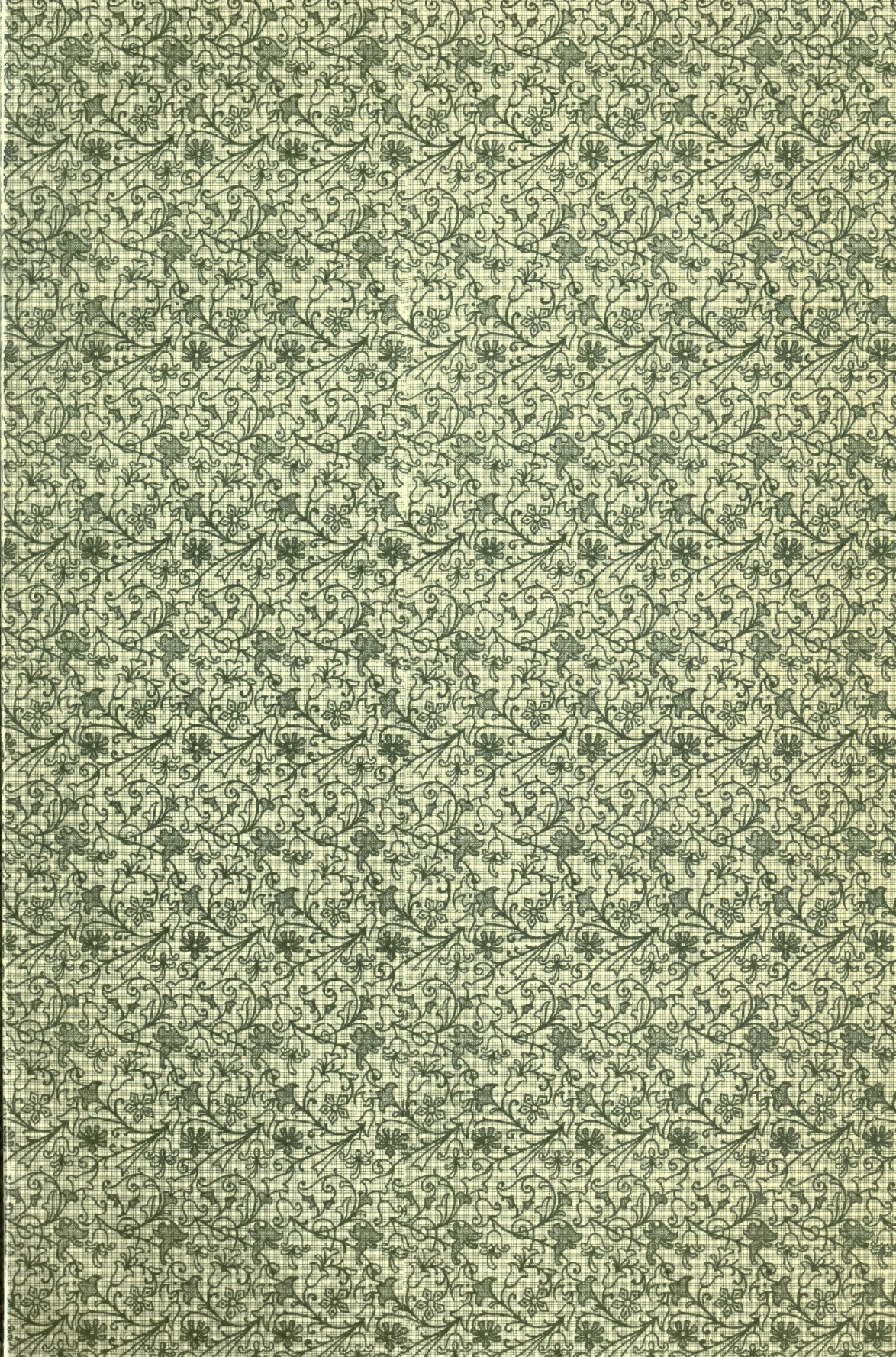


SECOND REPORT
OF THE
MISSISQUOI COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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no. 2





THE SECOND REPORT

OF THE

MISSISQUOI COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

no. 2

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1907

NEWS TYP., ST. JOHNS, QUE.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

SIR JAMES MCPHERSON LEMOINE.

DR. ARTHUR GEORGE DOUGHTY.

E. R. SMITH, Esq.

LATE JOHN HUNTER, Esq.

HOMESTEAD LATE JOHN HUNTER.

LATE JUDGE SOLOMON BINGHAM.

RESIDENCE S. B. DERICK, Esq.

“ M. E. FILER, Esq., (Caldwell Manor House.)

“ ANTHONY DERICK HOMESTEAD.

“ W. M. PATTISON, Esq.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Clarenceville.

“ R. B. DERICK, Esq.

“ U. T. CHILTON, Esq.

“ T. H. DERICK, Esq.

“ CHAS. DARBY, Esq.

“ J. ROBINSON, Esq.

COWANSVILLE FLOURING MILL.

“ MRS. F. U. DERICK.

“ TRUMAN B. DERICK.

OLD BLOCK HOUSE, Philipsburg.

D. B. MEIGS, Esq., M. P.

J. J. B. GOSSELIN, Esq., M. L. A.

LATE HON. THOS. WOOD, M. L. C.

LATE HON. PHILIP H. MOORE, M. L. C.

LATE GEO. CLAYES, M. P.

LATE CALVIN DERICK, Esq.

LATE REUBEN H. VAUGHAN.

Officers

of the

Missisquoi County Historical Society

for 1906-07.

Honorary Presidents,

HON. W. W. LYNCH, J. S. C.

HON. J. C. McCORKILL, J.S.S.

HON. SENATOR G. B. BAKER, K.C.

JNO. P. NOYES, Esq., K. C.

President,

CHAS. O. JONES, Esq.

Vice-President,

E. E. SPENCER, Esq.

Secretary-Treasurer,

CHAS. S. MOORE, Esq.

President of Woman's Committee,

MRS. S. A. C. MORGAN.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE.

Mrs. E. L. Watson, Dunham.

Miss E. L. Baker, Dunham.

Mrs. C. L. Cotton, Cowansville.

Mrs. Hiram C. Blinn, Stanbridge.

Mrs. E. Sornberger, Bedford.

Miss Inez Watson, Pike River.

Miss C. M. Derick, Clarenceville.

Mrs. F. X. A. Giroux, Sweetsburg

Miss D'Artois, Farnham.

Mrs. Hugh Montgomery, Philipsburg.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

St. Armand East—Secretary, John Krans ; Directors, J. H. Burley, Ed. Spencer, A. Carpenter, A. J. Ingalls, H. J. Ingalls.

St. Armand West—Secretary, Ioftus

Smith ; Directors, J. C. Beeman, H. N. Sigsby, C. E. Tittmore.

Frelighsburg—Secretary, E. E. Spencer ; Directors, H. C. Blinn, T. N. Shepherd, Rev. Canon Davidson.

Philipsburg—Secretary, Andrew Somerville ; Directors, H. B. Streit, Rev. A. A. Ireland, E. E. Burke, Geo. S. Jones.

Bedford—Secretary, A. J. Stevens ; Directors, Fred. C. Saunders, N. C. Davis, Geo. Capsey, J. H. Gough, J. J. Mullin, P. J. Boisseau, M.D., J. Ed. Lebeau, N.P.

Dunham—Secretary, E. L. Watson ; Directors, R. P. Small, David Westover, Major J. G. Gibson, Jos. Lee.

Dunham Village—Secretary, Asa Rykert ; Directors, Joseph Baker, Joseph Selby, Dr. A. D. Stevens, Wm. Baker.

Cowansville—Secretary, P. C. DuBoyce ; Directors, Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, M. O. Hart, N.P., H. F. Williams, W. U. Cotton.

Sweetsburg—Secretary, W. H. Lynch ; Directors, F. X. A. Giroux, F. H. Pickle, M.D.C.M., W. F. Shufelt, C. S. Boright.

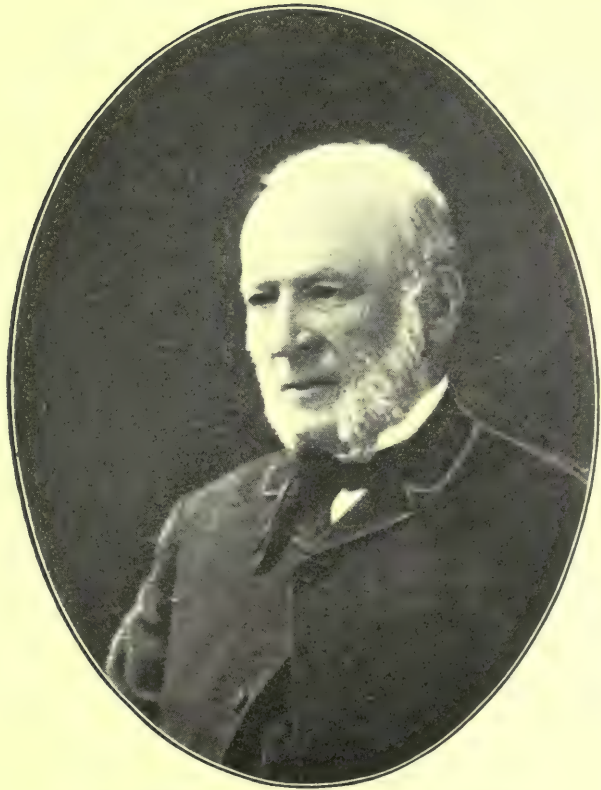
Stanbridge—Secretary, C. H. Hibbard ; Directors, P. C. Moore, C. E. Blinn, E. H. Eaton, Col. A. H. Gilmour.

Clarenceville—Secretary, Wm Meade Pattison ; Directors, John A. Hawley, A. W. Strong, M.D.C.M., Samuel Adams, Rev. Wm. Robinson.

St. Thomas—Secretary, Jas. Collins ; Directors, Stephen Derick, B. V. Naylor, R. L. Derick, Jas. Cochran.

Farnham—Secretary, W. S. McCorkill ; Directors, A. E. D'Artois, Mayor, D. B. Meigs, James Scott, L. A. Beriau, N.P.





SIR JAMES MCPHERSON LEMOINE, OF SPENCER GRANGE"
CITY OF QUEBEC, D.C.L., F. R. S. C.

Born January 25, 1825, now Life Member of Missisquoi County
Historical Society.

Missisquoi County Historical Society.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the Missisquoi County Historical Society was held in the Parochial Hall, Stanbridge East, on Friday afternoon the 13th July, 1906, at which were present among many others: Chas. O. Jones, President, and C. S. Moore, Secretary of the Society, Hon. J. C. McCorkill, J. P. Noyes, K.C., A. L. Gilman, School Inspector, Cowansville; E. R. Smith, Editor of The News; Messrs. Giroux, Baker, Lynch and W. U. Cotton, Advocates, Sweetsburg; Rev. R. T. Overing, C. H. Hibbard and others Stanbridge East; Asa Rykert, Miss Rykert and Miss Baker, Dunham; Andrew Somerville, Philipsburg; N. H. Davis, Bedford; Madame Giroux, and Miss Ellie Baker, Sweetsburg; Miss Cote, St. Hyacinthe; George Robinson, Westmount; Mrs. S. A. C. Morgan, Mr. Moorehouse, and Mr. and Mrs. Sornberger, Bedford; Miss Chandler, New York, and Mesdames Theodora Moore, C. H. Hibbard and others, Stanbridge East.

The President, Mr. Chas. O. Jones, in opening the meeting stated its principal object to be a discussion of the proposed excursion to Isle-aux-Noix where the Vermont Historical and kindred societies hoped to join in an international celebration on a day to be fixed. Mr. E. R. Smith, editor of The News, J. P. Noyes, Esq., K.C., the Hon. J. C. McCorkill, and F. X. A. Giroux, Esq., in the order given, made remarks bearing upon the different aspects of the proposed trip. It

was finally moved by Hon. J. C. McCorkill, seconded by Mr. Giroux, that the following committee be appointed to make all arrangements, viz., Messrs. E. R. Smith, J. P. Noyes, C. O. Jones and C. S. Moore.—Carried.

Mr. C. H. Hibbard then read an excellent paper, carefully prepared, upon the St. Albans Raid. To bring out the international importance of the events connected with the arrest of the raiders here he gave the causes which led up to the final act, with consequences which caused gravest anxiety to British and American statesmen, and brought renown to the Canadian Bar, where the case was ably conducted.

Hon. J. C. McCorkill, in his usual pleasing manner, supplemented Mr. Hibbard's paper with interesting remarks upon that remarkable raid, closing with references to the change and development in Canadian national feeling.

Excellent short speeches were made by the Rev. R. Y. Overing, Messrs. W. H. Lynch, F. X. A. Giroux, W. Cotton—the three latter rising barristers of Sweetsburg, who have already given evidence of being something more than an ornament to their profession.

Lieut.-Col. Gilmour had kindly written notes on the Canadian artists, Eaton

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and Edson, both natives of this county, but was prevented from attending the meeting by the serious illness of his son, Mr. Arthur Gilmour. Through the courtesy of both of these gentlemen, the members of the Miss. His. Society had received a kind invitation to visit their

picture gallery—of which they availed themselves—to the great pleasure of all.

The day was a fine one ; there seemed to be a lively interest in the Society and the proposed excursion and pic-nic seemed to be favorably looked upon.





DR. ARTHUR GEORGE DOUGHTY, M.A., LIT D., C.M.G., F.R.H.S.
Born in England and came to Canada in 1886. Private Secretary of
Provincial Minister of Public Works in 1897, and Secretary to the
Treasurer in 1899. Appointed Dominion Archivist in 1904, now
Life Member of Missisquoi County Historical Society, has pub-
lished several works.

Annual Meeting.

Bedford, August 24, 1906.

The annual meeting of the Missisquoi County Historical Society was held in the town hall at 2.30 p.m., the president Mr. C. O. Jones, in the chair. Among those present were Hon. Judge Lynch, Knowlton; J. P. Noyes, Esq., K.C., Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, Major J. G. Gibson, Mr. W. M. Shufelt, Cowansville; Mr. Wm. Mead Pattison, Rev. Rural Dean Robinson, Clarenceville; Messrs. F. C. Saunders, Geo. Capsey, Nelson Davis, Bedford; Messrs. Asa Rykert and E. L. Watson, Dunham; Mayor A. E. D'Artois, Farnham; Mr. Andrew Somerville, Philipsburg; Chas. S. Moore, Stanbridge East; Mrs. W. A. Moore, Mrs. S. A. C. Morgan, Mrs. G. Freligh, Mrs. Robert Butler, Mrs. Palmer, Miss Palmer, Miss B. A. Noyes and other ladies were present.

The first order of business after routine was the president's report, which was as follows:

President's Address.

An annual address before such a Society as ours may be likened to a milestone erected by the wayside, not only to mark progress, but to direct the future course. It has been said by some one, that the past is the principal means by which we may judge the future and,

as interest in the Society increases it will be a matter not only of interest but no doubt, of value, to note our periods of buoyancy and depression as reflected in these annual addresses of your officers. It is not my intention, however, to enter very fully into details of our work during the year but to present rather, a brief general aspect of its progress since our last annual meeting, leaving to the Secretary the duty of going more fully into the particulars of administration, contenting myself with an expression of my personal views and conclusions, and making such suggestions as I may deem of possible value in furthering the work undertaken by our Society.

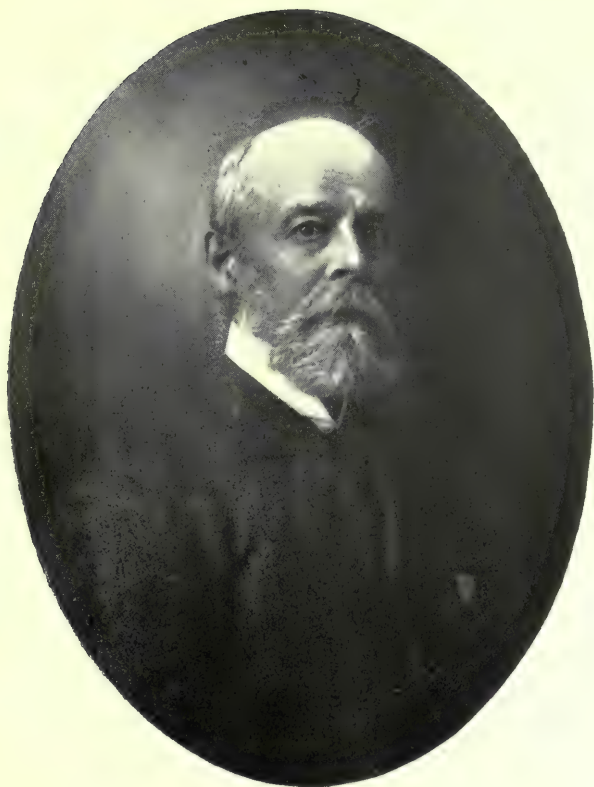
In endeavoring to widen our sphere of influence I have heard the usefulness or necessity of the Society questioned by thoughtless people. It is well we are not all of that frame of mind. What is useful and what is necessary depends much on the point of view. I think there can be no question, for it has been generally conceded too long to be questioned, that a love of ancestry tends to ennoble, and it is reasonably certain that a knowledge of deeds accomplished and difficulties surmounted by our ancestors strengthen the feeling of contentment and satisfaction with our own lot in life. As the toil and hardships undergone by our immediate ancestors, the primitive settlers of this community, become more familiar to us we cannot fail to become more reconciled to existing conditions. To many a narrative of the

descendant of the old pioneer have I listened, the narrator an old man, perhaps, who told of his grandfather's coming to this then new and unknown land, following the lakes and rivers, then the only feasible means of access to this remote locality, of the innumerable hardships suffered, of the primitive home with its meagre outfit and of the constant daily struggle to provide sustenance of the simplest character for the little household, and I have often wondered if we now occupied the lands formerly belonging to those pioneer worthies and if, by any chance, we were their unworthy descendants. We scarcely ever hear their names mentioned. Their self sacrifice and sufferings are forgotten, although we now enjoy the benefits resulting from their arduous labors. These tales of a by-gone day are interesting and, in many instances, border upon the sensational. It is strange, when one comes to think about it, that the sense of human gratitude, which is akin to that great love which is embodied in the greatest of all the commandments, has not led us to interest ourselves more deeply in preserving at least the memory of that godly race of pioneer heroes whose struggles meant, and still mean so much for us. There can be no question but that the records of early hardships, replete as they are with "woe and weariness," are much under, rather than over-drawn. I now recall the case of one pioneer, whose first furniture consisted of the smooth sawn top of a stump for a table, a rough bench made from a plank hewn from a log, and a few blocks of wood sawed to a proper length for seats. For the purpose of heating the domicile and cooking the food, a circle of stones was built at one end of the cabin, with a rude chimney of sticks and clay. Contrast this with our equipment of to-day and enumerate, to accentuate the difference, the articles of utility, not to speak of comfort or luxury, to which we are accustomed. Such contrast should lead us to more fully appreciate our present surroundings and induce a state of

mind replete with contentment, which is the essence of true living.

