absolutism and dependence and here the first vantage in this final struggle in America, was gained for the former. Shall we then not cherish in these momentoes the names and memory of the dead heroes whose triumph has made this continent a land of liberty.

#### LIST OF MEDALS RELATING TO LOUISBOURG.

All these medals, but two, are in my own collection and those I have had by me while writing this paper. Thus every variety has been verified and carefully prepared. I

am unaware of the existence of any other varieties ; although Sandham describes two others. These, after carefully examining every collection accessible to me, and after writing to owners of collections that I have had no opportunity to inspect, I have come to the conclusion do not exist.

1. *Obv.*—LUDOVICUS XV. D. G. FR. ET NAV. REX. Youthful bust of the king, with long hair. Under the bust which faces to right DU VIVIER.

*Rev.*—LUDOVICOBURGUM FUNDATUM ET MUNITUM. Ex: M. DCC. XX. A view of the town and harbour of Louisbourg. Bronze ; size, 41 millimetres.

2. *Obv.*—LUDOVICUS XV. REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Laureated older head of the King to the right.

*Rev.*—Same as last. Bronze, size 41 m.

3. *Obv.*—PAX UBIQUE VICTRIX ex:—GALLORUM ET BRITANORUM | CONCORDIA | MDCCCLXIII. Peace to the right standing with an olive branch in her extended right hand, and a caduceus in her left. At her feet, seated on a battering ram is War as a nude male figure bound, surrounding them are flags, battle-axes, and other implements of ancient warfare. Bronze ; size, 41 m.

4. *Obv.*—GEORGIUS II. REX. Laureated bust of the king to the left.

*Rev.*—SENIGAL MAL. 2. MARSH MASON. ST. MALOS IUN. 16. MARLBORO. CHERBOURG AUG. 16. HOWE. LOUISBOURG. IUL. 27. BOSCAWEN. AMHERST. FRONT. AUG. 27. BRADSTREET. DUQUESNE NOV. 24. FORBES. GOREE. DEC. 29. KEPPEL. Britannia in a chariot drawn by a lion over ground strewn with *Fleurs-de-lis* by her right walks Justice, and on her left Liberty. Above is a scroll inscribed FÆDUS-INVICTUM. and underneath the date MDCCCLVIII. Brass ; size 43 m.

5. *Obv*:—GUADALOUPE BARING<sup>n</sup> MOORE. MAY 1. NIAGARA JOHNSON JULY. 25. QUEBEC WOLFE MONCK<sup>n</sup> TOWNSP<sup>d</sup> SEP. 13 and 18 CROWN POINT AMHERST AUG. 4. LAGOS BOSCAWEN AUG. 19. HAWKE QUEBERON NOV. 20. MINDEN FERDINAND AUG. 1. A shield with a *fleur-de-lis* reversed, supporters a lion to the left and a unicorn to the right. Garter inscribed PERFDIDIA EVERSA and ribbons with W. PITT. AUSP. GEO. II PR. MI. underneath is the date MDCCLIX. Brass; size 43 *m*.
6. *Obv*:—O. FAIR BRITANNIA HAIL. A nude female bust to the left. From behind the bust appears the top of a trident.
- Rev*:—LOVISBOVRG TAKEN. MDCCLVIII. Victory to the right standing on prow the of an ancient war vessel. In her right hand she holds a wreath and in her left a palm branch. Copper; size 39 *m*.
7. *Obv*:—O · FAIR · BRITANNIA · HAIL.  
A nude female bust to the left, with a liberty cap before and a trident behind, underneath is I. KIRK.
- Rev*:—LOVISBOVRG · TAKEN · MDCCL VIII.  
EX:—I · KIRK · F. Victory to the right running, in her hand is a large fish with a number of smaller fishes above it, and in her left a palm branch on a pole with a shield bearing a *fleur-de-lis* and an ancient cuirass. Bronze, size 41 *m*.
- 8 *Obv*:—A globe inscribed CANADA AMERICA, resting on a nude female figure which is prostrate on a rock, and is pointing to an inverted *fleur-de-lis*, on the left of the globe is a soldier with musket and bayonet pointing to Canada on the globe, and to the left is a sailor waving his hat. Over the globe is a scroll inscribed PARITER · IN · BELLA, behind it the Union Jack, and above, Fame with a wreath in her left hand blowing a trumpet. In the distance are five small boats and a high rock. To the left on the rock is T. PINGO · F. Bronze, 44 *m*.



*Rev*:—LOVISBOVRG · TAKEN · MDCCL VIII.

View of Louisbourg harbor. In the foreground is a battery firing on two war vessels one of which is burning, to the right is the town and in the distance are six vessels, on the left is Lighthouse Point.

9 *Obv*:—ADML. BOSCAWEN · TOOK · CAPE · BRETON.

Half length figure of Boscawen in mailed armour to the right.

*Rev*:—LOVISBOVRG. *Ex*:—IUL 26 1758.

A rude view, intended for, but altogether unlike the town and harbor of Louisbourg. To the right is a hill surmounted by a tower. A ball from a mortar is about to strike the tower, and the flag seems to be about to drop or is being lowered. The town is clustered at the foot of the hill. To the left is a small tower with six men around it. In the harbor in front of the town are five vessels, three small and two large ones. Brass, or better, Pinchbeck, size 40 *m*.

10 *Obv*:—Same as last.

*Rev*:—LOVISBOVRG *Ex*:—IUL 26 1758.

Similar view but the hill is larger and the mortar and ball are wanting there are only two men beside the tower. To the right two small and two larger vessels. Copper, or dark mixed metal, size 41 *m*.

11 *Obv*:—ADML. BOSCAWEN TOOK CAPE BRETON.

Three quarters figure of Boscawen to the right in naval uniform. In his right hand he holds a baton.

