PEOPLE MENTIONED IN CAPE COD:

THOMAS CHANDLER HALIBURTON

“NARRATIVE HISTORY” AMOUNTS TO FABULATION, THE REAL STUFF BEING MERE CHRONOLOGY
CAPE COD: The very gravestones of those Frenchmen are probably older than the oldest English monument in New England north of the Elizabeth Islands, or perhaps anywhere in New England, for if there are any traces of Gosnold’s storehouse left, his strong works are gone. Bancroft says, advisedly, in 1834, “It requires a believing eye to discern the ruins of the fort”; and that there were no ruins of a fort in 1837. Dr. Charles T. Jackson tells me that, in the course of a geological survey in 1827, he discovered a gravestone, a slab of trap rock, on Goat Island, opposite Annapolis (Port Royal), in Nova Scotia, bearing a Masonic coat-of-arms and the date 1606, which is fourteen years earlier than the landing of the Pilgrims. This was left in the possession of Judge Haliburton, of Nova Scotia.
December 17, Saturday: Thomas Chandler Haliburton was born in Windsor, Nova Scotia, a son of William Hersey Otis Haliburton and Lucy Chandler Grant. He would be educated at University of King’s College in Windsor and became a lawyer, opening a practice in Annapolis Royal.

“Stack of the Artist of Kouroo” Project People of Cape Cod: Thomas Chandler Haliburton
The Duke of Richmond introduced horse racing at Goodwood.

A royal charter was granted to King’s College in Windsor, Nova Scotia. Thomas Chandler Haliburton matriculated at King’s College School.

LIFE IS LIVED FORWARD BUT UNDERSTOOD BACKWARD?
— No, that’s giving too much to the historian’s stories.
LIFE ISN’T TO BE UNDERSTOOD EITHER FORWARD OR BACKWARD.
The mail from Prince Edward’s Island was brought to Pictou in Nova Scotia on the ice (except for half a mile). BOYS’ OWN BOOK recorded British ice hockey rules. Sir John Franklin would later provide an account of his playing ice hockey in Kingston, Ontario. Thomas Chandler Haliburton graduated from King’s College School in Windsor (his later comment about remembering “playing hurley on the ice” there is taken as the first known reference to hockey in Canada, and is the basis of Windsor’s claim to being the town that fathered that sport).
In England, Thomas Chandler Haliburton met Louisa Neville and they were wed. There was economic depression throughout England, with consequent large scale emigration to Canada and the United States, and the couple voyaged to Nova Scotia. There was a destructive fire at Halifax, with losses estimated at £40,000. The Trustees of Pictou Academy incorporated. A stagecoach was set up between Halifax and Windsor.

Having found himself increasingly at odds with the administration, George Heriot resigned his position in Canada, returned to Britain, and retired.
People Mentioned in Cape Cod

Thomas Chandler Haliburton

‘s A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF NOVA SCOTIA. Halifax harbour froze over. A public subscription library was established at Halifax. Roman Catholics were allowed to be members of the House of Assembly.

John Charlton Fisher relocated from New-York to Québec to take over as publisher of the Quebec Gazette. He would also work as a journalist for the Quebec Mercury.
Until 1829, Thomas Chandler Haliburton would represent Annapolis County in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly.

131 vessels were built in this year in the province of Nova Scotia, the tonnage of which added up to 15,535 tons. 456 vessels of all sorts were registered. For the entire province (exclusive of Cape Breton) there were 1,031 vessels with a tonnage adding up to 52,779, navigated by 3,407 men and boys. The first regatta was held at Halifax. £1,000 was voted by the Assembly, and £4,508 8 a. 9 d. was subscribed by the inhabitants in aid of the sufferers by the great fire at Mirimachi, &c., whose loss amounted to £227,713 19 s. 8 d. The influenza, which prevailed throughout North America, was severely felt in this province. The townships of Dorchester, Arisaig, St. Andrew’s, and Tracadie, in the county of Sydney, were laid out.

The expedition of John Franklin was out there somewhere, in what is now Canada and Alaska.
The 2,400-acre Section system of township surveys commenced in Upper Canada. It would be continued to 1851.

