

GASPÉ OF YESTERDAY

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PENINSULA POINT

Many Gaspésians are familiar with the books on Gaspesia written by the late Dr. John Clarke under such titles as, "THE HEART OF GASPÉ" and "ILE PERCÉ".

Dr. Clarke wrote from a deep love of the land and people of Gaspé. His writings are a rich treasury of information on the Gaspé of Yesterday.

A distinguished American, Dr. Clarke was a Director of the New York State Museum and an Honorary Member of the Geographical Society of Quebec and the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal. The Journal of the latter Society published the article which follows in October, 1911. Its interest to Gaspésians is enhanced by the collaboration of the late Fred. J. Richmond of Gaspé in the research reported by the author

KEN ANNETT

PENINSULA POINT *****

Peninsula is the great, three cornered sandspit which lies just across the Bay from Gaspé Basin on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is the neutral line where the incoming tides of Gaspé Bay have blocked the outwash from the Nor'west Arm or Dartmouth river. Down the Bay a little further, and on the south side, is Sandy Beach, another and greater crossbar made by the interference of the fresh waters of the Sou'west Arm or York river with the tides of the Bay. These two imposing sand bars which choke the upper bay have each played an interesting role in the history of Gaspé. At Sandy Beach is the commonly accredited landing place of Jacques Cartier, July 20, 1534; at this, the "main beach", he, first of all in New France, erected his cross and lilies, while at Peninsula was located at a later day the first "pesche sédentaire" of the Bay, and the little settlement in which was lived the life and about which were played out the activities we shall attempt to portray in part here.

Peninsula in the French days was the Penouil, it is still to some of the older French inhabitants. Today, Peninsula is the postal name of a thriving village stretching north and south along the road which runs at the base of the Forillon hills from the Nor'west out to the Finistere at Shiphead or Cape Gaspé, the very eastermost end of the Appalachian mountain system.

The Peninsula itself, the sand triangle with which the name originated, was a natural place for settlement. It lay sheltered from outside storms but within easy reach of the cod and mackerel, in those days when mackerel still ran in the Bay; handy too for the salmon filling the waters of the Nor'west Arm which come pouring down from the distant serpentine hills and the Notre Dame or true Shickshock Mountains.

The sand plain is still well-overgrown with scrub spruce down to the line of storm water and must be today very much as it was in the 1700's save that its bare tidal plain is strewn with flotsam of logs from the lumber mills up above. The wooded part of the plain stands higher than the rest and its oft-burned spruce groves trail arbutus and ground pine among the bushes of low cranberries.

The settlement of a hundred and fifty years ago was all on the low plain; today there is but one house on all this plain and that is well back toward the road.

Earlier, during the régime, a settlement had started here as little by little the Breton fishermen found the growing population of Québec and Tadousac affording a market for their cod. The "pesche sédentaire" had been of slow development on the coast. For well nigh a century after the French began to arrive, the market was still at home and after the spring and fall fishing of each year both cod and fishermen found their way back to France in time for the lanten sales. We can not tell just when this settlement in Gaspé Bay began. Champlain's great map of his explorations in New France, dated 1632, indicated all French settlements by a flag but there is no flag in all Gaspé. So when Kirke and DeRoquemont fought it out to a finish in Gaspé Bay in 1628 one might infer there were few eyes from the shore to watch save those of the Indians, but there is nevertheless a record that Kirke burned a cache of grain here belonging to the religious, evidently the Recollets, for there were Recollet priests among Kirke's captives; and it would seem from this that missioners were here thus early on their errand to the savages, whether or not the fishermen had begun to settle.

Into Gaspé Bay too was wont to come every vessel that passed in or out of the river; it was a port for wood and water and so a port of call, if time and weather permitted. If they did not, then wood and water were taken on at Percé. The long, secure reaches of the Bay made it a place for a little, light smuggling of liquors or unlicensed traffic in furs by the English; so the French had quite early established a fortified "custom house" on the lower sands and stationed here an intendant to watch the attempts at illicit trade.