*Rev*:—LOVISBOVRG *Ex*:—IUL. 26 1768. Similar view but the tower on the hill is to the left. There are five small vessels and two larger ones. Brass, size 37 *m*.

12 *Obv*.—Similar to last but there are fewer buttons on the coat and the baton is shorter.

*Rev*.—LOUISBURG HARBOUR. *Ex*. IUL 26 1758. Similar view. There are three hills with the tower on the one to the left. The other hills are each surmounted with a small building. In the harbour are four small vessels and one large one. Brass, size 37 *m*.

13. *Obv.*—Similar to No. 11.

*Rev.*:—LOUISBOURG *Ex.*: JUL. 26. 1758. Similar view. Tower on rising ground to the left, other buildings scattered over the field. There are no men standing beside the smaller tower to the right. In the harbour, there are five small vessels and two large ones. Brass size 23*m.*

14. *Obv.*—TO BRAVE ADM<sup>L</sup>. BOSCAWEN. Figure of Boscawen as in No. 9.

*Rev.*:—I SURRENDER PRISONER *Ex.*, 1758. Druccour to the right on one knee handing his sword to Boscawen. Copper size 26 *m.*

R. W. McLACHLAN.

#### THE SCARCITY OF FOURPENNY BITS.



THE *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following curious story. Not long since a man appeared at the Bank, perspiring under the weight of a heavy bag, which he threw upon the counter, and asked to have changed for gold. The bag contained exactly £100 worth of fourpenny bits of the year 1838—all of the six thousand as bright and unworn as when freshly issued from the mint. The owner explained that the coins were a legacy from his grandmother, who had just died, and who, having a passion for fourpenny pieces, had procured the bagful at the Bank nearly half a century ago, and hoarded them carefully until the day of her death. The legatee took his £100 in gold and departed. Next morning he re-appeared in a very excited state of mind, and asked for the fourpenny bits back, "for," said he, "I am told that the jewellers will give a shilling apiece for them." He was politely informed that the coins had been "distributed," and that it was impossible to return them now. And now everybody who has a friend in the bank is gleefully exhibiting brand-new fourpenny bits, which he intends to have made up into breast-pins and other trifles of adornment.

## OUVERTURE DU CHEMIN PAPINEAU, 1810.



N 1810, une souscription a été faite pour ouvrir un chemin commun, à l'usage particulier des souscripteurs et de ceux qui contribueraient à faire le dit chemin, soit par argent ou par travail, pour communiquer du faubourg Ste. Marie, près cette ville, à la Côte de la Visitation,

Les conditions de cette souscription étaient que Mre. Joseph Papineau, notaire de cette ville, prendrait cession et transport, à titre de *fiduci-commis*, du Sieur John Peckle, junior, de la terre qu'il avait acquise, le 21 juillet 1809, du Sieur Pierre Monarque, père et de ses enfants, contenant, la dite terre, deux arpents de front sur environ soixante arpents de profondeur; tenant par devant à la grande rue du faubourg Ste. Marie, par derrière au chemin de front de la Côte de la Visitation. (Chemin Papineau.)

Cette terre a été divisée par lots en la manière suivante; D'abord, il a été laissé une place commune d'un arpent de largeur sur trois arpents de profondeur, (Place Papineau), et chaque côté de la dite place, il y a eu douze emplacements de quarante-cinq pieds de front sur quatre-vingt-dix pieds de profondeur; et au bout de la dite place, il a été pris sur le milieu de la dite terre, un chemin de soixante-dix pieds de largeur, et allant jusqu'au chemin de front de la Côte de la Visitation.

De chaque côté du dit chemin, il y a eu, d'abord dix lots d'un demi arpent de front sur cent quarante-cinq pieds de profondeur; ensuite, il y a eu douze lots de chaque côté du dit chemin, d'un arpent de front chacun; ensuite seize autres lots chaque côté du dit chemin, d'un arpent et un quart de front chacun; ensuite, six lots d'un arpent et demi, et enfin le reste de la terre a été divisée en quatre ou cinq lots de deux arpents de front.

Il devait être laissé, de distance à autre, des avenues

de trente-six pieds de largeur, afin de faciliter, par la suite, la communication avec les terrains adjacents.

Toute la souscription ayant été remplie, entre le 28 Avril et le 5 Mai 1810, les souscripteurs s'assemblerent en la maison du Sieur Fromenteau, au faubourg Ste. Marie, près cette ville, et les cent seize lots pour lesquels a été faite la souscription ont été mis au sort et adjugés aux personnes suivantes :

## COTÉ SUD.

- |                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Pierre Monarque, père.       | 33 John Blackwood.         |
| 2 Alexander MacKay.            | 34 Louis Lamontagne.       |
| 3 Charles Simon Delorme.       | 35 Henri Lamontagne.       |
| 4 Thomas Molson.               | 36 Hon. P. Panet.          |
| 5 David Ross.                  | 37 Henri Pierre.           |
| 6 M. Blyther.                  | 38 <i>Réserve.</i>         |
| 7 François Boucher.            | 39 do                      |
| 8 Benjamin Beaubien.           | 40 Alexander MacKay.       |
| 9 Guilbert Miller.             | 41 <i>Réserve.</i>         |
| 10 Thomas Valois.              | 42 do                      |
| 11 Frederick Stevenson.        | 43 Joseph Gauvin.          |
| 12 Henry Dow.                  | 44 F. Delorme.             |
| 13 Marie Noro.                 | 45 Jahey DeWitt.           |
| 14 <i>Réserve.</i>             | 46 Michel Vincent.         |
| 15 Michel Fournier.            | 47 Hon. J. McGill.         |
| 16 Louis Michel Viger.         | 48 Louis Guy.              |
| 17 Hon. James McGill.          | 49 Ant. Dubord Latourelle. |
| 18 Alexander MacKay.           | 50 Wm. Ermatinger.         |
| 19 C. Slappel.                 | 51 Melle. Dézery.          |
| 20 St. George Dupré.           | 52 H. Logan.               |
| 21 William Cook.               | 53 <i>Réserve.</i>         |
| 22 Amable Prévost.             | 54 Henri Pierre.           |
| 23 <i>Réserve.</i>             | 55 Mme. Perrault.          |
| 24 Lawrence Murphy.            | 56 Austin Cuvillier.       |
| 25 J. Bedard.                  | 57 D. Rousseaul.           |
| 26 Rosalie et Benj. Papineau.  | 58 Hon. J. McGill.         |
| 27 D. Ogden, par Saint-Geoges. | 59 Samuel David.           |
| 28 Frederick Stevenson.        | 60 Ant. Papineau.          |
| 29 Alexander Logie.            | 61 P. Monarque.            |
| 30 McTavish & McGillvray       | 62 Hon. J. McGill.         |
| 31 John Molson.                | 63 <i>Réserve.</i>         |
| 32 William Harris.             |                            |

