

DIARY OF  
*JOHN THOMAS*

JOURNAL OF  
*LOUIS DE COURVILLE*

WEBSTER



Map of Chignecto by De Courville in the manuscript of his memoirs in the McCord Museum, Montreal, through whose courtesy it is now reproduced

# JOURNALS OF BEAUSEJOUR

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DIARY OF JOHN THOMAS

JOURNAL OF  
LOUIS DE COURVILLE

EDITED BY

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TO  
SIR JOSEPH CHISHOLM,  
CHIEF JUSTICE OF NOVA SCOTIA  
AS A TOKEN  
OF  
PERSONAL ESTEEM

# PREFACE

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The Journals written during the mid-eighteenth conflict in Chignecto between the French and British (1750-55), which have thus far been discovered, are the following:—

1. Joshua Winslow's.—

The author, who belonged to one of the most prominent pioneer families of Massachusetts, was Commissary officer with British forces in Nova Scotia, following his service with Colonial troops at the siege of Louisbourg, in 1745.

In 1750, he accompanied Major Charles Lawrence in his two expeditions from Halifax to Chignecto, the last of which resulted in the establishment of Fort Lawrence. His Journal describes these events.

It was edited by me and published for the first time in 1936.

2. John Winslow's.—

This, the most extensive of all the Journals, was written by John Winslow, of the same family as Joshua, who was Lieut.-Col. and second-in-command to Col. Monckton in the Colonial force which captured Fort Beauséjour in June, 1755. After this event Winslow went to Grand Pré and was in charge of the operations carried out in connection with the expulsion of the Acadians, the details being described in his Journal. This important document belongs to the Mass. Historical Society. It was printed in Vols. III and IV of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, without any editing.

3. Abijah Willard's.—

The author was a Captain in the 2nd Battalion of Monckton's Colonial force (Shirley's regiment), which captured Beauséjour. He describes not only the events of the siege, but those which followed. Indeed, the Journal is the most important account of the punitive expeditions sent by the British to destroy the Acadian settlements.

The original document is in the Henry E. Huntington Library, California, through whose courtesy I was permitted to edit and publish it in the Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society in 1930.

4. Jacau de Fiedmont's.—

This officer was an Artillery Officer and Acting Engineer at Fort Beauséjour, 1752-5. He describes conditions previous to and during the siege with great frankness and accuracy. The Journal was published in the original French in the 9th volume of the Levis papers, in 1895, under the direction of the Abbé Casgrain.

In 1936, I published an English translation, made by Alice Webster, with notes and illustrations.

5. Hon. Robert Monckton's.—

This short Journal of the siege of Beauséjour was discovered in the Cumberland papers in Windsor Castle Library by Professor Pargellis of Yale, in 1930. Through the gracious permission of His Majesty King George V, I was allowed to print it in my book "The Forts of Chignecto", published in 1930.

6. Thomas Pichon's.—

The author was an official at Fort Beauséjour, 1753-5; he became a spy for the British and furnished them with much information. His Journal of the siege is an accurate record of events, free from criticisms or recriminations. The original and many other documents by the author, are now in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia. Translations of these by Alice Webster were published by me in the present year in a book, entitled, "Thomas Pichon, the Spy of Beauséjour".

7. John Thomas'.—

The record of a surgeon-mate in the 1st Battalion of the Colonial force under Col. Monckton. It was first published in The Historical and Genealogical Register of Boston in 1879, having been communicated by Mr. John Moore of New York. It was afterwards printed in Vol. 1 of the Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, but without any notes whatever. These publications are now very scarce and quite unavailable to general readers. In view of the wide interest in Fort Beauséjour National Historic Park, aroused by the recent opening of a Museum there, I have decided to publish the Thomas Diary with full notes. For this purpose I have secured a photostat copy from the New England Historic Genealogical Society, with their kind permission to publish it.

The most important feature of the Diary is the account of punitive expeditions against the Acadian settlements following the capture of Fort Beauséjour. In this respect it ranks next to Abijah Willard's Journal. The orthography is irregular, erratic and to a considerable extent phonetic, and its peculiarities have been reproduced as nearly as possible by means of type.

