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Military Defences.

St. Helen's Island. - Bay of Longueuil

1059
Vol 7
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Although the proposals which
resulted from my communication
with the Canadian Government are
stated in my report to the Council,
it may be convenient that I should
state briefly in this place the views
which I expressed at that interview
with the Council.

I observed that although owing
to the length and nature of the frontier
of Canada, it was impossible to protect
it throughout its whole extent, an enemy
must nevertheless acquire possession of
certain vital points before he could
obtain any decided Military advantage;
that there are only a few such points,
and that if proper arrangements were
made for the defence of those places
by the construction of fortifications the
provision of gunboats and the improve-
ment of Communications, the Militia
and Volunteer forces, if properly organised
and aided by British troops, would be
enabled to hold them during the
period (only about six months in the year)
when Military operations on a large
scale could be carried on against them
and thus those forces could resist an
attack with the best possible chance
of success. — I pointed out that
under this view the positions of the
greater

Copy of Manuscript handed to me by
Mr. W. C. Allen, the author, 1879
with a copy of St. Helen's Island
the Captains.

"greatest military importance in the
 "country are Gibraltar and Sicily;
 "Mediterranean being at the head
 "of the communication of the St Lawrence
 "and the head of all communication
 "by land and water between the East
 "and West. Besides, it is the
 "commercial and strategic capital of
 "Canada, and from its position on the
 "frontier is moreover the point upon
 "which the enemy could most readily
 "make a grand attack."
 "Sicily as being the first point

"I stated that with these two points
 "placed in a position for defence, and
 "the lines between Montreal and Quebec
 "commanded by iron plated vessels a
 "successful resistance could be made
 "against any attempt to subjugate the
 "country as long as Great Britain had
 "the command of the sea." (See below)

January 1865.

"For the defence of Montreal I have
 "recommended as well as afterwards
 "shown, that a strong fortress or deep moat
 "is needed on St. Helen's Island as a
 "point or point d'appui in connection
 "with a line of defence on the right
 "bank of the river opposite the Island
 "and this being so at once though
 "with much difficulty to give the reader
 "some little information about this
 "interesting feature lying in front of
 "our Metropolitan City."

In the middle of the broad St. Lawrence opposite the City of Montreal is situated the Island of St. Helens, remarkable alike for its beauty, former associations, and its importance as a military post.

From the earliest times this Island has been an object of much interest to the people of Montreal which lately has been supplemented by the action of the Dominion Government in granting the inhabitants of that City the privilege of using the southern part of the Island as a Public Park and place of recreation.

This Island is associated in history with the celebrated Navigator Jacques Cartier who in the Autumn of the year 1535 ascended the great River as far as the site where now stands the flourishing City of Montreal.

The advent of the famous explorer marks an important epoch in the history of the race which then occupied Hochelaga and held sway over the great fertile tract of the adjacent Country.

The pale faces were welcomed by the Chief of the ancient people who were entirely unconscious while extending their hospitalities to their new friends of the terrible fate that awaited them in the future!

Where now are these simple inhabitants of a by-gone age? Slain by weapons more deadly than sword or spear; the vices of the white man, these brave and untutored people, who three centuries ago

ago called this New World their own
have entirely disappeared and been
trampled in the dust. So proud to
struggle with a race whose superiority
was felt they refused to emigrate;
but alas! exposed to view. Unchecked
by reason, and untaught to baffle their
passions, they became the slaves of appetite
and murdered their own distinctions.
They were not civilized, nor were
they diverse - not, but they suffered
away before the changes. Flamed
conquered and broken down - as the
dances of spring they melted away.
Their souls lie beneath their
hunting grounds; the wide country is
their cemetery, with scarcely a mound
a stone - or even tradition left to mark
a spot where any of their millions sleep.
During the short stay of Jacques
Cartier at Hochelaga, he was conducted
by the natives to the brow of the Mountain
(Mont Royal) which has given its name
to the City of Canada, whence he
beheld a landscape of peculiar beauty.
Far as the eye could reach, the
country was covered with the numerous
forest nearly a hundred feet beneath
him marked the side of the mighty
St. Lawrence and on its small was
it that Island which principally
forms the subject of this paper.
The phenomenon in the distance led
directly to the landscape, which was
highlighted in splendour by the ever varying
tint of the foliage of Autumn. At this

period

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period of the year words cannot describe the glowing tints of the Canadian forests nor can the imagination supply this want. The sombre pine, the glossy beech, the russet oak the graceful ash, the lofty and bleeding elm, each has its peculiar colour; but excelling all in beauty, the maple lights up the dark mass of foliage with its broad leaf of richest crimson.

For three weeks in ordinary seasons, it retains these lonely and ever changing hues which marks its decay.

Each stage of dissolution it with a new colour, "the last still loveliest" till it fades, dies and returns to enrich the soil from whence it sprung.

The prospect which everywhere met the eye of the distinguished Navigator as he stood in amazement on the brow of the Mountain must have made a deep impression on his mind. - The season being late, Partier had little time to spare, and at once prepared to return to old Stadacona (Quebec). We are informed by Foutch whose account is corroborated by a late Authority (Recherches de M. Parat sur Jacques Partier), that when the great discoverer visited Hochelaga with a part of his Company from Stadacona he was received by the Agouhama or Chief, a paralytic infirm old man who imagined the strangers possessed supernatural powers and begged that Partier might touch his limbs with a view of restoring them to health and vigour. When the exploring

Following Company was about to return,
the Chief Adviser of acquiring the sup-
posed length of the route never having
powers bequeathed to him to have found
him a substitute of his followers and
as an inducement offered three who
should remain the Island (St. Johns)
opposite his village for their abode and
everything necessary for their subsistence.
The only Frenchman seen on the se-
quest of the unpopulated savage oc-
casion of the opportunity of forming his own no well
as his character interests.
It may be noted that the hours of
the matters are such as to give to the
Chief against the force of a command,
and that Father Appichou in the event
if his not employing with the other of the
Chief, the distribution of his whole party,
but the opportunity for securing a post-
hold and establishment on this shipboard
Island, was in itself a sufficient inducement
to Father, and he therefore consented to
leave behind him a force of two gentlemen
volunteers and the men. He never there
possible involving interests were no doubt
in some measure accounted to their fate
by the leader's promise to return on the
following spring. I however such a pro-
mise was really made it ended in a
small disappointment for it did not ap-
pear that the much - deserted Canada
for any years afterwards not until the year
1541 - 42 is it recorded in history that
seen then they went up the River to
Jochuaga the position of the Indians
after

after the departure of their Chief leader might well inspire them with anxiety.

The eagerness with which the strangers had been welcomed afforded no precedent for their continued security, and they had been already taught by experience that the transition in the breasts of the natives from friendship to hostility was easy and rapid. The principal inducement for the detention of the Colonists being their supposed powers of healing would soon be discovered as fallacious and void of truth and this discovery would destroy their influence and change the friendly feelings of the natives into open hostility.

We may readily imagine with what alacrity the Colonists proceeded to fortify and strengthen position on the newly acquired Island, as well as to establish their influence by expressing the gratitude of their new friends with the other tribes - and by lending them the assistance of their superior weapons and the skill in using them against their enemies. —

In the construction of their defensive Works there is little doubt but the Colonists were assisted by their savage allies, and there is much reason to suppose that the old lines of defence still to be seen in some parts of the Island - and shown on old plans, mark the site of the early attempt at fortifying this strong position immediately in front of the Metropolitan City of Canada.

It is not probable during the Seven Years War between France & England ending with the surrender of Montreal to the forces of
General

General Amherst in 1760 - that the French
Government constructed any defensive
works on St. John's Island and although
the fort threatened to occupy it by his
troops contrary to the wishes of the
Government the Marquis de Vaudreuil
rather than surrender Montreal to
the English General - there does not
appear so far as he has been any defence
works, at least of such magnitude
as to justify the French General in
taking such a step.
The discovery has been made con-
firming the ultimate fate of the gallant
little band who gave up the Plains
of La Belle Riviere for a lifetime in
the great wilderness of the Western World.
General John Burgoyne & any matter of
fact come to an end - legendary lore
& supposition may take its place and
associate itself with the real and the
beautiful.
The great beauty and picturesque
features of St. John's Island coupled with
the romantic character of its early
settlement have attracted much atten-
tion and indeed very much
in the location of the many traditions
& local superstitions to its early history.
This should not escape the attention of
the serious and thoughtful historian
as well as the general public. It has
been founded by Champlain in 1603 and
to whom the credit is indebted for so
much of its early history.

It has

It has been somewhere recorded in "the Relations des Jesuites" among other incidents of interest - that many years before the white man had set his foot on the soil of the Aborigines there dwelt upon this Island a powerful Chief named Shenandow - the Taker of Scalps who with his family and attendants were the only inhabitants of the Island.

The family of the Chief consisted of a number of wives - sons and daughters - who with their slaves and dependants composed a force formidable in numbers and amply sufficient to protect the Island from desultory attacks.

The Chief's Medicine man or Chancellor was one He-ka-joo - "walk over" an old man held in high esteem - more particularly by himself, for his craft and cunning qualities always respected even to veneration by the Savages.

The Authority delegated to him by his master was used by He-ka-joo in tyrannizing over his fellow dependants by whom we may presume he was cordially detested.

The Chief had many children, but his affections were all centered in one beautiful and amiable girl being the daughter of the most favoured of his wives.

Minnehaha as we shall the maiden for her name as not been handed down to us, had a suitor a young "Grave" belonging to the neighbouring tribe of Iroquois, who had seen and spoken to her during one of those intervals of peace which occasionally happened between her father's nation and

his own. But the speaker was deaf
to the young "hairs" entreaties and
refused to share the argument of
an obligatory evening of her father's
rule and the despatching back at
all hazards needed to effect his
purpose by stratagem.
The ha-poo's character was well
known and he knew the young "hairs"
had recourse.
It was arranged between them
that the Medicine Man should leave
the silence of the faithful watch-
dogs whilst the "hairs" should under-
take to night make a descent upon
the island with a few trusty followers
and carry off the remainder of force.
On the night chosen for the action
the ha-poo still forth from his
program and awaited upon the shore
the coming of the force.
By some strange and misadventure
the night in question had been unable to
meet and he he arose and went forth
to grant his limited spirit. - Perceiving his
error upon the watching medicine-man
"What!" said the Chief to the spirit of the
evil ha-poo howled like any man or
creature does he wander from his lodge
after the pleasant light of day is that?
The ha-poo was equal to the emergency
I have come out into the darkness and
he is mistaken and to ask the great
"Jawahra" to give me evidence.
The words

The words had scarcely been uttered when a canoe emerged rapidly from the gloom.

The Chief suspecting treachery at once dragged away the traitor and alarmed his people who came rushing to the water's edge in quest of the mysterious bark, but it had again returned to the darkness whence it had emerged. The young "hove" who guided it perceiving by the confusion as well as by the absence of his accomplice that his stratagem had been defeated. Deprived by terror of his presence of mind. Te-ka-poo confessed his guilt and it was resolved upon the following morning to punish him by every refinement of cruelty known to his outraged friends. In proclaiming his fate the Chief thus addressed the Culpit:

O' vile hypocrite and traitor! is it thus you go to meditate and pray to the good Yau-ke-ka? I shall send you very soon to "Atahenic" (the god of evil) where you can meditate as long as you please in the midst of his "Pogilumana" (great fire)

On hearing the sentence pronounced, his daughter Immechaha was nearly frantic with grief. She implored her father by the love he bore her not to let her be the innocent cause of so much suffering.

Her entreaties prevailed and the sentence of the traitor was commuted to ignominious banishment from the Island.