In Captain Hervey Smyth's view of the Peninsula, dated 1760, which is the oldest picture we know of the upper Bay, this house appears to have been a building of some pretensions compared with the fishermen's huts grouped about it on the sands. The soldier-artist, in making his sketch, tremendously shortened the sand bar itself, fore and aft. at the same time contracting his whole

sketch abeam so as to bring into view the south side of the bay. This engraving shows four small houses standing in a row behind the "habitation" and a little nearer the edge of the woods. On the whole Captain Smyth's picture is so out of drawing that it is the least satisfactory and artistic of any of his series of seven views made at the time of the Conquest and we may well believe that this, with the picture of Percé Rock, which is a far more enlightening drawing, and that of the attack on the French settlement on the Miramichi, were sketched on his visit to Gaspé with his commanding officer in 1758.

[NOTE - Subsequent studies of this sketch of Captain Smyth by Doris and David McDougall and by Mario Mimeault in "PENOUILLE ET GASPE - UNE ETUDE TOPONYMIQUE" indicate that the scene was the sandbank at the entrance of Gaspé Basin and not that of Peninsula across the bay.]

It had been the plan of General Amherst and Admiral Boscawen to advance toward Québec as soon as Louisbourg surrendered, but the resistance to the English at Louisbourg was stubborn and persistent, so that it was late summer by the time any vessels or troops could be detached for other service.

Meanwhile news had come of Montcalm's victory in August at Carillon and General Amherst had left forthwith for New York with 6000 men. So the original plan, which according to Bougainville, involved using Gaspé that same year, 1758, as a base of supplies for the siege of Québec, while English frigates were to cruise back and forth between Gaspé Bay and the Seven Islands, thus commanding the entrance to the river, was given over for that year. Amherst, before leaving for New York and with no prospect of rejoining his forces on the coast, decided to keep the army active and with Admiral Boscawen despatched orders commanding a squadron to sail along the French coast as far as Gaspé and despoil the fishing villages. Colonel Wolfe, as he was at Louisbourg, Brigadier-General Wolfe as designated in these orders, was to command the troops with Sir Charles Hardy as admiral of the fleet.

It was not a dignified undertaking. But it had taken England

supplementary by-play was necessary to keep it from getting back to the other side while the critical moment in the great maritime war was impending. The plan would serve in a measure too to forestall any purpose of the French to strengthen the portals of the St. Lawrence river,

"Sir Charles Hardy and I", Wolfe wrote to his father, "are preparing to rob the fishermen of their nets and burn their huts. When that great exploit is at an end I return to Louisbourg and thence to England".

On this mission seven ships with three regiments, the 15th, 28th, and 58th, set sail August 28th, and arrived off Gaspé on September 4th. Bougainville says the soldiers numbered 1500 and that the equipment included 12 houses, "completely fashioned"; which would seem to indicate the intention of the General to winter a part of his army at Gaspé, his objective point, whatever his own purpose of return may have been. On arriving in the Bay, the gun ships of the squadron anchored at Sandy Beach while the transports went further up on the north side within the cove of the Penouil.

The only record we have of the number of settlers at Gaspé then places it at sixty. Monsieur Reval, who was commandant at Gaspé and the intendant of the station, had died only a few days before the arrival of Wolfe, and the inhabitants, on seeing the ships enter the bay around Point St. Peter, fourteen miles down, had taken to the woods. If the place can be said to have surrendered, this event took place on September 5, 1758, when the dead commandant was summoned to give over his charge and send in to the inhabitants for submission, to which summons only two responded. There was little then for the English to do in Gaspé except to take possession of the contents of the storehouse or custom house on the Peninsula which is said to have contained 4000 quintals of cod, two boat loads of furs and 400 guns. Doubtless this included the 1500 quintals of cod in three big piles which Smyth pictures on the point of the Peninsula.

Of the building which we have been calling the custom house, the legend of Captain Smyth's drawing says: "During the stay of the British Fleet in 1759, General Wolfe resided at the House on the

Beach". Bougainville calls it a storehouse or barn, but in view of its dimensions, its chimney and its wing, its many windows and wide door, these seem rather undignified terms for it. At all events it was the official habitation and so naturally the common resort of the settlers, as the amount of débris about the building site clearly seems to indicate.

While here in Gaspé, the General and Admiral, with all their men, must have had full opportunity to divert themselves with the trout of the streams and the game of the forests. There was little else to do. Even Smyth's picture suggests this for it has in the foreground a conspicuous boatload of soldiers shooting at an invisible something in a tree.