8. De Courville's.—

This Journal is taken from the book "Memoires sur le Canada", published in Quebec in 1838. At that time the authorship was unknown, but it has recently been established as the work of Louis de Courville, Royal Notary of Acadia, with headquarters at Beauséjour (see p. 43). The book is now very rare, and, therefore, I have thought it well to publish that portion of it (in Journal form) which relates to the siege. The translation has been made by Major Pierre A. Landry, O. B. E.

J. C. WEBSTER

Shediac, N. B.,  
Dec. 1, 1937



# PART I.

## THE DIARY OF JOHN THOMAS

Reproduction of a photostatic copy of the original, now in the  
New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass.,  
through whose courtesy I am enabled to publish it.

Apriel: ye 9 AD: 1755

- 9 This Day I Took my Departure from marshfield To Go to Nova Scotia In Colonel winslow<sup>s</sup> Rigement. I Dined In Hingham at Benjamin Cushin<sup>s</sup> with Cap<sup>t</sup>: Sturtivant we Came to Morse<sup>s</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Tavern on Boston Neck this Evening & Put up our Horse<sup>s</sup>
- 10 I went Into Boston A.M: with 50 men Belonging to Colonel winslow<sup>s</sup> Company. I Dined at Bracket<sup>s</sup>
- 11 Plesant Day our People on Board the Transport<sup>s</sup> all well
- 12 Plesant Day
- 13 Plesant Day wind S:E: I went to Milton with Joseph winslow to see his Child Sick
- 14 Foggy Cloudy our Solder<sup>s</sup> Passed muster & Recived thare Cloth<sup>s</sup>
- 15 Plesant Day Nothing Remarkble
- 16 Cloudy Sum Shower<sup>s</sup> P:M: made up our muster Rool<sup>s</sup>
- 17 Plesant Day wind N:E:
- 18 Plesant Day wind N:E:
- 19 Sum Rain I Dined at y<sup>e</sup> North End with mr. Gay
- 20 Plesant Day I Dined at Cap<sup>t</sup> Speakman<sup>s</sup>
- 21 Plesant Day
- 22 The Great & General Cort Set att Boston
- 23 Plesant Day Nothing Remarkble I Suped with Doc<sup>t</sup> whitworth
- 24 Plesant Day
- 25 Showery Stormy Day
- 26 we Received our Comision<sup>s</sup> at Colonol winslow<sup>s</sup> & ware Sworn att his Lodging<sup>s</sup>
- 27 Showery I Dined att Joseph winslow<sup>s</sup> went to Doc<sup>t</sup> meeting all Day
- 28 Stormy Day one Solder Dyed Last Night Belonging to Cap<sup>t</sup> Hobb<sup>s</sup> Company the First y<sup>t</sup> has Dyed Since they were mustered att Boston.
- 29 Stormy Lowery Day Nothing Remarkble
- 30 Plesant Day y<sup>e</sup> Transport Halled from the wharf
- 31 Plesant Day Nothing Remarkble

May y<sup>e</sup> 1 AD: 1755

- 1 Pleasant Day the Transports Halled down to Dear Island Rhode.
- 2 windy Cap<sup>t</sup> Sturtivant & I went up to Boston we Stopped att y<sup>e</sup> Castle
- 3 Pleasant Day went Down to y<sup>e</sup> Transport<sup>s</sup> in a whail Boat
- 4 Pleasant Day m<sup>r</sup> Philip<sup>s</sup> Preached at Dear Island Several Gentllmen Came from Boston to heare him
- 5 wind Blew Hard at N: & Sum Cold I want up to Boston A:M:
- 6 Pleasant Day went Down to Dear Island Rhode A:M:
- 7 Pleasant Day wind N:E:
- 8 Pleasant Day I was at Boston all Day
- 9 Pleasant Day Colonel winslow Down at y<sup>e</sup> Fleet