Dressed in Wolf-skin with a huge fox-tail behind

behind as an ornament to indicate
his summing faculty and ingenuity.
He-ha-por had placed in a small
cane and compelled to make his way
backward to the opposite shore where
the hostile Indians were standing
their hatred of his nation and their
contempt for himself, gave him the
in account of the important views
of their enemies which they made
such he might derive. They took him
to their village of Caughnawaga and
giving him for wife the nephew as well
as the most beloved of the young found
in the tribe, they told him the would
very well supply the punishment he
had escaped.

And there, in the Indian village of
Caughnawaga opposite Quebec he de-
scendants may still be living. It may
be noted that as in days of yore the
white and red men have often blended
together some of the posterity of the only
Red "Walk-on" may even be vigorous
of spiritual and their improved views
of barbarism & teaching for civilization
and amusement.

The legends furnish to state that
in memory of the attempted abduction
and of the sincerity of the gentle woman
haha-when the anniversary of the event
ful might come round on the soft
day light of an Indian summer evening
the red man with his face pale as death
to the huge may be seen swelling across
the river slowly pursued by a dusky
monster

Maiden in her bark canoe.

The fourth of a Century after the visit of Jacques Cartier this Island became and object of admiration by the great Samuel de Champlain who in 1611, contemplated the erection upon it of an establishment for the residence of himself and his family.

His intentions respecting the Island are recorded as follows in "L'Histoire de la Colonie Française en Canada".

(Tome 1. Page 129.)

"Proche de la Place Royale (Montreal)
 " et au fleuve St. Laurent, il remarqua
 " une petite île que sa situation et
 " elevation semblaient avoir fortifiée natu-
 " rellement: et dans ses vues pour l'avenir
 " du Canada, il jugea qu'on pourrait y
 " bâtir une bonne et forte ville, mais ce
 " qui est digne d'attention il la nomma
 " Sainte Hélène, sans doute pour faire par-
 " tager les avantages de son futur établisse-
 " ment à Hélène Bouilli son épouse qui par
 " sa dot lui donnait le moyen d'en feter
 " les premiers fondements. Car il est à re-
 " marquer qu'il en donna le nom de Sainte
 " Hélène à aucune des îles sans nombre qu'il
 " rencontra au dessous et dessus de Québec sinon
 " à celle qui était à côté de la Place Royale,
 " où il avait résolu de s'établir."

The foregoing extract furnishes information beyond doubt as to the origin of the name "St. Helen's" The wife of Champlain whose name is thus preserved in connection with the Island was by profession a Huguenot or

or French labour -
then in these early times a high
degree seems to have been enter-
prised of the advantages of the
Island as a military position, an
opinion which we doubt had much
weight with the first Government of
New France a founder of Quebec on
forming his scheme for its forma-
rent occupation.
It does not appear however that
this great & good man ever earned
his interesting project into execution.
His business was general commerce
in building up and consolidating
French power in the Western World.
whose duties were established as the
seat of Government.
For has it yet been discovered what
as the writer can ascertain that
any permanent works of defence were
ever erected in the Island by Mr.
de Champlain or any of his Emula-
purses, although it is said he had
been used as a depot for provisions,
arms and other articles & settlements
were being formed on the mainland.
There is also reason to believe that
the early French missionaries both before
in this natural barrier from the attack
of the fierce Indians: a tribe in con-
secration of their rich unimpaired
all others in magnificent equality and
fairness, and their unimpaired heat.
ment of the persons which fell into
their hands have earned for them
that

that unenviable prominence not only among their savage brethren but over all that has been recorded in the history of North America. - Leaving this sketch of its early history & Champlain's visit in 1610 to a much later period. we find that on the 3rd of November 1672 (during the governorship of the Count of Frontenac) St. Helen's Island, Ile Ronde & Ile aux Fraises was included in the seigniorie of Longueuil conceded under the feudal by Louis XIV to Charles Lemoine - and here again we enter upon another episode of narrative.

If St. Helen's Island had no other claim of celebrity, its connection with this family alone would be sufficient to give it a niche in Canadian history.

The name of Charles Lemoine is recorded in le Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes, (par l'Abbe Pyprien Tanguay) where it is stated that he arrived in Quebec from Dieppe or Rouen in France in the year 1641 being an orphan - that he was married at Montreal on the 28th May 1654 to Catherine Pimot & that he became the Seigneur of Longueuil (as already mentioned) in 1672. Mr. Lemoine owed his great name and success entirely to his indomitable courage and genius. The esteem in which he was held by his Sovereign is better expressed in the patent by which his eldest son was created Baron of Longueuil and to which due reference will shortly be made.

We are told that the year of Mr. Demme's
 marriage with Mrs. Demme consisted of
 eleven sons and three daughters.
 The achievement of Charles the eldest
 and Jacques the second son are gra-
 phically recited in the following parol-
 ly which the former was awarded the
 first town of Longueuil & co.
 done by the grace of God King of France
 and Navarre, in all present existing
 It being an attribute of our greatness
 and our justice to reward those who
 courage and merit led them to perform
 great deeds, and taking into consideration
 the services which have been rendered
 to us by the late Charles Demme - Coq
 designed of Longueuil who left France
 in 1641 to settle in Canada where he
 valour and fidelity ever so often em-
 ployed in the wars against the Indians
 that our Government and Lieutenant Governor
 in that country employed him constantly
 in every military expedition and in every
 negotiation or treaty of peace of all which
 duties he acquitted himself to their entire
 satisfaction - that after him Charles &
 Demme Coq his eldest son declared of
 imitating the example of his father, bore
 arms from his youth, either in France
 where he served as a Lieutenant in the
 Regiment de St. Laurent, or else as a Captain
 of a Royal detachment in Canada since
 1687 where he had an arm shot off by
 the Indians when fighting over Quebec
 in which combat seven of his brothers
 were also engaged. — (Honor Baron

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de Longueuil, Chevalier de St. Louis, Gouver-
neur de Montreal and Administrateur
de 1725 à 1726.)

"That Jacques Lemoine de Ste. Helene
" his second son, for his gallantry was made
" a Captain of a Naval detachment and
" afterwards fell at the siege of Quebec while
" leading on with his elder brother (Charles
" Lemoine severely wounded) the Canadians
" against the attack of Sir William Phipps
" on October 1690."

"That in carrying out our intentions for
" settling Canada, the said Charles Lemoine
" the eldest son has spent large sums of
" money for numerous settlements of the
" inhabitants on the domain and Sei-
" gnory of Longueuil

" And whereat in order to protect the
" residents in time of War he has had ~~even~~
" erected at his own expense a Fort supported
" by four strong towers of stone and Ma-
" sonry with a guard house & several
" large dwellings, a fine Church leaving
" all the insignia of nobility - a spacious
" farm yard in which there is a barn,
" a stable, a sheep pen, a dove cot and other
" buildings, all of which are within the
" area of the said Fort."

The present R. C. Parish Church partly
stands on the site of the Old Fort, a
portion of the stone foundation of one of
the towers is still visible, & on which a
seemable elm tree has sprung up with noble
trunk and overshadowing branches - a con-
necting link between the stern old battle-
ments of former days and the sanctity
and quiet

and most of the present village. There
are however still built the remains
of one of the first mills which some
fifty years since was used as an in-
house by the Line of the Parish.
A small canal (and mill) opposite
the house and dock was erected by the
designer more than half a century ago
it was worked at first by water power
and afterwards by steam but has long
since disappeared. Traces of the old dam
are still to be seen. "Over to which stands
"a canal mill (small canal), a fine
"curving of masonry - together with a large
"retention of masonry, houses and outbuildings
"the rest of which buildings surrounding
"to some 60 or 70 acres - about \$10,000 or more
"so that this design is one of the most
"valuable of the whole country, and the only
"one justified and built up in this sense
"we are informed that a full score of
"the old Canalized movement of the Parish
"of Longwood may be seen on the ground
"about of that venerable antiquarian the
"late Jacques Dyer, and described by
"him to Mr. Dyer and Mr. Dyer by
"himself.

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"^{are} employed; - that the said Charles Lemoine
" is now in a position to hold a noble
" rank in consequence of his virtues and
" merit. - For which consideration we have
" thought it due to our sense of justice to
" assign not only a title of honor to the
" estate and Seigneurie of Longueuil but also
" to confer on its owner a proof of an
" honorable distinction which will go
" down to posterity, and which may
" appear to the children of the said Charles
" Lemoine a reason and inducement to
" follow in their father's footsteps: -

" For these causes of our special grace
" full power and Royal Authority: We have
" created, erected, raised and decorated,
" and do create, erect, raise and decorate
" by the present patent signed by our
" own hand the said estate and Seigneurie
" of Longueuil, situate in our Country
" of Canada into the name - title and
" dignity of a Barony the same to be
" peacefully and fully enjoyed by the
" said Sieur Charles Lemoine, his children,
" heirs, and the descendants of the same born
" in legitimate wedlock, held under our
" Crown and subject to fealty (for it hom-
" mage avec denombrement) according
" to the laws of our Kingdom and the
" Customs of Paris in force in Canada
" together with the name, title and dignity
" of a Baron. It is our pleasure he shall
" designate and qualify himself Baron
" in all deeds, judgments &c; that he shall
" enjoy enjoy the right of arms, heraldry,
" honors prerogatives, rank - precedence in
" time.

"time of year - at meetings of the nobility
 " & while the other Bishops of our Kingdom
 " that the papal, and more various (kinds
 " or substitutes) and others depending of
 " the said Bishops of Longueuil (nobility
 " sent of in letters) in condition of men
 " during fealty and homage in accordance
 " in the Imperial property, shall achieve
 " judge the said Charles Xerme - his heirs
 " and assigns - as Bishops and pay them
 " the ordinary feudal homage, which said
 " title &c. it is our pleasure shall be inserted
 " in proceedings and sentences, here or here
 " dated by letters of Justice - without form
 " over the said papals being held to perform
 " any greater homage than that to which
 " they are now liable.
 " This deed to be registered in Canada
 " and the said Charles Xerme, his Chie
 " down and assigns to be maintained in
 " full and perpetual enjoyment of the
 " rights herein conferred
 " This done at Quebec the 2nd
 " January 1700 in the fifth year of our
 " Majesty."

(signed) Louis.

The following is the full and correct
 probably incorporated in history of the
 other time of the first Bishops of Longueuil
 present viz (the second in de de de de de
 full of the siege of Quebec 1690) the third
 son born in Montreal 20th July 1661. An copy
 form of a deed of was he rendered on
 present Bishops in land and sea. In
 1686 he lived on an expedition to
 Hudson's

Hudson's Bay under the Sieur de Troges.
 In the same year he was appointed
 the Commander of a Fort on this ex-
 pedition and for his gallant Conduct
 received the thanks of the Marquis
 de Denonville Governor General of Canada.
 In 1690 with his brother Ste. Helene he
 attacked some of the villages of the bar-
 barous Iroquois and prevented the In-
 dians from ravaging the French settle-
 ments at la Chemise and Lachine. —
 In 1694 he besieged Fort Bourbon in the
 Hudson Bay, where his brother de Chateauguay
 was killed but the Fort was taken. In
 1696 he conveyed troops to Acadia. He
 visited France in 1698 and left it with
 three vessels to make a settlement on
 the Mississippi. He was the first European
 Officer who entered the great Father
 of Waters from the Sea which he as-
 cended to a point nearly one hundred
 leagues from its mouth where he
 established a garrison whence he
 returned to France in 1699 and for
 which achievement he was decorated
 with the order of Saint-Louis. In the
 same year he was again sent to the
 Mississippi and directed to make a sur-
 vey of the country in view of the discovery
 of mines. This voyage was successful
 and he returned to France in 1700
 and was again sent to the Mississippi
 in 1701. He returned to France
 and was made "Capitaine de Vaisseau."
 Again in 1706 he sailed for the
 Mississippi charged with a most im-
 portant

From a certain

important command, but on the 9th of July
the same year this command dissolved
and Hargrave died at Havana having
achieved an immortal reputation in
the two worlds.