What was really done in the way of the proper business of the campaign was this: General Murray with 300 men on a frigate and six transports - the same Murray who was to help in the victory on the Plains of Abraham the next year and to be so soundly whipped by General de Levis on the same Plains in 1760 and then become the first governor of Quebec - was detailed to burn the French settlement at the mouth of the Miramichi river in New Brunswick, in which affair he was doubtless successful, though Bougainville says he was not. There was a little mission station around on the south shore of the St. Lawrence at Mont Louis, where the Jesuits had established a retreat, and this too was burned.

General Wolfe never unshipped his "houses", though he remained in the Bay till the early days of October when, either with or without orders, he returned to Louisbourg. It must have been an idle time for the men. Even the near-by and thrifty little settlement of Percé which lay on their course, and the several other fishing hamlets, those at St. Pierre, Mal Baie, l'Anse du Cap and Cap des Rosiers were not troubled, so far as can be learned from local tradition where records fail. It may well be that the pitiful business of tearing up nets and breaking shallops was not a matter of sufficient dignity for record. "Your orders were carried into execution," he reported to Amherst on his return, "We have done a great deal of mischief and spread the terror of HIS MAJESTY'S ARMS through the Gulf but have added nothing to the reputation of them".

The site of the "Custom House" or "General Wolfe's House" and of the nearby buildings has long been known to the residents of Gaspé. By them they are commonly spoken of as the "French Houses". The winds blowing along the gullies in the sand have exposed relics of various sorts, usually of little moment, but at times these have attracted the attention of the traveller on his way from the ferry to the high road or of the loiterer who might be disposed to divert himself over the log bestrewn sands. A few have given this ancient débris intelligent scrutiny and I mention with real satisfaction the interest taken by Mr. F. J. Richmond of Gaspé, to whom I owe my own direction to them and many of the records taken from them.

We have no record to indicate that this house was destroyed by Wolfe on leaving it -- it might seem quite likely that it was, as he was engaged in this particular business in Gaspé and there was not much else left to destroy, but the evidences from the relic piles intimate otherwise.

The principal accumulation of débris was found by the clump of spruce trees which seem to grow out of the chimney place. Mr. Richmond thinks there can be little doubt that this is the position of the largest of the buildings represented in Smyth's 1760 engraving, an opinion with which I agree, for it assuredly holds the same relative place as may be inferred on comparing the pictures. In the near vicinity of this site are others indicated by lesser accumulations of the débris, one of which at least, nearer to the observer (east) and close against the recently built ferry house, retains the old French bricks of the fire-place. Another lies a little back of the main site and six or eight rods to the north. In fact one can even today approximately locate the site of nearly all of the buildings indicated in Smyth's picture. There are evidences of later occupancy of these sites and I call especial attention to them in connection with the earthenware débris. It is evidence of a kind that indicates much later use of the principal building by the English or by the French after free commerce with the English markets had been established. In other places on the Peninsula point are indications of still more recent activity, but these are not confusing. Forty years ago, in the flourishing days of the whale fishery, the whalers used the beach to try down their oil and the remains of their rough ovens are still to be found; but these are located much nearer the shore

than the ancient houses and the remains of one do not seem to have overlapped the other.

With Mr. Richmond's most considerate aid I have endeavored to bring together such relics of the "French Houses" here as could be gathered from the residents who had picked them up and by actual excavations undertaken for the purpose. I believe it is worthwhile recording these as a slight contribution to the unwritten history of this coast. So they are set forth in some detail according to their kind.

BRICKS. The fireplaces and chimneys of the Custom House and the other buildings were made of the local red and gray sandstone while the ovens were of a French brick. Fragments of these are occasional at the Custom House site but the best of them are seen at the site to the east near the present ferry house. These are interesting as illustrating the technic of early brickmaking. It is quite certain they were not made on the coast for the materials are lacking. There are two styles of this brick, differing in shape as well as in quality, both smaller than standard English sizes of today. One has a cross section of $1\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, while the other is $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches on the end, a very much flatter and wider brick. Both show crude hand moulding and inferior burning. I have compared them with some nearly contemporary brick from the Lake George fortifications of 1759, probably made by the colonials from local clays; and also with so-called "Dutch" brick from some of the buildings in Albany which date back to the 17th and 18th centuries, and both of the latter are very inferior in workmanship, as well as in shape, being smaller, almost square in cross section and relatively very long, usually much overburned and black either on the outside or all the way through, and the clay badly puddled so that the brick is full of flaws and holes.

The Gaspé brick were doubtless ballast, but it may be doubtful whether a brick of such inferior grade was shipped out from the old country.