Immediately following the last annual meeting steps were taken looking to the issuing of an annual report intended to be the initial number of such a publication for our Society. Its issue was delayed through various causes, but Messrs. E. R. Smith & Son, who had the matter in hand, finally produced a work which was not only creditable to them as publishers but also to the Society for which it was published. The appearance as well as contents called forth favorable comment from the press as well as in other quarters. I take the liberty of quoting an editorial which appeared in the Montreal Gazette of the 5th of May last. Writes the Gazette:—

"It is interesting, in these days, when Canadian history has so widened its scope as to be associated, sometimes conspicuously, with the history of the Empire—to which, indeed, it is central—to read the gathered data of such a society as this, data dealing mainly with a single county. There was a movement once begun to write the history of every county in older Canada. Several counties have such a record already, and it would not be a bad idea if some plan were adopted of completing the series. In the old countries, such local histories—histories of counties, dioceses, towns, parishes—have often been published, and some of them are elaborate in preparation and beautifully illustrated. Whether or not such a society as this would find in the formal undertaking of such a historical task a responsibility adapted to its energies, the members cannot help contributing to the general result. If that result were only kept definitely in view, we do not doubt that, in a few years, the goal would come into sight and the strong united endeavor would have its reward. And if every county had its historical society and adopted, though without rigor, a like rule or purpose, what a mass of material the general historian would be able to consult.



E. R. SMITH, Editor of "The News,"
St. Johns, P. Q.
Life Member Missisquoi County Historical Society.

Meanwhile, it must surely give pleasure to Eastern Townships people and especially to Missisquoi people, wherever they may be to see in this report the first fruits of what is sure to prove a creditable harvest."

So just, appreciative and impartial a commendation of our purpose as a Society is decidedly an encouragement for a continuance in well doing.

Early in the summer a correspondence began embodying a proposition to the effect that we should hold our annual outing in conjunction with the Vermont Historical and Patriotic Societies and a conference with the officers of those societies was held in St. Johns at which were present Messrs. J. P. Noyes, E. R. Smith and myself representing our Society and Col. Forbes and W. H. Crockett representing the Vermont Societies. Arrangements were proposed and discussed, mainly to cover difficulties of transportation, and a day was chosen for the gathering. To decide upon our arrangements in connection with the subject a meeting of the Society was held at Stanbridge East—the only one since our annual meeting—at which the matter was discussed favorably and our co-operation decided upon. But in the meantime our Vermont friends found such difficulties in the way that they suggested a postponement until another year when it is to be hoped that circumstances will favor the carrying out of the project successfully.

I am sure it will not be out of place for me to make a few suggestions along the line of what I consider a feasible and proper manner of successfully prosecuting our work. I do not wish, however, to be understood as mapping out a course for my successor, even by suggestion, but simply to place my own views upon record. Our principal object as a society is to produce at as early a date as possible, an accurate and creditable history of our county. As the best means to attain that end I would suggest that we concentrate our attention and energies

upon some single municipality for the year. I am convinced that a diligent prosecution of such work would result in a creditable history of such municipality. The following year we could take up another municipality and so on from year year to year until all are exhausted. A beginning might be made with, say, St. Armand West, and continuing on in the successive years following the order of priority of settlement. All this I am aware, requires money, more than we have at present, or possibly may have in the near future. The officials cannot do this work alone or furnish the funds to carry it on. They cannot give their entire time to the affairs of the Society or supply the money which should come from the members. It is obvious we cannot by our present system, or lack of system, prosecute this work successfully. Our efforts lack concentration and definiteness through want of money to put matters in a practical shape. By bringing our energies to bear on some single point, with the judicious expenditure of a reasonable sum of money, a great deal more could be accomplished, in fact, I am sure, we could complete a creditable history of the entire County.

Another suggestion I think of importance is to make an attempt to interest the children in our work, hoping better things of the coming generation when it assumes control of the society in the future. The lack of means has prevented us from offering prizes to the pupils of the various Academies and schools in the County for the best papers on local historical subjects. By such a policy I think we might instil in the minds of pupils a liking for research work as well as some knowledge of the events which have gone before. In the years to come the Society would reap the benefit of such effort for, whilst we have the present in mind, we should also look to the future of our Society.

And, what is of greater importance we should secure the co-operation of the older people in every community to effect

which the local officials of the Society should act with zeal and promptness. In a few years many of our older residents must, in the natural course, pass away. Many of them possess knowledge, accurate or traditional, of some interesting event of the earlier development of their community. This work may be done without much outlay and only requires systematizing to become practicable. While the question of a museum and library building for the Society, which is so often broached, may be held in abeyance until such time as the Society has given further evidence of its usefulness and vitality, the other work mentioned should be attended to at once. We are wont to reproach our forbears with negligence in this respect but, whether true or not, I do not well see how we can excuse our own present neglect and indifference with regard to this phase of the work.

In concluding I wish to say a few words in appreciation of the cordial relations existing among the officers of the Society. The perfect harmony between them has tended to greatly increase the effectiveness of the work. While it was not my intention to refer to any one by name, I feel that in strict justice I should do so. Mr. Moore, who has discharged the exacting duties of Secretary-Treasurer, is certainly entitled to the fullest measure of our recognition, and I take this occasion to acknowledge not only an official but also a deep sense of personal obligation for the aid he has always so willingly rendered. I would also thank the many friends, both within and without the Society, who have shown their interest and have given us aid, many of whom I have had the pleasure of meeting personally and others with whom I have conducted a correspondence which has been not only a source of pleasure to me but, I trust a benefit to the Society, as well.

I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the sympathy and interest which you have shown by your presence here to-day

and if I may for the moment assume the role of a prophet, I will forecast a growing future for the Society, for the maintenance and increase of your interest can only result in its permanent good, and, as the years pass, each one bringing some added element of usefulness, until the accomplishment of our objects will result as the reward of our continued effort.

—o—

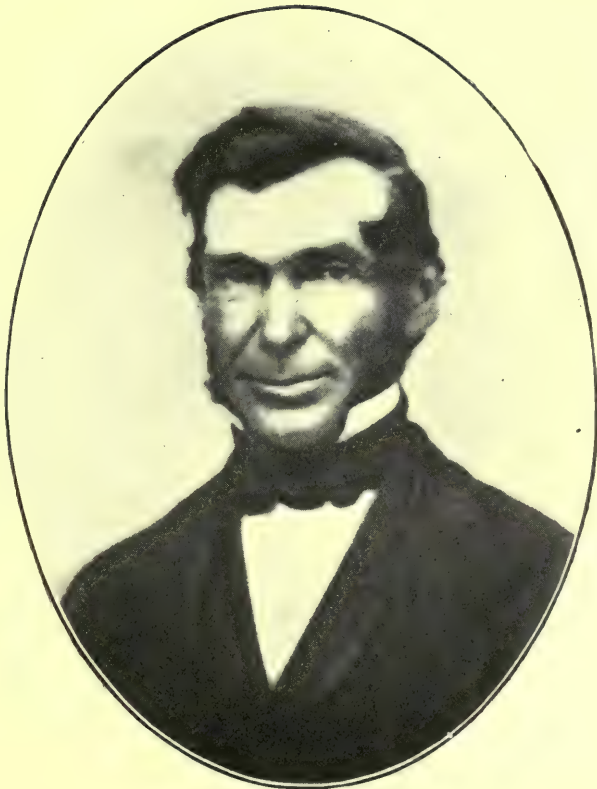
The Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Chas. S. Moore, then read his report showing the condition of the Society from the business point of view. It was as follows:

Secretary's Report.

In presenting results of the work of the year which closes with this meeting to-day, let me say, at the outset, (lest you, Mr. President, and I receive more than our share of glory) that the very satisfactory condition of this society, financially and otherwise, is in a large measure, due to the untiring zeal of our ex-officers, to the president of the woman's branch, to Mr. Win. Mead Pattison, of Clarenceville, Mr. E. R. Smith of The St. Johns News, and to many other friends.

Special mention should be made of Dr. George McAleer, of Worcester, Mass., who, though absent many years, has never lost interest in his native land. The well bound and illustrated volume which many of you received as a personal gift from Dr. McAleer, dealing in a most interesting and scholarly manner with the derivation of the name of Missisquoi, was, in itself, a fine gift to our society and to the literary productions of our native country.

Another happy surprise was the receipt of ten dollars from the Eastern Townships Bank, through the General



JOHN HUNTER, ESQ.,

Born at Belfast, Ireland, June 12th, 1805, died at Clarenceville, Que., August 21st, 1884, aged 79 years. Very prominent man and faithful public servant, influential member of Anglican church, Trustee of Clarenceville Academy, Model Farmer.

Manager, James McKinnon, Esq. May other banking institutions follow this noble example!

We regret exceedingly the absence of the Hon. Mr. McCorkill. He was called away by telegram on official business, as he was about to leave his home in Cowansville to attend this meeting in Bedford. His patriotism for his native county and the whole Eastern Townships, is a source of inspiration for those of us who are living and working in this part of the Province of Quebec; and his deep interest in the welfare of this society is most encouraging to its officers and members, who will miss to-day the eloquent words of patriotism with which he is wont to address us.

The unavoidable absence of one of our officers, Mr. F. X. A. Giroux, is also deeply regretted. Mr. Giroux is a most helpful and courteous friend of this society, and his bright, kindly words we shall miss to-day.

Perhaps the most important work of the past year was the compiling and publishing of our first annual report. The distribution of circulars, especially to the non-resident sons and daughters of Missisquoi, calling attention to the society and its first publication, has been a most productive means of advertising; adding many names to the list of members, thus aiding to place our finances upon a sound footing. Seven hundred and fifty reports were issued. Of these, 100 copies were purchased by the Provincial Secretary of Quebec, to be used as prizes for the public schools. Three hundred and sixty-two copies have been sold, exchanged, and distributed to members of the society (each member receiving a copy with his membership card) leaving a balance of 288 reports in the hands of the secretary.

At present writing we have 150 sons and daughters of Missisquoi upon our service roll—97 of these residing in the county and 53 beyond its borders. The different municipalities of the county are represented as follows: Cowansville and Sweetsburg 42, Clarenceville and St. Thomas 16, Farnham 14, Bedford 7, Dun-

ham 7, Stanbridge 7, Frelighsburg 2, and Philipsburg 2. From Dan efen unto Beersheba, have we drawn our non-resident members. Montreal and St. Lambert have given us 7, St. Johns 15, Sherbrooke 1, Knowlton 2, Huntingdon 1, Mansonville 1, the Province of Ontario 5, Alberta 1, and the United States 20—representing 14 different states. I might say, in passing, that ten members of the family of Mr. Pattison are enlisted in the Missisquoi Historical Society—no other family in the county approaching this record.

Only one special meeting has been held by the society during the year, namely that of July 12th at Stanbridge East. The meeting was called by the officers for the purpose of arranging a picnic at Isle-aux-Noix, if possible joining our friends, the Vermont Sons of the Revolution, at or near that point. Unfortunately this arrangement was found to be impracticable on account of unsatisfactory transportation facilities. After the transaction of business, a most interesting paper, dealing with the St. Albans' Raid of 1864, was read by Mr. C. H. Hibbard, of Stanbridge. This was followed by short impromptu addresses by the Hon. J. C. McCorkill and other gentlemen.

Perhaps some mention should be made of the Secretary's correspondence. Letters to the secretary have come from the length and breadth of our land, and from nearly every state in the Union; from interested individuals, and from officers of similar societies. A few of these letters dealt with the danger we incurred in considering the proposition of an American society, "The Vermont Sons of the Revolution," to cross our borders and mark the resting place of one Capt. Remember Baker who was killed at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, at or near the mouth of the Lacolle river. The officers of the society failed to appreciate any danger from this action. We should have been glad to meet the "Sons of the Revolution," or any other society of like character, and to join them in a friendly picnic, if this had

been possible. As to erecting a monument on our soil to the memory of a brave man (for he must have been brave to venture within our borders)—marking a spot where the American troops were defeated by our own—surely this should in no way incur the resentment of the Canadian people. The strong man, confident of his power, smiles good naturedly at small liberties taken by others. We, as a nation, are becoming too big and strong to notice such trifles as the erection of a monument on our side of the line, to a Revolutionary hero, even were such an event to take place to the tune of "The Star-spangled Banner" and with "spread-eagle" speeches. Let us, as a society, encourage the most friendly relation with all societies of similar aims, either in this country or in the great republic to the south.

The important work of interviewing the aged residents of the county has, I regret to say, been neglected, or only carried on in an unsystematic and desultory way. This work should be done at once, if the society ever hopes to collect all known facts relating to the early settlement of this county. We find by experience that individual members cannot be relied upon to interview those in their immediate vicinity. Some plan should be adopted for canvassing each municipality, in a systematic and businesslike manner, thereby gathering material for a history of the county.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING AUG. 18, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from 1905	\$.77
From membership fees and sale of annual report		172.36
4 photo plates		10.00
Total receipts		\$183.13

EXPENDITURE.

Copying manuscript for report	1.00
Postage and stationery	10.55
Printing annual report	95.00
Printing circulars	3.32
Printing cards	2.00
Incidentals	1.15
Total expenditure	\$113.03
Balance on hand	\$70.11

Since the books were audited I have received \$2.00 in cash. Outstanding accounts amount to \$100.00 receivable, and \$34.30 payable, leaving a balance of \$67.70 to the good. This added to balance of cash on hand gives, for net assets of the society, the sum of \$137.81.

This was followed by the address of Mrs. S. A. C. Morgan, President of the Women's Committee of the Society, which was as follows:

Address Women's Committee,

MISSISQUOI HISTORICAL SO- CIETY.

In the case of a society so ably officered as is the Missisquoi County Historical Society, it would seem as if the Women's Committee of the same were almost a supernumerary, though as yet it remains in the state of "arrested development."

However, we respectfully acknowledge the honor conferred on us as help-mates without questioning whether it be from courtesy or from acceptance, of woman's adjudged proclivity for ferreting and revealing.

Happily, there are a few things to record of women's special work during the past year, showing a lively interest in the society at home and abroad,

In January we received from Mrs. E. Sornberger, of Bedford, a very ably written article entitled "The Life History



HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE JOHN HUNTER, Esq., Clarenceville, Que.



of Rev. F. N. Jersey." It was published in the Missisquoi Historical column of The News and must have been very gladly received by those who still cherish the memory of that Christian gentleman whose sterling common sense, humor and kindness appealed to the hearts of all who knew him.

In March we received a highly valued letter from Mrs. Henry D. Post, daughter of Mr. John Coatsworth, secretary of the late Bishop Stewart, whom he accompanied to America in the year 1807.

Although Mrs. Post has been a resident of Holland, Mich., for many years, she says: "I am a loyal daughter of Missisquoi," and announces her wish to become a member of this society. She also enclosed in her letter some currency of the "Confederate States of America" for our proposed museum and library. Such marks of interest shown are very encouraging. We have received them from many quarters whence it was least expected, and for all of which we offer grateful acknowledgement.

Mrs. E. L. Watson, of Dunham, in a letter to the Secretary, expresses pleasure at becoming a member of the Missisquoi Historical Society, and shows her interest in its work by sending a series of articles entitled "Sketches of Canadian Villages," written in 1867 for the "District of Bedford Times," one of which, republished in The News, March 16th, 1906, gave a vivid account of the early settlement of Dunham by the Loyalists, one of whom was Mr. Joseph Baker, grandfather of Mrs. Watson and of Hon. G. B. Baker, senator, and for many years the representative for Missisquoi Co.

Among others whom we have heartily welcomed during the past year, is Miss Whitwell, of Philipsburg, the only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Richard Whitwell, who was among the early pioneers of Church of England in the Eastern Townships.

The Rev. gentleman crossed the ocean in 1821 in company with the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Stewart.

The lives of our venerable members of eighty years and upwards almost bridge the space covered by our history with all its marvelous progress. All honor to them.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Theodora Moore in her thoughtful address before this society last year, that a prize be offered by individuals, singly or combined, for the best paper on local history, contributed by a pupil of our schools, a prize of five dollars was offered by Mr. J. P. Noyes and was won by Miss Jessie Baker Rutter, fourteen years of age. It is an admirably written article, entitled The History of Cowansville, and was published in The News Historical column.

It is a precedent which we hope to see followed by other schools. It depends largely, however, on the parents and teachers, who naturally enough establish the ideals that their children and pupils are expected to strive for.

We are particularly fortunate in having as enrolled members of our society several of the leading educationists of the Province of Quebec, among whom are Miss Carrie M. Derick, of McGill University; Miss E. L. Baker, of Dunham Ladies College; Mr. N. C. Davis, of Bedford Academy, and others high in the ranks of their profession.

We are indebted to Miss Chamberlain, of Ottawa, for an interesting account of her grandfather Knapp's early settlement in Dunham, which was published in The News and duly acknowledged by letter of appreciation. A letter of thanks was also sent to Dr. McAleer for the latest contribution by him to our historical work.

And an open letter was also addressed to the women of Missisquoi through the columns of The News urging them to

unremitted activity in enlisting the interest of the young in the work of this society.

The women's work of the past year is soon recorded, therefore the paper that I am required to read before you to-day, according to the by-laws of the Women's Committee, is mainly a plea for the existence of this society.

In 'The Simple Life' by Chas. Wagner, we read: "The history of humanity is the history of indomitable hope..... To press forward under his burdens, to guide himself in the dark, to retrieve his faults and his failures, to escape despair even in death, man has need of hoping always..... that form of confidence that turns toward the future."

Such was the hope of our forefathers, as they gathered before their blazing hearths where they made sanctuaries for themselves, reverently reading the word of God from their Dutch or English Bibles, their children listening with hushed and respectful attention.

There they hospitably entertained their neighbors after the day's toil; and all joined in the rude jokes, folk-songs, legends and ghost stories handed down to them from the Fatherland.

The children inherited the simple credence and kindness of the fathers, while they absorbed the vigor and the genuine and unpretentious life of the woods in which they were matured.

Thus they grew to true manhood and womanhood, "holding league of heart to heart," while they—fathers and sons—advanced with indomitable energy against the serried army of forest giants—the towering pines and hemlocks—that confronted them, and whom they conquered without bloodshed, occupying their country and proving themselves veritable masters of the soil, since bequeathed to us as Missisquoi County, the garden of our province.

Our esteemed and lamented friend, the

late Mr. Erastus Chandler, in his quaint little volume, entitled "Poems and Essays," says in his characteristic way:—"All honor to our brave pioneers who, often with very limited means, courageously faced the rigors of a Canadian winter and disputed with the bear and the wolf, the right of possession. And often too, when the wolf hunger was at his door, the wolf lupus was devouring his little flock; and while bear bruin was destroying his little crops, bare naked half exposed his limbs. It was by the sweat of his brow that these fields were cleared, on the income of which we riot and surfeit ourselves."

Let us ask those who smile derisively at or who are indifferent to the work of this society, and yet who are justly proud of the bravery of our volunteers—to whom is the greater honor due? to the makers of our homes, who spent their lives in untold hardship and self-sacrifice? or to the defenders of our frontier during a few days of threatened invasion—nct by a hostile nation—but by a frenzied horde?

Grateful remembrance is due to the patriotic zeal of our defenders, as has already been substantially attested by this society. But how vastly superior were the obstacles surmounted and the benefits achieved by the former, honor to whom should be heartily endorsed, not only by their descendants, but by all who have the happiness to be resident in the County of Missisquoi.

In rescuing from oblivion what remains of the past bearing upon the personality of our ancestors and their proceedings in opening up the country, we find a valuable book of reference in "The Eastern Townships" by Mr. Cyrus Thomas—information gleaned by the author forty years ago; therefore, so much in advance of us. May I ask, has the author a place of honor in the Missisquoi County Historical Society?