The fourth son Paul Demme de
Francisco. Captain of one company de
la Marine died on the 21st March 1704
from exhaustion and fatigue in an
expedition against the Negroes. He left
son Francis Demme de Beauville was
in office de la Marine. The Negroes
having surrounded a house in which
he and forty others had taken refuge
it was all on fire & although every effort
was made to escape all the victims
except one perished in the flames.

The eighth son Joseph Demme de la
Navy was distinguished in Europe
in the Navy and served with his
father de Beauville in all his naval ex-
peditions. He was killed in September
1687 by the Negroes in their attack on
Rochefort. The tenth son Jean Demme
de Chateaugay "en office de la Marine"
when acting as lieutenant in his father
de Beauville fell mortally wounded on 16 94
at the siege of Fort Bonaparte. Anderson Bay -
afterwards named Fort Nelson.

The eighth son Gabriel Demme de
Franching died of yellow fever in
St Domingo where he had been left by
his father de Beauville in 1701.

The ninth son Antoine Demme died
in early youth. The tenth son Jean
Joseph Demme de Beauville fought

of the Order of St. Louis whose name is still remembered with honor and respect by the people of New Orleans, was with his brother d'Iberville a founder of that City and was Lieutenant du Roy à la Louisiane in the Government of the Colony: he died in Paris at the advanced age of Eighty-seven. 7th March 1767.

The Eleventh son Antoine Lemme de Chateauguay (second of the name) was Capitaine d'une Compagnie de la Marine à la Louisiane.

It is seldom indeed that history affords such a striking example of valor and patriotism as that recorded.

Some of the sons of Charles Lemme won distinction in the service of their Country securing in the New World the honors and rewards conferred by the King who made no distinction between the native born Canadian and his European Subjects.

The patent of nobility to Charles Lemme is remarkable as being created a territorial barony conferring upon the owner thereof whether male or female the rank and title of a Baron or Baronne of the Kingdom of France. It has been stated that according to the opinion of an eminent French Advocate obtained many years ago in Paris in effect the patent under a French Monarchy would be to confer on the owner of the Seignior for the time being the title of "Baron of Lemme."

The cession of Canada by France to England

England made no change in the legal right to hold honors of a title to honors under the conditions of the patent, and would appear to be as much entitled to recognition as a legal right as the title itself of an estate.

One of the arguments mainly to justify mentioned in article XVI of the Capitulation of Montreal to General Amherst as falling on honorable part - viz. "the evacuation of Montreal to General Amherst by the British army in the Capitulation of the Province of New France with the operations of General Amherst before Montreal on 1760. In General's history of Canada - Vol. II - page 293 it is said that the British force in Montreal at this period was reduced to 3000 men in all, equivalent of 500 soldiers who guarded St. John's Island opposite the City.

On the Capitulation to General Amherst on the 8th September - the honors of War being refused, de la Riviere the French general was much surprised and threatened to reduce him to disarm and in article III of the Capitulation the Island was included under the following terms - viz. - "The troops and militia who are in Gasconade of St. John's and other forts shall be treated in the same manner."

Conceding

Considering the relative position of the City and the Island it may not be improper to say a few words about the Condition of the defences on the mainland.

At the time of its sur. Montreal contained about three thousand inhabitants, it was of an oblong figure-flanked Eleven Redoubts which served instead of bastions:- the outer ditch was about eight feet deep (a dry ditch) It had also at the Eastern extremity a Fort or Citadel the batteries of which the streets of the town from one end to the other. *

The high ground afterwards known as the "Citadel Hill" is the site of the present Dalhousie Square. A considerable portion of the old town wall is still in existence forming the South East curtain of the Quebec gate Baroche facing the River, but falling to decay for want of timely repairs. At the South West end of it is a flank of about 50 feet to the curtain wall now occupied by the Commissariat Store and the old City Water Works. all this property since the withdrawal of the Regular troops - Baroche include have been sold to the City Corporation by the Dominion Government so that there is no accommodation for any Military force belonging to the Dominion Government in the Commercial Metropolis of Canada.

A short time before General Amherst arrived in Montreal by way of Lachine there were only about 500 Regular French troops on the Island and consequently the Marquis de Vaudreuil had no means of prolonging the contest - or holding out until the arrival of the French force which had been employed

employed to oppose the advance of the River
 with columns under Harland and Murray
 by Lake Champlain and up the River from
 Quebec.

During an interval of fifty eight years
 from the surrender of Montreal in 1760-
 to the absolute purchase of St. John in 1815
 by the Imperial Government for British possession
 there does not appear at least anything
 positive has been discovered by the writer that
 any permanent buildings for the accommodation
 of troops or stores of defence were erected
 upon the Island during this long period.
 In the year 1781 - twenty one years after
 the conquest of the Dominion of Canada of Con-
 quest in which this celebrated Island is
 situated passed by matrimony from the
 famous into the distinguished family of
 the Count of Blaisigny in Scotland as
 will appear by the following extract from
 the Marriage Contract - viz -

"I want to present in this will de Quette pour
 "my, in my son et de son successeur
 "et une part et Meadmorelle Marie Charles
 "Josephine femme de Monsieur - Baume de
 "Lengueuil, et Marie de Belet fille majeure
 "want of present de ses biens de son Regne
 "Charles femme de Lengueuil, Charles Baume
 "de Lengueuil et de Lengueuil et de Belet, avant
 Capitaine

„Capitaine d'Infanterie, et de Madame Marie
„Catherine de Fleury Dechambault Baronne
„Donataire de Longueuil sa veuve, et maintenant
„épouse de l'honorable William Grant Ecuyer
„Membre du Conseil de cette Province, Seigneur
„de St. Roch et autres lieux; la dite Demoiselle
„Marie Charles Josephite Lemoine Baronne de
„Longueuil unique héritière du nom & d'armes,
„dignité et Biens du dit feu Monsieur Charles
„Lemoine Chevalier Baron de Longueuil son
„père demeurant en cette ville elle aussi en
„son nom et de son consentement d'autre
„part ^{Re}

„Fait et passé à Québec en la maison
„de mes dits sieur et Dame Grant L'an mil
„sept cent quatre vingt six, et le cinquiesme jour
„du Mois de May avant Midy" ^{Re}

(Signé) Berthelot Dastigny &c. &c.

The following may be taken as a translation
of this interesting document.

"Were present David Alexander Grant Esq. Captain
"in His Majesty's 84th Regiment of foot. A de-
"tachment of this Regiment (about 230 men)
"commanded by Colonel Allan McLean was
"at the defence of Quebec when besieged by
"the American rebels in 1775-6 under the leader-
"ship of General Montgomery and the notorious
"Benedict Arnold, the former being killed at
"Pis de l'Isle and the latter severely wounded
"in the attack of the barriers at Pointe-aux-
"Loupes under the Cliff of the Grand Battery.
"Many of the Officers & Men of this Regiment
"after the close of the Revolutionary war settled
"in Canada on free grants of land especially in
"in

in the beginning of last and the sunny day -
 Kingston Bay of Quiberon the the Lincum
 since the 4th Regiment for the "detachment of"
 the Royal Comptrol's eldest son of Lord Grant
 "Reg. (in Col. Grant) of the House of Commons
 Scotland, and his late wife Elizabeth Richard
 son of Joseph Joseph England son of
 siding in the City of Quiberon acting for him
 "all and on his own behalf and with his
 own consent of the one part and his late
 Charles Joseph de Lincum de Lincum part.
 "sons of Lincum and Lincum of Lincum
 "daughters (of Lincum age and enjoying the
 "capacity of exercising his legal rights) of the
 "late Charles de Lincum of Lincum, Knight,
 "Baron of Lincum and Lincum of Lincum
 "in his lifetime Captain of Lincum, 3rd Baron
 "daughters of the "and a Baron of Lincum married Lincum
 "de Lincum de Lincum de Lincum de Lincum de Lincum
 "1753 died in 1754 of Lincum his widow and son the wife
 "having an only "of Lincum de Lincum de Lincum de Lincum
 "daughters afterwards the Lincum and step - father of the
 "married to Lincum young Lincum by marriage with the widow
 "Grant and of son his another under license of the Lincum
 "from Lincum) of Lincum of Lincum 11th Sept. 1770 but in 1770
 "by the marriage. This gentleman took
 "an active part with his countrymen
 "and fellow subjects in the defence of
 "Quiberon against the attacks of the rebels
 "under Montgomery and Lincum 1773.
 "Member of the Legislative Council of this
 "Province, Lincum of St. Peter's and other
 "places - the Lord and his son Charles
 "Joseph de Lincum de Lincum de Lincum de Lincum de Lincum
 "being the wife heirs of the name,
 Lincum

"Annoial bearings, titles and estates of
 "the said late Charles Lemoine Knight,
 "Baron of Longueuil her father, residing
 "in this City also acting for herself and
 "on her own behalf and with her consent
 "of the other part ~~see~~.

"Made and passed at Quebec, in the
 "house of the said Hon. William and
 "Mrs. Grant, the 5th day of May A. D. 1781.
 "Signed by all the parties and also,

(signed) Berthelot D'Artigny. S.P.

By this marriage there were several children, but all died young except two sons & one daughter. The younger of the two sons Captain William Grant of the 71st Highlanders served with distinction in the Peninsular War under Wellington where it is said he received twenty one wounds; and at Waterloo **was** shot through the lungs from the effects of which he never recovered but lingered for a while in great agony. The elder brother the Honorable Charles William Grant. ~~is~~ This gentleman was the IXth Baron of Longueuil; in 1814 he married Caroline the eldest daughter of General J. Coffin niece of Sir Isaac Coffin Bart. - and near relatives of Colonel Coffin Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Commissioner Ottawa, the Classical and refined Author of the "Chronicles of the American War of 1812 & 1814." - The Baron died at his residence Aylmington house near Kingston Ont. 5th July 1848, and is now represented by the Hon. Colonel Grant of Moorland Park Gloucestershire England. succeed to the title and Estates of Longueuil in whose family this extensive property is still inherited.

renew
 Vis. H. H. H.
 Longueuil

Wm. Grant

Distinguished

Westminstered as was the first design
of Longueuil the Governor under the Duke
Regime - it has found a parallel in this
successors - of the House of Plantagenet.
The surname of Grant is of great an-
tiquity in Scotland but historians do
not entirely agree as regards the origin
of the name - some allege that they are
descended from the ancient Scots called Ca-
ledonians about the time when the Picts
inhabited the South of Scotland and that
origin their origin is distinctly in Denmark,
in England, or in France from the Norman
Conquest.

Whatever doubt there may be however on
this point there is incontestable proof from
history that they were a powerful family
in Scotland during the twelfth and
thirteenth centuries.

Just as I find that mention is made of
Gregorius or Gregory de Grant Sheriff from
epoch of records on the reign of King
Alexander the IInd who succeeded to the
crown of Scotland in 1214.

In three days the three of Grants
included all the families of Scots in this
land and Caithness, a commanding post
that Gregory was a man of no small
influence and power.

One of this family Sir John Grant
was a great hero and patriot and as
visited the house Sir William Wallace
in defending the liberties of his country
against the aggressions of Edward the
first of England. By intermarriages
the Grants in process of time became
connected

17

connected with many of the nobility and principal families of Scotland. — The Ancestors and progenitor of the Laids of Blairfindy in Glenlivet was William Grant younger son of Sir John Grant, son of Sir Duncan of Guchery 1472. Men held in great esteem for their valour courage and prudence. —

Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant Baronet was a warm adherent of the new dynasty of 1688 and at a later period the second Sir Archibald Grant Baronet commanded the Grant Clan in the disastrous battle of Culloden on the 16th of April 1746.