May y<sup>e</sup> 10 AD: 1755

- 10 this Day I Continued at Dear Island
- 11 Cloudy Raw Cold m<sup>r</sup> Philip<sup>s</sup> Came to Preach at Dear Island I came up to Boston
- 12 Pleasant Day I went to Dear Island
- 13 Cap<sup>t</sup> Speakman Came Down to y<sup>e</sup> Fleet with his wife & Sev<sup>e</sup>ral other Lady<sup>s</sup> we Drank Tea on Board his vessel I went to Boston with him
- 14 I went Dow to Dear Island & Returned to Boston P:M:
- 15 very warm Day Colonol winslow very Sick
- 16 Pleasant Day Colonol winslow Continued Sick I Received 158 old Tener of mr abthrop
- 17 this Day Colonol winslow Sent for Doct Stockbridge from Situate.
- 18 very Hot I went Down with Cap<sup>t</sup> Speakman to Dear Island in a Two mast Boat we met with a hard Squall Ner y<sup>e</sup> Castle William
- 19 I went to Point Sherly with Cap<sup>t</sup>: Speakman & from thence to Boston & a N<sup>o</sup> of Lady<sup>s</sup> we Stopped at Cony Island to vew ye English Solder<sup>s</sup>
- 20 I Lodged at Cap<sup>t</sup>: Speakman<sup>s</sup> we Came from his house 4 Clock A:m: Came Down to Dear Island Rhode In a whale Boat went on Shore at Point Sherly & Suped In y<sup>e</sup> Eveng
- 21 Stormy Day ye maremaid man of war Pressed out of Several vesel<sup>s</sup> Coming in from Sea I went up to Point Sherly P:m:



May y<sup>e</sup> 22 AD: 1755

- 22 wind S:w: I being on Board y<sup>e</sup> Sloop Industry George Goodin Comander we weid anker at Dear Island Rhode In Boston Bay In Company with the three men of war viz: y<sup>e</sup> Success Cap<sup>t</sup>: Jn<sup>o</sup>: Rouse Comandr who is Come one of the Fleet y<sup>e</sup> maremaid Cap<sup>t</sup>: Sherley & the Comander y<sup>e</sup> Syren Cap<sup>t</sup>: Proba Comander 33 Transports & Store Ships of which 2 Brigg 5 Scooner & the Rest Sloops & about Five Thousd & one Hundred Solders all Bound for anapolis Royal: P:m: Small wind.
- 23 wind N:E: Small Brease Something of a Swell Several of us Sea Sick we Stood of at Sea A:m: Stood In P:M: Small Brease
- 24 Stood for Land P:m: Something of a Swell but made No Land this Day
- 25 Stood In for Land at Night Small Breeze we made Land to y<sup>e</sup> westward of Mount Dezert Called Long Island this morning Ran our Coarse about N:E: all Day Fresh wind P:m: & Smooth Sea
- 26 Plesant Day Good Breze of wind S:w: Last Night we made Grand menan this morning Small Brease all Day we stand for anapilis Gut about Seven of the Clock P:m: the whole Fleet Got into y<sup>e</sup> Bason of anapolis and Anchored about one League abouve the Gut Except 3 men of war Came to anker out at the mouth of y<sup>e</sup> Gut

Anapolis Royal Bason may y<sup>e</sup> 27 AD: 1755

- 27 I went with a whale Boat<sup>s</sup> Crue To ye Gut & Brought a mess of Cod Fish of y<sup>e</sup> French then went up to the Garason with Cap<sup>t</sup>: Speakman & other Dined at a Tavern thare Come Down P:m: & y<sup>e</sup> Transport<sup>s</sup> Came up New Goat Island Some Rany
- 28 Plesant Day wind S: I went up to y<sup>e</sup> Garason A:m: Came Down P:m: to y<sup>e</sup> vessel at Goat Island
- 29 Showery Day I went on Board Cap<sup>t</sup> Speakman P:m: wind S:E:
- 30 Lodged on Board Cap<sup>t</sup>: Speakmans Transport Came on Board our vesel A:m: went on Shore To Point ashean P:m: to Peter Londrees & Several other French Houses
- 31 Came to Sail A:m: with y<sup>e</sup> Fleet And Came Down towards y<sup>e</sup> Gut & Ankered