In the late Mr. Chandler's "Poems and Essays" we find further light thrown



JUDGE SOLOMAN BINGHAM
Graduate of Darmouth College, N. H. Born at Timmoth, Vt.,
June 18th, 1793.

upon the humorous incongruities that were often met with in the early days.

We are greatly indebted to Dr. McAleer for the impetus that our society has received by his valuable gift, "The Etymology of Missisquoi," which has already won the unstinted praise of the public and the gratitude of this society.

Another pamphlet of Dr. McAleer's deserves mention here. It is entitled "Reminiscent and Otherwise." The reminiscence of old customs and conditions is very faithfully and happily expressed. But I must confess that the unpatriotic sentiments expressed on page 5 of the little brochure are a blot on the fair page, and not in harmony with the aims of this society, nor with the doctor's generous and painstaking acts in behalf of his native land. The "Otherwise" in the title must have indicated the doctor's mood at the time of writing.

May the above mentioned books be like the seed grain from our own soil. From them as starters we hope to reap an abundant harvest in the future.

It was once quite the fashion for the grandmothers of the present mature generation, to make what were called "album quilts," composed of patchwork blocks contributed by the personal friends of the lady chiefly interested. Each block contained the autograph of the donor written in indelible ink on a white centerpiece. These bed quilts are in existence to-day, an interesting memorial of the past.

So each county by contributing its own block of patchwork history will enable some future historian to compile an authentic and comprehensive history of our country, which already attracts the admiring attention of the whole world.

Its history from the beginning will be read with interest by future generations at home and abroad. Let us gather up the broken threads before they run into oblivion.

The restless and superficial life of the

present day, like a spring freshet, spreads everywhere without depth or destination, and regardless of its source, swishes and swashes till its proper channel is well nigh lost.

It is the aim of this society and of similar ones to deepen the sentiments of the people and keep them within their natural bounds for the forming of a nation. This is done by taking a point of view above the every-day furrows to see where we started and whither we are tending; then by holding our course till we, as a people, attain the position among nations that is predicted for us.

Allow me to present for the consideration of this society the advisability of preparing for the pupils of our schools a leaflet of questions relating to the County of Missisquoi; to be pasted on the fly-leaves of their geographies or histories; the answers to be found by their own research. The idea, if accepted, can be expanded to make it effective.

As other societies show no scorn for decorations and badges it has occurred to me that it would give ours a more distinctive character were we to adopt a membership badge; let us say, of some form suggestive of the meaning of Missisquoi.

Our ex-President, Mr. Noyes, in his address to us last year, remarked:—"Personally, I have reason to feel gratified during my official term, for many pleasant acquaintances which otherwise, I never would have made."

So, while endeavoring to throw light upon those who have gone before, we are at least, broadening our view concerning those who live in the present, and strengthening our social fellowship.

Last year the Women's Committee of this society was represented by Stanbridge East, this year by Bedford; therefore I beg that the honor be passed along to another municipality, hoping it may equalize the interest of the work.

Gentlemen, allow me to remind you

that the Women's Committee is still in an undeveloped state. To-day, would it not be well to appoint a member of that committee in each municipality, with power to select her own helpers if more are needed.

If my suggestions savor of audacity it is because, as the ideas have arisen in my mind I have hastily advanced them before my light is extinguished.

Respectfully submitted,

S. A. C. MORGAN,
Pres. of Women's Committee.

The Hon. Judge Lynch then addressed the meeting in his usual felicitous manner, closing his encouraging remarks by offering a prize of \$10 to any boy or girl in any school in the county for the best historical essay on any one of the six original townships. At this point the secretary read a letter from Dr. George McAleer, of Worcester, Mass., who offered \$30, to be divided into three prizes of \$15, \$10 and \$5 respectively, for the three best historical sketches of the County of Missisquoi.

Mr. E. L. Watson to supplement the first proposition generously offered \$5 for a second prize in the competition for the prize of \$10 offered by Judge Lynch.

Mr. Pattison offered a copy of Herbert Spencer's *Philosophy of Style* for the best essay on local history written by a female pupil of any high school in the county, either Catholic or Protestant.

It was stated by each of the generous donors of these prizes that the competition was open to all schools in the county, French and English, whilst Dr. McAleer did not limit his prizes to school pupils alone.

On motion of Mr. Noyes, seconded by Rev. Mr. Lewis, the kind offers of Judge Lynch, Dr. McAleer, and Messrs Watson and Pattison were accepted and a vote

of thanks on behalf of the society to them respectively was carried.

Moved by Mr. Noyes, seconded by Mr. Pattison, that the report of the secretary-treasurer be accepted, and that a bonus of \$25 be voted by the society to him.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Noyes, seconded by Mr. Rykert, that seeing the generous action of Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Provincial Treasurer, in subscribing, on behalf of his government, for 100 copies of our first annual report, that the sincere thanks of the society be respectfully conveyed to him.—Carried.

On motion of the Hon. Judge Lynch, seconded by Mr. E. L. Watson, all the officers of the Association were declared re-elected.

Mr. J. P. Noyes, ex-president of the society, who had contributed to the last annual report of the society a paper on the etymology of Missisquoi, in which he had dissented from the conclusions taken by Judge Girouard on the name and meaning of Missisquoi read a letter which he had written to the Hon. Judge, recanting his former views. This letter appears on another page.

Concluding remarks on the etymology of Missisquoi, was then made by Mr. Andrew Somerville followed by a short address touching upon an interesting fact hitherto unmentioned—the landing at Philipsburg in 1759 of the famous British Ranger Rogers and his party.

On motion of Mr. Pattison, seconded by Mr. Capsey, the following gentlemen were elected honorary life members of our society:—Sir James Macpherson Lemoine, of Spencer Grange, Quebec; Dr. Dr. Arthur George Doughty, M.A.; C. M. G. Lut, D.F. R.H.S., Dominion Archivist, Ottawa, and E. R. Smith, of The News, St. Johns.

The Secretary read a letter from the



STEPHEN B. DERICK HOMESTEAD, 3rd Con. Noyan.

Rev. E. M. Taylor, of Knowlton, expressing regret at his inability to be present and inviting our officers to be present at the Brome annual meeting on the 30th inst.

Mrs. H. D. Post, of Holland, Mich., sent the following message:—"Not want of interest in the Historical Society but necessity prevents me from being present the 24th inst. May success attend all your efforts."

The meeting then adjourned.

CHAS. S. MOORE,
Secy-Treas.

NOTE.

The officers of this society brought the matter of the above mentioned prizes before the public at the teachers' institute held in Bedford Oct. 8th. The Rev. Ernest Taylor, secretary of the Brome Co. Historical Society, the inspector of schools, showed a keen interest, and is ably assisting to further our efforts. Also at the suggestion of the President of the Woman's Committee, Mrs. S. A. C. Morgan, a list of questions on the geography and history of this county is being prepared for the schools.



Members of the Missisquoi County Historical Society.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Sir James McPherson Lemoine, of Spencer Grange, Quebec.
Dr. Arthur George Doughty, M.A., D.C.L., C.M.G., F.R.H.S., Dominion Archivist, Ottawa.
Edgar Ryssell Smith, St. Johns, Que.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Hon. W. W. Lynch, L.L.D., Knowlton, Que.
Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Cowansville, Que.
Dr. George McAleer, Worcester, Mass.
Walter Lynch, Esq., Mansonville, Que.
Arthur Meigs, Esq., Jacksonville, Fa.

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

Abbott D. E., Huntingdon, W. Va.
Ayer A. A., Montreal.
Ayer Henry A., Columbus, Ohio.
Baker A. S., San Francisco, Cal.
Baker Miss E. L., Dunham, Que.
Baker Hon. Senator, Sweetsburg, Que.
Baker G. H., Sweetsburg, Que.
Beach Geo. M., Cowansville, Que.
Bell Walter J., Cowansville, Que.
Bingham Amherst W., New Ulm, Minn.
Black Henderson, St. Johns, Que.
Blinn H. C., Frelighsburg, Que.
Bonneault G., St. Johns, Que.
Boright C. S., Sweetsburg, Que.
Brown E. Nelson, Calgary, Alta.
Burke Everett A., Toronto.
Burnet Thomas E., Farnham Centre, Que.
Buzzell Enoch, Cowansville, Que.
Cadorette F. X., Clarenceville, Que.
Chandler Linus L., Cowansville, Que.

Chilton Major, Clarenceville, Que.
Choquette Ed., Farnham, Que.
Choquette W. F., Farnham, Que.
Comeau J. B., M.D.C.M., Farnham, Que.
Cotton, Mrs. Cedric L., Cowansville, Que.
Cotton C. S., Sweetsburg, Que.
Cotton H. H., Cowansville, Que.
Cotton Miss, Cowansville, Que.
Cotton W., Cowansville, Que.
Cornell M. S., Stanbridge, Que.
Cousins Charles R., St. Johns, Que.
Curley Robt., Cowansville, Que.
Currie E. F., Bedford, Que.
Curtis C., New Haven, Conn.

Darche Rev. Father, Clarenceville, Que.
D'Artois A. E. Mayor, Farnham, Que.
Derick Miss Carrie, M.A., McGill University, Montreal.
Derick Lucy, Pasadena, Cal.
Derick R. B., St. Thomas, Que.
Derick Stephen B., Clarenceville, Que.
Desautels Alph., Farnham, Que.
Dickinson Mrs., Bedford, Que.
Dion J. A. E., Montreal, Que.
Donaghy John, St. Johns, Que.
Duboyce P. C., Cowansville, Que.
Duvernet E. E. A., Toronto.

Fortin J. A., Bedford, Que.
Foster G. G., K.C., Montreal, Que.
Freligh Mrs., Bedford, Que.
Fuller Geo. L., M.D., C.M., Cowansville, Que.
Fuller H. Leroy, M.D., C.M., Sweetsburg, Que.

Gervais Alphonse, St. Johns, Que.
Gibson, John G., Major, Cowansville, Que.
Gilmour A. H., Lieut. Col., Stanbridge, Que.
Giroux F. X. A., Sweetsburg, Que.
Gleason E. S., Sweetsburg, Que.



HON. AND LIEUT. COLONEL HENRY CALDWELL'S MANOR HOUSE
On the 1st Con. of Noyan, Richelieu River, present owner Merritt Filer.

- Goddard E. W., Sweetsburg, Que.
 Goold R., St. Johns, Que.
 Goyette Ed., Cowansville, Que.
- Haines F. S., St. Lambert, Que.
 Haines Wm. Mead Pattison, New Lis-
 keard, Ont.
 Harris Wm., Rev. Rural Dean, Farnham,
 Que.
 Hawley John A., Nutt's Corners, Que.
 Hawley J. C. M., Nutt's Corners, Que.
 Hibbard C. H., Stanbridge, Que.
 Hopkins F. L., Franklin, Vt.
 Hunter Thos., Venice, Que.
- Ireland A. A., Rev., Philipsburg, Que.
- Johnston G. M., Cowansville, Que.
 Jones C. O., Bedford, Que.
- Kemp A. E., M.P., Toronto.
 Krans Mrs. Charlotte Sheaf, New York.
- Lambkin Mrs., Knowlton, Que.
 Lamoureux Emile M. J., Sweetsburg,
 Que.
 Lauder John, Dr., Cowansville, Que.
 L'Ecuyer Gilbert, Clarenceville, Que.
 Lewis Wm. E., Clarenceville, Que.
 Lewis Rev. W. P. R., Cowansville, Que.
 Longway G., Dunham, Que.
 Loud George, Farnham, Que.
 Lynch W. H., Sweetsburg, Que.
- McKinnon James, Sherbrooke, Que.
 Martin J. E., K.C., Montreal.
 Martin J. H., St. Johns, Que.
 MacLoughlin J., St. Johns, Que.
 McClatchie James, Cowansville, Que.
 McConkey E., St. Johns, Que.
 McConnell Rev. J. H., Clarenceville,
 Que.
 McCorkill R. C., M.D., C.M., Farnham,
 Que.
 McCorkill W. S., Farnham, Que.
 McNamara Mrs. M., Bedford, Que.
 Miltimore E. S., Scottsmore, Que.
 Mitchell A. E., K.C., Huntingdon, Que.
 Montgomery Geo., Montreal.
 Moore C. S., Stanbridge, Que.
 Moore Mrs. Theodora, Stanbridge, Que.
 Morgan Mrs. S. A. C., Bedford, Que.
- Noyes J. P., K.C., Cowansville, Que.
 Nye Clarence, Cowansville, Que.
- O'Halloran James, K.C., Cowansville,
 Que.
 Oliver Dr., M.D.C.M., Cowansville, Que.
 Overing Rev. R. Y., Stanbridge, Que.
- Pattison Albert Mead, Montreal.
 Pattison Miss Charlotte E., Asuza, Cal
 Pattison Miss Charlotte Harriet, Clar
 enceville, Que.
 Pattison Eugene T., Tacoma, Wa.
 Pattison George S., Toronto.
 Pattison Rev. Thomas, Baltimore, Md.
 Pattison Wm. Bingham, Detroit, Mich.,
 Pattison Wm. Mead, Clarenceville, Que.
 Payette J. A., St. Johns, Que.
 Perchard H. G., St. St. Johns, Que.
 Pickle F. H., M.D.C.M., Sweetsburg,
 Que.
 Pinsonnault J. L., St. Johns, Que.
 Post Mrs. Henry D., Holland, Mich.
- Rice Windsor V., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Robinson Rev. Rural Dean, Clarenceville,
 Que.
 Rodger D. A., M.D.C.M., Cowansville,
 Que.
 Ross A. E., Cowansville, Que.
- Ruiter Eli, Cowansville, Que.
 Rykert Asa, Dunham, Que.
 Rhicard Percy, Stanbridge, Que.
- Salls Herman B., Fort Smith, Ark.
 Saunders Fred C., Bedford, Que.
 Sawyer Charles H., Burlington, Vt.
 Sawyer W., Clarenceville, Que.
 Scott J. E., Farnham, Que.
 Seguin J. A., Farnham, Que.
 Short Geo. E., Cowansville, Que.
 Shufelt Wm., Sweetsburg, Que.
 Simpson Geo. D., Janesville, Wis.
 Slack Geo. E., M.D.C.M., Farnham, Que.
 Small R. P., Dunham, Que.
 Smith L. Lewis, Montreal.
 Smyth Joseph, Cowansville, Que.
 Spencer E. E., Frelighsburg, Que.
 Strong N. A., M.D.C.M., Clarenceville,
 Que.
 Struthers R. B., M.D.C.M., Sudbury,
 Ont.

Tippings James A., Clarenceville, Que.
Townsend Heber, Hartford, Conn.
Trescott R. B., Williamantic, Conn.
Truax Geo. A., Farnham, Que.

Vaughan David, Stanbridge, Que.
Vilas Wm. F., Cowansville, Que.

Watson E. L., Dunham, Que.

Watson Mrs. E. L., Dunham, Que.
Watson Rev. W. H., Cowansville, Que.
Wilkinson Geo. H., St. Johns, Que.
Whitfield Mrs. Geo., Cowansville, Que.
Whitwell Miss M. A., Philipsburg, Que.
Wood Dr. H. W., St. Johns, Que.

Yeats J. S., M.D.C.M., Dunham, Que.





ANTHONY DERICK HOMESTEAD, South Street, Clarenceville. (Over 100 years old.)



Contributions

To the Museum of the Missisquoi County Historical Society
during the year ending in August, 1906, held by WM.

MEAD PATTISON, corresponding secretary
for Clarenceville.

From Sir James M. LeMoine, Spencer Grange, Quebec. Cabinet sized photograph of himself.

From Weber Townsend, Hartford, Connecticut, United States. "A Family Record of Henry Townsend, first, who emigrated from County Norfolk, England, about the year 1630, and some of his descendants." Published in Birkenhead, England, in 1893.

From Henry T. Ayer, of Columbus, Ohio, formerly of Abbott Corners, St. Armand East.

Pamphlet. Abbott's Corner, continued after first Baptist church in the county, held in September, 1899, at Abbott's Corners.

From George McAleer, M. D., of Worcester, Mass., U. S. Five volumes entitled "A Study of the Indian place name Missisquoi," with all the authorities who have written on the subject.

From John D. Johnson, Esq., of St. Thomas. "Original Deed of the Hon. Henry Caldwell to Daniel Colton, of Coldwell Manor, 1789. Original minutes at the organization of the first agricultural society of the County of Bedford (now Missisquoi), held in the village of Philipsburg, March 15, 1828. The gift of Orin Baker Kemp, Esq., of Waterloo, Que.

By direction of the Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture of Canada, through the Dominion Archivist, Ottawa, Ont., Arthur George Doughey, M. A., C. M. G., Lt. D. F. R. S. U., Ottawa, various copies of documents and letters in the archives of Canada relating to the fortifications on the River Richelieu as far back as the year 1775, principally relating to Fort Len-

nox, Isle Aux Noix, St. Johns and Chambly. These copies were obtained by Dr. Doughty at the expense of much labor and research at a time when the Archives were in the course of removal to their new quarters at Ottawa.

From Mrs. Daniel Billings, of Clarenceville, daughter of the late George W. Johnson, lieutenant in the Clarenceville Rangers at the Battle of Odelltown, in the Canadian rebellion of 1837-38.

Plan of the battlefield and disposition of the forces at Odelltown Stone Church, Lacolle.

From Albert Mead Pattison, of Hutchinson and Wood, architects, Montreal. Two charts.

First. Plan of outbuildings and grounds, Fort Lennox, Isle Aux Noix, 1905.

Second. Plan of fortification, Fort Lennox, Isle Aux Noix, 1905.

Antiquities presented to the society and the donors. From Sir James M. LeMoine(City of Quebec. Iron cover of peephole of door of cell No. 6, of military prison, Fort Lennox, Isle Aux Noix, 1819.

From Rodney Reynolds, of Clarenceville, Powder Horn, once the property of the late Hon. Philip H. Moore, of St. Armand West, bearing date 1763.

From Major Claude B. Jamieson, of Venice, Clarenceville. Indian stone implements found in vicinity of Jamieson Point, on Missisquoi Bay, 1880.

From Wm. L. Scott, of Clarenceville.

Cavalry Horse Pistol, bearing the stamp of the Tower of London, Eng., carried by the late Robert Wright, of the Huntingdon Squadron, in the Canadian rebellion of '37-38.

From the same donor: Indian pipe and hatchet combined, bowl in head of steel hatchet, handle two feet long, bored through so as to be used in smoking. Evidently made in France and sold to the Indian.

From Wm. Mead Pattison: Cord of seventeen buttons worn by the Imperial regiments stationed on Isle Aux Noix.

Canon Balls from the camp of Montgomery and Scuyler, opposite Isle Aux Noix, in siege and capture of the Island in 1778.

Twenty musket flints from same camping grounds. Bullets from Queen Bess muskets of the period.

Flint lock musket, carried by G. W. Johnson during the Canadian rebellion of 1837-38.

From same donor: Piece of cast iron canon captured from the Canadian rebels of 1837-38 by Lieutenant G. W. Johnson in the engagement at Odelltown church, Lacolle, and when firing a salute on the Queen's Birthday at Clarenceville in 1865, exploded on the square and Lieutenant Johnson in charge of it, narrowly escaped. The fragment passed through the roof of a building near by and was found in the attic.

Portfolio of Newspapers, published in Canada and the State of Vermont during the war of 1812-12 and Canadian rebellion of 1837-38.