There is reason to believe however that some of the Grants of Blairfindy adhered to the fallen cause of James IInd and with many other Jacobites took up arms and fought for the restoration to the English Throne of the weak minded and unfortunate Monarch.

This opinion is confirmed by the following facsimile of an autograph letter from Prince Charles Edward the Pretender to Colonel Grant of Blairfindy the original of which is in the possession of Charlotte Ann Grant (Mrs. Allen) only sister of Charles James Esq. Grant present Baron de Longueuil by whom it was kindly lent the author of this occasion.

" Colonel Grant of Blairfindy. The assurances of
" your Loyalty and attachement are always
" agreeable to me and the account you
" give me of the service you have been
" of to so worthy your man as you represent Sir John Gordon of Park gives
" me

"me great pleasure. It is true I am a bit
 "rest of course. It is true that you
 "have been obliged to give the confidential
 "you have been so frequently obliged to
 "it is very interesting and faithful subject
 "I heartily wish you all happiness in
 "of your acquisition, & am with esteem
 "From 4th May 1774.
 Charles R.
 your sincere friend
 * John Grant of Blairgowrie (or Blair Grant)
 Esq; the father of Captain Walter Grant
 Grand 4th Regt. Foot Baron of Denington
 of the Grant family - well his marriage
 contract with the "Baroness de Denington"
 dated 5th May 1781. - *

Another part of the Jacobite Archives
 of some of the members of the family is
 furnished by the entry found among
 the archives of the Lyon King of Arms
 in Edinburgh Scotland which refers
 to the person addressed by the Petitioner
 as John Grant of Blairgowrie. viz "John
 Charles Archibald Grant of Blairgowrie Esq;
 Colonel of the Royal Legion in the service
 of the Majesty the King of France and
 Knight of the Military and Royal Order
 of Louis the XVth on which by honorable
 marriage from the above Grant of
 "Grant Knight Chief of the Ardèche and
 "Perisvalle (Lyon) Grant descended from
 "Alphonse King of Scotland Proprietor of
 "the Royal Families of Great Britain France
 "Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Russia" &c &c
 the Grant family also had a place
 in the House des Comptes de France
 du Canada. Vol. I. p. 253-4. Bibliothèque (Canada)

du Parlement) from which the following extract is a translation.

According to M. de la Chenage who is a good authority in the matter, the Grants are descended from the most illustrious families. His certificate from most reliable sources is countersigned by Count de Blangy - the Duke d'Harcourt ^{see} in the following words: - "I the undersigned Francois Alixandre de la Chenage des Bois Generalogiste: - Certify that I have seen and examined the original titles of the Grant family of Normandie who originally came from Scotland. I declare that these papers are most correct and that they establish by degree and descent that the family brought from Scotland to France and Normandie about the year 1350 by John Grant the Scottish Ambassador to the French Court with Tassin and Guillaume Grant have constantly resided in the Province for nearly 450 years and which family is now represented by M. Grant de Blaisfendie Colonel in the Dragons - Aide Marichal des Logis des Armes de France: - M. Grant Seigneur de Plainville M. Grant Chevalier and Seigneur de Vause ^{see} M. Grant Viscount de Vause & son fils and M. Charles Romain Grant son petit fils (his grand son) M. M. Grant Officiers des Gardes du Corps (body guards) M^{rs} des Indes de Loretteville vic Grant (enamel) devant ; and M. M. Grant de Sauchey of Alesien all in the Military Service and many of them Knights or Chevaliers of the Order of St. Louis descended from a noble and

"very ancient race (I have seen noble of this
 "ancestry) of Great Britain, Scotland, & France
 "Austrian, Prussian, Danish, Saxon, Polish
 "I wish to say I do declare that the said
 "only is noble (I declare, do I give noble
 "family not noble) - In testimony of which
 "I have given this certificate at Paris this
 "20th June 1782.

"(Signed) He is Chevalier

"It may be further added that
 the ancient name and reputation of the
 Grants have been well sustained by some
 of their latest descendants.

The Chevalier Grant of Delgannan Castle
 there Scotland is a distinguished artist
 and Painter. President of the Royal Academy
 during the University of Oxford in 1870
 conferred upon him for his brilliant talents
 the honorary degree of D. L. & C.

Deputy General Sir James Grant
 younger brother of the Chevalier in 1805
 has distinguished himself in several campaigns
 - by the Indian Mutiny: - As Commander
 of the British force in the Chanderpraghar
 of 1860 for which success
 he was subsequently appointed in 1867
 Commander in Chief of the Madras Army
 with the rank of Lieutenant General, and
 afterwards in the Chief Command of
 Madrasat England.

We shall conclude this sketch of the
 Grant family with a brief allusion to the
 American University of Georgetown General
 William Grant the successful Commander
 of the late Civil War and ex-President
 of the United States of America.

Franklin

Matthew Grant one of the Ancestors of the President came from England in the ship "Mary and John" to Dorchester Massachusetts in 1630. - From this place he removed with some other parties to Connecticut and founded the Windsor Colony in 1631.

In the North American War commonly known as "the Seven Years War" between England and France commencing in 1756; and ending with the expulsion of the latter Power from Canada, Captain Ira Grant (second of that name) great grand father of the ex-President of the United States took an active part.

This gentleman fell in the gallant attack of a Corps of New England Troops in 1756 against Crown Point Lake Champlain which the French had occupied in force. The attacking force on this occasion was commanded by a Provincial Officer Colonel Johnston. Afterwards the renowned Sir William Johnston Bart. and although defeated at this particular point the French were soon after repulsed by Johnston's force in their attack upon Fort William Henry at the head of Lake George and the French Officer in Command Baron Dieskau taken prisoner.

The President's Grand-father (also Ira Grant) served with distinction among the Volunteers of Connecticut during the Revolutionary War and in 1787 removed to Pennsylvania.

It has been asserted that the first Baron Grant of Longueuil died at Saratoga in the year 1806 and was buried in Boston. His wife the Baroness survived him thirty five years. She

1781

The deed in 1841 and was entered in the
 family vault at Longueuil. It is all but
 certain that the old deignment family
 was in the possession of Longueuil was
 built on St. John's Island by the Governor
 William Grant shortly after his marriage
 with the Honorable Madame in 1770.
 During the American war of 1812-14 and
 for some years afterwards the British
 Government in addition to the military
 reserves formerly set apart by the Crown
 or held by right of Longueuil made other
 use particularly in measures of defence
 in various parts of Canada.
 Among these properties St. John's Island
 and other adjacent St. John's and St. Anne
 houses were acquired by deed of exchange
 dated 24 April 1815 for the property by Sir
 John Sir John Thibault Governor General.
 The parties to the sale were the Governor
 Charles William Grant & his father
 from Charles Joseph de la Riviere de la
 grant property de Longueuil and other
 of land adjacent Grant by receiving as
 compensation from the Crown the late
 forming the site of the old Recollet Church
 on Lake St. Pierre West and other lots
 in the vicinity of "Etchale Hill" and the
 other late Recollet adjoining which
 on the surrender of Montreal in 1760 became
 the property of the Crown by right of military
 appropriation.
 The estimated value of the City lots given
 in exchange for St. John's was £13,000 which
 equal to \$13,000 from recent military
 it has been ascertained that the estimate
 length

20

length of St. Helena is ^{about} 1200 yards or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile and the greatest breadth 670 yards or nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile, while the area stands as follows viz.

St. Helena	-	123 ^a "	3 ² "	20 ^p
The Ronde	-	28 "	1 "	10
The aux Trains	-	1 "	2 "	20
Total		153 "	3 "	10

1761

The Baronial Mansion on St. Helena Island was a princely edifice and built of stone by the Honorable William Grant as already stated shortly after his marriage with the Baroness Dorrager of Longueuil in 1770. There were also extensive ranges of outbuildings & other accessories - a garden of one and a half acres in extent - planted with the choicest fruit trees - rare plants - vegetables and flowers, sheltered from the northerly winds and beautifully situated on the River bank of the South End of the Island opposite the Longueuil Shore.

This mansion for many years after the Island had been acquired by the Imperial Government was maintained as Officers Quarters - but of late years it was allowed to fall into decay - and finally a heap of ruins so that scarcely a vestige of this once magnificent pile remains "to print a moral or adorn a tale" and also "In thy once smiling garden the hemlock and thistle have choked up the rose which late bloomed in the way." Such was the extent & value set upon this garden that provision was made by the Government in the annual estimates for some years for the payment of a party named Mr. Fauland

Mr. Latham designated by the title of the
"Latham Gardens."
The other buildings of value upon the
Island either as acquired since the
designated grid-line (shown on a map)
and built since in the 19th century
directly in front of the present residence
these buildings of private property including
in 1823-4 the military authorities proposed
to convert the Smith's house into a house
for hospital which plan however was at
last abandoned.

There were also and are still the numerous
granite old granite pedestals with bases of in-
terestments on land situated at the south
West point of the Island near the ferry
landing opposite front of the
about three hundred yards north of this
granite pedestal facing the city on the N.E.
grains of different rocks while at the
north and south, eastern extremities
forming in and commanding the beach
and the whole Bay, there were in all
about (600) by hundred yards of military
installments of several date.

All these rocks from their position
and temporary character appear to have
been hurriedly constructed possibly to meet
the exigencies of the "army quarters" or
even of a summer date when occupied
as a place of refuge by the early settlers
and from Englishmen.

Search among official records including
and Carl has been made in vain to
show that any permanent defense works
on the Island were ever constructed
by

by the French - notwithstanding the provision made in the 11th Article of the surrender of Montreal to Amherst viz "that the troops and Militia who are in garrison in the Fort of Jacques Cartier and in the Island of St. Helens and other Fort's shall be treated in the same manner."

About twenty years ago an experienced Officer of the Ordnance Department at Quebec was sent to Paris with permission to look over and search the Government Archives for plans and records of Old Forts and defensive Works built by the French along the St. Lawrence & Gensieve posts from Quebec to Niagara. Copies of many of these were made and deposited for record - among other places in the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa, but none has yet been found to the writer's knowledge of any Fort or other permanent work on St. Helens Island. Thirty one year after the purchase the Military Authorities erected two block houses on elevations of about one hundred feet above the River level; that in the most central position was substantially built of logs upon an embankment of earth and clay, and had an armament of four light guns and was holed for Musketry. There was accommodation in it for an Officer - a Sergeant, and 25 men - it is now fast going to ruin. The second block house was further northward immediately in rear of the new Battery, it was a slight building framed and clapboarded - designed for two light guns - and Musketry, its accommodation was

was one large and 15. from.

It was lately used as a guard house; but fast going to decay. The office of this with appeared to have been for the purpose - from of the Cadence what - however - and to command the river front.

Beside the above works several other buildings some of great value were erected and various improvements made by the Imperial Government. It was the purpose of the Government to make some of the most important works of the Government.

There in the a channel that in the Cadence side of the Island the Grand (Grand) side of the Island was erected in 1822. It was built of stone with high arches that fasten

and covered with iron. No additional security of the entrance a few years since the entrance was erected inside the entrance - Its capacity is 4000 tons but by refilling it might be increased to 6000 tons. The cost of building was about £4000. It and estimated value in the withdrawal of the

Imperial troops in 1870 about £3000. In 1867 a new embankment was built in the southern part of the Island was "Garrison way" landing of a cost of £8500. In addition three buildings on the West side facing the river built in 1822-3 with a large addition there built up in 1867 partly on the site of the old

great mill (nowa machine house) are of great extent and capacity and when finished will be the Dominion Government

1870 - now in excellent condition and sufficient

22

sufficient accommodation for the equipment of six field batteries of Artillery.