PIPES. Fragments of clay pipes of several types are very common and the fact that pieces of stems from an inch to three inches in length greatly predominate over parts of bowls indicates that these pipes were to some extent of the Churchwarden style. Some bowls and stems were rather large and heavy and others were pipes of smaller capacity, more delicate shape and with very slender stems.

The fragments do not indicate any of the rather short stemmed, thick and small bowled pipes which date back to the days when a smoke was a new thing and tobacco a rare one. The bowls are long, slender, gently flaring, with a simply notched line just outside the edge and pipes of this sort are not infrequently taken from Iroquois graves. They commonly pass under the name of "trade pipes" or "Dutch pipes". Doubtless many of them were made in Holland but the term "pipes de Hollande" was applied quite generally to all clay pipes of the 16 and 1700's made not only in Holland, but in Belgium, France and England.

The clay pipes of these days usually carried a maker's mark on the face of the "heel", generally the manufacturer's initials, less often a simple device. More rarely the maker's mark is placed conspicuously on the stem side of the bowl. I have no doubt that more complete evidence as to the date and manufacture of these pipes can be assembled than I have yet brought together, but here are a few suggestions as to these points.

One "heel" bears the letters HP under a crown. Seventeenth century pipes bearing the HP mark but without the crown have been dug up in Bristol, England, and the man who made them was Humphrey Partridge who was active about 1650 (*). The Peninsula pipe bowl however has not the same shape as those of H. Partridge and it may be quite possible that the addition of the crown signifies a different maker.



Another "heel" imprint shows a swan but I have been unable to find a clue to this in the papers of Mr. Price, the elaborate work of Duhamel du Monceau (*L' Art de faire les pipes à fumer le Tabac*, 1771) or after examination of the very extensive Andrew Ellicott Douglass collection of early clay

(*) F. G. H. Price: *Notes upon Clay Tobacco Pipes of the Seventeenth Century found in Bristol. Archaeolog. Journal*, v. 58, 1901, p. 342; and also: *Notes on some early clay Tobacco Pipes found in the City of London, idem v. 57, 1900, p. 224.*

pipes in the American Museum of Natural History.

More than one example from Peninsula carries on the stem surface of the bowl the initials WM in a rather large circle. Seals of this style on bowls of the same shape as these are shown by Duhamel who regards them as of English pattern but made in France. No factors marks on the bowl are shown in the Douglass collection.



Another clue to the origin of the pipes may be in the ornaments on the stem near the bowl. It appears that these circular lines of decoration running around the stem were rather unusual on English pipes. A saw toothed design alternating with circles of dots or pearls is quite usual on the Dutch pipes in the Douglass collection and in the illustrations given by Duhamel.

I think we may be justified in inferring that these pipes were probably of French or Dutch manufacture and judging especially by the shape of the bowls of 18th century make. Even if there are English pipes among them, as is quite likely, these would seem to date back to the French or very early English occupancy.

COINS. The coins taken from the sands have been pretty badly corroded, and particularly those of copper. In some instances the surfaces have been worn smooth and none are in a clear state though close inspection has been able to make them out. They vary in approximate dates from the time of Louis XIII to Louis XV, and all that have been found on these old sites are French. Those that have proved decipherable are the following :

Copper. Liard. This had the value of 3 deniers and was first struck during the early years of the 16th century in the time of Francis I. The reverse bears the legend LIARD DE FRANCE in three lines and beneath the mint letter (C or I) with three fleurs-de-lis. Two of these have been found and in both the obverse is so corroded as only to show the outline of a bust facing the right.

Mr. Albert A. Norris of the U. S. Mint informs me that the device in this form appeared only on the liard coined from 1654 to 1658 and that the uncial letter C is the mark of the Saint-Lo mint. The mint letter I indicates coinage at Limoges.

Double Tournois. The "Double" was 2 deniers. Mr. Norris advises me that as a copper coin it was issued first in 1575 and was replaced in 1649 by the Liard of 3 deniers. So the date of these coins (of which three are in my possession) lies somewhere between the points indicated and they might be of any coinage from Henry IV to Louis XIV.



Sou of Navarre-et-Bearn, 1693.
Peninsula site.



Quatre-tous, 1675.
From the beach at Percé.