## COTÉ NORD.

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 D. Rousseau.                | 34 François Daveluy.                                     |
| 2 Michel Vincent.             | 35 Didier Joubert.                                       |
| 3 Aug. Toussaint Papineau.    | 36 J. M. Cadieux.  |
| 4 Antoine Papineau.           | 37 Chs. Lamontagne.                                      |
| 5 Melle. Louise Lepaillieur.  | 38 Fred. Ginnerman.                                      |
| 6 Henry Savage.               | 39 A. S. Lange.  |
| 7 Amable Devileray.           | 40 J. Forsyth.   |
| 8 Charles Prévost, junior.    | 41 Ed. Wm. Gray.   |
| 9 McTavish, & McGillvray,     | 42 James Fraser.   |
| 10 Vincent Dufort.            | 43 Josheph Bouthillier.                                  |
| 11 Stephen Sewell.            | 44 James Brown.  |
| 12 Pierre Lukin.              | 45 Melle. Angelique Cornu.                               |
| 13 Joseph Roy.                | 46 O. Labadie.   |
| 14 Samuel Woolrich.           | 47 O. A. Ls. Noreau.                                     |
| 15 Alexis Patenaude.          | 48 Alexander MacKay.                                     |
| 16 Ls. Saint-Amour.           | 49 Thos. Roy.  |
| 17 J. B. Dézéry.              | 50 David Ross.   |
| 18 J. B. Boutonne-Larochelle. | 51 P. Huguet-Latour,<br>(Grand père de L. A. H.-L.)      |
| 19 James McDonall.            | 52 J. Bte. Durocher,<br>(Grand père de Mme. L. A. H.-L.) |
| 20 Louis Joseph Papineau.     | 53 <i>Réservé.</i>                                       |
| 21 Desautels.                 | 54 O. Richardson.  |
| 22 Louis Guy.                 | 55 Frs. Bender.  |
| 23 <i>Réservé.</i>            | 56 M. Grégoire.  |
| 24 John Richardson.           | 57 Ignace Bertrand.                                      |
| 25 Thomas Delisle, père.      | 58 David David.  |
| 26 James Strother.            | 59 M. Delorme.   |
| 27 Pierre Monarque, père.     | 60 Michel Fournier.                                      |
| 29 David Ross.                | 61 Hart. Payan.  |
| 30 David Ross.                | 62 John Gregory.   |
| 31 Charles Bourque.           | 63 <i>Réservé.</i>                                       |
| 32 Frederick Stemn.           |  |
| 33 George Clark.              |  |

N. B. Les dix lots *réservés* ont été vendus de gré à gré. Après avoir tiré au sort, les souscripteurs demeuré-

rent d'accord de nommer le dit chemin de communication,  
*Chemin Papineau.*

## RECETTES.

116 Lots tirés au sort à £ 25, ou 600 francs chacun...	09,600
4 Lots vendus de gré à gré à 600 francs.....	2,400
1 Grange vendue.....	420
Total des recettes. ....	Francs 72.420

## DÉPENSES.

Pour l'achat de la terre, capital et intérêt.....	38,118.11
Pour Commission, 5 par cent, frais d'arpentage et division des lots.....	5,249.00
Pour déboursés pour l'ouverture du chemin.. ....	75,272.06
Dépenses en 1811.....francs	7,390
“ “ 1816 .....	“ 5,520
“ “ 1817.....	“ 750
Total, francs,	72,699.17
Dépenses.....francs,	72,699
Recettes....	“ 72,420

Déficit.....francs, 270.00  
Il restait six emplacements à vendre, dont le produit  
a dû payer ce déficit.

L. A. H.-L.

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 TRIALS FOR TREASON IN 1776-7.

CUMBERLAND, N. S.



THE township of Cumberland was settled in 1772-3 or thereabouts, by settlers from Rhode Island. They came in four schooners, and a list of their names was formerly in the Archives of the Province. During the whole of the struggle between the mother country and her colonies, the Cumberland settlers, especially those from the old colonies and the north of Ireland, warmly sympathized with the revolted colonists.

In 1772-3-4 and 5, a large immigration took place both in township and county, principally from Yorkshire, and in no instance during the revolutionary struggle, and the many acts of violence committed in and about Fort Lawrence and Fort Cumberland, is it known that a single Yorkshire settler ever swerved in his loyalty.