Copy of the New York Herald of April 15th., 1865., with accounts of the assassination of President Lincoln and the taking of Richmond, Va., by Gen. Grant and surrender of Gen. Lee.

Programme at presentation of colors by the county council of Missisquoi to the 60th Battalion Volunteer Militia at Bedford, May 24th, 1871, and Order of Exercises thereat.

The secretary at Stanbridge East has the following articles contributed for a future Museum :

Given by Mrs. Philo Lambkin, of Knowlton, just before leaving her home in Riceburg, where she had resided many years. A pair of cards for carding wool or cotton, brought from Holden, Mass., nearly one hundred years ago by Mrs. Martin Rice, mother of Mrs. Lambkin, and a bayonet which was found by Mr. Ernest Lambkin in the vicinity of Eccles Hill immediately after the famous Fenian raid.

A pamphlet, being "A sermon preached in Trinity Church, Seigniory of St. Armand East, Lower Canada, on the 21st day of May, 1816, being the day appointed by proclamation for a general thanksgiving to Almighty God for His great goodness in putting an end to the war in which we were engaged against

France," by the Rev. James Reid, Montreal, printed by W. Gray, 1816."

Mrs. George Walsh, of Waterloo, presented two volumes of the American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge. Published in Boston in 1835.

Mr. Robert Burleigh, of St. Armand, gave an ancient volume of the "History of the State and Sufferings of the Church of Scotland by William Crookshank, A. M. Published in London in 1869."

Several old American and Canadian newspapers from Mr. Wm. Mead Pattison.

Mr. Fred C. Wurtele, librarian of



"EASTVIEW" RESIDENCE OF WM. MEAD PATTISON, former Custom House, Modern.

the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. A volume of the "Seventh Series of Historical Documents, 1905. Blockade of Quebec in 1775-76 by the American Revolutionists. (See Bostonians.)

Edited by Mr. Fred C. Wurtele.

Mrs. Post, from Holland, Mich., daughter of the late John Coatsworth, Esq., who was secretary of the revered Lord Bishop Stewart, contributes several confederate bills of different denominations and two ancient letters, addressed to her father, Mr. J. Coatsworth, Dunham, District of Montreal,

Lower Canada, from his brother in England. These letters are dated 1835-1836, written before the time of envelopes and stamps.

Many would-be contributors are waiting for a safe and permanent depository for valuables.

Mr. Fred Saunders' reference to the collecting of all books and pamphlets written by residents of this county should be kept in mind. The county will gladly keep in trust for the society any that may be sent for a collection—that in a few years will be highly prized.



Etymology of Missisquoi.

Letter of Mr. Noyes to Hon. Judge Girouard.

Cowansville, P. Q., 8th Aug., 1906.

Hon. D. Girouard,,

Judge Supreme Court,,

Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—It may not matter much, and you may not care much, but still I think I ought, in all fairness, to tell you that I have come to the conclusion that your view of the etymology of Missisquoi is, to my mind, the nearest correct, despite my having written in a contrary sense not only to you, but in my paper on the word in the first report of the Missisquoi County Historical Society.

I had never doubted that the name was Indian and was connected with some peculiarity which led to its aboriginal adoption. The difficulty with me at the outset of investigation, and all along, was to find the Indian tribe most likely to have used the name at that particular place. When I came to put down upon paper my particular reasons for adopting the theory I did and compared them with those given by you and others, mine did not seem so absolutely clear and conclusive as I anticipated. I had, among other things, carelessly taken for granted that Missisquoi river emptied into Missisquoi Bay, and confounded river and bay as having some significance in connection with the name. I was and am sure the Indians never used that river for any purpose whatever. As a matter of fact, the river empties into Maquam Bay further up the lake, as well as into Missisquoi Bay. I was also under the impression that the Abenakis Indians never halted for any length of time at or around the bay, but were only casual visitors. I also find that impression wrong. All the information as to name centres around the bay, and the river may be put aside as affording no assistance, as well for the reasons given in my paper

before referred to as from information since gained.

That the Abenakis were about the bay at an early day is shown by your two letters in the Bulletin des Recherches Historiques as well as by Dr. McAleer's booklet. They were there apparently when the map-makers had placed Lake Champlain on their maps, but left the bay nameless. And it is little likely that the Abenakis would have been about the bay so long a time and for so many and such continuous periods, and for special purposes, between the time which intervened from the making of the maps and the first white settlements, without giving it a name.

The letter from Chief Laurent of the Abenakis tribe, quoted by you in your second letter, and which I had not seen when I wrote my paper, has the greatest weight with me. He seems an educated and intelligent man. His knowledge of his people and their language make him the best possible witness. He tells us the word is Abenakis, and gives its meaning. Taking this in connection with the presence for so long a time about the bay of that particular tribe; that no other Indian name has such strong evidence to support it; that there is no proof in favor of any other name—the difference being as to the meaning—with such convincing reasons for acceptance, and the reasons I give further on forces me to adopt his name and meaning, which are practically yours, making allowance for the difference between the French and English of it. He says the name was "Mesipskois," meaning "the place where flint is to be found."

I am not unmindful of the fact that he gives Dr. McAleer another possible name, "Messsemkikoik," meaning a place where there is an abundance of tall grass or hay, but the doctor seems to lead up to and invite the tall grass



"ST. JACQUES" CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PRESBYTERY, Clarenceville, erected 1905-6.



name, and while too courteous to discourage him the chief seems after all to prefer the flint stone name. It is obvious that it is not so easy to metamorphose Missisquoi out of "Messsem-kikoik," as out of "Messipskoik."

Dr. McAleer has zealously exhausted all the other Indian words containing the "Missi," or "Messi," used by other tribes in other places. It is, to my mind, a fatal objection to them, even if the Abenakis were not in question, that none of those tribes are known to have frequented bay or river, whilst the Abenakis were there and have a name which, in its evolution, fits the nearest and best in sound and could the most easily be formed from the word "Messipskoik." I think we have the best reason for that name. If it is expert evidence we want, the Abenakis have the best, in fact, the only qualification.

When I was studying the question after seeing your first paper, it seemed to me that the weak spot was as to there having been flint stones in or about the bay or river. I believed there were none. Shortly after our Historical Report was issued it was reviewed in the St. Johns News by E. L. Watson, Esq., of Dunham, an English University man who settled there about half a century ago—a gentleman of culture, and reading interested in research work. His opinions on such subjects have great weight with me. He wrote before Dr. McAleer's book was published. Upon this question he said in his review: "The patriarch, Mr. Lawrence, whom I saw on first arriving in this country forty-seven years ago (in 1859), who was then about 90 years old, told me he had often camped with the St. Francis Indians (Abenakis) on his trips from Lawrenceville to the bay in fly time, for the advantage of their smudges. This drew my attention to John Wadso, the very intelligent St. Francis Indian of whom Mr. R. E. Robinson, the Vermont historian says he told him the derivation of Missisquoi was from the Mas-seep-kee, signifying land of arrow flints. There is certainly at the embouchement of Pike River into Missisquoi Bay, not far from the ferry to Venice, a bed of gravel in which one can without much trouble fill one's pockets, as I have myself done, with

"defective Indian flint points. And I have somewhere read of this place having been a source of supply to Indians living considerably distant."

I wrote Mr. Watson after reading Dr. McAleer's book, for information as to the spot where flint stones were found to discover their proximity to the bay. He wrote me as follows:

"You ask where the sand-gravel-flint bar from which I collected the defective arrow heads and spear points is situated. It is close to the ferry to what goes by the name of Venice. I think Parkman mentions this arrow and spear-head factory and its extensive distributive supply, but I am not sure. At all events, I had at the time of my visit recently read of it, and was greatly surprised at coming upon it and at the abundance of defective, rejected points there to be gathered without search. I could not find a perfect one. The material is a black flint, not so silicious as the Lake Superior semi-transparent, nor the more opaque Lake Manitoba, nor of such capacity for chipping down to shape as either, which may account for the amount of refuse. I am mailing you one."

And this sample I am now mailing you as an exhibit in support of your view.

Apart from all this, there are topographical features which add strength to that name theory. Pike river, where the flint stones were found, empties into Missisquoi Bay on the north towards the Abenakis country. It is navigable for canoes quite a distance up stream, in fact,, lumber was rafted down it for a large area of country up to less than half a century ago. The Abenakis or St. Francis Indians could come in their canoes up the Yamaska river to Farnham. It is only a short distance from there over an unobstructed country to Pike river, and that river, as pointed out, contains near its mouth the flint stones so much desired by aborigines as mentioned by Mr. Watson. If you look at the map facing page 78 of Dr. McAleer's book you will find the spot marked 14, Pike river, near the place called Venice to be about the place where Mr. Watson found the flint stones. In the explana-

tions of the map 14 is called "du Rocher," a significant name in this connection. Evidently the stones at that point were the flint stones in question. Thus, as Mr. Watson's flint stones were found at or near the spot marked 14 on that map, and there designated as a rocky place on Pike river near where it empties into Missisquoi bay; as it was not only at a place which the Abenakis frequented, but where, if there was no proof of their having frequented it, the circumstance that it was on a feasible route for them in their expeditions, and the further circumstance that flint stones were a necessity for them in the early time, convinces me that we must look to the Abenakis for the name and its meaning. So I think we may fairly conclude that the word came through the changes which time would naturally make in the pronunciation of Mes-sips-koik by successive generations of white men not all speaking the same language and unfamiliar with the written word, to be the name as we now have it. You have already pointed out some of those changes made by French, English and Dutch in the evolution of the modern statutory word.

I have already given my reasons for attaching no importance to the river as having any connection with the name of the bay, because there is nothing peculiar about the river to warrant the name being extended to a bay into which it did not altogether empty, and because it was altogether outside of any ordinary or feasible route for the Indians by canoe, or on their routes for hunting or war. There is the further reason that there is nothing in or about the river to suggest the appropriateness of a single name of the many given by different persons and in different ways, and catalogued by Dr. McAleer, as distinguished from that given to the bay. As to abundance of tall grass or as to marshes, all the lakes and streams of the Province frequented by the Abenakis had them in as great and some in greater abundance than Missisquoi bay or river, whilst only the bay in question had flints in its vicinity. There could be and there is no marked or controlling reason for specializing that place as a grassy

place, or as having an unusual abundance of tall hay or grass, or as a marsh, or any of the other names put forward for acceptance, whilst there are special and exceptional reasons as respects flint stones. Nowhere else in our Eastern Townships waters were flint stones found, so far as I can learn, at least, not in sufficient quantity to attract attention.

To sum it all up:

1. Before Missisquoi, under any form of its name, was on a map, the Abenakis Indians were there.

2. It is an Abenakis word and the meaning that Indian tribe gave is the one best entitled to acceptance.

3. The Abenakis word Mes-sips-koik means the place where flint stones are found.

4. The Abenakis manufactured spear-heads and arrow points from the flint stones they found where Pike river empties into the bay.

5. It is reasonable to suppose that those Indians would have an appropriate name for the place of an industry so important for them in war and in hunting.

6. When their name substantially agrees with that given to the bay it is a reasonable presumption that it was given for the purpose mentioned.

7. In the evolution of the name from the aboriginal tongue to its present statutory shape, Missisquoi would in the course of time be more easily formed from Mes-sips-koik by dropping the p and final k which the Indians did not pronounce, and taking q instead of the first k as pointed out by Chief Laurent, than from any other name given. No other Abenakis word given is so easily worked over into Missisquoi.

Other reasons might be given, but my only present concern is to confess my error and accept your view of the question. I shall take an early opportunity to submit this recantation to our Historical Society.

Yours truly,

JNO. P. NOYES.



R. B. DERICK'S RESIDENCE, 3rd Con., Noyan.



Parliamentary Representation

Of Missisquoi from the Beginning of Parliaments in Canada.

By the Imperial Act of 1791 the Province of Lower Canada was given a legislature and, for such purpose, was divided into counties mostly named after English counties or shires. Missisquoi was thereby included in the limits of Bedfordshire, which then comprised what is now Missisquoi, Ibrerville, Rouville and so on to the St. Lawrence river and so continued until 1829, when new counties were created and Missisquoi was constituted, but not covering the same territory as now. It then comprised only St. Thomas, St. George de Clarenceville,, St. Armand, Stanbridge, Dunham and Sutton. The list of members here given are taken from Christie's History of Canada for the period prior to the union of 1841.

Legislature of Lower Canada.

- 1792—J. B. M. Hertel de Rouville.
- 1796—Nathaniel Coffin.
- 1800—John Steele.
- 1804—W. S. Moore.
- 1807—W. S. Moore.
- 1809—John Jones.
- 1810—Alexis Debleds.
- 1814—Henry Georgen.
- 1816—Thomas McCord.
- 1820—John Jones,, jr.
- 1824—Jean B. R. Hertel de Rouville.
- 1827—The same.

It will be observed that the old fellows were kept pretty busy voting, the elections being frequent. Taking into consideration that there was only one polling place in the county and that was probably in the vicinity of St. Hyacinthe, the electors in the remote parts of Missisquoi probably did not take much interest in elections. The poll then lasted for a couple of weeks.

After the Act of 1829.

Under this act Missisquoi was given

two members, which continued until the union in 1841.

1829—Ralph Taylor and Richard Van Vleit Freligh.

1831—Ralph Taylor and Stevens Baker.

1834—William Baker and E. Knight.

There were no more elections until the union with Upper Canada in 1841, when the representation was restricted to one member only.

After the Union of 1841.

1841—Robert Jones.

1844—Hon. Jas. Smith, Atty. Gen.

1846—Hon. Wm. Badgley, Atty Gen.

1847—Hon. Wm. Badgley, do.

1851—Seneca Page.

1854—James M. Ferris.

The county was then divided into two ridings during the next parliament.

1857—Jas. M. Ferris, for East Riding; Hannibal H. Whitney, for West Riding.

1861—Jas. O'Halloran, K. C.

1863—Jas. O'Halloran, K. C.

Members After Confederation—House of Commons.

1867—Browne Chamberlain.

1870—George B. Baker, K. C., for unexpired term.

1872—George B. Baker, K. C.

1874—William Donahue.

1878—George B. Baker, K. C.

1882—George B. Baker, K. C.

1887—George Claves.

1888—Daniel B. Meigs, for unexpired term.

1891—George B. Baker, K. C.

1896—Daniel B. Meigs.

1900—Daniel B. Meigs.

1904—Daniel B. Meigs.

Members of Legislative Assembly.
Quebec.

- 1867—Josiah S. Brigham.
- 1871—Josiah S. Brigham.
- 1875—George B. Baker, K. C.
- 1876—George B. Baker, K. C., on ap-
pointment as Solicitor General.
- 1878—Ernest Racicot, K. C.
- 1881—Elijah E. Spencer.
- 1886—Elijah E. Spencer.
- 1888—Elijah E. Spencer, after election
trial.
- 1890—Elijah E. Spencer.
- 1892—Elijah E. Spencer.
- 1897—J. C. McCorkill, K. C.
- 1898—Dr. Cederic L. Cotton.
- 1900—J. B. Gosselin.
- 1904—J. B. Gosselin.

Legislative Council.

Prior to the union of Upper Canada
and Lower Canada in 1841, the only
distinctive local Legislative Councillor

for Missisquoi as part of Bedfordshire
was the Honorable Paul H. Knowlton.

After the Union of 1841.

- 1841—Hon. Paul H. Knowlton, life
member, to 1863.
- 1841—Hon. Philip H. Moore, life mem-
ber, to 1867.
- 1860—Hon. Asa B. Foster, elective
member, to 1867.

After Confederation in 1867.—Senators.

- 1867—Hon. Asa B. Foster.
- 1876—Hon. Gardner G. Stevens.
- 1896—Hon. George B. Baker.

After Confederation, Quebec Legisla-
ture—Legislative Councillors.

- 1867—Hon. Thomas Wood.
- 1898—Hon. John C. McCorkill.
- 1903—Hon. E. F. de Verennes.





MAYOR URIAH TRAVER CHILTON, former Townsend Homestead.

The Missisquoi German or Dutch.

1872

Nearly a century ago Washington Irving began his Knickerbocker History of New York with an address to the public in which he stated his purpose to be "to rescue from oblivion the "memory of former incidents, and to "render a just tribute of renown to the "many great and wonderful transac- "tions of our Dutch progenitors, Died- "rich Knickerbocker, native of the City "of New York, produces this historical "essay. Like the great father of his- "tory, just quoted, (Herodotus), I treat "of times long past, over which the "twilight of uncertainty had already "thrown its shadows, and the night of "forgetfulness was about to descend for- "ever."

This paper is not so pretentious, nor will it be so amusing as that of the gifted writer just mentioned, its object being the more modest one of spurring up investigation as to an important class of the early settlers of Missisquoi county, whose posterity has exercised a more or less dominant influence therein. For the twilight of uncertainty and more regretfully the night of forgetfulness lingers to some extent about those first settlers, at least in the popular mind, and although the time is not markedly distant there are circumstances which make present investigation in a measure difficult for one not of the race or generation. The records are few and incidental, and the traditions so lightly thought of as not to have inspired succeeding generations to follow the example of other classes of settlers and give those records and traditions to the public. Is this due to modesty, ignorance or indifference? The records are few and incidental because they seem less connected with the antecedents or history of the people than with their urgent needs and, on the part of the government, the necessities of administration in their behalf. It is in vain one looks to the public archives for an explanation of determining value as to the racial origin of

the people who first settled in Missisquoi in the Parishes of St. Thomas, St. George de Clarenceville and St. Armand. One gathers there, mostly through incidents connected with details having little bearing upon their past, that immediately after the disastrous campaign of Gen. Burgoyne they began to drift towards Canada and, at the close of the revolutionary war, came in larger numbers. It is through their requests for land grants, compensation for losses and clashes with the government as to location that their presence is made known in the public records. It is rather to direct attention to those early settlers to the end that further investigation of a more special character may show their merits and their historical place than with the expectation of saying the last and indisputable word about them, that this paper is written. Obviously, its value, if any it may have, must be local.

There has been from the earliest days a prevalent notion in the Eastern Townships that the early settlers in question were Dutch. They were called Dutchmen, just as the descendants of other peoples there were called English or Scotch, Irish or French, meant not so much as a term of reproach or disparagement as a quick means to fix racial descent in a period when the worries of living were more pressing than accurate definition. Besides, the difference in language between Dutch and German was not so marked as to enable people, who knew neither tongue, to distinguish the true racial type. In a generation or so the original language had mostly disappeared and English had become the common one. In later days it became a matter of conjecture to those not of the blood, how there could have been so many Dutchmen in America at the time of the Revolutionary War, taking into consideration that the Dutch only be-

gan settlement in New York in 1623; that in 1628 the population was only 270; that there was no rush of emigration from Holland; that the settlements were rather for trading posts with the Indians than for permanent location; that in 1646 there were scarcely 100 men left in all the settlements and that in 1664 the colony passed from Holland to England, when Dutch emigration practically ceased and Englishmen came. It seemed improbable that in little more than a century later, when the Revolutionary war occurred, there could have been any considerable number of descendants left of those early Dutch settlers of Manhattan, particularly as intermarriages with British immigrants would, in the natural course, tend to obliterate the original paternal name. Even to-day there are but few of those old Dutch Manhattan names in existence there. So, it would be little likely that the Missisquoi people in question were of the original Manhattan stock. And then, the Missisquoi "Dutchmen" were loyalists, whilst the American records show that the descendants of the early Dutchman of Manhattan were nearly all rebels.