These pieces show the 3 large lilies on the reverse with enough of the legend "DOUBLE TOURNOIS" visible but in all cases the obverse is too badly defaced to make out either bust or title, FR· ET· N· being all that is decipherable. The "tournois", it may be worth while to note in passing, was the designation of the coinage of Tours as distinguished from that of Paris, "parisis." The money "parisis" was abolished under Louis XIV and the "tournois" coinage became standard.

Billon. A single interesting piece struck in this alloy of copper and silver was found at the site by Mr. Annett of the York Lumber Co. It has been examined by Mr. E. H. Adams of Brooklyn, an expert on early coinages, who has kindly undertaken to determine it, and he finds it to be a Sou of Navarre and Bearn. It bears very clearly the title of "Louis XIV" and the date 1693. The device complete, of this piece shows on the obverse a cross of double Ls, each branch surmounted by the crown of three lilies, and a fleur-de-lis in each angle. The inscription is LVD XIV D· G· FR ET· NAV· R· On the reverse is the shield bearing the arms of France and Navarre and Bearn, surmounted by a large fleur-de-lisée crown, the legend being SIT· NOMEN· DOMINI· BENEDICTUM· 1693.

The sou or sof of that date was valued at 6 doubles or 12 deniers and in Richelet's *Dictionnaire* of 1759 this information is given in regard to its varia-

tions in value: "In the time of the first French kings the sou was a piece of gold which bore on one side the head of the king and had for a legend the name of the king and of the coiner, the other side carrying some historical figure. After the French became Christians the sou bore a cross and for a legend the place of coinage. The weight of the "sou d'or François" was 72 to the livre. The sou-marqué had a value of 15 deniers and was stamped with a cross and fleurs-de-lis. After the royal decree of March 18, 1679, the sou-marqué took only the value of a sou but today (1759) it is worth 18 deniers."

A very interesting feature of this piece from Peninsula is an impressed fleur-de-lis stamped on the obverse with a die. This stamp is evidently official and in a certain sense the coin is a sou-marqué but I am not sure that this interpretation of it would satisfy the expert.

Silver. A silver écu in fine condition found in the sand at Point Naveau, up the Nor'west Arm or Dartmouth river, perhaps two miles from Peninsula and on the opposite shore, is worth mention here. The piece has been kindly given to me by Mr. Richmond. The écu, sometimes called an "écu blanc", was equal to 3 francs or livres and to 60 sous. The obverse bears the bust of the king and the legend LUD· XV· D· G· FR· ET· NAV· REX; and the reverse the shield of three lilies couronnées and the inscription: SIT· NOMEN· DOMINI· H· BENE-

DICTUM 1721. The H is evidently the mint mark inserted at the middle of the legend, at the bottom of the device.

Dr. Pidgeon of Percé has submitted to me a small silver coin taken from the beaches at that village, 30 miles from Peninsula, which Mr. Adams determines as a piece of four sous (quatre-sous). It bears obverse: LUDOVICUS XIII D GRA with draped bust in the center; and reverse: FRAN ET NA (VAR)RAE REX 1675; at center a cross of fleurs-de-lis under a crown, with uncial A at center.

TOBACCO SEALS. Two rather interesting objects are official tobacco seals of lead. Tobacco in France in those days was under government control as it is today and these seals are doubtless internal revenue or license tags. I give here figures of both sides of each. The die was triangular and the mould circular. The hot lead was squeezed down over wires, as in our everyday express tags and the holes where the wires passed through are seen on both.

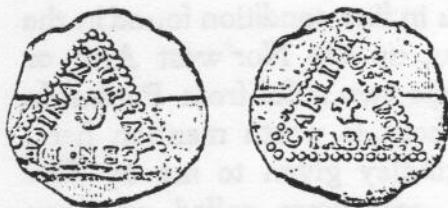
1) With a pearly border is a quatrefoil at each angle. On one side the legend BUR (eau) DE DINANT L XV, at the center of the die and above



the king's name a crown. At the center of the other side is a fleur-de-lis with the legend PREFET DU

TABAC. Dinant was the location of the royal tobacco bureau where this particular parcel of the leaf was issued.

2) This is of the same pattern as the other but with difference in superscription, one side bearing the legend along the edges of the triangle CARLIER DES BOY TABAC with a lily at the center, and



the other; BUREAU CEN (trale) D(e) DINANT with a rosette at the center. Evidently it issued from the same government office but while lacking the royal stamp carries the name of the manufacturer.