The Boston Directory of this year, published by Charles Stimpson, Jr., included a new 14 1/2 inch by 9 inch map of Boston, engraved in 1828 by Hazen Morse. In this year, also, the 31 1/2 inch by 25 inch map “Boston and Vicinity” that had been engraved by Edward Gillingham on the basis of actual surveys by John G. Hales in 1820 saw republication by Nathan Hale with appropriate alterations.

Moses Greenleaf’s Survey of Maine: In Reference to its Geographical Features and Political Economy (Portland, Maine: Shirley and Hyde) with an accompanying atlas — Henry David Thoreau would refer to the Maine map in this atlas, with derogation, in The Maine Woods. Images of the maps the accuracy of which is in question are now to be viewed on the internet as part of the David Rumsey Map Collection:

- Upper & Lower Canada, Gaspe
- Maine Highlands
- Maine Vertical Sections
- Maine Grants & Land Sales
- Maine, Inhabited Part
- Meteorological Diagrams
- Map of Principal Rivers, Mountains and Highland Ranges

The last edition of Greenleaf’s Map of Maine hung on the wall here, and, as we had no pocket-map, we resolved to trace a map of the lake country. So, dipping a wad of tow into the lamp, we oiled a sheet of paper on the oiled table-cloth, and, in good faith, traced what we afterwards ascertained to be a labyrinth of errors, carefully following the outlines of the imaginary lakes which the map contains. The Map of the Public Lands of Maine and Massachusetts is the only one I have seen that at all deserves the name. It was while we were engaged in this operation that our companions arrived. They had seen the Indians’ fire on the Five Islands, and so we concluded that all was right.
From KTAADN, 1848

Henry David Thoreau

Volume I would be accessed by Thoreau for CAPE COD. He would copy materials into the Canadian Notebook that he would begin shortly after his return from his trip to Canada.

This also would be accessed by Thoreau for CAPE COD.