June y<sup>e</sup> 1 AD: 1755

- 1 we mad Sail at Anapolis Bason & went out of y<sup>e</sup> Gut with the whole Fleet of Transports which Came from Boston with y<sup>e</sup> 3 men of war Joyned by the vultre Snow & Four more Small vesels of those Bound for Chignecto where we ankered and at a Place Called y<sup>e</sup> Grand Joging about 7 of y<sup>e</sup> Clock In y<sup>e</sup> Eveng. wind S:w:
- 2 wind S:W: we made Sail about 3 o'clock P:m: & Ran up to y<sup>e</sup> English Fort whare we all landed about Six of y<sup>e</sup> Clock P:m: on a Point of marsh at the Entrance of the River Leplonch Landed our men Drawed them up on the marsh & marched them up to Fort Lawrence.
- 3 wind S:w Blow Hard we Lodged at Fort Lawrence In the Barn<sup>s</sup> or whare Ever we Could & among the Inhabitant<sup>s</sup> &c Last Night we Pitched our Tent near the Foart this Day & made Preparation to march against the French Foart which is about 7 miles y<sup>e</sup> Rode as we are obliged to march

June y<sup>e</sup> 4 AD: 1755

- 4 A very Plesant & warm Day we all Lodged In our Tent<sup>s</sup> Last Night The Drum<sup>s</sup> all Beat to arms about Break of Day this morning we mustered our People Dress them three Deep & marched 6 Clock our New England Troop Consisted of Near 2100 men Joyned with 250 Regulars from Fort Lawrence & Fouer Fine Brass Field Peases Six Pounder<sup>s</sup> Capt<sup>t</sup>: Adams Led the Advance Gard which Consisted of 60 men we marched on Slowly about 11 Clock we Came on Large Salt mash whare we ware in Plain vew of a French Blockhouse & Fausine<sup>s</sup> thrown up Sufficient to Screen a Large No of men whare they Could Secure themselves from our Fire & yet have all the advantage on us but we marched on Direct for the Enemy this being the only Pass we Could have over to the main Fort y<sup>t</sup> we ware Designed for Now we hear the Indian<sup>s</sup> begin to make thare most Hideous yells & Large Number<sup>s</sup> of the Enemy Appearing Redy to Ingage us our troop keep on thare march & when we have Got within musket Shot we Received The Fire of thare Swivel Gun<sup>s</sup> with Partridge Shot which Seemd to Come very thick wounded Several of our men but None Killed we Returned the Complemt with one of our Field Peases upon which thay Gave us a voley of Small arm<sup>s</sup> I believe not Less than Six Hundred upon which our troop<sup>s</sup> Fired Briskly Capt Broom<sup>s</sup> who Comanded ye arteliery Plied the Field Peases Clostly & the Fire from the Enemy was very warm for they Had Two Carage Guns & Four Swivel<sup>s</sup> Beside thare Small arm<sup>s</sup> but our Fire was So warm upon them & thay See our troops So Resolute y<sup>t</sup> thay Found we would Force them from thare Ground thay Sot all thare Building<sup>s</sup> on Fire & Fled we Recoverd

the Ground about 1 of the Clock P:m: we had but one man Killed Dead on the Spot 2 mortaly wounded 10 more thath are likely to Recover of thare wound<sup>s</sup> this I think to be ye most Remarkable thing I Ever Saw y<sup>t</sup> we Should Receive So much of thare Fire & Nothing to Cover us from it & yet no more Killed & wounded but as we ware on a mash & the Enemy on an Emenace thay Shot over our Heds but when we Recovd the Ground we Refreshed our Selve<sup>s</sup> Dressed our wounded Put them into Cart<sup>s</sup> & marched on 2 mile<sup>s</sup> Toward the Main Fort of the Enemy & Incamped in a wood We are now 2 mile<sup>s</sup> Distant from the French Foart Called Fort Beausejure we killed 14 of the Enemy Sertain & how many more we Cant yet tell but we Heare of a Considerable No: wounded this Fortification was Comanded by monsieur Brulong