POTTERY. The sands contain a plenty of fragments of pottery dishes and these are of two kinds: 1) parts of large, heavy slip-glazed undecorated ewers, such as are occasionally seen today in possession of old Jersey families on the coast, 2) pieces of decorated wares. The decorations of the latter are partly stenciled, partly handtouched and occasionally transferred in customary blue, black and yellow or gilt. Dr Edwin A. Barber of Philadelphia has very kindly examined these for me and pronounces them without reserve or exception of English and probably Staffordshire make and of early 18th century date.

It is not evident that these dishes were of necessity introduced after the English occupancy and hence of later date than the rest of the relics, but their presence may indicate a certain freedom of trade with the English for these wares which were certainly much more freely made in England at that date than in France.

IRON. The great and small wrought *nails* and *spikes* of the timber construction are abundant. Often oxidizing in the sand these nails have gathered about themselves nodules of sand cemented by the iron oxid into veritable concretions.

Twisted links of *chains*, *cod hooks* of venerable use and types and even *pins* of primitive construction are found. These pins show an interesting feature in manufacture, the heads being melted on in the way one might melt on a pin a sealing wax head by twisting the shank in the molten fluid.

Mr. Alfred Dolbel calls my attention to the fact that the cod hooks which are of large size differ from those in present use in not having the "*Kirby bend*"; in other words the shanks are quite straight and parallel to the hook.

Solid metal *buttons* in hard alloy of zinc or tin and copper have been found at the Custom House site.

From one of the nearby sites are some metal covered buttons on a wooden mould, the metal stamped in very chaste designs.

Part of a *knee* or *shoe-buckle* has been recovered by Miss Richmond; this is of large size, made of white

metal alloy set with tinsel-backed glass brilliants, such as might well have belonged to some officer or high class civilian but hardly to the fishermen-settlers.

FLINTLOCKS. Not far away from the Custom House site, buried under bushes and turf in a little ravine lying west of the sand bar were found a short time ago three flintlock rifles, lock and barrel, the stocks being rotted away. By Mr. Richmond's courtesy I have had one of these locks, flint in place, to compare with other locks of the period. This Gaspé lock is in every detail of construction, except a few features of the hammer, identical with a flintlock from the Lake George battlefields in the Holden collection of the N. Y. State Museum. The latter is in excellent condition without rust and bears hall marks which lead to its date and place. To guide in the interpretation of the Gaspé locks I have asked the aid of Mr. C. W. Sawyer of the Arms Company, Boston, an ultimate authority on these matters, to unravel the significance of these impressed marks. Mr. Sawyer allows me to quote him in regard to the Lake George specimen:—It "seems to have belonged to a French infantry musket, model 1754. The cock now on it is not original to it but formerly belonged to an English Brown Bess. . . The marks on the exterior of the lock plate were, before erosion, *Mrte Royale de Charleville*, standing for 'Manufacture Royale,' etc." Mr. Sawyer goes on to say that this piece may have had use on the English side as an adapted captured piece, for the guns were not required to be alike in minor details. Charleville was a government armory and the British could not have purchased arms there, though they could and did from private firms in France.

I think it altogether reasonable to infer that the Gaspé lock is French throughout, inclusive of the cock, that its date is presumably 1754-1753 and that the three infantry muskets found in the ravine belonged to the small detachment of French soldiers stationed at this post.

FLINTS. Nodules of white or gray flint, partly flaked or often intact, and small flakes of gun flints are freely scattered through the sand. There are no such flints as these in the rocks of Canada. They are clearly flints from the Chalk beds of France or England and must have been brought in large quantity for the use of the settlers and the soldiers. The nodules are found all over the Peninsula, wherever the wind and the tide channels have cut deep into the sand.