"The twilight of uncertainty" as to origin has been largely dispelled through the efforts made to discover the antecedents of the U. E. Loyalists. In the ferreting out of information as to those worthies it has been made reasonably clear that the early settlers in those Missisquoi parishes were of German and not of Dutch origin. When the Revolutionary war ended there was a large emigration from the Mohawk Valley of New York and vicinity to the Niagara frontier and to Dundas county in Ontario, and other points. It is through the investigation of those emigrants by historical students in that Province that the German descent can best be traced. The history of their starting point in the old world prior to emigrating to this continent and, later, their proximate starting point for Canada, as set forth in numerous historical papers of Ontario's historical workers of recent years, is exceedingly interesting and through them the following trace of the Missisquoi people in question is gathered.

That part of the German Palatinate

of which Heidelberg was the capital was the scene of many devastating wars of old, particularly the long wars of Louis XIV. The population had early embraced the Protestant cause and had subsequently excited the enmity of that ambitious monarch through having kindly received the French Protestants who had fled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The country was the scene of many battles; was over-run many times; villages and towns were destroyed and the inhabitants suffered the greatest privations and the most pitiful miseries. They emigrated to England by the thousands, where they were hospitably received, naturalization laws changed to make them British subjects offhand, and public measures taken to afford them relief, but which proved inadequate, the number being so large and the needs so great. In the spring of 1709, 7,000 reached London alone and by October the number had increased to 15,000. and they kept coming. An attempt was made to scatter them throughout England and finally to send them to the colonies, whither most of them desired to go. At about that time four Mohawk chiefs were paying a visit to England and out of generosity, or through sympathy for a landless people, they gave a grant of a tract of land on the Schoharie, a tributary of Mohawk river, for the use of the unfortunate exiles. Governor Robert Hunter of New York furthered their emigration to this colony, conceiving the idea of employing them to make tar from the pine there growing for British navy use, but as there was little pine near the Schoharie and the Mohawk, land was obtained for them mostly on the east side of Hudson river, in what is now Dutchess county. It was supposed that their former residence near the Black Forest had given them special aptitude for tar manufacture. In March, 1710, the first contingent of those German Palatines sailed for New York to the number of 3,200, in ten ships, a couple of which were lost by the way. Other contingents followed, not all landing in New York colony. Those who were settled as tar makers on opposite banks of the Hudson in Dutchess and Ulster counties were



CLARENCEVILLE HOUSE, THOMAS H. DERICK, Modern.



bound by contracts which they conceived a species of slavery; the land was poor and the tenant tenure not relished; they were badly fed, housed, clothed, and poorly paid, and, to cap all, the tar business proved a disastrous failure. Germans, as a general rule, do not take kindly to what they conceive to be injustice and oppression. They murmured and then went on what would be called to-day a strike. There was a clash with the authorities, and they were finally told to shift for themselves, but only in the colonies of New York and New Jersey, outside of which they would be considered deserters, a condition little likely to terrify them. A portion remained in the original tar belt section; a number of families secured land further south where they founded the town of Rhinebeck; others settled near by on both sides of the Hudson; others went to New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the latter a prohibited colony, but a greater number went to the Schoharie grant in the Mohawk country. There in addition to severe hardships, in founding their settlements, they were persecuted with law suits by an Albany clique with the result that many of them accepted an invitation from the Governor of Pennsylvania and settled in that colony. Those who remained prospered and had acquired fine properties when the revolution came, after enduring hardships which would have discouraged men of weaker mould. Many English and Irish settled among them there, as well as along the Hudson, and intermarried, whereby came Germans with the Celtic names of Moore, Savage and Mitchell to trouble future genealogists. The land tenure imposed on those Germans along the Hudson led to trouble about a century later. There were political parties called Hunkers and Barnburners and state elections were fought under those vulgar but significant titles. It was the counterpart of the old seigniorial battle of this province and, in the end, the lords had to give way there as here. The Palatine people were lucky in finding near where they settled Sir William Johnson, who had extraordinary influence with the Indians. The revolution brought about a division among the settlers, but the great ma-

jority remained loyal despite the ill treatment they had received from the English colonial officials. In the fall of 1775 or winter of 1775-76, Gen. Schuyler, whose family had had litigation with the Schoharie Germans about their lands, invaded their country with a strong force and disarmed the inhabitants. Under sundry pretexts, among others that all the arms had not been given up, he again invaded the locality, giving to his followers free license to plunder the suspected disloyal inhabitants. There was great destruction of property and the sacrifice of many lives. The thrifty Germans offered many temptations for easy spoilation to the lawless soldiery who indulged in little discrimination between the assets of friend or foe. That was the prelude to what was called on the one side reprisals and, on the other, outrages, during the war. It was not a comfortable country for easy living in those days. Sir John Johnson, the son and successor of Sir William, with 200 men escaped to Montreal, which he reached after many hardships, in June, 1776, and from there he sent scouts to the Mohawk to show the way to those who wished to come to Montreal or the British posts at Isle aux Noix or Chambly. It was a trying position to remain and a hazaardous one to follow Sir John Johnson with their families. They were harassed by their opponents and by Indians bribed to espouse the American cause. Their property was boldly taken or destroyed and their lives and liberty put in constant peril. East and west they were hemmed in by their opponents; the west was an unsettled wilderness, whilst Canada on the north had just been released from capture and was neither easy of access nor beyond suspicion as a place of safety. The route taken by Sir John and his party in their hurried journey to Montreal is said by Mr. Ernest Cruikshanks in his story of "Butler's Rangers," to have been through the Adirondacks Mountain region to St. Regis and thence to Caughnawaga, where they arrived hungry and exhausted with fatigue and hunger. In the spring of 1776 the Seneca and Cayuga Indians started from the German settlements to go to Montreal to open a passage for traders

and to make a path for Col. Johnson, whom they expected to return.

It is tolerably clear from subsequent events that but few, if any, of the people who later settled about Missisquoi bay, or between the bay and the Richelieu river, came in by the route indicated by Sir John Johnson, if the one he pointed out was the one which he had followed. And the reason for so thinking is, that most of those who settled there came only at the close of the war and had been enrolled in the loyal corps of that part of New York where they lived, which were formed subsequent to the time he had pointed out the road to the British posts in Canada. Among those German loyalists of the Hudson, Mohawk and Schoharie valleys there were formed battalions and corps known by the name of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, sometimes called "The Royal Greens;" the Queen's Rangers; the Loyal Rangers and Butler's Rangers,—the latter the most formidable fighting corps of all, perhaps because the best led—most of whom had been accustomed to Indian warfare. It has been remarked by an investigator that there is scarcely a name of Dutch origin on the roll of those corps and that they were almost exclusively descendants of those German Palatines. Included in one or the other of those corps were the Germans of Dutchess county and the Hudson Valley, from whom came most, if not all, of those who settled later in Missisquoi. In a memorial to the Canadian government dated at Missisquoi bay in February, 1785, a number of those Germans therein stated that they had joined the British forces in 1777, and had lost all they possessed at or prior to their departure. They pointed out in that memorial that they had been struck from the provision list of those receiving government aid, part in May and all in October, 1784. They were at the bay in October, 1783, and were bound to stay, the date showing that they came at once when the war ended. The reason why their names were struck off the provision list, and they were cast off for the moment by the government, was because they stubbornly refused to remove from where they then were to the places pointed out for them by Gov. Haldimand in another

part of the province. Coming at the close of the war they could journey by Lake Champlain with less inconvenience than by Sir John Johnson's route, and would land near where they located and wrestled with the governor for provisions and land, and where many of their descendants now live. They had learned in the troubles and vicissitudes of their old home in the Palatine the value of pathetic appeal, resistance and migration. In the new world the lesson was many times repeated and in the end they mostly had their own way. It was a sturdy and a stubborn race. Most of those who had espoused the loyal cause, and probably all who bore arms, came with their families to Canada when the war was over. Their old home was no place for men who had fought the rebels so zealously, particularly if they had property to excite the cupidity of the thriftless and mercenary. The relations and friends of the expatriated loyalists, who had remained behind, soon found the conditions not only uncongenial, but dangerous, and came drifting in at intervals for some years afterwards. The great majority of those from the Mohawk Valley, as already mentioned, went to Ontario, where generous grants of land were given and material assistance furnished by the government for many years. But it may be said that the bulk of those Germans who settled in Missisquoi, as before pointed out, were descended from the Palatine Germans, of Dutchess County, N.Y., and places along the Hudson river, who would find the route by way of Lake Champlain the most feasible and the shortest by which to reach safety and homes on British soil in Canada.

It is no part of the purpose of this paper to discuss the U.E. Loyalists. They have been written about until there is an abundance of literature on the subject, much of which unduly extols a spurious, non-combative kind. But there has been much less said and written about the loyalists of German descent. It is clear the Missisquoi loyalists were of German descent. They and their descendants



CHARLES DERBY HOUSE, Clarencøville.



MISSISQUOI COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

were and are an industrious, thrifty class of people, though of the old stock it might be said, as Washington Irving said of the early Manhattan Dutch, that they were given to frequenting "the fostering nurseries of politics, abounding with those genial streams which give strength and sustenance to faction." Some, indeed, many of the descendants of those old Missisquoi Germans have attained prominence in various useful and scholarly walks of life. It is greatly to be regretted that none of them have felt the kindlings of ancestral pride inspiring them to gather up the history and traditions of their people, whose struggles and trials, borne with indomitable courage from the terrible

days when they left the Palatine and started out into the world to find a safe and permanent abiding place until success crowned their efforts in a distant corner of the world, are as adventurous, as romantic and as interesting as those of any people, who, in like numbers, settled at any time in North America. It is time they were exploited. They are as worthy of it as the old Puritans of New England, but, unlike those old Puritans, they have produced no historian to recount their deeds, no poet to sing their praise, nor eulogist to portray their virtues, or commend their merits.

JNO. P. NOYES.



Paper of Mr. Somerville

ON ROGER'S RANGERS IN MISSISQUOI.

As early as 1759, the spot on which the village of Philipsburg stands appeared in Canadian history, for it was there that the famous British Ranger Rogers and his party landed on their way to attack the Abenakis Indians, on the St. Francis river, who lived somewhat north of where the city of Sherbrooke is now built.

Of all the Canadian Indians, none had committed greater depredations upon the New England settlements than had these savages of the St. Francis. The Seven Years' War, which finally ended in the conquest of Canada, was then being waged, and the British Commander-in-Chief, General Amherst, resolved to turn the tables on the Abenakis, and teach them such a lesson that hereafter they would never venture into New England. Rogers and his Rangers, were selected for the dangerous task.

On September 13, 1759—the very day on which was fought the battle of the Plains of Abraham before the walls of Quebec—Rogers and his party left Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, in whaleboats, for the headwaters of Missisquoi Bay. Ten days later they landed in the little cove down to whose shores the Main or Day street of Philipsburg now runs. At that time the beautiful hills which rise from the shores of the Bay, were densely wooded, and to the east and north, as far as the eye could see, there was an unbroken forest.

Rogers concealed his boats and a large portion of his provisions on the shore of the little cove, and left two Indians on guard. In case the boats

were discovered by the enemy, these Indians were to follow Rogers and give him information of the fact.

Rogers then set out through the forest for the St. Francis River, but he had not proceeded far when the two Indians overtook him, bearing the news that the boats and provisions left at Missisquoi Bay had been burned. This cut off Roger's retreat, and made almost certain the danger of pursuit.

The remainder of the story of the expedition is not part of the history of Missisquoi, and those who wish to read it in detail will find it related in Parkman's "Wolfe and Montcalm."

It will be remembered that on the night of October 5th, Rogers and his men fell on the Abenakis, sleeping in their village, when upwards of 200 of the Indians were killed. Twenty women prisoners were taken, of whom fifteen were at once released. The Indians' corn was taken, and then the village was burned. Five English captives were released, and six hundred scalps, taken from the heads of New England settlers, were found in the village.

Rogers then decided to retreat by way of the Connecticut river, and after a few days, his force broke up into small parties, so as to be better able to sustain themselves by hunting. On the retreat all suffered the pangs of hunger, and the hardships of a toilsome march. On the expedition, Rogers lost 49 men, or about one-third of his total force.



JOHN ROBINSON, St. Thomas, Que., on site of McClellan Homestead, Modern.

The Early Settlement of Cowansville.

By Miss Jessie Baker Ruiter.

The following interesting account of the early settlement of Cowansville, won the \$5.00 prize offered by John P. Noyes, Esq., K.C., for the best essay on local history to be competed for by the pupils of Cowansville Academy. It was written by Miss Jessie Baker Ruiter, aged 14, who was in Grade No. 3, Model School. She is a daughter of Mr. P. Arthur Ruiter, Esq., and grand-daughter of Stevens Baker, Esq.

The critic to whom this essay was submitted for perusal, kindly remarks: "The scholar who wrote this essay is to be congratulated on her production. It evinces not only knowledge of early local history, but an interest in it." Again "The young person who wrote this composition shows a commendable knowledge of the earlier history of our village, which no doubt will lead her, as years go by, to take an interest in the history of mankind. I hope that her creditable effort will induce other pupils at the Academy to make a response next year, should the opportunity be given them."

Early in the year 1802, Captain Jacob Ruiter sailed from the State of New York, up the beautiful Lake of Champlain, with his young wife. He landed at Missisquoi Bay, at the village now known as Philipsburg. Leaving his wife there, he made his way through the forest to prospect a grant of land given him by the Canadian Government, this section of land comprising what is now the village of Cowansville, and running westerly nearly to Fordyce Corner. Having located his claim, he proceeded to erect a temporary dwelling-house on the lot which is now at the rear end of the Ottawa Hotel, nearly back of the small building occupied by James O. Dean's confectionery and bicycle shop. Cold weather coming on, he

returned to Philipsburg to spend the winter there with his family. In the spring he returned to this village, bringing his wife and infant son on horseback, this being the only way of travelling at that time. As there were no roads, they had to follow the marks made on the trees the previous year, commonly known as the "blazed trail." Mr. Ruiter then commenced to hew himself out a home in the forest. On March 29th, 1804, another son was added to the family, which was the first white child born in Cowansville, and was afterwards known as the late Philip Ruiter. In the course of time, four sons and three daughters were born, thus making a family of nine children. Game was very bountiful at that time, so that their larder was well filled. It is also said that fish was then abundant in the Yamaska River, so plentiful in fact, that the mother of the young family often used to start her fire in the morning, and go down to the river's edge and catch a salmon large enough to give the family a breakfast by the time the kettle on the stove was boiling, but other provisions were scarce. About the only grain was Indian corn, and as there were no mills nearer than Frelighsburg, they had to tie their bag of corn on the back of an ox, and lead him through the woods, which meant a two days' trip. At that time a trip to Montreal by oxen on a sled in summer took from four to six days, instead of two hours as at the present time.

The only way the pioneers had of securing money to buy the necessaries of life was when clearing up their land they gathered the ashes which remained, leached them, and boiled the lye down to a kind of salts, or potash, for which they found a market in Montreal. One of Captain J.

MISSISQUOI COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Ruiter's sons, Jacob, settled near Adamsville, and built a mill, the first on record in these parts. His oldest son, John, had the land farthest west, now owned by Messrs. John and Henry Jones. He built a house, now occupied by John Jones, after his first wooden house was burned to the ground. Another son, Philip, had the next farm east towards Cowansville. To his daughter, Eliza, who married William Stevenson, he gave fifty acres of land adjoining and east of Philip's, while Nelson, another son, owned and cleared up the farm on River street now owned by Arthur Ruiter. He was always interested in things tending to the welfare of the village of Cowansville, and when it was incorporated, he was for many years a councillor. He died at a ripe old age on the farm where he started life, leaving a family of three sons and four daughters.

His son George, owned the south side of the river, and his house was where the residence of Mr. G. K. Nesbitt now stands. He also gave the present site of building to Trinity Church. He was one of the first to open a store and harness shop. The late Hiram Traver, married another daughter, Evelina, and built the white house opposite Mr. Nesbitt's, now owned by Dr. Oliver and used as a tenement house. Some years later he built a shoe shop between that and the residence of Mr. F. P. Arsenault, which he also built. He was the first one to open a shoe shop, which he attended for a number of years. Later he built the brick building used as a tenement and owned by Mr. W. S. Cotton, on the corner of the south side of the bridge, and opened up a store which he kept for a few years, finally selling his stock to a young firm. He retired to a farm near Mansonville, where he died some years ago.

Captain Ruiter's youngest son, James, owned the land on the north side of the river, keeping hotel for a time in his brother George's house, on the present site of Mr. Nesbitt's residence. He built the brick building now owned by Messrs. Strange and

Nye, and kept hotel for many years. By this time Cowansville was beginning to be quite a little village. It boasted of two hotels, one owned by James Ruiter, and the other by Mr. W. H. Kathan, on the site of a portion of the present Ottawa Hotel.

Mr. Peter Cowan was the first postmaster and storekeeper in Cowansville. He was a Scotchman by birth, and came to this place about seventy years ago, a young man, with his young wife, a Miss Hackett. They started life here, amid the hardships of a new country, his first home being in the house now owned and occupied by Mr. Charles Gleason. He built the old Eureka Block, the south end, as far as the tower being used for store and post office, while the north end was used for a horse-shed. Mr. Cowan was a good, influential and upright man in his dealings with the public, and was connected with the young town's welfare.

Quite a number of prominent men started their business career in Mr. Cowan's employ; for instance, the late Col. A. B. Foster, who built and operated our present railway; also the late David Brown, who was afterwards Sheriff of the county, and many others later. Mr. Cowan retired from his store, and farmed for many years on the farm known as Willow Brooke, now owned by his son-in-law, Hon. G. B. Baker. He built the present house which was lately occupied by Mr. S. S. Swasey, and spent his last days there. He was Sheriff of the District for several years, which office he held until his death. His family consisted of four sons and two daughters. The daughters are now living, the eldest, Mrs. George B. Baker (Senator), the younger, Mrs. Charles Ruiter. The sons are all dead. The town was named after Mr. Cowan, changed from Nelsonville, which was the name of the town originally called by Captain Ruiter after Lord Nelson, of whom he was a great admirer.

The first church in Cowansville was built by the Congregational denomination, on the site of their present church, in the year 1852, fifty-four



COWANSVILLE FLOURING MILL.
Containing part of the old Cowan Mill.



years ago. The land was donated by Captain Ruitter for a church, either a Presbyterian or Church of England, whichever would take advantage of the offer and build first. As neither had taken any steps at the above date, Rev. R. D. McConnel, a Congregational minister from Brome Corner, took advantage of the offer, and secured the services of the late Freeman Eldridge, who was a builder and contractor.

Andrew Cowan built the first grist mill, a part of which still stands, and is owned by Mr. Nelson Buzzell. He also built the residence now owned by Mr. L. L. Chandler, our present post master, while Mr. Carter, a brother-in-law of Mr. Cowan, built the residence now owned and occupied by Hon. J. C. McCorkill, our present Provincial treasurer. A writer in the Bedford Times in 1867 when Cowan & Carter were both living says the grist mill was built by Messrs. Carter & Cowan.

The first doctors in Cowansville were the late Doctors Charles Cotton and Charles Brown. Dr. Brown lived in the house which is now the Methodist parsonage, and he built the store occupied by W. J. Bell and Co., where he kept the post office, and was also postmaster for some time.

*See footnote.