CAPE COD: The very gravestones of those Frenchmen are probably older than the oldest English monument in New England north of the Elizabeth Islands, or perhaps anywhere in New England, for if there are any traces of Gosnold’s storehouse left, his strong works are gone. Bancroft says, advisedly, in 1834, “It requires a believing eye to discern the ruins of the fort”; and that there were no ruins of a fort in 1837. Dr. Charles T. Jackson tells me that, in the course of a geological survey in 1827, he discovered a gravestone, a slab of trap rock, on Goat Island, opposite Annapolis (Port Royal), in Nova Scotia, bearing a Masonic coat-of-arms and the date 1606, which is fourteen years earlier than the landing of the Pilgrims. This was left in the possession of Judge Haliburton, of Nova Scotia.
CAPE COD: The “Isola della Réna” (Sable Island?) appears on the chart of “Nuova Francia” and Norumbega, accompanying the “Discourse” above referred to in Ramusio’s third volume, edition 1556-65. Champlain speaks of there being at the Isle of Sable, in 1604, “grass pastured by oxen (boeufs) and cows which the Portuguese carried there more than sixty years ago,” i.e. sixty years before 1613; in a later edition he says, which came out of a Spanish vessel which was lost in endeavoring to settle on the Isle of Sable; and he states that De la Roche’s men, who were left on this island seven years from 1598, lived on the flesh of these cattle which they found “en quantite,” and built houses out of the wrecks of vessels which came to the island (“perhaps Gilbert’s”), there being no wood or stone. Lescarbot says that they lived “on fish and the milk of cows left there about eighty years before by Baron de Leri and Saint Just.” Charlevoix says they ate up the cattle and then lived on fish. Haliburton speaks of cattle left there as a rumor. De Leri and Saint Just had suggested plans of colonization on the Isle of Sable as early as 1515 (1508?) according to Bancroft, referring to Charlevoix. These are but a few of the instances which I might quote.
CAPE COD: It is remarkable that there is not in English any adequate or correct account of the French exploration of what is now the coast of New England, between 1604 and 1608, though it is conceded that they then made the first permanent European settlement on the continent of North America north of St. Augustine. If the lions had been the painters it would have been otherwise. This omission is probably to be accounted for partly by the fact that the early edition of Champlain’s “Voyages” had not been consulted for this purpose. This contains by far the most particular, and, I think, the most interesting chapter of what we may call the Ante-Pilgrim history of New England, extending to one hundred and sixty pages quarto; but appears to be unknown equally to the historian and the orator on Plymouth Rock. Bancroft does not mention Champlain at all among the authorities for De Monts’ expedition, nor does he say that he ever visited the coast of New England. Though he bore the title of pilot to De Monts, he was, in another sense, the leading spirit, as well as the historian of the expedition. Holmes, Hildreth, and Barry, and apparently all our historians who mention Champlain, refer to the edition of 1632, in which all the separate charts of our harbors, &c., and about one half the narrative, are omitted; for the author explored so many lands afterward that he could afford to forget a part of what he had done. Hildreth, speaking of De Monts’ expedition, says that “he looked into the Penobscot [in 1605], which Pring had discovered two years before,” saying nothing about Champlain’s extensive exploration of it for De Monts in 1604 (Holmes says 1608, and refers to Purchas); also that he followed in the track of Pring along the coast “to Cape Cod, which he called Malabarre.” (Haliburton had made the same statement before him in 1829. He called it Cap Blanc, and Malle Barre (the Bad Bar) was the name given to a harbor on the east side of the Cape.) Pring says nothing about a river there. Belknap says that Weymouth discovered it in 1605. Sir F. Gorges says, in his narration (Maine Hist. Coll., Vol. II. p. 19), 1658, that Pring in 1606 “made a perfect discovery of all the rivers and harbors.” This is the most I can find. Bancroft makes Champlain to have discovered more western rivers in Maine, not naming the Penobscot; he, however, must have been the discoverer of distances on this river (see Belknap, p. 147). Pring was absent from England only about six months, and sailed by this part of Cape Cod (Malebarre) because it yielded no sassafras, while the French, who probably had not heard of Pring, were patiently for years exploring the coast in search of a place of settlement, sounding and surveying its harbors.
Thomas Chandler Haliburton and Louisa Neville Haliburton produced a son, Arthur, who would become the 1st Baron Haliburton.
Elijah Abel, a black American, became an Elder in the Mormon priesthood, and was then ordained to the highest priesthood office of “Seventy.” He would serve as a minister of the Gospel in upstate New York and Canada for the remainder of the 1830s, surviving even a charge that he had murdered a mother and her five children, up to the point at which he began to be suspected of having contrary ideas about the group’s doctrine.

Thomas Chandler Haliburton’s THE CLOCKMAKER. This had originated as a series of popular and humorous articles in the Novascotian, a newspaper of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and had to do with the adventures of one Sam Slick.

Andrew Stuart was elected again in a by-election, and would serve until the suspension of the constitution following the Lower Canada Rebellion.

DO I HAVE YOUR ATTENTION? GOOD.
International copyright law was inadequate, and was very generally disregarded during this period. Plagued by British imitations of his children’s books, Samuel Griswold Goodrich therefore took the bold step of republishing one of these Brit imitations, in Boston: PETER PARLEY’S RAMBLES IN ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND:

This work is chiefly copied from the London work, which was got up in imitation of the several books which have appeared in this country...
The People of Cape Cod: Thomas Chandler Haliburton

People Mentioned in Cape Cod


Catherine Fox of the Spiritualist Fox Sisters was probably born in this year near Bath, New Brunswick in Canada.
The Reverend George Copway got married with an English woman, Elizabeth Howell, whose family was farming in the Toronto area. They relocated to Minnesota as missionaries. Later they would return to Canada, where Copway would be a missionary to the Saugeen and Rice Lake Bands of the Ojibwa.
November 29, Monday: Louisa Neville Haliburton died at the age of 48 at Windsor, Nova Scotia.

Charles Melvin Jr. (2) died in Concord.
Thomas Chandler Haliburton’s *The Old Judge, Or Life in a Colony*. 1849
Despite what seems a total lack of preparatory coursework in chemistry, Henry Youle Hind joined Trinity College’s medical faculty as Professor of Chemistry.