In the November of 1776 the original settlers of the township, at the instance of parties from Machias, and led by Jonathan Eddy, William How, Samuel Rogers and John Allan attempted the capture of Fort Cumberland, then garrisoned by 260 Fencibles under Lieut.-Col. Goreham. They had proceeded in their design so far as to invest the Fort when the timely arrival of forces from Windsor and Halifax under Major Batt put an end to their plans and dispersed their forces. Several arrests were made, and among them Dr. Parker Clarke, Thomas Falconer, James Avery, and Richard John Uniacke. They were brought to Halifax, and Clarke and Falconer were kept in close confinement until the Easter term of 1777, when they were tried before Chief Justice Morris and Mr. Justice Deschamps. Clarke's trial took place on the 18th of April, the Attorney-General, William Nesbitt, and the Sol.-Gen'l James Brenton, acting for the prosecution, and Daniel Wood, Sen'r., for the defence. The Crown called William Black, Thos. Robinson and Lieut. Dixon as witnesses on behalf of the prosecution, but no witnesses appear to have been called for the defence. Of course the Jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Falconer was tried the next day, counsel for the Crown same as before. He conducted his defence in person, and appears to have acted like a sensible man in challenging as many of the jury as possible, who the day before had found Clarke guilty. The prosecution called the same witnesses as the day previous, with the addition of Milburn. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and both Falconer and Clarke before sentence and execution pleaded the King's pardon, whereupon the Court ordered that the Provost Marshall

keep them in close confinement as convicts until the next term, and that in meantime their sentence be respited.

James Avery and Richard John Uniacke appeared to have fared somewhat differently. On the first day of the Easter Term, Nesbitt moves as to the nature of the security given by James Avery, who hath escaped out of the jail in Halifax; and on the 22nd of the same month the Solicitor General, James Brenton, moves that the Provost-Marshal assign over the bail bonds in the King vs. Avery and Uniacke, the defendants not having entered their appearance, and the motion was allowed and entered accordingly. From Mr. Uniacke's name appearing on the indictments as a witness, he must have turned King's evidence; clearly from the motion of the Sol.-Gen'l he was not at the trial. No mention is again made of either in the records of the court until the 3rd of April, 1781, when Mr. Uniacke takes the usual oaths, signs the roll, and is admitted a Barrister and Attorney. Thenceforth the records are full of him, and the court rings with the name of Uniacke. He became Solicitor General in 1782; Member for the township of Sackville in 1783, (the township adjoining that from which a few years previous he had been taken as a rebel); Speaker of the house of Assembly in 1789; Attorney General in 1797; edits an edition of the Provincial Statutes in 1804; Member of the Council in 1805.

Indictments were returned on the 3rd of April, 1777, against Jonathan Eddy, Zebulon Roe, William How and Sam'l Rogers, and it was ordered by the court that a *capias* issue to the Provost Marshal to apprehend them and seize their goods, chattels and estates wheresoever found, returning an inventory of their goods, etc., into the court.

\* \* \* \* \*

The following papers were found in an old box in the basement of the Court House at Halifax, and they are respectfully offered as a small contribution to the history of Cumberland County. They are in the handwriting of



Edward Barron and William Nesbitt, and the reader will notice that they are the minutes of the preliminary examinations. The Judge's minutes of the examination are still in existence.

Mr. Parker Clarke being accused of having Extorted Money from Mr. Thomas Robinson, of Amherst.

Thomas Robinson being sworn, Declares that some days after the Rebels appeared in arms at Fort Lawrence, the said Parker Clarke came to this defendant's house, with Zebulon Roe, when the former told this Deft. that he had an acct. against him of a long Standing for one pound fifteen shillings, and that was the time for payment, this Deft. then said that he didn't know that he owed him a farthing, as he, the Defendant, understood that William Bulmer had promised to pay it and he always thought it was paid, that said Clarke then answered that he had not received anything from said Bulmer on his acct., and then again demanded payment, and that Roc demanded in a threatening manner that if this Deft. did not immediately pay said amount, he would oblige deponent to go prisoner with him, this Deft. then said that he had not any money in the House, but if they would permit him to go to Mr. Black's he would endeavor to get him the money, which he did, and pay'd it to Dr. Clarke.

It appears that Dr. Clarke did attend Mr. Robinson's Son for which he bro't his acct.

E. BARRON, Just. Peace.

Fort Cumberland, 2nd Decr., 1776.

Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia.

INDICTMENT.

At a Supreme Court, Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery, held at Halifax, the first Tuesday in April, A. D. 1777, for the County of Halifax and Province of Nova Scotia.

The Jurors for our Sovereign Lord the King, upon their Oath present, that Parker Clarke of Cumberland, commonly

called Doctor Clarke, and Thomas Falconer of Cobequid, in the Province of Nova Scotia, being subjects of our present Sovereign Lord, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, etc., etc., not having the fear of God in their hearts nor having any regard for the Duty of their allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil as False Rebels and Traitors against our sd. present Sovereign Lord the King, then the supreme head, natural and undoubted Sovereign Lord, entirely withdrawing that Cordial Love, and that true and due obedience, fidelity and allegiance which every subject of our present Sovereign Lord the King, should of right and ought to bear towards our sd. Lord the King, and also Devising and as much as in them lay most subtilty, wickedly and Traitorously intending to subvert and change the Rule of Government of this Province, duly and happily Established under our present said Sovereign Lord the King, in the months of November and December last, in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Six, and on several days of sd. months with Force and Arms: and in the Township of Cumberland, Province aforesd. with a Great number of Traitors and Rebels against our said Sovereign Lord the King, (to wit) to the Number of three hundred whose names are unknown to the Jurors, being armd. in a warlike and hostile manner, with drums beating, and with Swords, Guns, Pikes, Pistols, Clubs, and Divers other weapons offensive and defensive, with force and arms: did falsely and Traitorously Assemble and Join themselves against our sd. Lord the King, and then and there with force and arms in pursuance and execution of their wicked Traitorously Intentions and purposes aforesd.; did falsely and Traitorously prepare, Order, Wage and Levy a Public and Cruel War against our Sovereign Lord the King, then and there perpetrating and committing slauter amongst the faithful subjects of our said Lord the King, and then and there during sd. war with Forces armd. and with sd. Traitors and

Rebels so assembled, armed and arrayed as aforesd.; did falsly and Traitorously assault and attack his Majesty's Fort and Garrison at Fort Cumberland aforesaid, by firing several shots at the same time with the Intention so they gave out and publicly declared to take from our sd. Sovereign Lord the King his sd. Fort and Garrison of Fort Cumberland in the sd. Province Nova Scotia aforesd.; and the same to hold against our sd. Sovereign Lord the King, requires the Duty of their allegiance and against the Peace of our sd. Sovereign Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity, and against the form of the Statute in that case made and Provided, and against the Laws of this Province.