The only public building that Cowansville boasted of sixty years ago was what was known as "the old court house," used as court house, dwelling house, public hall, church, school and council chamber. It stood on the site of our present Academy and Town Hall.

Among the first teachers were Miss Lalanne and the Rev. J. C. Davidson, father of Canon Davidson, of Frelighsburg. Mr. Davidson was also the first Rector of Trinity Church, Cowansville.

Mr. O'Halloran was the first lawyer, and lived in the white house nearly opposite Mr. Nesbitt's, and is the oldest living resident of that time in Cowansville to-day. The late Hon. A. B. Foster, was clerk for some time in Mr. Peter Cowan's store, when he was a young man. There was a little incident occurred in the store, but I cannot say for sure whether it was in Mr. Foster's time, or Mr. Alexander McKenny, who also clerked for Mr. Cowan for some years. When the clerk and the late James S. Ruitter, both young men of about the same age, were fooling with some gunpowder around the stove, the gunpowder exploded, and Mr. Ruitter was suddenly thrown or blown through the side of the building and landed in the middle of the street minus considerable hair, but not seriously hurt, strange to say.

Col. Foster was the clerk in the incident. See his life in "Some Early Sheford Pioneers."

After Mr. W. H. Kathan gave up the hotel business, he kept store for some time, after which he retired and built the house where Mrs. A. B. Foster now resides, which he occupied until he left Cowansville twenty or twenty-five years ago, when he moved to Ohio to live with a son, where he died a few years ago.

Mr. John Carr was one of the first furniture makers in Cowansville, using the house now occupied by Mr. M. Vail, next to the telephone office, and living in the house where Miss Steinhour now resides. Another one of the old settlers was Mr. Gilbert Wells, who built the house now owned and occupied by Miss Stuart. He was a farmer, tilling the land now owned by Mr. Henry Cotton, and also as far north and including the farm owned by Mr. Beattie.

*The writer of this essay is in error as to first Cowansville doctor. The first was Dr. Newell, who was probably practicing there when the two named were born, or thereabouts. He built and for a long time resided in the house now owned by the Misses Jacques, where he died. That was nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Previous to building that residence, he occupied a log house near the site of the house mentioned.

Jacob Ruitter must have come to Missisquoi Bay with the other Ruitters' in 1783, and later returned to New York for his family. As he was an officer in one of the loyal corps he could not have comfortably remained so long in his old home. He was one of the grantees of the Township of Dunham in 1796, and must have been here prior to that.

Before closing, it might be interesting to many of our citizens, who seem to think that our present industries, such as the Dairy Supply Company, and W. F. Vilas Implement Works, were the only industries Cowansville ever had, to know that fifty

years ago, we had three sawmills, a large tannery, a woollen factory, and two shops within a mile of Cowansville, employing as many men as are employed in the present industries mentioned.

Cowansville, June 1st, 1906.





RESIDENCE OF MRS. F. U. AND MISS CARRIE M. DERICK, M. A. South Street, Clarenceville.

Brief Sketch of Dunham.

(From Historical Society's Notes Column in News.)

These valuable notes, taken from one of a series of articles written in 1867 for the District of Bedford Times, entitled "Sketches of Canadian Villages," have been sent for publication in this column, by Mrs. E. L. Watson, of Dunham, who is a granddaughter of Mr. Joseph Baker, herein mentioned, and niece of Col. Stevens Baker, who was one of the two who first represented this county in Parliament. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that the Hon. G. B. Baker, Senator, so many years a Conservative member for Missisquoi, is a distinguished descendant of Mr. Joseph Baker, this noble pioneer, whose wife, Molly Stevens, has been mentioned in the "History of the Eastern Townships" as "a woman of energy and strong mind, and possessing much love for British institutions," and "her family espoused the cause of the loyalists at the beginning of the American Revolution." In a kind letter to the Secretary, Mrs. Watson, expresses pleasure at becoming a member of the Missisquoi Historical Society, and feels a deep interest in the work, and writes helpful, encouraging words that stimulate one to renewed energy, and makes one hopeful for the future.

The sketch of Dunham opens with an excellent description of its "geographical position and aspect." The writer then says:

"The date of the beginning of the settlement of the township will not be stated with precision, because the dates have not been definitely ascertained. The cutting down of the first trees in the profound forests was done incidentally, and not as a clearing for tillage. Elias Truax had made a beginning in St. Armand, and, in cutting out a sled road to a beaver meadow, to get hay for his cow and two oxen, he cut through a corner of Dunham.

He was born July 4th, 1772, and it is said that apparently he has years of health and enjoyment before him.

"Joseph Baker, and Molly Stevens, his wife, from Petersham, Mass., arrived in December, 1799, bringing their family of seven young children. They came to Georgia, Vt., with a wagon. It had a canvas top and was drawn by four oxen. The country was so new that there was not a wagon road only part of their way from Georgia to their destination, and they waited for a change of weather, and proceeded with a sled, and were three days on the way, near 40 miles from Georgia to Dunham. Before they arrived at Georgia, there was one day that they could not get through to a stopping place, and they passed the night in the wagon.

"George Adam Shufelt and Henry Church, from Caldwell's Manor, came in March, 1799. Isaac Gleason, from Grafton, Vt., settled in 1799, and about 1801, brought two bushels of corn at one load on his back, about 24 miles, from Philipsburg to his home near Cowansville. And he paid three dollars a bushel for it. This toilsome event is mentioned as it suggests what is sometimes needful to be done in a new country. Roads through the forest cannot be made in a day. In sparse populations it is the work of years. Captain Jacob Ruiter, from Hudson, and Captain John Church, from Claverack, N.Y., who came into Canada at the time of the American Revolution, moved into Dunham a year or two later than those who have been mentioned.

"In 1799, Lorenzo Dow, of Connecticut, young in years and young in the ministry, was sent from a Methodist Conference in Massachusetts to make a new circuit in the northwest part of Vermont. That circuit embraced

Sutton and Dunham, and probably the accoltents of Missisquoi Bay, in Canada. Coming from Connecticut on horseback, at the rate of thirty miles a day, his horse was disabled, and he arrived at his destination with a borrowed horse that had to be sent back, and with only one cent in his pocket. Another minister was sent to the same circuit, who favored Mr. Dow with the use of a horse some of the time; but he travelled mostly on foot, and in October, the same year, and without leave of the Bishop, he left the circuit and sailed from Quebec for Ireland. Whether anybody had preached in Dunham before Mr. Dow, the writer has not been informed, nor has he met any person who remembers his preaching there, or can tell where his preaching places were. Besides school houses, one of the early preaching places was a barn in Dunham village. There are now (1867) in the township, 9 houses of public worship, 4 post offices, 3 academies, a suitable number of district schools, a court house, jail and town hall. By the census of 1861, the population was 3,903, of whom 687 were of French origin. Thomas Selby, Dunham, is the Mayor, and P. S. Armington, Dunham, Secretary-Treasurer. Stevens Baker, of Dunham, (son of Joseph Baker from Petersham) and Ralph Taylor, of St. Armand, were the first representatives of Missisquoi County in the Provincial Parliament, and were elected in 1829, and Col. Baker still lives in Dunham.

After describing the pretty village of Dunham, and giving some hints for its improvement, and mentioning for special care, a beautiful elm in front of All Saint's Church, the writer mentions minutely all the buildings and industries the village contained. He states that Mr. P. Dunning's tannery was established in October, 1829. In the notes from Dunham which were published in the News dated March 16th, it should read "the tannery in Dunham was established by Orrin Dunning (not by P. Dunning) in October, 1829." It should also be added, that at his death, his eldest son, Edward, succeeded to the business; and after a few years he gave

up the business to his younger brother, also named Orrin. Later it passed out of the family, and Mr. George England, from Knowlton, carried it on. At his death the old building was demolished.

Just now, when the interest in the dairying business is so keen, the agriculturists may be pleased to be informed that the first cheese factory was established and worked by E. E. Hill, in 1865 (Was this the first one in the province?) In July, 1866, the quantity of cheese made was 1,600 pounds per day. The number of cows furnishing the milk was 800, mostly belonging to 25 persons.

The first post office in the township was in Dunham village. Sylvester Armington was the first post master, and was succeeded by Edward Baker. The writer continues:—"A mail-stage goes from this office to Stanbridge Railway Station and back, and the mail-stage from Sweetsburg to St. Albans passes both ways every day except Sunday. It is probable the post office was established in 1826. The first mail was carried on horseback and sometimes in a one-horse vehicle by Timothy Smith, of Philipsburg, and he was succeeded by John Brill, of Pigeon Hill. In 1834 or 1835, Levi Stevens, of Dunham, and Stephen Chandler, of Stanbridge, began to run a two-horse stage from St. Johns to Stanstead, and back twice a week. The route was via Philipsburg, Stanbridge Dunham, Churchville, Brome and Georgeville. The contract was for £100 a year, and it ought justly to have been more than double that sum. There had been no stage on this route before, and Stephen Maynard, of Dunham, succeeded them in the spring of 1837, and continued about six years. Sections of the road, both in mud and snow, were a dread to the driver and a study to the traveller."

The following incident, related by Mrs. Watson, supplements the reference to Lorenzo Dow, in the above narrative. "In speaking of the earliest religious services held in Dunham by Mr. Dow, my father told me an amusing story of his mother's experience at one of these meetings held



TRUMAN B. DERICK, Noyan. (Very old.)

in a barn. I cannot say of what denomination they claimed to be (my grandfather was a member of the Church of England.) At these meetings they were exhorted and prayed over, and the new converts became so excited that they often fell down and had hysterical symptoms, which were called the work of the Holy Spirit wrestling them from Satan's power. At this meeting the preacher and his converts were in that part of

the barn where the cattle were tied up, and my grandmother was on the barn floor. One man had fallen down in a "fit," and the preacher was praying over him in a loud voice, when seeing my grandmother looking through a crack in the partition wall, he stopped and shouted, "Woman! you had better be looking after your own sins, than peeking after the 'slain of the Lord.'"

A Stanbridge Incident of the Troubles of 1837.

(From Historical Notes Column in News.)

The following touching incidents during the Canadian Rebellion of 37-38, should arouse more than passing interest. Several items have been published in this column from the old Missisquoi Post. We were anxious to know something about the editors, who, it was remarked, must have been

men of unusual attainments. Thus we are greatly pleased that "A Daughter of H. J. Thomas," who is well known and highly respected by a large circle of friends, and who evidently inherits her father's talent, has contributed this pathetic story and the introductory reflections.

(See next two pages.)



Incidents of the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-38.

Rebellion presupposes either criminal neglect or high-handed authority—sometimes both—on the part of the “powers that be.”

Grievances there were at that time in the administration of law, and the absence of needed laws, in Upper and Lower Canada, the nature and the result of which have passed into history, always from a partizan standpoint.

The proverb, “the truth is not to be spoken at all times,” has become a political axiom. The infallibility of rulers, temporal and spiritual, must be upheld.

A crisis had come when nothing less than wrath and violence would bring about the reforms needed, especially in rural districts. After suppressing the rebellion, in many cases by hanging, government virtually acknowledged the justice of the belligerents' claims, not only by granting the measures for which they contended, but even honored those leaders who had returned to the country by giving them high positions in the Legislature, as if by way of atonement to their party.

It is the established policy of all the governments to suppress the lawless uprising of their irate subjects before adjusting their claims. They must first be taught loyalty. If they are hanged, they will know better next time.

The Tories held office and opposed the “Patriots,” hundreds of whom proved their claim to the title by freely sacrificing their lives, homes and property, that municipal and other delayed forms of justice might be established.

To-day, we are the inheritors of the concessions that they obtained.

Many were the thrilling scenes in that two years' struggle, some of which were enacted at Stanbridge East.

A paper entitled the *Missisquoi Post* had been established at that place by two enterprising young men—Sol Bingham, son of Judge Mayo Bingham, of Vermont, and H. J. Thomas, son of a widow whose husband, George Thomas, died in the British army at Quebec.

Their paper was the organ of the Patriots—Radicals or Rebels—named according to the political leanings of the speaker. When the troops were called out, one of their first acts was to suppress the *Missisquoi Post*, which they did by drowning the press in the mill pond, and dismembering the office furniture and casting it into the street. The proprietors, Bingham and Thomas, were not at home that day. Business had called them through the woods to Vermont.

The youthful and attractive Mrs. Thomas, who was Emily, third daughter of Mr. Martin Rice, sr., of Riceburg, was ill with consumption.

After her husband's proscription, she was removed with her infant daughter, to her father's home, saying to her sorrowing parents as she entered the house, “I have come home to die.”

As the end approached, Mr. Rice communicated with her husband, then at Montpelier, Vt.

Shortly afterwards, Mrs. Thomas received from her husband the affecting letter that follows:—

Montpelier, Jan. 17th, 1838.

Beloved Emily,

Your kind father has given me news which has filled me with the deepest

sorrow. Kind and affectionate wife, when I left home you thought you could not allow me to bid you adieu. You begged of me to go away as I had done every other morning.

But I can no longer refrain from addressing you—I fear, for the last time, in this world of trouble.

What shall I say? Words have forsaken me. So far, our hearts have been united by the strongest ties of nature, and can it be supposed we can now resign ourselves to the separation which seems about to take place?

You have fortified your mind for the trial, but I have not. You may have passed the trying moment, but to me the trial yet seems beyond endurance. Would that providence might permit us to journey together to the yet unseen world!

But our child—the dear innocent? God may have wisely decreed that one of us shall protect and cherish it in its helpless youth. Should it survive its mother, it will be a comfort to me if I live, and also to all surviving friends.

My feelings will not permit me to write much more. I have no intimate friend to sympathize with me, nor to whom I can unbosom my sorrow—yet all are friends and friendly.

Under all these trials, I am in a measure supported by the certainty that I am still in kind remembrance by you. While life remains, your affection is unchangeable.

Must I—can I—bid you adieu, no more to meet you in time! Would to God that our spirits could at this moment hold sweet communion in the everlasting and happy abode prepared for us by the Almighty Ruler of Heaven and Earth!

God has promised to wipe away all tears. "Whom he loveth, he chasteneth."

Most amiable wife, forever we are destined never again to meet in this vale of tears. I must be permitted to

bid you a solemn adieu! God be with you!

While life remains, I am

Your most affectionate husband,

HIRAM J. THOMAS.

To Mrs. Emily A. Thomas, Stanbridge.

P.S.—I have written to father Rice that I will return immediately if Colonel Jones will give a written permission, and he must be an unfeeling man if he will not.

The permit was granted, but a company of soldiers guarded the house with the intention to arrest Mr. Thomas as soon as his wife had breathed her last.

Shortly before her death Mrs. Thomas requested the attendance of the captain at her bedside, begging him to allow her husband to remain with her while she lingered, as the end was near.

The captain, a former friend of hers, was deeply moved and kindly granted her request. She passed away at 8 o'clock on the evening of February 12th, 1838.

At the early dawn next morning, the sentry on guard near the "Line," at Pigeon Hill, called out to a passing team with two women, "Who goes there? Give the pass-word." "I do not know the pass-word. I am taking a woman home who has been watching with Mrs.—" mentioning the name of a sick woman in that neighborhood. "Pass on," was the order.

So the quarry was lost at daylight.

The offending press of the Missisquoi Post, after lying for sixty years or more at the bottom of the mill pond, was resurrected, and is now in the possession of Mr. Matthew Cornell, of Stanbridge East.

DAUGHTER OF H. J. THOMAS.

Pedford, June 7th, 1905.

Impressions of a New Comer Fifty Years Ago.

I have been told that a paper recounting the impressions of one coming to this place (Dunham) 50 years ago, might prove of some interest to the readers of the "Historical Notes," and perhaps bridge the way for something better from them. When a lad of 17, having determined to emigrate, in the spring of 1859, I started to join the working staff of the late Col. Stevens Baker, than whom, never was a more kindly gentleman, and as far as circumstances permitted, a more scientific and practical agriculturist. I had been recommended to this part of Canada by a patient of my father's, whose nephew, Frederick Dampier, had spoken most highly of the advantages and the hospitalities he had received.

After a fifteen days passage in the Nova Scotian, not then considered to be unduly prolonged, I reached Portland, not at that time, before its great fire, the substantial, well developed city it now is, but rather an enlarged New England village of white painted rectangular edifices, unlike anything to be seen in the old land, but rather reminding one of the toy-box or the daub-pictured edifices at that time used to adorn the American clocks. Though the Grand Trunk Railway had been established there for many years, yoked oxen were to be seen trucking in the main streets.

The road bed of the Grand Trunk was then in a very shaky state from the recent thaw, and I was not too soon warned that it was not safe to view the novel objects from the platform. The jolting and swaying I then experienced, though only travelling at the rate of twelve miles an hour, I have never since experienced. There was an hour's stop at Island Pond for refreshments, but not being prepared for the fierce dive-in assault amongst

the "fixings" of the experienced travellers, I had to be satisfied with some excellent dough-nuts within my reach, and as good as they were novel to me at that time. The resumed progress through the night being very slow, we did not reach Longueuil until daylight. There was a hearse waiting to receive the body of a prominent merchant of Montreal, named Bruiere, which we had brought across with us. He had been drowned when landing from the packet at Calais. He must have been a man of some importance at that time, for all the bells of the French churches in the city, including the big "Bourdon" of the parish church, were tolling for him throughout the morning, and at his funeral, the parish church was crowded to the doors.

The state of the depot at Longueuil was both dirt-grimed and ramshackle, not likely to impress an emigrant with the idea of a progressive and prosperous go-ahead country. The crossing on the ice, between hummocks of ice twenty-five feet high, and pools of water quite eighteen inches deep, was experienced, as you may suppose, by a newcomer, not without some apprehension as well as interest. The ride on the stage through Hochelaga also, was not very cheering, so early in the morning, until the St. Lawrence Hall was reached. There was a most comfortable, semi-European hotel, much frequented by the officers of this then well garrisoned station. The monstrous stove was replenished with four-foot maple, and we soon partook of a cheering, and comforting, well-served meal. At dinner we lingered, in a marked contrast to our late meal snatched at Island Pond. The officer, who seemed from his rank to be looked upon as the head of the table, remarked that he had heard "they were ploughing at Lachine."