A North American Convention was held at the St. Lawrence Hall in Toronto, with anti-slavery leaders from across the U.S. and Canada West in attendance, to discuss emigration and other issues. An Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, interracial, was founded in Toronto (subsequently, branches would be formed in other areas of Ontario as well). Upon passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, Henry Bibb had fled with his 2d wife, Mary Miles Bibb, to near Windsor, Ontario (a town then called “Sandwich” in what was then termed “Canada West”) were creating a Refugees’ Home Colony for escaped slaves, while they were publishing a newspaper, The Voice of the Fugitive.

Harriet Tubman moved to St. Catharines, Canada West. This would become the center for her anti-slavery activities for the following seven years.

Mary Ann Shadd at this point had been teaching in New-York, and she attended a meeting with her father in
Toronto to discuss black immigration to Canada. She and her brother Isaac Shadd decided to emigrate with Henry Bibb, disregarding the fact that the Bibbs were the diametric opposite of determined “integrationists” like herself — they were determined “separatists.”

Christian Olbey has pointed out in “Unfolded Hands: Class Suicide and the Insurgent Intellectual Praxis of Mary Ann Shadd” (Canadian Review of American Studies — Issue 30:2, 2000) that Canada’s profession of hospitality toward fleeing US blacks was more a phenomenon of self-congratulation than of any real hospitality. Although during the early decades of the 19th Century, Canada did advertise itself as welcoming fugitives from US slavery (in fact, Lieutenant Governor Sir John Colborne responded to a prospective group of fugitives seeking refuge from the imposition of the draconian “black codes” in Cincinnati in this manner: “Tell the Republicans on your side of the line that we do not know men by their color.... If you come to us, you will be entitled to all of the privileges of the rest of his majesty’s subjects”), this had more to do with the perceived need of white Canadians to construct for themselves a national identity than with “any lasting concern for the plight of human beings trapped under the threat of enslavement, or any actual desire to receive a substantial fugitive emigration. As the threat enacted in the Fugitive Slave Law made Black life in the northern states much more dangerous, the growing numbers and increasing visibility of fugitives began to strain the self-congratulatory ‘hospitality’ of Canadians, and foregrounded the antagonism between the ideal of Black freedom and the reality of Black presence.” At this point, in a letter printed in the Toronto Colonist.
newspaper, a fear was expressed that the blacks were “coming rather too fast for the good of the Province. People may talk about the horrors of slavery as much as they choose; but fugitive slaves are by no means a desirable class of immigrants for Canada, especially when they come in large numbers.”

Mary Ann Shadd was, therefore, in moving to Canada, positioning herself between a whole bunch of Canadian whites who were not exactly eager for her presence and a few influential Canadian blacks to whom her politics were anathema. There was going to be trouble, big trouble.
THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD: THOMAS CHANDLER HALIBURTON

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN CAPE COD
Mary Ann Shadd began to dissociate herself from the Escape-to-Canada movement because, she had found white racism to be as present in Canada as in the United States, to the extent that slave catchers were unfortunately often able to seize escaped blacks in Canada and spirit them across the border to their former masters in the US.

At this point Benjamin Drew, a Boston abolitionist acting in cooperation with officers of the Canadian Anti-Slavery Society, was visiting various towns of Upper Canada, interviewing scores of refugees from the slave states and copying their words soon after they were spoken. For reasons of safety, he protected the identity of his informants through the use of fictitious names. There were only about 30,000 black persons at that time in Upper Canada and most of these were adults who had once been US slaves. John P. Jewett, the prominent
abolitionist-minded publisher of Boston who had unexpectedly reaped a fortune from printing UNCLE TOM’S CABIN in 1852, vouched for the integrity and intelligence of Drew. The testimony tends to stress well-known gross abuses, but some of the ex-slaves offer fresh insights into the working of the plantation system. You can consult these testimonies in Benjamin Drew (ed.), THE REFUGEE: NARRATIVES OF FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA RELATED BY THEMSELVES (Boston, 1856), pages 260-270, 276-280, 301-305, 314-320.