June y<sup>e</sup> 5 AD: 1755

- 5 Pleasant Day we marched about 8 of the Clock A:m: Down on a marsh where we Halted for Some time & Sent Sum Parties to Reconoyter Found a Suitable Place on a hill a Little more than a mile from the French Fort whare we Incamped In Booth<sup>s</sup> made of Pine Bow<sup>s</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup>: Speakman & I took 200 men on Gard Sum Rain we heare Drums Beating & Great Confusion at Fort Beausojure
- 6 Pleasant A:m: we Cleared a Large Plot of Ground for a Regular Incampment Cap<sup>t</sup>: Adams Relived me from Gard Large Fires the Inhabitant<sup>s</sup> Burning thair Houses a Small Number of the Enemy Came Near our Camp this Evening & Fired on us but we Sone made them Retreat we Catch Cattle Horses & Hoogs In Plenty The Enemy Send a Party to Intercept Cap<sup>t</sup> Salvenus Cobb as he Came up the River massequash with his vesel but they Doe him no Great Damage for we Sent a Party of our Troops who Ingaged them Behind the Dikes & oblige them to Retreat Carying of Sum of thare men wounded our People Persued them but thay Recovered the Fort

June y<sup>e</sup> 7 AD: 1755

- 7 Pleasant Day we Pitched our Tent<sup>s</sup> all in a Regular Form on y<sup>e</sup> affore: mentioned Hill the French & Indians Fire on us Every Night & y<sup>t</sup>: Briskly So y<sup>t</sup> the whole Camp is Disturbed by them
- 8 Pleasant morning Colonol winslow marched out of the Camp at 5 Clock this morning with 360 men, our Company marched In the Front & as we Came on a Small Emenence a Large Number of the Enemy Salleyed out of the Foart & Fired on us from behind the Stump<sup>s</sup> & Rock<sup>s</sup> but we Pressed on them with so much vigor y<sup>t</sup> thay were obliged to Retreat to the Foart In Great Confusion we took one Prisoner it begins to Rain so that



is thought best pickets to Return to y<sup>e</sup> Camp where we arivd P:m: very wet & Feteagued a Party of y<sup>e</sup> Indian Fired upon & took one Ensign Hay an officer In the Regular<sup>s</sup> as he was Passing from Foart Lawrence to y<sup>e</sup> Camp

- 9 Rainy & uncomfortable wather not much Business Done

June y<sup>e</sup> 10 AD: 1755

- 10 very Plesant morning Colonol winslow marched out Half after Seven A:m: with 400 men to Reconoiter we marched to ward a French villege Ingaged a Small Party of French & Indians but thay Sone Fled Into y<sup>e</sup> wood we Returned about Elevn Clock A:m: to y<sup>e</sup> Camp I took the Guards P:m:
- 11 Colonol winslow marched out this morning but met with nothing very Remarkble Except Sum Scaturing Guns Fired Cap<sup>t</sup> adam<sup>s</sup> went with a company of Raingers and Returned at 11 Clock with a Coach & Sum other Plunder Capt osgood Relieved me from Guard P:m:
- 12 Plesant Day I went with Colonol winslow to Fort Lawrence P:m: Colonol Scot & major Prible marched with 400 men to the aforesaid Hill Near the French Foart whare they ware Cloastly Ingaged for Near Two Hours with a Large Number of the Enemy but y<sup>e</sup> Enemy ware obliged to Retreat to thare Foart with Lost of men on thare Side we had one man Killed Right out major Prible wounded In the Hip & Several more of our men Badly wounded this Evening Colonol Scot began to open the trenche att the hill (sic) which & preparad to throw Sum Bumb Shel<sup>s</sup> to the Enemy Foart