D. WOOD, JUNR.,  
D. Clk. of Crown.

Mr. T———,  
MR. UNIACKE,

Witnesses.

COUNTY HALIFAX.

THE DEPOSITION OF WM. BLACK, OF CUMBERLAND, ESQ.,  
WHO BEING DULY SWORN AND EXAMINED, SAITH :

That he was present on the 29th of November last, when a party commanded by Lieut. Dixon, in his Majesty's service, did take prisoners, James Falconer & — Avery, both from Cobequid, they were both under arms and endeavored to make their escape, by running away, but were taken in their flight and deprived of their Firelocks, Powder and Ball which they had about them, and were informed they had made their escape from camp still, where the Rebels were that day defeated and dispersed. And further deposes that he saw that one Parker Clarke, of Fort Lawrence, in the County of Cumberland, under arms, along with one Zebulon Roe, whom they stiled Coll. and one Wm. How, who was called Major of the Rebels and appeared of the Party, and they were at the Deponent's house.

WM. BLACK.

Sworn before me the 10th January 1777.

THE DEPOSITION OF THOS. ROBINSON, OF AMHERST, IN  
THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, WHO BEING DULY  
SWORN AND EXAMINED, SAITH :

That some time in the month of November last, one Parker Clarke, commonly called Doctor Clarke of Fort Lawrence, in said County of Cumberland, along with one Zebulon Roe, whom they called Major among the Rebels, came under Arms to this Deponent's house. That said Clarke told that he owed him some money, about thirty-five shillings. The Deponent answered that he did not know he owed him any, but desired to know what it was for and said Clarke having told him, he then said he did not really owe that money but it was due by another, on which the said Roe then clapping this Deponent on the shoulder and said he must pay the money to said Clarke or go along with them a prisoner. On which the Deponent, fearing to be made their prisoner, begged they would let him go and borrow it from his neighbor Mr. Black, on which said Clarke came along with this Deponent to said Mr. Black's with a Bayonet tyed on his Gun, where he paid said 35 shillings to said Clarke which he would otherwise not have done had he not been forced in manner aforesaid.

THOS, ROBINSON.

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THE PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA.

By H. T. BOVEY,

Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science of McGill University.



ANADA was discovered in the year 1514, and yet in the year 1800 we find Governor Simcoe travelling from Kingston to Detroit in a large "bark canoe" rowed by twelve chasseurs of his own regiment. In fact this was the only means by which the rapids and other obstructions incident to a long voyage could be surmounted. For shorter journeys larger boats were provided, and Lake Ontario at the end of the last

century could boast of four eighty-ton gun boats and three merchant vessels of from 50 to 200 tons burden. The latter made about eleven voyages to Queenston every year. The lightness of the canoe rendered it indispensable for long voyages, as will be readily understood when it is borne in mind that at every fall the canoe with all the provisions and other goods had to be carried through the woods. The tediousness of this method of travelling may be estimated from the fact that there were forty portages between Three Rivers and the eastern side of Georgian Bay, and that even going down stream the journey occupied thirty-five days, involving much privation, and not infrequently much danger. The cost of transportation was necessarily very heavy, and, indeed, the charges now appear almost incredible. It is stated that the carriage of an anchor weighing ninety-six cwt. between Montreal and Kingston cost \$3,286 while the charge for the conveyance of two vessels in frame between the same points amounted to the astounding sum of \$136,000. The charges upon other articles of merchandise were equally high, and the difficulties and hardships with which the early settlers of Canada had to contend, may therefore be imagined. The farmer seems to demand our special sympathy, as eighteen bushels of wheat were required to purchase a barrel of salt and one bushel of wheat would barely purchase a single yard of cotton. Thus it was inevitable that the exportation of wheat, which began in the year 1800, should have been very limited in amount, laboring as it did under such serious disadvantages. It was then a matter of prime importance that some steps should be taken to bring about a better condition of affairs, and the desire to affect such a laudable purpose was doubtless quickened by the great difficulty experienced in the transportation of military stores during the war of 1812.

Now began the construction of those public works which increasing in magnitude year by year, may yet be destined so to nourish this vast country, and to develop its resources

as to make it one day an even greater Britain beyond the seas. These public works may be generally classified under two heads, "the wet" and "the dry." The subject of the Lachine canal, which had been advocated previous to 1791, was again brought forward and in 1815 a vote of \$25,000 was made and special legislation granted towards the furtherance of this object. But the return of peace cooled the ardor of its advocates, and not until 1819 was anything done. In that year a joint stock company was authorized to issue stock to the amount of £150,000, but the project fell through, and in 1821 an act of the Legislature was passed by which the province assumed the whole responsibility, the previous shareholders being recouped on condition that they gave up their rights. Construction of the canal began in 1821 and was completed in its original form in 1825, the Imperial Government granting £10,000 in aid of the undertaking, under the proviso that military stores should pass through free of toll for ever. The feeling that the building of canals would meet a great public want and add largely to the material prosperity must have been widespread, for we find that all the great canals were projected between the years 1812 and 1824, and were all begun between 1821 to 1824, all being finished in their original forms about 1847. Owing to an inadequate idea as to future requirements and want of capital, immense sums of money were wasted upon such great engineering works, some of which required to be almost completely remodelled before they were finished. This was notably the case with the Welland canal, which, after considerable difficulties had been overcome, was opened to Port Robinson in 1829. It soon became evident that the channel was too narrow, and that a large outlay would be necessary to efficiently maintain the timber locks, etc., and the company which held the charter becoming disheartened pressed the Government to take it over, and in 1841 this was done, the rights of private shareholders being purchased. Shortly after, the management was transferred to