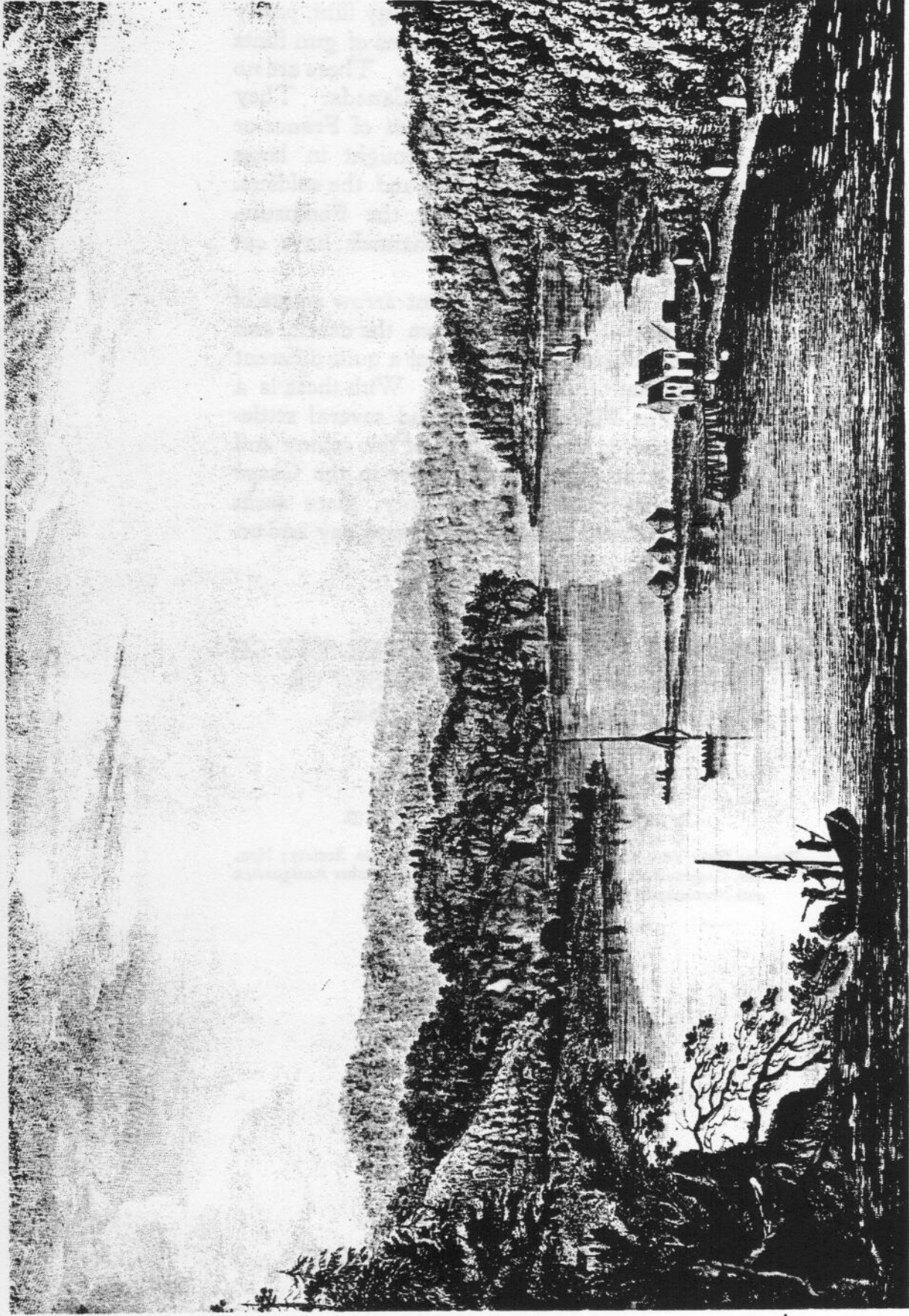
MICMAC RELICS. A few flint arrow points of delicate pattern were obtained from the debris and the flint of which they are made is of a quite different quality from that of the gun flints. With these is a stone ax. The Micmac Indians had several settlements in Gaspé in the early days of the colony and though today the only Indian village in the Gaspé peninsula is in Bonaventure county, there seem always to have remained a few in Gaspé bay and on the Peninsula.

**RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS AT THE SITE OF
THE FRENCH "CUSTOM HOUSE," OR
"GENERAL WOLFE'S HOUSE,"
ON PENINSULA POINT
IN GASPÉ BAY.**

By JOHN M. CLARKE, Ph. D., D. Sc., LL. D.

Director New York State Museum; Member Champlain Society; Hon.
Cor. Geographical Society of Quebec; Hon. Cor. Member Antiquarian
and Numismatic Society of Montreal, &c.

A VIEW OF GASPE BAY - CAPT. HERVEY SMYTH - ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN 1760



" A View of Gaspé Bay, in the Gulf of St Lawrence"
par Hervey Smyth. APC. C - 765 .