June y<sup>e</sup> 13 AD: 1755

- 13 Colonol winslow went to the Trenche<sup>s</sup> with 400 men to Relive Colonol Scott we went to opening the trenches and advancing Nearer the Foart & Built up with Facines
- 14 We Dugg Trenche all Night this Day we threw Bumb<sup>s</sup> all Day with Eight & Four Intch mortar the Enemy Threw from thare Foart 150 Canon Shot & Four 9 Intch Bum<sup>s</sup> So that we Kept a warm Fire upon Each other all Day a Party of the Enemy Salley out on our Gard<sup>s</sup> upon our Right wing I was ordered by Colonol winslow to Detach 70 men from the Trenche<sup>s</sup> & Go to the assistance of our Gard<sup>s</sup> which I Did & we Sone obliged them to Retreat to the Foart major Goldthwait & major Brown Came from the Camp with 400 men & Relivd Colonol winslow very Rany In the Eveng & very Dark as we Came Dow to ye Camp

June y 16 D: 1765  
 16 Colonel Scott & major Commands at the Trenches this  
 Day that Five very Briskly on Both Sides this morning  
 about 10 Clock A.M. they sent a Flag of Truce from of  
 French Fort to agree on Terms for a Capitulation  
 by whom we learn of one of our large shell had fell thru  
 what they call'd there Burn Proof & built in one of  
 their Carpent' where a Number of their Officer were  
 sitting killed 6 of the Dead & one Ensign & a boy which  
 the Indian had shot & Prisoner a few Day ago & carry'd  
 to the Fort he belonged to & regular  
 there was a cessation of arms was agreed on to continue untill  
 Two of the Clock In which Time a Party of Indians fired  
 on our sentry's. the whole Camp was immediately under arms  
 we fired on them killed one of their Principle Officer  
 & brought him into Camp but y woods being very thick  
 the rest of them made their Escape the Temp' of Peace  
 agreed on about 6 of y Clock P.M. & about 7 our Troops entered  
 the Fort & call'd it Fort Cumberland the Conditions of Agreement  
 was if the Enemy should deliver up the Fort & Kings Store  
 but should be transported to Levesburg with all their Private  
 Effect at the Expense of his majesty King George  
 this Fort was call'd by the French Fort Beauséjour  
 & Commanded by monsieur Villea

Facsimile of Thomas' writing in the diary



- 15 very Rany Last Night & this Day major Goldthwait Comanded at the Trenches they Kept up a warm Fire all Day thay Got our Large Mortar to Bair on ye Enemys Foart & threw Several Shell of 13 Intch Diameter

June y<sup>e</sup> 16 AD: 1755

- 6 Colonol Scott & major———Comands at the Trenches this Day thay Fire very Briskly on Both Sides this morning about 10 Clock A:m: thay Sent a Flagg of Truce from y<sup>e</sup> French Foart to agree on Terms for a Capitulation by whom we Learn y<sup>t</sup> one of our Large Shell had Fell thru what thay Called thare Bum Proof & Brok in one of thare Cazment<sup>s</sup> whare a Number of thare officer<sup>s</sup> ware Seting Killed 6 of them Dead & one Ensign Hay which the Indian<sup>s</sup> had took Prisiner a few Day agone & Caryed to ye Foart he belonged to ye Regular<sup>s</sup>

thare was a Seasation of arms was agreed on to Continue until Two of the Clock In which Time a Party of Indians Fired on our Centrys the whole Camp ware Emedately under arms we Fired on them Killed one of thare Principle officer<sup>s</sup> & Brought him into Camp but y<sup>e</sup> woods being very thick the Rest of them made thare Escape the Term<sup>s</sup> ware agreed on about 6 of y<sup>e</sup> Clock P:m: & about 7 our Troops Entered the Foart & Called it Foart Cumberland the Conditions of Agreement ware y<sup>t</sup> the Enemy Should Diliver up the Foart & Kings Stores but Should be Transported to Lewisbuge with all thare Private Effect<sup>s</sup> at the Expense of his majesty King George.

this Fortress was Called by the French Fort Beausejure & Comanded by monsieur Villea

June y<sup>e</sup> 17 AD: 1756 (Sic)