the new Board of Works, and from this time operations were carried on in a more systematic manner both with reference to this and the other canals. Improvements were immediately begun, and have been continued almost to the present time, when we find the Lachine, Cornwall, Welland and all the principal canals on the main line between Montreal and Lake Erie being so improved as to permit the navigation of vessels drawing fourteen feet of water, or about one thousand tons burden, while with a difference in build those of 1,500 tons burden can also pass through safely, so that ocean navigation may be considered as practically extended to the head of Lake Superior. With regard to the Cornwall canal, bad judgment was displayed as to its location, for instead of taking a direct route it follows the sharp curves of the shore, thus necessitating extra strong embankments and giving rise to a probability of serious breaks. From a military point of view it is, perhaps the weakest in the canal system, and most liable to attack, lying as it does so near the frontier.

The first steamboat began running between Montreal and Quebec in 1809, and by the year 1823 the number had increased to seven. In Upper Canada the Frontenac and similar vessels were running on Lake Ontario in 1816, so that at this date it may be said there were two steamboat lines in the country, but for a long time after the travelling between Montreal and Kingston was of a most primitive character. Very small steamers sometimes went up the rapids, running obliquely, but the general navigation was confined to bateaux and Durham boats, both being barge-like craft, but the latter having a ship keel and being twice as large as the bateaux which were forty feet long, six feet wide, and narrowed at the ends, being propelled by oars and sails, and sometimes poled along, the time from Lachine to Kingston averaging twelve days. Contrast this with the experience of the modern traveller who considers it almost

a personal injury if he is not carried across the Atlantic in six days.

The lighthouse system of the St. Lawrence, the gulf and river, and the improvement of the ship channel between Montreal and Quebec, which have brought navigation to our very doors must also be noticed, these works were owing to the keen competition for trade with the ports of the United States. Also various steps taken by the Harbour Commissioners in this work, and it is said at the end of this year a depth of  $27\frac{1}{2}$  feet will have been reached. Whether this is to be the final goal of the Harbour Commissioners ambition time will show, but it is impossible to leave the subject without giving a word of praise and honour to many of our citizens, among whom may be mentioned the late Hon. John Young, who devoted so much of his time and labors to this important work; to Mr. Andrew Robertson, the present indefatigable chairman, and to Mr. John Kennedy, the harbour engineer by whose skill and untiring energy the undertaking has been conducted to such a satisfactory point.

The navigation of the gulf has been made comparatively safe by an elaborate system of lighthouses, but reference can only be made to this branch of the subject which merited a long discussion and is of vast importance. Also our docks and piers and many other works of great national interest. Taking up the other branch of the subject "the dry," although our country possesses an almost infinite number of rivers, lakes and streams it is not a gigantic Venice, and we cannot go everywhere by water. Add to this the remembrance that for nearly half the year the rush of the rapids and the gentle lapping of the waves on the lake shores are hushed alike in the sleep of winter, and it at once becomes obvious that some other means of communication between distant settlements is an absolute necessity. It is doubtless true that winter, taking away with one hand gave, with the other, and with its snow and ice, made hard places



soft and rough places smooth for the early lumberer and farmer. With the aid, too, of enterprise and wealth it occasionally made very astonishing things possible. It is said that Lord Sydenham was driven from Montreal to Toronto in twenty-six hours, and that in competition between Boston and Portland for the conveyance of the English mail to Montreal, the journey from Portland, a distance of 300 miles, was made in twenty hours. For the remaining half of the year the problem of the transport of passengers, especially of goods, had to be wrestled out on the summer roads, in the lumbering, jolting stage coach, which vehicle we find described in 1837 as "a large oblong wooden box on wheels, entered by the windows, for it was as guiltless of a door as of springs, an attempt to supply the deficiency of the latter being made by suspending the two or three wooden seats in leather straps." A stage journey in those days, was a difficult undertaking, owing to the state of the roads, which, up to 1831, were dependent upon statute labor for their keep. In that year they were first taken in hand by Government, £20,000 being voted for their maintenance, which in 1835 was increased to £50,000, and the corduroy road became the fashion. Various steps in the improvement of both roads and vehicles were made and, as the Canadian people were not slow to seize upon the advantages offered by the then new application of the power of steam, we find that only seven years after Stephenson's *Rocket* had been tried on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, *i. e.* in 1836, the first attempt was made to work a railway in Canada, so that our railway jubilee might have been kept this year. Perhaps it was most appropriately celebrated by the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Various styles of railroads have been in operation in this country from the time of their inception, some of the first of which were exceedingly primitive, up to the present time, when the Canadian Pacific railway, with the Intercolonial, has at last forged a link between the Atlantic and the Pacific, whilst other roads almost gridiron

the country, and we cannot but admire the energy and determination with which the gigantic difficulties of the latest enterprise have been met and conquered in so short a time. Our latest railway to-day stretches from Quebec to Vancouver, 3,052 miles, and has branch lines of 756 miles, while in the fourteen years previous to 1850 only fifty-five miles in Canada had been built.

Would anyone like to step back to 1820 and take a seat in the stage coach just starting for Niagara ?

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### MONUMENTS IN CANADA.