The "New Armories" on the opposite side with two interior flanks in reverse or upwards of 500 feet in length, two stories high - and the whole rebuilt of stone in 1862-3 on the site of the Old Military Prison.

* The ground floor alone of this Armory besides the accommodation for powder and ammunition will hold 40,000 stand of arms. The Southern Wing or flank of this Armory was fitted up by the War Department for Military Quarters and a Regimental School.

* This building was first erected by the Imperial Government in 1823 (supposed from its figure and position on the site of a French Military Work) of three stories high: the walls were of great thickness and the whole structure was rendered bombproof by a succession of brick arches with a covered way & counterscarp of solid rock between it and the old block house twenty yards to the Eastward. Under the new regulations for the discipline of the Army in Canada - in 1845-6 it was converted into a Military Prison - the first of the kind ever established in this Country. Owing to some defect in the heating apparatus the whole interior part of the building was burnt down 27th December 1848 and another Prison was Establishment founded in the Hochelaga Barrack premises acquired by the Admiralty in 1817 for a Naval Station.

About hundred yards South of the above group of buildings is the Infantry Barracks two stories high - built of stone with accommodation for eight Officers
Sergeants

Large and smaller - and about 100 men.
The north of the basement 150 feet in length
and 40 feet broad was laid out for building
and a (unimproved) bakery and several
buildings by these Irish Archers & the whole
of this building was destroyed by fire in
the evening of the 24th Dec. 1873. In the north
end of the building, West of Room 12 -
aided with his family, while in the south
end Capt. Brown, commanding detachment
of B. Battery then in garrison and others
other officers were gathered. It was only
a week before this accident that all the Capt
by Staffs of Artillery Bannocks from Leeds
at Gochelaga were burnt down and as all
the Infantry - Cavalry & Cavalry Bannocks
commonly known as the "Quebec Gate Bannocks"
by the Northern Government in 1872 by
the recommendation of the Committee of
Publics and Reform to the Legislature, the
detachment of B. Battery for want of 100
each accommodation were removed to
Quebec.

The other building of consequence in
this group is the Quebec Magazine
which is built of stone with brickwork
Arches and is built up to contain 1022
barracks of powder - every minute to its
proximity to the Bannocks it was used
only by the Imperial Authorities for the
being extreme ammunition. At the time
of the fire in the Bannocks attached to it
the magazine it is said that one of them
250 bags of powder was unfortunately shot
in the magazine at the time being
written

within 150 feet of the raging fire - the wind only blowing in an opposite direction saved it from destruction - & an explosion that would have shaken Mount St. Helens like an Earthquake.

The Barracks are protected on the South side and Water front by earthen embankments - parapets and ditches - and with the accessories were built when Lord Dalhousie was Governor General in 1823-4, The Command^g of Engineer in Canada at this period was Colonel Durnford who built the present Citadel at Quebec - The Barracks on the Island were built under the superintendence of Lieutenant Phillips R. E. Afterwards Col. Phillips (brother of the celebrated Bishop of Exeter) * Colonel Phillips spent a great part of his life in Canada. After the peace of 1815 when Drummond Island at the upper end of Lake Huron was ceded to our grasping neighbours under the treaty of Ghent Lieut. Col. Phillips was entrusted to select an Asylum for the inhabitants French Canadians and half breeds - he selected the Quebec of about 5400 acres at Penetanguishene. & to that place the inhabitants of the Island emigrated in a body rather than transfer their allegiance to the American Government.

Colonel Phillips was for some time on the Staff of Sir John Colborne in upper Canada & in 1837-8 had charge of the Cornwall Canals. as

and the nature of the approaches thereto plainly indicate their defensive Character.

at

At the northern extremity of the Island
are the *Verkholya* of the *Ordinance* or *mi*
along the Department occupying the
same site as those marked in 1823
with accommodation for several of
the *Verkholya* other two in the spot.
Immediately on front is a garden plot
from the *Verkholya* *Verkholya* at a *Verkholya*
largest in different ranges in *Verkholya*
Bay. On the right of the plot from is an
excellent wharf with a depth of ten feet
at summer low in still water. *Verkholya*
for landing *Verkholya* - *Verkholya* *Verkholya*
it was of very mud and heavy *Verkholya*
this is the only wharf at the Island.
A mile range of five hundred yards
with *Verkholya* and *Verkholya* was laid
down a few years since at the southern
or upper end of the Island - and a
valuable *Verkholya* *Verkholya* of *Verkholya*
was established on the side fronting the
City about one hundred yards south of the
Island *Verkholya*.
From the *Verkholya* on a line forming a
largest to the North East end of it
about 1/2 a mile distant another *Verkholya*
range was laid down for practice.
This line passes in front of the Old Church
entrance already mentioned along
the crest of the bank about 50 feet above
the water level commencing *Verkholya*
Bay, and also that part of the *Verkholya*
three other a large tract of land was
purchased in 1846-7 by the late Board of
Verkholya as a site of an *Verkholya*
works and ever for a little *Verkholya*

24
across Hochelaga Bay for the security of
Montreal.

* During the American War of 1812-14 there
was a Military post at this place of some
importance. There were wooden buildings Bar-
racks & for a field Battery of Artillery. A
troop of Cavalry & detachment of Infantry
on the East Side of the road leading to
St. Lambert & Laprairie. On the opposite side
of the road at a sharp bend of the River
was a stone building three stories high used
formerly as a hotel and Officers Quarters.
The last of the Cavalry Stables & Barracks
were blown down in a storm about 1860. As
a slight memento of this post a Mr. Joseph
Simmons 3rd May 1814 donated to His Majesty
for ever about 2 rods of land adjoining the
Officers Quarters & Hotel.

From the time of the founder of Quebec
(de Champlain) down to the period of the
late Civil War in the United States the
position of St. Helens Island as a Milita-
ry post has engaged the attention of per-
sons eminent for their Military Talents.

Sir James Carmichael Smyth the Author
of the "Recis of the Wars in Canada" who
served as Chief Engineer on the Staff of the
Duke of Wellington at Waterloo and who
occupied other positions of trust and
importance was sent by his Grace in
1825 to this country on a professional tour
of inspection. St. Helens Island especially
attracted his attention as a strong Mi-
litary position for the defence and pro-
tection of Montreal. In his report Sir
James observes that in every plan for the

the invasion of Canada - even so far back
as that perfected in 1711, during the
reign of Queen Anne to the last at-
tack of the enemy in 1813, the idea
of advancing by Lake Champlain upon
Montreal has been uniformly entertained.
In the Autumn of 1760 a force of 3500
men under the command of Colonel
Stanford advanced by this route upon
the St. Lawrence, where he was joined
by General Murray detachment of 2400
men from Quebec on the very day the
French Governor of Montreal had the
undivided to General Amherst. The ac-
count of a fortress a strong work of
defense upon the Island is thus shown
by the numerous testimony of military
men who have professed an attack to
upon Canada.

"What the enemy wishes to
acquire is not to be cut off from the
St. Lawrence is in fact the key and
and the Capital of Canada. It is the
center of his Commerce, and what ap-
pears an mutual circumstance in the
"consideration of countries with a view
to their defense it is not less important
"in a military point of view."
"It will however be of still greater
importance when the favorable con-
"ministration (Ottawa and Hudson-Canada)
"with Kingston is completed."
A further step in this position
to protect the Commercial Capital and
center of commerce would seem to be
a primary consideration in any general
scheme

scheme of defence for Canada.

We all know the fate of Montreal in November 1775 during the attack of the American rebels under Montgomery; of course being without a garrison or any means of defence it was obliged to capitulate to the rebel force or indeed to any armed force making the attack. Even the vessels and shipping in the Harbour at the time in this defenceless condition were taken possession of by the enemy.

The approach to the City from the right bank of the River by an enemy, directly across it is all but impracticable.

The shallowness of the St. Lawrence in some parts of the basin - the rocky islets in others especially on the East side - combined with the force of the current renders the passage intricate and difficult in this locality, even to the most experienced pilots of the Steam Tug boats. The latest and probably the most feasible of all the schemes as yet proposed for the defence of Montreal was that recommended in 1865 by Colonel Jervis - now Sir William F. D. Jervis, Deputy Inspector General of Fortification published in the London Times and embodied in his letters of January the same year to the Secretary of State for War - and also suggestion anterior to this date wherein is proposed the erection of a strong keep or fort on St. Helens - affording in the casemates as a peace establishment Barrack accommodation for 100 men. The armament to consist of about 34 guns of different Calibers on the parapets and caponnières as well

well as for a number of 10 and 18 inch
mortars. At the same time this position
was to form the key or point d'appui
in connection with a line of fort
in the St. Lambert and Longueuil side
of the river. These forts were prepared
to be situated on the line of a line with
a radius of about three miles the deep
on St. Helens forming the central point
to the whole.

This line would intersect the right
bank of the River about a mile and a
quarter above the Victoria tubular bridge.
It was proposed to connect these forts
by entrenchments and a covered way to
link in with works to these situated
near St. Louis. Even at the expense of the
Imperial Government; this was made.
Reason for the protection of Quebec against
attack from that side of the River.
The entire cost of these defense works
for Montreal was estimated in 1865 by
Colonel Jervis at £443,000 and the expense
of armaments including shells at £100,000
* for these and other fortifications and

works of defense generally in the Province
introduced in the Act 31 Vict. Cap. 41 introduced
by the late Minister of Militia and Defense
Sir George Cartier passed 22nd May 1868. An
amount was given to raise a loan of £1,000,000
to upon the Imperial guarantee and which
was afterwards absorbed on the loan of five
million and a half sterling for the Pacific
Railway, Canada and other Public Works, and
also Imperial Act 36 & 37 Cap. 45.

Since this estimate was made great changes
and

and improvements have been effected in the Construction of guns, carriages and platforms. This part of the subject may be closed by quoting the opinion of an Engineer Officer who superintended the building of Number one Fort at Point-Lewis. (the most substantial and durable work of the kind in the Dominion) contained in a letter from him dated Belfast Ireland November 18/3* in which the Major Edward Mitchell "Author of Fortifications and ^{the} Defences of the Kingdom" and other works Superintendent of Military Works at Point-Lewis especially Number one Stone Fort & Casemates - received the rudiments of his education in the High School Montreal. In all that appertains to the prosperity and well being of Canada this Officer takes a deep interest.

expenses of the Armament of the proposed Fort or Keep on the Island is given as follows - viz

"I have given your letter together with the plans enclosed my best consideration and am of the following opinion. Assuming that the Fort you mention is not liable to attack by Sea, I think its armament should be limited to four descriptions of Ordnance so that the ammunition shot and shell should be as uniform as possible. - Different guns require ^{different armaments} and entail confusion sometimes serious difficulties especially in time of war. I think the armament should be as follows -

4 - 100 ^{lb} ^{inches} - 7" muzzle loading guns in Keep.

In this programme of Armaments Major Mitchell does not recommend or advise the use of any of Moncrieff's carriages - although much ingenuity in its contrivance has been shown by means of a Counterpoise which raises the gun high enough to fire over a parapet and with a considerable lateral range. The shock of the recoil of the gun when fired lifted the Counterpoise so that the gun sinks down into its original position under cover of the parapet. It would appear by this arrangement that the form or configuration of the batteries should be adapted to this system before it could be thoroughly carried out, or used as a means of defence.