Shipping interests of Rochester, New York and Toronto, Canada formed the International Steamboat Company to run former Canadian Line steamers Maple Leaf and Highlander between Hamilton, Kingston, Toronto, and Rochester.

The racially integrated village of Chatham in Canada West was in this year re-incorporating as a town.
Thomas Chandler Haliburton retired from law and relocated from Nova Scotia to England. He remarried, with Sarah Harriet Owen Williams. They would reside in Isleworth.

Dr. Martin Robison Delany resettled in Canada and continued in medical practice.

Mary Ann Shadd got married with Thomas F. Cary or Carey, the Toronto barber she had met in 1853. This man already had three children, by a previous marriage. There would be two children of this new union, Sarah and Linton. After the marriage, Mary Ann Shadd Cary would continue to live in Chatham, approximately 180 miles from Toronto.
THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD: THOMAS CHANDLER HALIBURTON

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN CAPE COD
Thomas Chandler Haliburton was elected the Member of Parliament for Launceston, Cornwall as a member of the Tory minority.

Robert Stephenson engineered the Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence waterway at Montréal, at 1,668 yards the longest in the world. It was a tubular structure similar to the Conway and the Britannia bridges, and carried the Grand Trunk railway of Canada. Workers on this bridge would go on strike until it was relocated to avoid a shoreside pit full of human bodies, Irish victims of the great migration thrown off the famine ships upon their arrival in the New World, victims of a euphemism known as “ship fever” which had claimed a very significant

2. Also, in this year, over the Tamar River in southwest England, the Royal Albert Bridge by Isambard Kingdom Brunel, completed after his death.
3. Canadian historians have been generally uninterested in these bodies because, although the represented emigrants toward Canada, they did not represent immigrants into Canada. Some bodies just “slipped through the cracks” or “fell between chairs” at the port. Some thousands of bodies, stacked up like unclaimed luggage after an air disaster.
Hind’s reports would be in the personal library of Franklin Benjamin Sanborn and would be consulted by Henry Thoreau in 1860. Thoreau would copy some of the information into his 2d Commonplace Book and his Indian Notebook #12. Hind’s preliminary sketches indicate contributions made by native or half-breed American guides (although, of course, his published materials offer no hint of such assistance).
Copy of Chart of Indian Guides
of the route followed by John O'Brien
from Lake of the Woods to Red River
by Muskie River, Portage, and
Muskie River (W) into Red River.
August 20, 1829 (Raising Lake)

(H. F. Reid)
August 27, Sunday: Thomas Chandler Haliburton died.

“MAGISTERIAL HISTORY” IS FANTASIZING: HISTORY IS CHRONOLOGY
“It’s all now you see. Yesterday won’t be over until tomorrow and tomorrow began ten thousand years ago.”

– Remark by character “Garin Stevens” in William Faulkner’s INTRUDER IN THE DUST

Prepared: February 1, 2015
This stuff presumably looks to you as if it were generated by a human. Such is not the case. Instead, someone has requested that we pull it out of the hat of a pirate who has grown out of the shoulder of our pet parrot "Laura" (as above). What these chronological lists are: they are research reports compiled by ARRGH algorithms out of a database of modules which we term the Kouroo Contexture (this is data mining). To respond to such a request for information we merely push a button.
Commonly, the first output of the algorithm has obvious deficiencies and we need to go back into the modules stored in the contexture and do a minor amount of tweaking, and then we need to punch that button again and recompile the chronology — but there is nothing here that remotely resembles the ordinary "writerly" process you know and love. As the contents of this originating contexture improve, and as the programming improves, and as funding becomes available (to date no funding whatever has been needed in the creation of this facility, the entire operation being run out of pocket change) we expect a diminished need to do such tweaking and recompiling, and we fully expect to achieve a simulation of a generous and untiring robotic research librarian. Onward and upward in this brave new world.

First come first serve. There is no charge.
Place requests with <Kouroo@kouroo.info>. Arrgh.