*From the Gazette.*

**S**PEAKING of the Queen's Own's monument reminds me of a query put some time ago as to the number of national monuments in the two provinces of old Canada. Alas! they are few. Beginning with Quebec, there are the three pillars— one to Wolfe, on the battlefield of the Plains ; one to Wolfe and Montcalm, in the Governor's garden, facing the terrace ; and one to Levis' braves, at St. Foye. In Three Rivers there is a statue to the founder, Lavolette. In Montreal we have Nelson's monument—the oldest and the most artistic in Canada ; a statue to the Queen, in Victoria square ; and an obelisk to the dead of 1837-38, in Cote-des-Neiges cemetery. In Ottawa there is the statue of Sir George Cartier, the first of a contemplated series in the Parliament grounds. In Toronto we have the Ridgeway monument and the statue of Hon. George Brown. Queenston heights are crowned with the Brock monument and Brantford is graced by the Brant memorial.

Wolfe's monument on the Plains was not raised till nearly three-quarters of a century after the battle. In 1832 the Governor-General, Lord Aylmer, erected a stone pillar upon the spot where the hero breathed his last, with these brief but very sufficient words : "HERE DIED WOLFE VICTORIOUS, September xiii., MDCCCLIX." This monument having fallen into ruin, Lieutenant-General Sir Benjamin

d'Urban, Commander of the forces, raised the present one, on the same site, with the old one buried beneath, and the former inscription was wisely retained. As I mentioned previously, General d'Urban died at Montreal in 1849, and lies under a handsome monument in the Military Cemetery, Papineau road.

There is no memorial to Montcalm. According to the registers of Quebec Cathedral, he died at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 14th September, 1759, and was buried inside the chapel of the Ursulines. His grave was discovered by chance, seventy-four years later, in 1833, when a few pieces of bone were found that at the touch fell into powder. The skull, however, was preserved intact, the upper jaw being broken into pieces in procuring it. The breakage was neatly repaired with wax, and the whole is now kept under a glass cover. The precious relic is in the special care of Rev. M. Le Moyne, who kindly exhibits it to visitors at the Ursulines. An examination of Montcalm's skull shows that it bears clear traces of wounds received, many years before his death, in his campaigns in Italy and Bohemia.

LACLEDE.

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### SOMETHING MORE ABOUT THE HOUSE OF THE KNIGHTS OF JERUSALEM IN QUEBEC.

(To the Editor of the *Canadian Antiquarian*.)

**D**EAR SIR. In the last number of your interesting journal appeared some of the papers that were published a few months ago in the Quebec newspapers on the question, whether the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem ever had a *House* in Quebec before the conquest? and among those papers there was one by myself, where like many others who wrote on the subject, at first, I said that there was not such a *House* in Quebec but, having made further researches on the subject I hastened to contradict my former opinion, when I found something new on the question and the annexed appeared in the *Quebec Chronicle* of Feb. 25th last.

"Allow me to contradict what I said not two weeks ago about a house that the Knights of John of Jerusalem would have had in Quebec some time before the conquest. I must apologise for what I have said of that famous Italian *American Gazetteer* and I am bound now to think that there was such a house in Quebec, when such an authority as Knox's Historical Journal of the campaign of 1759-60 mentions it in his description of our city. At page 147, vol. 2, will be found the description of Quebec after the bombardment. "Their principal buildings were the Cathedral, of which only the walls remain, the Bishop's Palace, the Colleges of the Jesuits and Recollets, the Convents of the Ursulines and Hotel de Dieu, with their churches, a Seminary for the education of youth, almost beat to pieces, with a neat chapel adjoining; a stately, but unfinished house for the *Knights Hospitallers*," etc., etc.

Now when it is known that the term *Knights Hospitallers* was indistinctly said for Knights of Malta or Knights of St. John, you will admit with me that it is better not to be too hard on the Italian author when he is in so good company for his assertion.

The house being unfinished at the time of the conquest we may suppose that it had been only commenced a few years before, or perhaps a few months; that will explain why Lahontan, La Potherie, Charlevoix, Kalm and others don't mention it in their descriptions of this city, the house having been commenced only after any of them visited Quebec. Knox's description of Quebec is the next of any importance published contemporaneously to the Italian *American Gazetteer* and I think it is a strong enough authority to give satisfaction to Col. Carr, who seems to feel some interest in the question. Now it is left for some body else to tell us where the house stood and how it disappeared. The enigma of the *Grand Council of Carolina*—I cannot claim the honor of telling you what the author meant by this; another Knox may be found some day to divulge it."

P. GAGNON, St. Roch's,

And moreover a few days ago I found another mention of the same *House* in a book entitled "Millar's Geography," etc., etc. published in London in 1782; a large folio volume with hundreds of fine engravings in it. In the description of Quebec at page 796 is to be found the following: "over this is the Jesuit's College which is a fine building, and

“between the Cathedral and the College are well built houses. *The House of the Knights Hospitallers is a stately structure with two fine pavilions.*”

After all this I have no hesitation in concluding that the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem had a *House* built in Quebec not long before the Conquest and said building probably not completely finished when the bombardment of that year caused its disappearance, before the Knights held any meetings in it, and consequently no records of the Order kept, and no priory of the same established.

The few Knights of St. John in New France at the time were probably among the first to return to the mother country, when nothing more was heard of them, nor of their Order in this country. I hope that these few remarks from one who is fond of everything relating to Quebec under the French, may not be found devoid of interest for some of your readers,

I remain yours,

P. GAGNON.

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### THE “CANADA TOWNSHIPS” IN MAINE.



THE following extract from “The History of Waterford,” Maine will prove interesting, we believe that the settlement of the “Canada Townships” is not very generally known.