The area covered by the proposed Fort and Keep to the crest of the Counterscarp would be nearly the same as one of the Forts recently built at Point-Lévis by the Imperial Government viz about - Eight and a half acres ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 6$) The average cost of which up to the time of hurrying away the troops in 1871 leaving the work in some respects imperfectly done was £. 38,849 for each of the three Forts without any Armaments whatever. It does not include the cost of the land and other contingencies - nor the Military pay of the Officers and even of two Companies of Royal Engineers employed upon the works from five to six years. The expenditure, it is fair to state was much increased by having to cut the ditches generally through solid rock.

The approximate value of St. Helens and Islands adjacent when transferred by the Imperial

to the Homestead in 1870 was
 to the Homestead in 1870 was
 and of the buildings of all kinds upon it: 10.220
 Total £ 35.220

The Garrison Ferry in former times con-
 tended from the landing at the South-
 West point of the Island near the old
 Headcut to the Commercial Wharf on
 the West side of the Island in a straight
 line being 1170 yards or about 2/3 of a mile.
 When the small boat down the River
 with the current, the passage is tedious
 and requires more than ordinary care.
 The head of the boat has to be kept up
 against the stream some distance before
 the crossing is attempted and from this
 cause the passage sometimes occupies as
 much as twenty minutes or half an hour.
 The former channel of the River runs bet-
 ween Farnham's Wharf on the City and the
 Redoubt the buildings (west of the old great
 mill) on the Island. The distance across
 the channel at these points is 687 yards
 or one third of a mile while on the op-
 posite side of the Island to the main
 shore of Longueuil the distance across
 the stream is 900 yards or about half
 a mile. The channel however for boats
 or even canoes in the summer time is
 totally impracticable.

Among the many incidents and events
 and events for which this Island stands
 more or less celebrated - probably the fol-
 lowing may not be the least interesting.
 During the progress of the survey of the
 deposited boundaries in 1844-5 between
 Canada

Canada and the United States under the terms of the Ashburton Treaty. Major Robinson Royal Engineers (who first explored the Intercolonial Railway to Halifax) to whom was confided the Astronomical part of the Survey for determining the latitude and longitude of the principal boundary marks and monuments under that Treaty had a large Transit-instrument fixed on St. Helens in the road about half way between the Ferry landing and the Old Manor House then in a tolerable state of preservation.

North and South on the Meridian line a groove was cut through the trees and the branches or other obstacles removed out of the way of the Transit-instrument. The blocks of cut stone on which it rested remained undisturbed for many years afterwards - and excited the wonder and curiosity of casual visitors to the Island - few knew anything of its history - and all sorts of conjectures were formed - as to the objects for which they had been erected. These Monuments, Transit-grooves through the trees raised for scientific & Rational purposes have long since disappeared, and the social and good natured Officer in charge, only a few years since also passed away from scenes in Canada which had rendered his name conspicuous in (Canada) the history of his Country.

During the occupation of the Barracks in Montreal by the Regular Troops a detachment of Artillery - and frequently a

a company of infantry were stationed on the island - supplemented on the summer by other detachments in - camped under the shade of the trees for little shelter and for the health of the men. In their turn these were he advised by other parties from the French Garrison until the whole had reaped the benefit of the exchange. The site of the encampment rendered on the opposite end of the island opposite the City with such a communication was kept up constantly during the day by the "Garrison boat" with a daily line of the steamer and most attention to be found among the troops of the Garrison. The men in charge were good "bushwhackers" French Canadian for many years on the employ of the Commissioner under the shadow of "Chief Pilot to the Garrison boat" * Richard Waples, courteous & polite, kind of an eye was on this scene although about 34 years - on the withdrawal of the troops he was offered a small pension of \$19"3"600 per annum. Although Mr. Waples is up in years the old time pilot is still a hearty & hale looking man.

On the Eastern side of the island 100 yards back from the water's edge is a fine bay 30 yards in area. Although elevated above the River level nearly 50 feet it is in beginning of spring is an

outflow

overflow of water percolating through the soil from the high ground above it. Notwithstanding the cutting of a deep drain at the upper end to catch this overflow - owing to the nature of the substratum the waters still find their way to the sacred precincts of the dead - shewing the ground to be entirely unfit for the purpose of a grave yard. It might be stated that no Roman Catholics were buried here - the dead were carried to their own cemeteries and interred in consecrated ground.

The earliest interment in the Island Cemetery appears to have been in May 1848, and the latest in August 1870. Within the period mentioned as nearly as can be ascertained no less than 150 burials have taken place in this lonely and isolated spot. Of the dead who repose here are the ashes of the infant sons of Colonel Seildon 60th Rifles. - Lieutenant Dennis Royal Artillery, and the Rev^d Mr. Rogers Chaplain of the Forces - also the wife of Assistant Surgeon Kinde R^e.

One Sergeant Eleven privates - & one woman all of the 66th Regt. who died of Cholera in 1854 found their last resting place here. - At various periods of the encampment of the troops on the Island several of the men were drowned - partly by the careless and unskillful management of boating parties among the dangerous rapids particularly on the East side of the Island - and from the rugged & uneven character of the bed of the River - which betrayed the men while bathing or attempting to swim suddenly into deep water and were lost. Several years since, the

the eldest son of the same the same
came was really drowned - but gallantly
rescued by his friend Mr. Stevens of the
Admiral's Department an expert swimmer
who came to his relief just when he was
going down for the last time.
Between the years 1861-1870 - numbers
of men were drowned belonging to the
following Corps or Regiments viz. 1st Ar.
Regt., 23rd Ar. - 60th Regt. and the Rifle Br.
and several other cases of which there
is no record - One of a private party is
the Island in the summer of 1873 - was
drowned and the body was not recovered.
After many applications the Admiralty
Government in 1874 allowed the further
part of this Island to be assigned under
certain restrictions to the City Corporation
of Bristol for the use of recreationists -
some parties go from the City - on holidays
and other occasions with the object of
determining that the Corporation should keep
proper order and maintain the promenade
damages, make two piers - or wharves -
which under the circumstances is impossible
to guard against - accidents and indeed
there could not be a more unsafe place
for pleasure - unless where some three
business. - It may be hoped that care
will be taken to exclude all and reckless
characters to prevent acts that may decrease
a place singular for its beauty - and harbor
with future operations. It would be difficult
we doubt to prevent all and reckless people
from ascending to the Island, but in view
of the

of the mischief which might arise from their presence, they should be watched with renovated vigilance. Many of the old forest trees with their outspread and glorious foliage basking in the summer sun - radiant with the glowing tints of Autumn still adorn this beautiful retreat. The hand of the spoiler has hitherto been kept at a safe distance. The knife, and the axe, as we often see in the neighbourhood of large Cities, have not yet been permitted to mutilate and destroy these grand old monuments of a distant past. In settling the wild lands of this Country - it is to be regretted that no provision has been made by the Government against the wholesale destruction of wood and timber. - The aged elm and oak and venerable pine - all in their turn are wantonly destroyed - so that in some parts of the Country among the early settlement the Country is so denuded of "bush" that nothing remains either for fuel, or the erection of boundary fences between the neighbouring farmers. And St. Helen's Island now no longer under the protection of the Imperial Government will be singularly fortunate if it escapes in this respect the general fate of the Country. The reckless destruction of forest trees, and undergrowth of bush in the vicinity of towns and villages is much to be regretted. Young trees are broken down or torn up by the roots. Knives or other sharp instruments are used in mutilating the trees and cutting on the bark as a memento of their folly the names of the vagrants who used them. Rings of bark are peeled off, branches mutilated.

initiated by fixing sums to them & stripping off the leaves, and to finish up the matter - for is then applied to the roots when the process of decay sets in naturally till all are reduced to rottenness -

Quarry runs papers and empty bottles sent back upon the ground frequently made the spots chosen for or called premises and pleasure parties within proper limits there can be no objection to any indulgence of this kind. But when there occurs of course around one make the pocket or house for smoking - drunkenness & violence, then and as regards St. Helen's Island, would it become the imperative duty of the Municipal City Council to stop these parties summarily and if possible, in the future to prevent a repetition of such disgraceful and distasteful conduct - "Have you seen?"

This Island as formerly stated is situated on the former part of the beginning of Longwood & not within the City limits, but it is presumed as the Corporation of Montreal is the agent for the Government there can be no doubt as to their power for the due exercise of authority to prevent peace and order over that portion placed under their supervision. Under the act of 1856 a large amount of property in Bytown formerly acquired by the Ordinance for the Rideau Canal was transferred to the Province. The greater part of this land has a frontage on the shore of the Ottawa - A rich foliage of primitive bush adorned the cliffs over the suspension bridge drawn nearly opposite the

the St. L & O Railway depot - while Majors Hill was thickly covered with hard-wood timber & ornamental trees. Here too acts of vandalism have been committed and its final destruction under the very eye of the Government & Municipal authorities of Ottawa cannot be far distant.

Among early French writers there seems to have been a misapprehension as to the name of the swift Current running between St. Helen's and Le Ronde, and Ville Marie now Montreal - this current is often mentioned as the "Sault St. Louis" evidently understood as a continuation of the Grand Sault Louis better known at present as the "Lachine Rapids." It is said the name was originally derived from a Frenchman named Louis one of an exploring party who was accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a Canoe among the small islands at the foot of the Grand Rapids. The prefix "Saint" to names of places and objects were in common use by the early pioneers and settlers of the Country out of reverence to parties or incidents connected with the events of those periods.

Geology of the Island.

In Eastern Canada besides the Gaspe stones, which belong to the great Eastern palaeozoic basin there are evidences of the existence of the Lower Helderberg group in two or three small outcrops in the Great Western Basin near to Montreal. Of these the most important is on the Island of St. Helen's. This

the surface appears to repose in the Utica
formation, the strata of which with
some of their characteristic fossils are visible
at the upper extremity of the island. The de-
posit consists principally of a conglomerate,
the enclosed fragments on which are sometimes
rounded, but chiefly angular. They consist of
fragments of Devonian graptolite fossils of which great
quantities resembling that of the Pots-
dam formation of dark gray limestone, in
some cases holding small fossils of black
shale resembling that of the Utica forma-
tion, and of red sandstone, and of red shale.
Similar to those of the Acadia. With these
fragments are associated others of igneous
rocks.
All of these varying in size from a
quarter of an inch to five or six inches
in diameter, are enclosed in a bed of light-
gray detritus which reaches to a reddish
yellow.
St. Johns has a North & South length of about
1200 yards and a breadth of between 600 and 700
yards conglomerate into five small hills, sepa-
rated by a narrow ravine crossing the island
obliquely, the southern hill having a height
of about 125 feet. The surface of the island
at the North end of St. Johns is not in
any part more than 10 feet above the
level of the sea, and there does not appear
to be any special difference in the
composition of the conglomerate on
the five islands.

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The Laids of Blairfindy &c

Memoranda

1st Is Col. Grant of Blairfindy
to whom the Pretender sent the
letter in 1744 - the father of
David Alex. Grant who
married the Baroness of Lou-
gueuil in 1781.

2^d In the Birthbrief lent me I never heard why my great
"By Mrs. Allen of "John Charles" grandfather was in the service
"Adolphus Grant of Blairfindy" of the French King but I
"Egmont Colonel of the Royal Legion" suppose it was simply be-
"in the service of His Majesty" cause it was the
"the King of France and Knight" of the day to enter the service
"of the Military & Royal Order" of foreign Kings rather
"of St. Louis the fifteenth &c &c" than become Merchants
at home.

Is this latter party identical with Col. Grant
to whom the Pretender sent the letter? and under
what Circumstances was he in the service of the
French King - And further was he a Roman
Catholic or a Protestant, because the Grants, at
the Reformation espoused the cause of the
Solenn League and were not
supposed at least to be "Jacobites" or Romanists -
having little faith in the Divine right of Kings.