From the appearance outside of the dining hall, we were disposed to take his observation rather as an evidence of a desire to be polite, than as a record of fact. The weather changing for the better, I started to find out the house of the one of the officers to whom I had brought a parcel, then quite a favor, and passed through the Roman Catholic cemetery, which is now Windsor Square, to upper Sherbrooke street. There, from the upper windows of Gen. Ord's house, I beheld the finest view I had then ever beheld, taking in the unfinished Victoria bridge, the St. Lawrence, partly free of ice up to Laprairie, with the mountains of the Eastern Townships, my future home. Montreal was then a city of only 75,000 inhabitants, and the military element was much to the forefront, and greatly contributed to the gaiety and life of the place. The change to fine weather, and the dripping eaves of the houses, warned me that to safely cross the river and reach Dunham, I must not linger. So, returning across some open fields skirted by buildings in course of erection, I engaged a carter to take me to the station of the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad, leaving St. Lambert. I had made a precautionary bargain with my French Canadian driver, but notwithstanding what I supposed was a settled agreement, my youth and exigencies had to yield to a further demand put forth to my surprise, in most emphatic and forcible English. I found the depot at West Farnham merely a rough shed upon tall upright cedar posts. but there was a good plank road down to Bucks Hotel. I admired its excellencies, not then being on the secret of its very necessary existence to bridge over the floating swamp which I experienced the next day. At Bucks Hotel, I roomed with Mr. Landsberg, then a fresh arrival like myself. He soon after was taken into the service of Mr. Whitfield, then the chief mer-

chant and mill-owner of the place. The hotel proprietor's single team, by which he was to forward me to Dunham, not being able to take myself, two packages, and driver through the clay roads, the driver had got the stage to take the heaviest package, and put it off by the side of the road where it turns off to Brigham, then on the stage route to Dunham. The mud in the neighborhood of Bowker's Hotel was just a pool of liquid slush, and the people came out to see us "go through" which, owing to our horse being a good one and fresh, we successfully accomplished. I rode as far as the place where we took up the trunk, but from thence I had to walk, sometimes accompanied by the driver, until we came to the house, then recently built, of the Martin brothers. Somewhat cheered by the better road and the appearance of better buildings, I remember I began to feel more encouraged, especially as Mr. John McElroy, splitting wood in front of his stone house, told us we were in Dunham. But here again, the road became almost impassible, and we had to walk close to the rails until getting to Mr. William Baker's piece of macadamized road, opposite Mr. Wood's stone store, the horse came to a halt. Had the horse been only an ordinary one, we should never have got to our destination that night, but we did, and I was most kindly received and refreshed after my long tramp with soaked feet. Here was then a sick child. My ears being attentive. I had heard Dr. Gibson say to Mr. B., "I gave it to your Stewart" (his son.) I thought he said steward. I so concluded that I had come to an extensive farm, for where I lived none but very large farms employed a steward. This was on March the 26th. I found that spring in England and Canada were not as contemporaneous as I had expected.

EDMUND L. WATSON.
Dunham, Feb. 2, 1906.

A Brief Dunham Chapter.

THE CHAMBERLAINS.

It was from this family came Browne Chamberlain, Esq., at one time editor of the Montreal Gazette, the first member of the House of Commons at Ottawa, after Confederation, and subsequently Queen's printer. His biography should some time be published in these reports, though it is not likely any one in the county has the facts to draw upon.

Among the papers of the late Dr. Smith was found the following interesting document, which helps to fill out the history of Dunham. It was an extract from a letter written by Miss Chamberlain, of Ottawa.

'Dr Browne Chamberlain went to Dunham in 1810. He was married to Miss Diana Knapp by the Rev. Mr. Cotton. Dr. John Chamberlain was in Dunham before that time, and had also resided in Frelighsburg, but left the latter place in 1814 and went away to Upper Canada, and Dr. Browne Chamberlain succeeded him. Dr. Joshua Chamberlain came to visit his brother in 1824 and settled first in Nelsonville, practicing with his brother, Dr. Browne Chamberlain till the latter's death, when he moved to Frelighsburg in 1829, and lived till his death in 1883. They had a large range of practice, including Brome, Sutton, Farnham, Granby, Shefford, St. Armand, Potton, and along the line in Vermont. Dr. Calvin May went to Missisquoi Bay, as it was called at that time, in 1800, and practiced there for years, his son, Dr. Horatio May, assisting him, and succeeding to the practice at his father's death. Dr. Brigham studied under Dr. Horatio May, and succeeded him.

In 1798, my Grandfather Knapp went to Dunham, and bought land there. I have an old mortar which he made from the knot of a tree at that time. He also made milk bowls, chopping and bread bowls of the same mater-

ials. I remember seeing some of them but the old mortar is the only one left. My grandfather and grandmother were of the old Tory or U. E. Loyalist stock, and came to America early. He had the first mill in the country. In those days they made barrels of methoglin which took the place of cider. He also had one of the earliest orchards in the Townships. Capt. Knapp, who was a cousin of my grandfather, got a grant of land from the Government for his services, the same as the Wells' got in Farnham. Mr. Baker did not go to Dunham till after my grandfather, and bought land next to him, where Mr. Joseph Baker used to live.'

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THE OLD BLOCK HOUSE AT PHILIPSBURG.

This old Block House was built in 1838-39 as a protection against the Canadian rebels, as they were called. It was garrisoned in 1840 by Colonel Dyer's corps of Volunteers, followed by a squadron of the Queen's Light Dragoons. The Fenians who were captured near Pigeon Hill in 1866, had their preliminary examination in the old Customs House at Philipsburg, and were confined for safe keeping in the old Block House, guarded by a company of the Royal Canadian Rifles—regulars.

Several years ago, the Numismatic Society, Montreal, offered to repair the old fort or Block House, but permission could not be obtained from the so-called owners, although several attempts were made by citizens of Philipsburg. The picturesque old house, with its historic associations, was finally demolished three years ago by the present owners of the land upon which it stood, to the great regret of all lovers of such interesting landmarks which mark a period in history.



THE OLD BLOCK HOUSE, Philipsburg, Que.

THE FRELIGH FAMILY.

FROM WHOM FRELIGHSBURG IS NAMED.

Abram Freligh, who was a physician, came to what is now known as Frelighsburg, from Clinton, Dutchess County, New York, in the month of February, 1800, bringing with him his wife and family of twelve children. It is reported that Mr. Freligh, who was a man of means, required a cavalcade of twenty-one teams to haul the goods that he brought with him. Mr. Freligh was a man of means and position in New York, and held several slaves, all of which he freed prior to his departure for Canada. He purchased the grist and saw mills and fulling mills, together with 200 acres of land, paying \$4,000 for them. He died the following July, and was succeeded by his son Richard, who died in the 50's. There was located at Frelighsburg what was known as a "trip hammer shop," as early as 1802, in which most of the mill irons used in the early saw mills of Brome and Missisquoi were made. The founder of this industry was one Isaac Smith.

Of the sons of Abram Freligh, one Galloway moved to Bedford, in 1826, and became the first postmaster, opening the post office in the building recently occupied by Leander Gosselin, as grocery, and burned on the 10th of March 1905. This building was built by Hon. Robert Jones on the site of the present Hotel Tarte, and removed by the late Abel L. Taylor to the place where it burned. In 1844, Mr. Galloway Freligh, together with Nathaniel Brown, John Chandler, Abel L. Taylor and C. Martindale, were appointed a commission to try inferior cases. This commission was recorded in Kingston, Ont., in the first register of commissioners.

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THE RICE FAMILY.

STANBRIDGE.

Among the pioneers of Missisquoi County was Mr. Martin Rice, who, with his wife, Lucy Wheeler, and their three children, Horatius, Seraph and Irving, emigrated from Leicester,

Mass., to Canada in 1809, settling first at Philipsburg, where three more children, Allen, Lucy and Martin, were added to the family.

During the war of 1812, Mr. Rice served as horse-shoer for the militia of his adopted country at Isle-aux-Noix.

Next the family resided in the vicinity of St. Armand Station, where another daughter, Emily, was born.

Subsequently, the family removed to Bedford, where Mr. Rice became the owner of the water privilege now owned by the Bedford Mfg. Co. Here he built a trip-hammer shop, which he afterwards sold to Hon. Robert Jones, who replaced it by a grist mill.

From Bedford, Mr. Rice removed to Stanbridge East, where he built another shop and bought the farm now owned by Mr. Matthew Cornell. Here four more children were added to the family circle, namely, Mary, Charles, James and Jane.

For many years Mr. and Mrs. Rice led the choir of St. James' Church, Horatius, Seraph and Lucy assisting. This was during the pastorate of Rev. James Reid, Rt. Rev. Bishop Stuart being in charge of the bishopric.

His lordship, who was by birth an English or Scottish nobleman, was a frequent visitor to Mr. Rice's house, and at one time paid a pretty compliment to his hostess by saying that when he heard Mrs. Rice sing, it reminded him of angels.

Mr. Rice was one of the chief promoters and the largest contributor, with one exception, to the erection of the first church at Stanbridge East.

When the church was dedicated—about 1832—Mrs. John Corey, a protegee of Rt. Rev. Bishop Stuart, and Mrs. Rice were the sponsors, giving the name St. James in compliment to their pastor, Rev. James Reid.

During his residence at Stanbridge East, Mr. Rice bought from Mr. Seneca Page the farm since known as the "Rice Farm," at Riceburg, where he erected another trip-hammer shop and

his sons built a foundry, machine-shop and an iron smelter.

Here his active life was brought to a close, May 11th, 1852.

His widow survived him till the close of 1857. Their ashes rest with those of their children in the family cemetery, "River View," Riceburg, in the spot which he admired and upon which he bestowed extra care, intending some day to locate a residence and a garden in that place, whose sweet repose and tender associations now exceed anything that he had contemplated.

The large-hearted hospitality, the intelligence and musical talent of the Rice family contributed largely to the refinement and pleasure of the social circle in which they moved.

Stanbridge, June 9th, 1905.

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THE ARTHUR FAMILY IN STANBRIDGE.

(The well known local historian, Mr. Henry Ross, Stanbridge East, has furnished the following important bit of history.—Ed. Notes).

Amongst those whose name is still revered by some of our oldest inhabitants, there is none perhaps more worthy of remembrance than Wm. Arthur, who arrived here from Ireland in the summer of 1820. Young Arthur was a person of highly polished manners and fine education, and was immediately engaged to teach a select school here for the term of one year, which was duly conducted to the advantage and interest of all. After teaching a second term he was engaged by the people of Dunham to open a school in that place, at a greatly increased salary. While teaching in Dunham, he became acquainted with the daughter of Mr. George Washington Stone, to whom he was afterwards married. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur subsequently removed to Fairfield, Vt., where they were placed in charge of the county high school, but after the lapse of a few years they

returned to Stanbridge with the intention of making this place their permanent home. They did not remain here very long, however, Mr. Arthur's friends in Vermont, during his absence, secured his appointment as pastor in the Baptist Church, at Fairfield. Soon after leaving Stanbridge a son was born, whose name subsequently occupied a conspicuous place in history as Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States. From Fairfield Mr. Arthur removed to Burlington, Vt., where he continued in the service of the Baptist Church for many years.

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BINGHAM FAMILY RECORD.

Made by the late May Winch Bingham Krans, who died at Clarenceville, January 2nd, 1900, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Pattison, and was buried in Trinity Church Yard, Frelightsburg, Que.

The first of the family was Sir Percival Bingham, a naval officer during the reign of Mary and Elizabeth, was Governor of Curragh, Ireland, died in 1598, and whose monument may be seen in the South Aisle of Westminster Abbey, London England.

Thomas Bingham, said to be the first to emigrate to America, from Sheffield, England.

Solomon Bingham, graduate of Dartmouth College, N.Y., born at Tinmoth, Vt., June 18th, 1793, married Silvia Dickinson. Issue:—

- 1.—Maro V.
- 2.—Sappho—married Arnold Baker.
- 3.—Moore—Now in Cambridgeport, Mass., U.S.
- 4.—Stella—Peter Smith's mother.
- 5.—Nathaniel.
- 6.—Amherst Willoby — Now in Berkshire, Vt.
- 7.—Hannah—Mrs. Ebenezer Martin.
- 8.—Solomon.
- 9.—Algernon—died at two years of age.
- 10.—Mary Winch (now at Berkshire, Vt., Mrs. S. L. Krans.)
- 11.—Julia— born at Brookville, St. Sebastian.



HON. PHILIP H. MOORE, M. L. C.

1.—Maro Bingham—only child, Joseph.

2.—Sappho—Children, Moore, William S., Olive and Thomas.

Moore Baker's children—Olive and Thomas.

4.—Stella—Children, Peter, Charles, Mary, Ellen.

5.—Nathaniel—Nil.

6.—Amherst — Children, Willoby, Bingham, Frances, Adelaide, Edna, Horatio, Emily, Lydia, Ellen, Alice and Eugene.

7.—Hannah—Mrs. Ebenezer Martin—children viz: Sappho, Stella, Silvia and Frank.

10.—Mary Winch—Mrs. S. L. Krans viz: Harriet (Mrs. Wm. N. Vaughan), Edward H., Charlotte (Mrs. Pattison) Bingham and Charles.

Harriet Vaughan's children—

George Edward, born in St. Johns, January 8th, 1874.

Charlotte Edith, born in St. Johns, January 17th, 1875.

Married Hugh Thomas, of Wolverhampton, England, in 1904, and resides there.

Edward Horatio Krans, born June 5, 1839; died in ———, April 5th, 1890, aged 51 years.

Children—Horatio Sheef, M.A., vocation, professor.

Edward Sheef, medical student, N. Y. City.

Mrs. Pattison's Children.

1.—Mary L., born Septem 4th, 1866.

2.—William Arthur Bingham, born February 18th, 1870.

3.—George Alexander, born Sept. 3rd, 1872—Issue: Gertrude Beatrice, aged 8 years.

4.—Eugene Thomas, born Dec. 12, 1874—Issue: Eugenie Maud, Born January, 1905.

5.—Charlotte Edith, born April 25th, 1877; single.

6.—Albert Mead, born April 9th, 1880; single.

Harriet Lydia, born March 19th, 1885; single.

8.—Charles Harold, born May 20, 1888.

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1.—Mary L., B.A., at home; single.

2.—William, at Detroit, Mich.; single.

3.—George, Montreal and Toronto; married.

4.—Eugene, Tacoma Wash., U.S.A., married.

5.—Edith, music teacher, Azum, Cat., single.

6.—Albert Mead, Montreal; course in Arts and Architecture, McGill University, Montreal.

7.—Harriet Lydia, at home; McGill Normal School.

8.—Charles Harold, at home; course in Architecture; our farmer pro tem! More Krans than Bingham!

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HON. P. H. MOORE.

The following sketch is an extract from an historical paper read before a literary society at Knowlton, P.Q., in December, 1904. The accompanying portrait scarcely does Mr. Moore justice. He was a tall, large, well-proportioned man, of dignified bearing, in fact, a man of striking appearance.

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HONORABLE PHILIP HENRY MOORE.

Was born at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N.Y., the 22nd February, 1799, the son of Nicholas Moore and Catherine Streight, who moved in 1802 to Moore's Corners, St. Armand West, now known as St. Armand Station. From the names of his parents and the place of his birth, it was evident that he was of Irish-Dutch parentage. Apart from the district school he attended an Academy at St. Albans, Vt. On reaching his majority he farmed for a short time and then was in mercantile business for a few years at Bedford. He was named a Justice of the Peace when 22 years of age, an office at that time of honor and responsibility. He retired from business at Bedford to the ancestral farm, where he took a prominent part in the Moore's Corners battle of the rebellion of 1837, for which he was officially thanked by Sir John Colborne, Commander in Chief. He was the predecessor of the late Richard Dickinson as registrar of Missisquoi and on the union of the Provinces in 1841, was appointed a Legislative

Councillor of Canada, an office which he held until Confederation in 1867. In the early years of his Parliamentary career, he was chairman of the Rebellion Losses Committee, the payment of which losses subsequently, led to the burning of the Parliament House, in Montreal. As the Parliamentary library was burnt at that time, Mr. Moore was deputed by Parliament to visit the United States, as well as the Federal Government, as those of the different States, to procure public documents to replace those lost. He met the then President of the United States, as well as Governors of many States, and was highly successful in his efforts. He was instrumental in securing the charter of the Montreal and Vermont Junction Railways, and was president until his death. He was also President of the Missisquoi Agricultural Society, and a member of the Municipal Council of his parish at different times.

When Confederation took place in 1867 under the rule adopted at the time by the Government of the day, the position of Senator for the district passed to the elected Legislative Councillor—the Hon. A. B. Foster. Mr. Moore was offered the position of Legislative Councillor in the Provincial Parliament, but declined to become a candidate for the Dominion House of Commons. He was defeated, and thereupon retired to private life. He died on the 21st of November, 1880. He took a prominent part in the debates in the Legislative Council while a member, and with his colleague, Hon. F. H. Knowlton, labored ardently for decentralization. He was a zealous worker in every way to promote the interests of the Eastern Townships, and the welfare of its people.

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HONORABLE THOMAS WOOD.

The Honorable Thomas Wood, whose portrait appears on another page, was a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec from Confederation, in 1867 to 1898. He was born in Dunham, in March, 1815. His parents were Thomas Wood and Mary Skeele, who came from the

United States. After following agriculture up to early manhood, he went to Montreal, where he was in the employ of John Baker, who kept the Commercial House, at that time much patronized by Eastern Townships people.

After a few years commercial experience in Boston, he returned to his native Township, and married Ann Jane, daughter of Capt. N. S. Stevens, and sister of the late Levi Stevens, of Dunham Flat. She died in 1841, leaving one son, Hannibal, who, after practicing medicine in Knowlton and St. Johns, became collector of Customs at the latter place. In 1845 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. W. B. Seeley, also of Dunham, by whom he had three children, Charles, dying young, Frank, who died a year after his father, and a daughter, Mrs. Frank Baxter, now living.

He was a successful merchant for many years, and through his Montreal connection, was helpful to the early settlers, by turning over much country produce for them. He had been Mayor of the Township, and, after its incorporation, of the Village of Dunham. He was a Justice of the Peace for many years, when it was a mark of credit and a sign of distinction. He was Chairman of the Trustees of Dunham Academy; President of the Missisquoi Junction Railway; President of the District of Bedford Rifle Association; President of the Missisquoi Agricultural Society, and also of the Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Association, and was Warden of the County Council of Missisquoi. In the promotion of the Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Association he was most practically interested and was a constant and varied contributor.

He was a member of the Episcopal Church and for many successive years represented the congregation of All Saint's Church in the Diocesan Synod. He was a Conservative in politics, and in 1861 unsuccessfully contested the County for the old Canadian Parliament. In 1867 he was called to the Legislative Council, in which he sat for upwards of thirty years, becoming



HON. THOMAS WOOD, M. L. C.





LATE GEORGE CLAVES, M. P.
Bedford, Missisquoi.



one of its most useful members. He died November 13th, 1898, aged 83.

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GEORGE CLAYES, Esq.

There was a time when Mr. Clayes was a prominent man in Missisquoi, and his fame even extended beyond its borders. He has not been dead a long time, and yet it is difficult today to obtain much information about him. This may be due to the fact that he left no children or family to perpetuate his memory, and political memories die when mutual help ceases. His portrait, appearing herewith, shows him to be an alert, wide-awake man. He was born at Meriden, N.H., in 1828, the son of Rev. Dana Clayes, married his cousin Sophia L. Clayes, in 1855, settled in Bedford in 1861, where he was engaged in mercantile life for some years, and then retired with a competency. He died in March, 1888. In early life he lived for a time in Minnesota, where he was elected to the State Senate. He early took an active part in politics, after he became a resident of Missisquoi County. He ran for the local Legislature in 1871, and was defeated, and again in 1881, with a like result. In 1882 he contested the seat for the House of Commons with Senator Baker, and was again defeated. He was successful in the general election of 1887, defeating his old opponent. He did not long continue in public life, dying after only one session and while his second was in progress. He was a studious man, of vast information on all sorts of subjects, a polished speaker with a knack of saying cutting things in an epigrammatic way, and a strong debater. It was sometimes thought his facility in the use of criticism was a cause of weakness. It was generally conceded that the resurrection of the Liberal party in the County was due to his hard fights for many years and his dominant influence in organization. Whether that was a good thing or not depends from the party point of view, but does not detract from his capacity as a leader of men.

DANIEL BISHOP MEIGS, Esq., M.P.