Eds. *Can. Ant.*

Massachusetts granted to her citizens eight townships in Southwestern New Hampshire for services in the expedition against Quebec under Sir William Phipps in 1690. Three townships in Maine, Raymond, Sudbury Canada (Bethel) and Phips Canada (Jay) were original grants for the same consideration. All these grants were known as the “Canada Townships.” The grants in New Hampshire were annulled however, in 1739, by a royal decree fixing the boundary where it now stands. The Massachusetts grant of Toddstown (now Henniker) to the men of Captain Andrew Gardner’s company, in 1735, thus became worthless after 1739; and on petition of John Gardner and others, repre-

sending these proprietors, the General Court, in February 1774, awarded them seven miles square of any unappropriated lands east of the Saco river, provided that a plan of the survey of the said lands should be filed within a year at Boston for confirmation. The plan was filed May, 1774, and the new plantation, with its twelve ponds, was called Waterford.

The first settler, David McWain, arrived the next spring. He was then 23 years old, and for fifty years he lived upon his land, unmarried, and died there. He had a farm of 800 acres, of which 160 acres had been improved before his death. His property went to his nephew, on condition that he also should live upon the land, as he did to the day of his death.

The senior McWain had no nephews until after the Revolution. Three men attempted a settlement within the limits of Waterford in 1780 and 1781, but found the conditions of life there too hard and withdrew. But after the war, the young men returning from the Continental army found nothing to do at home in the older towns, and so struck out into the wilderness. There were thirty Revolutionary soldiers in Waterford. The Athertons, Phineas Whitney, Israel Hale and John Jewell had served through the war. Lieut. Green had served in the Burgoyne campaign and the Chaplins had been in his company. The Hamlins came from Harvard, Massachusetts. Their father was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and a member of the society of the Cincinnati. He owned a large tract in Waterford, and four of his sons, Africa, Eleazer, America and Hannibal, settled there. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin father of the Senator, went to Paris. There were seventeen children in the Harvard family.

Dr. Stephen Cummings, afterward of Portland, was the clerk of the proprietors, but all the old records are now lost. It was at his house that the inhabitants met in March, 1797, to accept the act of incorporation granted by the General Court, and elect town officers for the first time.

Africa Hamlin was chosen moderator, town clerk, first selectman and assessor. Eleazer Hamlin was moderator in 1798, selectman in 1799, and moderator again in 1801 and 1802. Hannibal Hamlin was moderator for three successive years, 1804, 1805 and 1806, and Representative at Boston in 1809 and 1810. In this latter office he was succeeded by Calvin Farrar, a trader, who kept the place for six years. Waterford voted against separation in 1819, 42 to 52; but afterward accepted the decision of the Portland convention, 35 to 23. Most of the Waterford people were of Massachusetts birth, and the prevailing sentiment of the town was in favor of maintaining the old relations. The Maine people who vehemently favored separation were the descendants of the original settlers, who had no fondness for Plymouth rock.

The first appropriation made by the new town in 1797 was \$108 for preaching; the second, \$100 for schools; then the town meeting began to consider what should be done about the roads, which were bad enough. The Rev. Lincoln Ripley preached in Waterford in 1797 and 1798, and was settled there in 1799. The meeting house, costing \$3000, was built in 1802. It cost a tenth of the valuation of the town. A barrel of rum and 100 pounds of sugar were provided by the town, on the day when the site of the church was graded, and it was agreed that whoever got drunk that day should come the next morning and dig a stump. Tradition says that four or five men appeared to fulfil this agreement. Mr. Ripley remained until 1821 when he was followed by the Rev. John A. Douglass.

The solid men of Waterford were not very heavily taxed in 1802. The heaviest assessments were David McWain \$8.39, Oliver Hale \$4.95, Hannibal Hamlin \$4.29, Jona. Robbins \$4.28, Samuel Plummer \$3.58, Lieut. Thos. Green \$3.71, Josiah Dudley \$4.42, Capt. Stephen Jewett \$3.93, Samuel Warren \$3.41. The number of taxpayers was 109.

Eli Longley built the first tavern in 1797 and the first

store in 1802. His store was sold in 1804 to Calvin Farrar, Longley was also the first postmaster. Prior to 1801, letters for Waterford people were forwarded from Portland by any reputable citizen. After that date, there was a weekly mail. The rates of postage were from 6 to 25 cents, according to the distance, for letters; and a cent apiece for newspapers. During the war of 1812, a squad of Waterford militiamen were drafted for service in the intrenchments at Portland, where they won the praise of "stealing rather less than the rest." They were out about 41 days, and received \$16.50 apiece.

The cold season of 1816 nearly caused a famine. No crops were gathered that year. Ice formed in June, as thick as window glass. Honest David McWain refused to sell his grain that year for cash, but disposed of it to his less fortunate neighbors on credit. Rye was \$2.50 a bushel, and scarce at that.

The Universalist society was formed in 1820. One of the ministers was John L. Stevens, now in the diplomatic service of the United States.

Charles F. Browne, better known as "Artemus Ward," has made Waterford famous. His pseudonym is borrowed from one of the original proprietors of the plantation. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, president of Robert College, Turkey, is a son of Major Hannibal Hamlin of Waterford. Jabe Sawin, the stage driver, was also a native of Waterford.

In 1875, the hundredth anniversary of McWain's settlement was celebrated. The town appropriated \$500 for the celebration. Samuel Warren, son of the tax-payer named above, was chairman of the committee of arrangements. Henry P. Warren delivered the historical address. The Rev. William Warren, of Gorham, responded to the toast, "The Fathers and Mothers of Waterford." The address has since been expanded into a town history. Dr. Warren has prepared a record of Waterford families. The chairman has written a report of the celebration. Dr. Warren has also prepared a eulogy of the Rev. Mr. Douglass, who was present at the celebration but has since passed away, having been pastor of the Congregational church at Waterford for more than half a century. All these documents have been printed by direction of the town in a memorial volume, which is a valuable addition to the printed records of Maine history, and from which these gleanings are taken.