Some of my ancestors were
Catholics I think but I
know that my grandfather
D. A. Grant was a Protestant
and brought his sons in
that religion.

By giving answer on the
left margin I shall feel much
obliged to Mrs. Allen.

Charles Walker.

19 Aug. 1873.

[Late Rk.]

Charles William Grant IVth Baron.

M^r. Charles William Grant, eldest son
of Captain Grant & M^{rs}. E. S. de Longueville
became, after his mother's demise, IVth Baron
de Longueville.

According to M^r. de la Chenaye, who
is an authority on the matter, M^r. Grant
belonged to one of the most illustrious families
there is what he says in a paper written
signed by Count de Blangy, the Duke of the
said: "The undersigned, M^{onsieur} de la Chenaye
de la Chenaye de la Chenaye, certify that
I have seen and examined the original letter
of the Grant family, of M^{onsieur} de la Chenaye, originally
sent from Scotland. I declare that there pa-

pers are all of the most exact, and that they
establish by degree and descent, that that
family, which was brought from Scotland
to France & M^{onsieur} de la Chenaye about the year 1850
by John Bay, Ambassador of Scotland in
France (being along with James & Guillaume
Grant, who have always resided in that Pro-
vince for nearly 450 years, which family is re-
presented now by M^r. Grant de Blangy, de
Grant in the Diocese, and M^{onsieur} de la
Xorg of the Church of M^r. Grant de la Chenaye
de Blangy.

M^r. Grant, Knight and Seigneur de la Chenaye &
M^r. Grant, Vicomte de la Chenaye, his son, and
M^r. Charles Pomme Grant, his grandson. M^r. Grant
Grant, Officer in the Body Guards, M^r. de la
M^{onsieur} de la Chenaye (his grandson name is Grant
and M^r. Grant de la Chenaye of Blangy, all
in the military service, and many of them
knights

Knights of the St. Louis Order, descending from
a race noble & most ancient, and residing in
the Grant Castle, Scotland, at Paris, Lutterville,
Plainville, Sauchet, Vaux, Pont de l'Arche & -
I do declare that said family is noble.
In testimony whereof I have given this cer-
tificate, at Paris, this 20th June 1782.

(signed) De la Chenaye.

While his brother was entering the Military
Service and was promoted to the rank of
Captain, Baron Grant was appointed member
of the Legislative Council, where, together with
the Hon. William Grant, he occupied a pro-
minent place. He married the daughter of
Admiral Coffin, by whom he got two chil-
dren, one son & one daughter. He died in
Kingston, at his residence of Aylewin House
on the 5th July 1848, at the age of 68 years.

v10, Charles James Irvine Grant 5th Baron

History of the Great French Families
of Canada

Vol. 1. Page 253-4.

Parliament Library - - Canada

1

Extrait.

"*Laurent presens Messire David Alexandre Grant Esq. Secuyer de la Maison de Grant en Ecosse (fils aîné de Monsieur David Grant Secuyer, chef de la Branche de Blairfinchy, et de feu Dame Elizabeth Richardson de Kewers en Cheshire, son épouse) Capitaine au quatièringt quatième Régiment du Roy, demeurant pour le present en cette ville de Quebec pour luy en son nom et de son consentement d'une part et Mademoiselle Marie Charles Joseph Le Moine de Longueuil, Baronne de Longueuil, Chevalier et Dame de Belœil fille majeure ecclésiastique et jouissante de ses Droits de feu Messire Charles Le Moine de Longueuil Chevalier Baron de Longueuil et Seigneur de Belœil, vivant Capitaine d'Infanterie et de Madame Marie Catherine de Stuy Dechambault Baronne Donairière de Longueuil sa veuve, et maintenant épouse de l'honorable William Grant Secuyer membre du Conseil de cette dernière province, Seigneur de St. Roch et autres lieux, la dite Demoiselle Marie Charles Joseph Le Moine Baronne de Longueuil, unique héritière du nom et d'armes, dignités et Biens du dit feu Messire Charles Le Moine Chevalier Baron de Longueuil son père, demeurant en cette ville pour elle aussy en son nom et de son consentement d'autre part se."*

And the document concludes, "Fait et passé a Quebec en la Maison de mes dits sieur et Dame Grant L'an mil sept cent quatre vingt un et le cinquiesme jour du mois de May avant midy."

*Signed by all the parties & Notary
Berthelot Partiziny R. P. —*

Index

1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the subject. It is divided into three main sections: the first dealing with the history of the subject, the second with its present state, and the third with its future prospects. The first section is the most extensive, and contains a detailed account of the progress of the subject from its earliest origin to the present time. It is divided into three parts: the first dealing with the history of the subject in general, the second with its history in particular, and the third with its history in detail. The second section is the most important, and contains a detailed account of the present state of the subject. It is divided into three parts: the first dealing with the present state of the subject in general, the second with its present state in particular, and the third with its present state in detail. The third section is the most interesting, and contains a detailed account of the future prospects of the subject. It is divided into three parts: the first dealing with the future prospects of the subject in general, the second with its future prospects in particular, and the third with its future prospects in detail.

Alvington —
January 1st 1873.

My dear Sir,

I shall give you such information as is in my power to supply, for your forthcoming article on the Island of St. Helens. —

My great great grandfather, Charles Lemoine, Baron de Longueuil had one sister married to the Comte de Beaujeu and eleven brothers, all explorers. The most celebrated of whom were, de Bienville, the founder of New Orleans, who discovered the Mississippi; Pontchartrain, who explored Missouri; de Bienville alone, returned to Europe, and died in Paris. My great grandfather married in 1753, Catherine, daughter of the Sieur d'Eschambault, and died in 1754 leaving her the mother of an only daughter, named after her father, James Marie Josette, Baroness de Longueuil, in her own right who married in 1781 David Alexander Grant, son of the Laird of Blairfindie, in Scotland, and had several children; two sons and one daughter only lived to grow up. — The younger of the sons, Capt. Wm Grant of the 7th regiment was a very distinguished officer, who served through the Peninsular war, and received twenty-one wounds — he was shot through the lungs at Waterloo from the effects of which he never recovered, though he lingered some years in great sufferings: his eldest brother,

Charles

Charles Grand, late Baron de Longueuil, born in
 1781, married in 1814 at Quebec, Caroline, Mrs. Allou's
 daughter, eldest daughter of Genl. John Coffin, son of
 Nathaniel Coffin, Boston, one of the sons of a se-
 lected to Mrs. E. Coffin, Barre, and he died July
 1848 leaving an only son Charles James Coffin,
 born April 1st 1815, and married July 21st 1842, Harriet
 daughter and co-heiress of Genl. George Coffin, son
 of General Coffin of Gloucester, this lady who
 died in April 1847, left a son Charles Coffin
 Grand, born Feb 13th 1844. —

I am, Sir,
 Very truly yours,
 Charlotte A. Allen.

Birthbrief of John Charles Adolphus Grant
of Blairfindy Esq.

John Charles Adolphus
Grant of Blairfindy Esq. Col.
of the Royal Legion in the service
of His Majesty the King of
France and Knight of the
Military and Royal Order of
St. Louis the fifteenth in descent by
honorable marriage - from Sir
Duncan Grant of Grant Knight
Chief of the ancient & powerful
Clan Grant - descended from Al-
pinus King of Scotland Progenitor
of the Royal Families of Great Bri-
tain - France, Spain, Sweden, Den-
mark, Prussia. &c. —

Father
John Grant
of Blairfindy Esq.

John Grant of
Blairfindy Esq.

Helena daughter of
William Anderson
of Glenearrie Esquire

Mother
Barbara daughter
+ Heiress of John Gairder
of Ballanmore Esq.

John Gairder of
Ballanmore Esq.
an ancient Cadet
of the family of
Gairder of Gairder
now represented
by the family of
Traup

We John Hooke Campbell of Bangerton Esquire
Lyon King of Arms in Scotland do hereby certify
that the above Birthbrief by lawful marriages
is well and truly made up from authentic
Documents in testimony whereof this is sub-
scribed and the great Seal of our Office
is appended hereunto at Edinburgh the
— day — of —

Mary daughter
of Francis Surgen
haizon of Len-
gear Esq.

I James Keeper of the Lyon Records
in Scotland have inserted the above Birthbrief in
the public Registers of the Lyon Office of the
day & date of these Presents. —

True Copy, C. Walther
(Extract)

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Charles William Grant IV^e Baron. —

M^r. Charles William Grant, fils aîné du Capitaine Grant et de Dame M^{lle} L. J. de Longueuil, devint après la mort de sa mère IV^e Baron de Longueuil.

Suivant M^r. de la Chenaye, qui fait autorité en cette matière, M^r. Grant appartenait à une famille des plus illustres.

Voici en effet ce qu'il atteste dans un écrit contresigné par le Comte de Blanzay, le Duc d'Harcourt etc. — "Je soussigné, François Alexandre de la Chenaye des Bois, généalogiste, certifie avoir vu et examiné tous les titres originaux de la famille des Grant de Normandie, originaire d'Ecosse. Je déclare que les dits titres sont des mieux en règle et qu'ils prouvent par degré et filiation bien établis, que cette famille, conduite d'Ecosse en France et en Normandie vers 1350 par Jean Gray, Ambassadeur d'Ecosse en France, avec Jafin et Guillaume Grant, qui ont toujours fait leur résidence depuis près de 450 ans dans cette province laquelle famille est représentée aujourd'hui par M^r. Grant de Blainfendie, Colonel des Dragons, Aide-Major des Logis des armées de France, M^r. Grant Seigneur de Blainville.

"M^r. Grant Chevalier et Seigneur de Vaux, etc.
"M^r. Grant Vicomte de Vaux, son fils, et
"M^r. Charles Romain Grant, son petit-fils, M^r. M^r. Grant, Officiers des Gardes du Corps, M^r. des
"M^r. de Lutterville, vice Grant, et M^r. M^r. Grant
"de Loucheux, du Gélieu, tous militaires, et
"plusieurs Chevaliers de St. Louis, descendants
d'une

" d'une race noble et très ancienne, et qui
 ont deux résidences au Château de Grand
 " en Essex, à Paris, à Antibes, à Plaimville,
 " au Jura, à Paris, au Nord de l'Isère, etc;
 " Le duc de Choiseul qui cette famille est
 " noble, &
 " On fit de grand par dévotion le pouvoir
 " catholique pour servir et servir ce que de l'âme
 " à Paris le 20 Juin 1782 (

(Signé) Mada Choiseul " —

Grand-père qui son père mourut du tour
 et était homme au grade de Capitaine, le
 Pierre grand chevalier-servant du Comte
 de Choiseul, ou, avec que l'Amiral William
 Grant de Choiseul, son père, son place son
 grande, digne, digne la fille de l'Ami-
 ral Choiseul, et en est deux enfants, un
 fils et une fille. Il est mort à Choiseul,
 à sa résidence de Choiseul, le 6
 Juillet 1848, à l'âge de soixante et huit
 ans.

Le Charles Louis Louis Grand de Choiseul.

Histoire des Grandes Familles Françaises
 Du Canada

Vol. I. Page. 253-4. —

Bellevue

Canada

du Parlement —

James II. Son & Grand Son.