On another page will be found a portrait of Mr. Meigs, and here will be given a few brief facts as to his personality and career, to satisfy the possible curiosity of those who, years hence, may read these pages and want to know something about Parliamentary representatives of the County. It is the intention to pursue a like course for the future in our reports in respect to those who may have represented the County of Missisquoi in any legislative capacity. It was not done in our first report through lack of experience and haste in preparation, but that can be supplemented later. Obviously, such sketches must be a bare, brief statement of facts, so far as possible, in order to avoid the suspicion of political partizanship on the one hand, and the possibility of exciting personal jealousies on the other.

Mr. Meigs was born in Henryville, P.Q., on the 1st day of June, 1835, and his age may easily be reckoned at any time from that epoch. His father was Daniel Meigs and his mother was Caroline Laselle, of Swanton, Vt. It is not claimed that his father was a U. E. Loyalist, or started in life with only loyalty as capital, or was anything else than a hard-headed man of good sense, who obeyed the laws of the land where he lived, worshipped God without fringes on his faith, and was thrifty in making an honest dollar and turning it to good account. His son received a good business education, and whilst a young man started in business at West Farnham, now the town of Farnham. He acquired mills there and engaged largely in the export lumber business as well as in mercantile pursuits. By business capacity and foresight, thrift and square dealing, he acquired a handsome fortune and retired to private life a number of years ago, since which time he has travelled a good deal.

In 1888, on the death of the late George Clayes, he was elected member of the House of Commons for Missisquoi to replace the deceased member, after a sharp contest. At the general election in 1891, he was defeated

by his old opponent, now Senator Baker, but at the general elections of 1896, 1900 and 1904, he was successful, and is now the member for the County, after a hot contest on each occasion. Thus he has faced the electors on five occasions, in four of which he was a winner. Mr. Meigs does not claim to be an orator, in fact, thinks the supply is larger than the demand, yet he can make a plain, practical, effective business speech when the occasion requires. He talks business, rendered more telling at times by a dry humor, of which he appears to be unconscious, and it is this, with other qualities, which makes him strong with his electors and popular in the House. He looks carefully after the interests of his constituents, never goes back on a friend and has never crowded any of his relatives or their understudies into the public service.

He has often been Mayor of Farnham, and filled other local offices of trust and responsibility. He has never seemed hungry for office, not even at first, to be a member of Parliament. That with him was an acquired taste. He has been twice married, but has no children.

More might be said, but Mr. Meigs is, despite his long career in politics, a modest man, inclined to look upon

praise, even that which is merely fair appreciation, as flattery with an object. With his characteristic dry humor he admonished the writer—who tried to get some facts from him for this sketch under the threat, in case of refusal, to manufacture the facts, and in reply got barely thirty words—“now if you make up any lies, make good ones. Hence, there has been a strict adherence to facts.

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JOSEPH J. B. GOSSELIN, Esq. M.L.A.

Mr. Gosselin was born in the parish of St. Alexandre, in the County of Iberville—the native parish as well of the late Hon. Mr. Mercier and Charles Thibault, advocate—in the year 1848. He was the son of François Gosselin, of that parish, now living, at the ripe age of 90 years. After a practical education, Mr. Gosselin engaged in business, locating in 1886 at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, where he has since been prosperously engaged in commercial life. After filling some local offices, he was elected to the Quebec Legislature in 1900, after a sharp contest, and was re-elected in 1904 by acclamation. He has never taken a prominent part in debates in the House, but has served dilligently on many Committees. His portrait appears on another page.





D. B. MEIGS, M. P.





J. J. B. GOSSELIN, M. L. A.

The St. Albans Raid, 1864.

The eventful years of 1861 to 1865 are familiar as embracing the period of the Civil War in the United States. Reference to that national calamity vividly recalls interesting reminiscences associated therewith which awaken an admiration and a sympathy for the heroes and martyrs of those troublesome times, for the frequent evidences of their untiring devotion to duty, for their patient endurance in long-suffering and hardships, and the keen disappointment at unwelcomed reverses and defeats, which, however, are for the time, almost forgotten in the hour of their unspeakable joy at the sound of victory. These and many other equally thrilling experiences peculiar to war, are embodied in the story of that memorable struggle.

An incident of more than ordinary local significance and one directly identified with the hostile operations of that critical period in the United States, should command some special interest and attention from the people of the County of Missisquoi, but more particularly from the members of this Historical Society, not on account of the close proximity of the scene of its occurrence to our Canadian border, but in consequence of the visit of the authors and perpetrators of this incident to this and other localities in the County, together with some interesting features attending the same and the circumstances which compelled these men to seek refuge upon Canadian soil. An act, which for a time, threatened most serious complications of an international nature, between Great Britain and the United States, a brief account of which I shall endeavor to give under the title of the St. Albans' Raiders.

It is a well recognized, historical fact that, during the great civil struggle, detachments from both the Northern and Southern armies were frequently

sent into the enemies territory, to remote and isolated localities, for the purpose of rapine and marauding, upon which occasions, defenceless and peaceful citizens were subjected to most harsh and cruel treatment, frequently resulting in death, or even something infinitely worse, in the event of offering resistance as a just protest against such violence. These offensive expeditions are recognized by the laws of nations as legitimate acts of war, but, it is nevertheless most earnestly and universally condemned from a moral standpoint as emphatically in direct discord with enlightened ideas and conditions of nineteenth century citizenship. When one belligerent, however, resorts to such nefarious methods, under the erroneous impression, no doubt, that the end justifies the means, it is but natural the other should be fired with a spirit of retaliation.

The thought is here suggested: Did the then President of the United State, Mr. Lincoln, sanction or endorse such tactics? We are naturally prompted to believe he did not, because the history of the War tells us that such a spirit was quite at variance with the high and noble principles pervading the whole life and character of one whose name is dear to every generation of his countrymen as embodying only what stands for purity in heart, in mind and in statesmanship. We may, perhaps, reasonably assume that the President was powerless to prevent it.

It is an expedition of this nature, and the acts and experiences of those comprising the same, which forms the subject of this paper, the desire being to refer more particularly to certain incidents of sufficient importance and interest to this Society, as to merit consideration from a purely historical standpoint, in so far as those incidents transpiring upon Canadian soil, are

concerned, but which derive their importance from circumstances leading up to the same, and the threatening serious consequences which were, fortunately averted.

In accordance with a desire of the Confederate Government to harass and loot Northern towns and villages in close proximity to the Canadian border, in retaliation for similar acts on the part of the Northern or Federal army in the South, a certain young officer, Lieut. Bennet H. Young, was commissioned to organize and take command of a small company, consisting of about twenty Confederate soldiers, ex-prisoners of War, who had escaped from the Northern lines, for this purpose. Having secretly secured the desired compliment of men at Chicago, Ill., Lt. Young submitted his proposed plan of attack for approval to Messrs. Clay and Thompson, the Confederate Government Agents, at Montreal, suggesting as a first point of operation, the little town of St. Albans, Vt. Receiving the sanction of these agents to said plan of campaign, he proceeded accordingly on the 19th day of October, 1864, to the execution of the same, when the appearance of this little band of marauders on their streets was the first intimation of such intentions received by the surprised and very much alarmed citizens of that town. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, attacks were simultaneously made upon the three banking institutions, namely, the St. Albans Bank, the National City Bank and the National Bank. Being fully armed, this little band of intruders experienced no difficulty in holding the people in the streets at bay, and forcing the surprised and frightened bank officials to a state of unwilling submission to their demands for the contents of the safes, consisting of many thousands of dollars in paper currency and valuable securities.

During the excitement created by this episode, several shots were exchanged between citizens and raiders, resulting in one of the former, named Morrison, being fatally wounded. Strange to say, this man Morrison, was a "copperhead," a term applied

to Southern sympathizers, and almost the only one in the community. In addition to this raid upon the banks, it was the intention of these Southerners to set fire to the town, but becoming alarmed, they almost immediately de-camped, remaining long enough only to secure for themselves sufficient horses upon which to escape to the Canadian border. These horses they took from livery stables and from vehicles in the streets. After their departure from the town a pursuing party was immediately organized by the citizens, which followed the fugitives, but failed to overtake them before they had reached the imaginary line between the State of Vermont and the County of Missisquoi, in Canada, which territory once reached, they were immune from arrest by United States authorities, in accordance with the neutrality laws of nations.

We could perhaps better imagine than describe had we been witness of this flight along the route from St. Albans, to the Canadian border, the astonishment and dismay of the farmers inhabiting the districts through which the raiders travelled, as they paused in their work to look upon the rapidly passing riders in their eagerness to reach British territory, fully realizing that capture by the victims of their day's episode meant to them, certain death.

I am indebted to a prominent member of this Society for an article from the pen of one of St. Albans leading ladies, Mrs. J. Gregory Smith, wife of the then Governor of Vermont, the late Hon. J. Gregory Smith, which was published in "The Vermonter" Magazine, not long since, giving a most interesting and graphic account of this raid, extracts from which I here give.

Mrs. Smith says: "During the last year of the great Civil War, a startling event occurred in the town of St. Albans, Vt., that caused great excitement all over the country and brought our quiet little town into national notoriety. A band of Southern ruffians who had fled into the neutral territory of Canada, concocted a scheme to wreak their vengeance upon the towns situated upon our Northern



LATE CALVIN DERICK, ESQ.,
Second son of Philip Derick, loyalist, who came to Canada March 17th,
1776, prominent in Church and Municipal affairs.



border. This conspiracy having failed in the State of New York, they turned their attention to Vermont. On October 10th, 1864, three strangers made their appearance at the Tremont House, in St. Albans, two others registered at the American Hotel at the same time. Their manners were peaceable, and under a pretence of a desire to hunt in the wooded parts of the county they borrowed or bought firearms and ammunition. One man of a religious turn apparently, spent hours in reading the Bible, often aloud to his companions. For a week these advance scouts of a band of thieves were studying the habits of the people, the situation of the banks, noting the livery stables and other places where horses were kept, also examining the more prominent residences. On the 19th of October, the day of the raid, several more strangers registered at the hotels. It so happened that on this particular day about forty of our most active citizens were at Montpelier, where the Legislature was then in session. The afternoon was cloudy, rain threatened, almost everybody was indoors. As the town clock struck three, the hour for the banks to close, four of these strangers entered the St. Albans Bank where the teller was counting money to place in the safe. The teller, seeing pistols in their hands and murder in their eyes, sprang into the back room, and with the assistance of another clerk, tried to close the door. It was burst open, and the robbers, levelling pistols at their heads whispered "Not a word. We are Confederate soldiers. We have come to take your town. We shall have your money. If you make the least resistance we shall blow your brains out." Certainly an astonishing threat in our law-abiding community. While two of the raiders held the unarmed clerks at bay, the others gathered all the money they could find, and turned to go just as some belated merchants came in with deposits. These they seized, pushing the astonished owners into the back room. With pistols pointed at the cashier's head, the robbers demanded the United States bonds and other valuables, but his coolness kept them waiting till shots

were heard outside the building, and fearing arrest, they decamped with less money than they left in the vaults, blundering, no doubt, in consequences of oevrdoses of whiskey, with which they had fortified their courage. Two other St. Albans' banks were simultaneously attacked. Five men entered the National City Bank and Four others robbed the National Bank. Thirteen raiders in all were engaged in robbing the three banks. Bennet H. Young was the leader. He rode up and down the street on a stolen horse, shooting right and left as he directed the operations of his men. There were many narrow escapes. A ball passed through the shawl of one woman. There was one fatality, Elias Morrison, a contractor, who was building the Weldon House, received a bullet in his bowels and died soon afterwards."

Anticipating an attack from these raiders upon the Governor's residence, Mrs. Smith, who was alone at home with the servant maids only, Mr. Smith being away at the time in Montpelier, tells how she barricaded the house with the assistance of her servants, and armed them with what firearms were available in the house, awaited the coming of the enemy; resolved to protect her home and that of her husband and children, even, if necessary, at the cost of her own lives.

Having reached Canadian territory in safety, as already stated, Lieut. Young's command separated into smaller units to more effectively avoid detection and capture, taking different directions; some going to Frelighsburg, others to Dunham and Waterloo, and one party of four to Stanbridge East, where they were arrested by the local authorities, by orders of the Canadian Government, in compliance with a request of the United States Government, who demanded their extradition on a charge of robbing the St. Albans' banks, also citizens of that town. Upon receipt of orders to look out for and arrest the raiders, the local magistrates, Nelson H. Whitman and Manly Blinn, and Edward C. Knight, bailiff, proceeded to Stanbridge East village, upon the night of the day of the raid, where they

found two of their men comfortably quartered for the night in anticipation of the much desired rest after a day full of excitement and tragic experiences, and immediately arrested them in their beds. A search of their clothes revealed rolls of greenbacks amounting to several thousands of dollars, which were, of course, taken from them. These prisoners gave their names as Spurr and Bruce, and confessed to the charge of being implicated in the St. Albans' raid under Lieut. Young, and in reply to a question stated that they were Jeff Davis' boys. They were armed with Colt's revolvers, but evidently did not carry these weapons with the intention of resisting arrest by the Canadian authorities. It is a matter of record that the above named gentlemen were ably assisted in this arrest by Mr. C. W. Martindale, Mr. Irving Briggs, and a Mr. Cross. The prisoners were afterwards put in charge of Messrs. C. H. Baker and Irving Briggs. Another raider named Thomas B. Collins was arrested in the other hotel of the village owned by Henry Bacon, and a fourth, named John E. Lackey, was taken charge of while standing on the sidewalk opposite Bacon's Tavern. The prisoners were all dressed in civilian clothes, but claimed to be soldiers of the Confederate army.

Upon the following night, October 20th, news came to the village that two strange men, presumably raiders also, were seen to enter a barn situated on a farm occupied by Mr. Malcolm Ross, in the first concession of [Dunham, about two miles east of Stanbridge East. Squire N. H. Whitman, with a number of citizens, proceeded thither immediately, and finding the two men as reported, concealed in the hay in said barn, took them into custody without any resistance upon the part of these raiders, as they acknowledged themselves to be. These prisoners gave their names to the magistrate present as James A. Doty, and Joseph McGrority. They also, were armed with revolvers, and had in their possession, sums of money amounting to several thousands of dollars, chiefly in greenbacks, which

they unhesitatingly handed over to Squire Whitman, confessing at the same time, to having taken it, with the other raiders, from the St. Albans' Banks, upon the day previous. This completes the list of St. Albans raiders taken prisoners by the local authorities of Stanbridge.

Lieut. Bennet H. Young, with some of his men, were arrested in St. Armand East, by Bailiff George H. Wells, of Frelighsburg, and were taken to his home pending their removal to Montreal by the Provincial authorities, where they subsequently were brought to trial upon the charge preferred against them by the United States Government, which will be referred to presently. It may here be stated, incidentally, that several rolls of U. S. greenbacks were found hidden away in various places by the road side in the vicinity of Stanbridge East, placed there undoubtedly by the raiders of the St. Albans Banks, from which it had been taken. One roll of this description, containing the sum of \$500 was found a few days after the capture of the prisoners by Mr. Joseph Pratt, of Stanbridge, on the farm now owned by Mr. Orvill Stanton, near the road leading from Stanbridge East to Riceburg, which was later handed by the finder to J. C. Baker, Banker and E. C. Knight, Bailiff, for delivery to the proper authorities. Two Colt's revolvers were also found by local residents, near to what is known as the Pruddledock bridge, evidently thrown there by some of the raiders. Our venerable townsman, Mr. Samuel Rhicard, of Stanbridge, informed the writer that he found a similar weapon upon the evening of the 19th October, the day of the said raid, in the road directly opposite Elder's tavern. Another member of this band, Dudley Moore, who had made his way to Waterloo, apparently undetected, was arrested in that village while seated in a railway car, upon a warrant issued by R. A. Ellis, Esq., and which warrant was prepared by J. P. Noyes, Esq., then law student, and at the present time an Honorary President of the Missisquoi Historical Society. George Scott, also a member of Lieut. Young's command, was arrested



REUBEN H. VAUGHAN, of St. Thomas, Que.

One of the earliest settlers on the Richelieu River and Ferryman across Richelieu to Lacolle. Died at Noyan, Jan. 26th, 1905, aged 101 years.



about the same time, in the village of West Farnham, Missisquoi County, by John O'Leary, a police officer from Montreal.

The prisoners, thirteen in all, were immediately taken to Montreal, under charge of officers of the Government police force, and arraigned before the judge of sessions, his Honor J. C. Coursol, for preliminary trial for extradition to the United States, on the charge of robbery. After a careful review of the evidence the judge decided that having no jurisdiction in such cases, he could not try the prisoners who were consequently discharged by the Court. It transpired at this juncture of the proceedings that Chief of Police Lamothe, of Montreal, having in his possession the money taken from the prisoners when arrested, comprising several thousand dollars in U. S. currency, upon hearing of their discharge, immediately returned this money to them without authority of the Court, an act for which he was censured by the City Council.

The raiders, including Lieut. Young, were again immediately arrested and subsequently brought to trial before Judge Smith, of the Superior Court, which event was a protracted and certainly anxious experience for these daring sons of the Confederate South, for upon the judge's final decision hung the lives of these thirteen men. In the event of the application for their extradition being granted by Judge Smith, their fate was most certainly a foregone conclusion and they would have met with instant, and, perhaps untimely death at the hands of those who sought to avenge the wrong that had been done the people of St. Albans, upon that memorable occasion. Happily, however, for the prisoners, the application for the extradition was refused by the Judge, who uses the following words in the closing remarks of this trial.

"I have endeavored to guide myself by what is recognized by the civilized world instead of suffering myself to be swayed by popular cries by the passions and influences which the proximity of this lamentable convul-

sion has stirred up among us. And I have come to the conclusion that the prisoners cannot be extradited because I hold that what they have done does not constitute one of the offences mentioned in the Ashburton Treaty, and because I have consequently no jurisdiction over them. I am of the opinion therefore, that the prisoners are entitled to their discharge."

The conclusion of the learned Judge's remarks, we are told, was greeted with loud cheers in Court, which the officers were unable to suppress, and which were taken up and repeated by the crowds in the lobbies and outside the building.

The most eminent legal counsel in Canada was employed upon this case, which had assumed an importance that created an interest intense and widespread, in consequence of its international character, and threatened grave complications of a nature from which might have emanated results involving two of the world's greatest powers in a war of that magnitude, sufficient perhaps, to have materially changed the political map of the world at that time? A fact which gives to the St. Albans' Raid of October 19th, 1864, a significance worthy the attention of this Historical Society, by virtue of what transpired in that chain of events terminating in the arrest of the authors and perpetrators of the same by the citizens of the County of Missisquoi, and within the County limits, the particulars of which, as related above, I was able to obtain from the printed records of the trial of the raiders, in the Government Library at Ottawa, through the kind courtesy of George F. O'Halloran, Esq., Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

In concluding, it will be interesting to mention the names of the late members of the Montreal Bar, who were connected with the case, and the capacity in which they were employed, as an evidence, beyond question, how ably the interests of those chiefly concerned were protected. The United States Government were represented by Bernard Devlin and Strachan Bethune. The prisoners by the Hon. J. J. C. Abbot, and E.

Carter, Q.C.; and the Canadian Government by J. C. Kerr, all of whose individual efforts in behalf of their clients were strained to the utmost, and called forth an eloquence in their arguments, and appeals for justice, in the sense in which that justice was

interpreted by each one of them, perhaps seldom equalled in our courts of law.

L. H. HIBBARD,

Stanbridge East,
August, 1906.











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