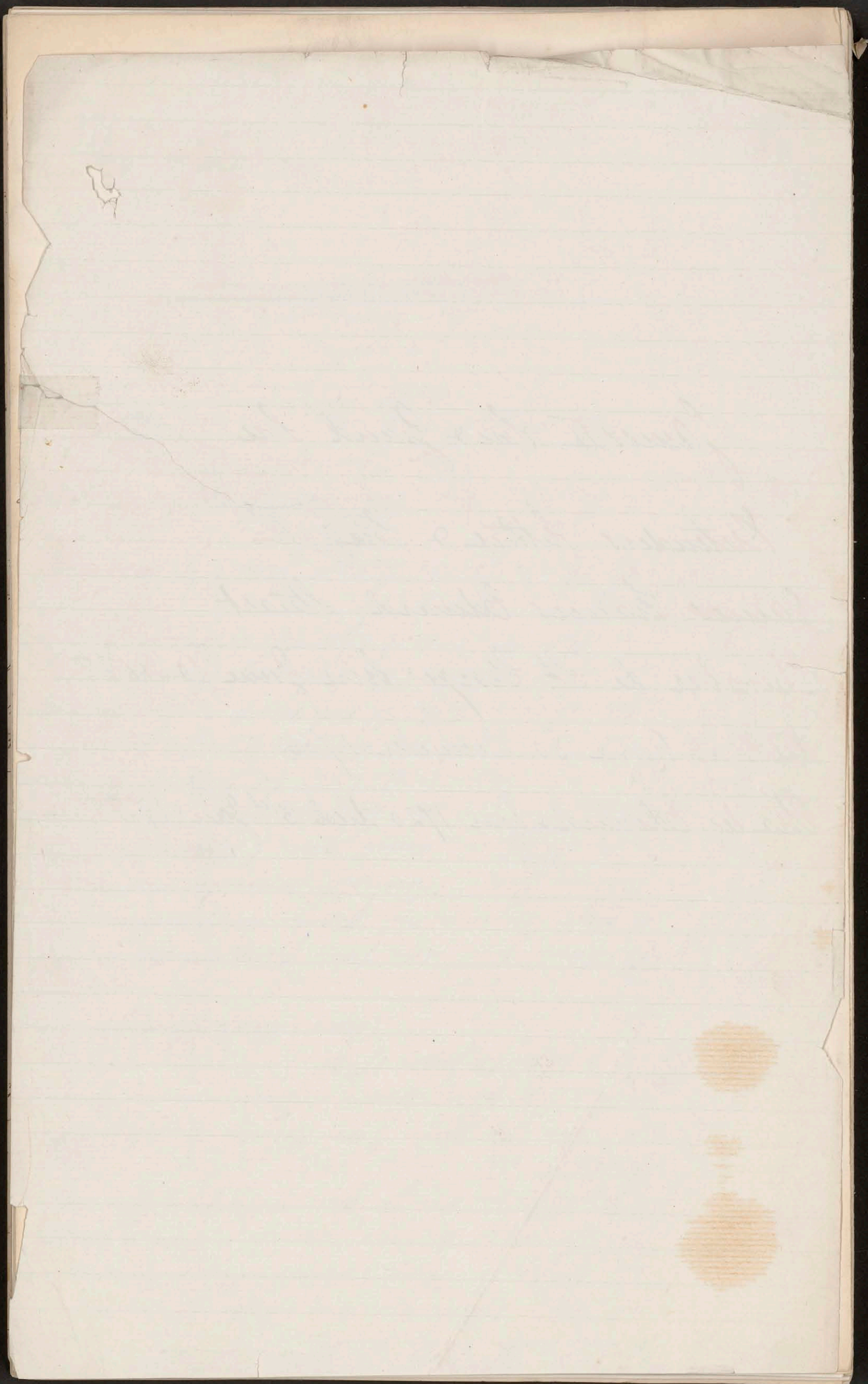
Protenders Father & Son. —

James Francis Edward Stuart

Chevalier de St. George, born June 10-1688.

died at Rome 30. December 1765

Charles Edward & born 1720 died 31st Jan. 1788. —



ISLE ST HELENS

References

- a Old Manor House
- b Depot of Store Houses
- c Depot Magazine containing 5000 Barrels.
- d Barracks for officers + Men with Bombproof Kitchens
- e Magazine containing 1500 Barrels
- f Ordnance Workshops with quarters for Workmen
- g Wharf
- h Temporary Wooden Building (once taken down)



Scale. = 200 feet to an Inch.

THE MILITARY WORKS — ST. HELEN'S ISLAND
(1820-24)

THE OLD FORT — ST. HELEN'S ISLAND

Built between 1820 and 1824 on orders of the Duke of Wellington in anticipation of possible attack by the United States, the island fortress, surrounded by batteries, was part of a defence network extending along Canada's inland waterways.

The Fort buildings were an arsenal (munitions depot) within the fortress of St. Helen's Island that served as the citadel for Montreal after the War of 1812. Constructed of a red stone quarried on the island, the walls vary in thickness from three to ten feet with hand-hewn granite corners. The very effective use of the arch system combines to make the buildings bombproof.

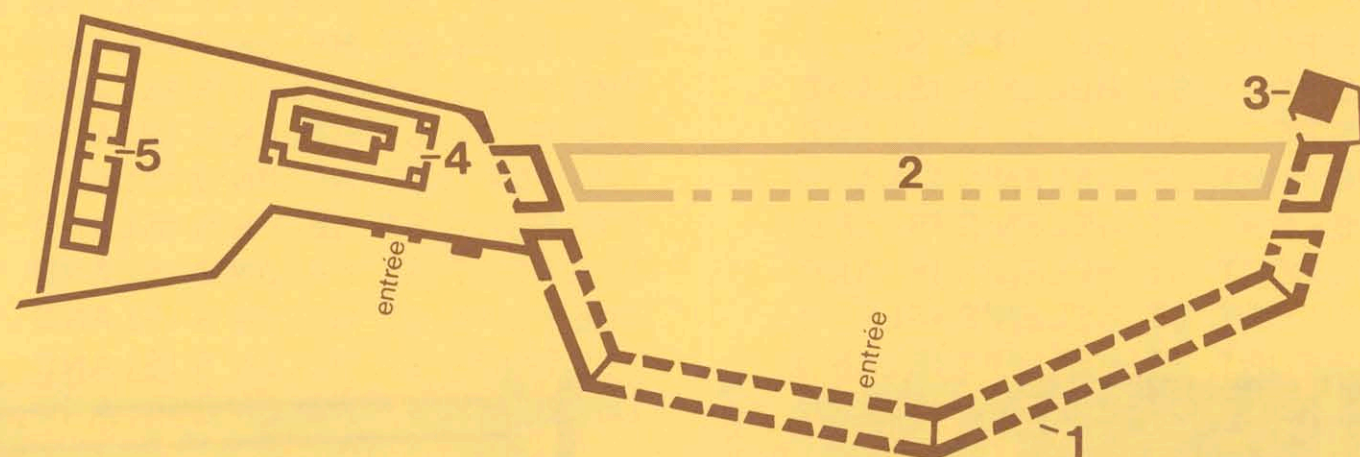
Two forms of firing loopholes, sentry blockhouses on the island, and a moat on three sides of the buildings were other defensive features incorporated into the buildings which cost £34,000 in 1820. The island was also "protected" by the fast-flowing and turbulent St. Mary's current making access and then escape very difficult. Strict regulations permitted only authorized personnel on the island, which in summer could be reached by boat and a single wharf. The present land fill fronting the complex was created to meet the construction needs of the Jacques Cartier Bridge and Expo '67.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND

- 1611 Samuel de Champlain noted the Island in his log, and named it after his wife Hélène. The island was used as a gathering place by the French for expeditions against hostile Indians living along the St. Lawrence. In 1687, for example, M. de Callières, the Governor of Montreal, gathered 832 regular soldiers, 800 inhabitants and 400 Indians on the island to launch an attack on the Iroquois nation. LONGUEUIL seignior (feudal land system) included St. Helen's Island, owned by the historically noted Lemoyne family, who built a seigniorial mansion on the Island near the present site of the Hélène de Champlain restaurant.
- 1760 Legend held that the Colors (Regimental flags) of the French regiments were burned on the Island, so that they would not be surrendered to the English.
- 1775 During the American invasion of Canada in 1775, the Governor of Quebec, Sir Guy Carlton, gathered a force of some 1,000 men on the Island for an attack on the American invaders at Longueuil.

- 1807 Two blockhouses (look-outs) were constructed on the island when political trouble began with the United States.
- 1817 After the War of 1812 with the United States, the walls around Montreal, as well as many other deteriorated military buildings, were demolished. Plans for the building of a strong arsenal and barracks complex on the Island were undertaken by the Ministry of Defence.
- 1820's Used as munitions depot for the entire British Army in North America.
- 1830's Served as hospital during cholera epidemic. Military prison after the Rebellions of 1837.
- 1848 Blockhouse was built in anticipation of Fenian raids. Part of military complex burned in spectacular fire.
- 1870 The British Army was withdrawn and the island was turned over to the Canadian Government. A small garrison was maintained and the island was used for summer military training camps.
- 1875 Part of the island was set aside as a public park. On Christmas eve, the upper floors of the barracks building burned in a fire seen for many miles. This left only the mess halls in the basement, now the Festin du Gouverneur.
- 1900's Island became a City park. Military use ceased except during World War I when used for storage of massive shells and munitions.
- 1930's During the Depression, the buildings were restored as a public works project.
- 1939-45 World War II, the complex was a prisoner of war camp for approximately 250 political prisoners.
- 1960's THE MONTREAL MILITARY & MARITIME MUSEUM occupied the entire complex.





Cover photograph: Soldier of the Royal Artillery, The Fort, St. Helen's Island, circa 1865
Design: Tétu



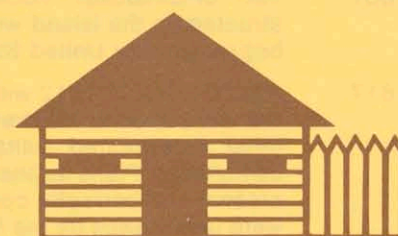
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THE ARSENAL building is bowshaped, embracing a large parade ground on three sides. It features massive rounded arches designed to withstand heavy bombardment protecting the lower two floors. A light railway track system on the upper floor facilitated the movement and storage of heavy munitions, which were loaded and unloaded through portholes, in the safety of the archways.



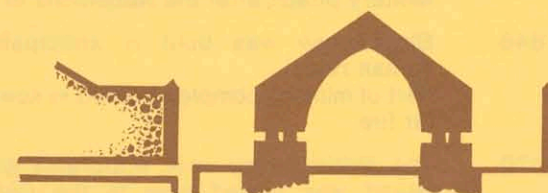
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ARMOURY, WORKSHOPS, AND CANNON STORESHEDS: Building was located on the river side of the fort, completing the enclosure of the parade ground. Deterioration of this three storey utilitarian wooden structure resulted in its demolition in 1926.



3

BLOCKHOUSE: A Sentry's lookout erected circa 1807 in anticipation of the War of 1812 with the United States.



4

POWDER MAGAZINE was the smaller of two on the island. Sunken so as to allow flooding in the event of danger, the walls and roof, eight feet thick, were designed to maintain constant temperature in all seasons. The floor, constructed of heavy planking, was dowelled to avoid use of nails and so prevented sparks caused by hob-nailed boots. Protected by its own stone wall, soldiers at three sentry boxes facilitated the guarding of 1,500 barrels of powder. The main powder magazine was built to hold 5,000 barrels and was located in the valley at the center of the island.



5

THE BARRACKS BUILDING was originally four stories tall and could house 250 men. The surviving floor, the present location of Le Festin du Gouverneur, was the men's messhall, with those of the officers located at both extremities. This area was bombproof as evidenced by the vaulted ceiling. The upper floors were destroyed in a spectacular Christmas Eve fire 1875, when conditions on the icebridge between the mainland and the island prevented the transfer of firefighting equipment and the local pumps had frozen. A newspaper account of the event reports that "citizens and insurance agents proceeded to the spot" to help prevent the fire from spreading to other buildings, in particular the adjacent powder magazine which they banked with snow.