- 17 Pleasant Day we Filled up the Trenches the Regular Troop<sup>s</sup> keep the Foart the French Troop<sup>s</sup> are Preparing to Cary of their Effect<sup>s</sup>
- 18 Pleasant Colonol winslow marched with a party of 500 men to a Place called Gauspereau to take Possession of a Small Fortress which the French have Given up it is 15 miles from Fort Cumberland it Lays on a Branch of y<sup>e</sup> Bay of Vert & is Called by y<sup>e</sup> French Foart Gauspereu Taking its Name from the River on which it Lays it was Comanded by monsieur Virgo
- 19 Our New England Troop<sup>s</sup> are all Kept at the First Camp I went to Fort Cumberland P:m: it Contains one Fine Brass Mortar which Cary<sup>s</sup> a 10 Intch Shell & 26 Cannon it Contans about 2½ acres of Ground very Pleasantly situated on an Emenance



- 20 mr. Gay & I went to Fort Lawrence A:m: Dined with Doc<sup>t</sup> Tyler went to Fort Cumberland P:m: & So to y<sup>e</sup> Camp
- 21 many of our People into Small Fever<sup>s</sup> & Purgeing but None Dyed
- 22 Plesant Day Cap<sup>t</sup>: Speakman and Cap<sup>t</sup> Jones marched with a Detachment of 200 men to Releve Colonol winslow att Gauspereau

June y<sup>e</sup> 23 AD: 1755

- 23 Sum Rany Colonol arived at Camp 1 Clock P:m: with all his Party which he Caryed with him to Gauspereau
- 24 The Nutral French Bring in thare arms by order of Colonol Monckton & Diliver them up to y<sup>e</sup> Foart
- 25 We have the account by Cap<sup>t</sup> Adam<sup>s</sup> of Several men of war att Halifax y<sup>t</sup> they have Taken 2 French men of war & Several other vesel<sup>s</sup> as they Came on thare Pasage
- 26 Plesant Day no Remarkable Accurances hapen we Lay In Redyness to Imbark for Saint John<sup>s</sup>
- 27 Plesant Day wind S:w: Leiv<sup>t</sup>: Carver came from Gaspereau Leiv<sup>t</sup> Lues of the Rainger<sup>s</sup> Likewise thay measured ye Rhode & Find it 15 miles 1/3 from Fort Cumberland to Fort Gauspreau
- 28 Plesant Day wind Blows Hard at S:w:
- 29 A vesel from Boston Cap<sup>t</sup>: Thomas Cobb & Sum other officer<sup>s</sup> with him with Several of our troop<sup>s</sup> which we Left Behind
- 30 Plesant Day Sum Hot

July ye 1 AD: 1755

- 1 I went to Fort Lawrence New<sup>s</sup> from saint Jno<sup>s</sup> that the French & Indian<sup>s</sup> had burnt thare Foart & Houses & that the Indians ware for making a Peace with us & accordingly they have Sent Two of thare men to Foart Cumberland
- 2 Plesant Day
- 3 it is Concluded y<sup>t</sup> we Don<sup>t</sup>: (sic) to Saint Jno<sup>s</sup> at Present without Further order<sup>s</sup>
- 4 Cap<sup>t</sup>: Adams Sent to Pisquate & So to Hallefax for orders from Governr Lawrence this Cap<sup>t</sup> Adams Comands the Rowe Galley which formerly belonged to Col. Goram

- 5 Pleasant Day this Evening there is a Great Disturbance In Camp among the People by Reason of there Not having there allowance of Rum Several were Comited to Gaol for words Tending to muteny.
- 6 m<sup>r</sup> Philip<sup>s</sup> Preached all Day on y<sup>e</sup> Parade I dined with Cap<sup>t</sup>: Baley major Goldthwait Cap<sup>t</sup> willard Cap<sup>t</sup>: Speakman Doc<sup>t</sup> Kast & my Self were Chosen to Settle Sum Diferencs that arose between Cap<sup>t</sup>: Nathan Adams & Oliver Noyse which we Did P:m:
- 7 I was on a Coart marshal for the Tryal of those Soldier<sup>s</sup> which were Confined for being Mutineers on y<sup>e</sup> account of the Rum we awarded one to be whiped 3 to Ride the Hors & the others to be aquited

July y<sup>e</sup> 8 AD: 1755

- 8 Half after 5 A:m: I marched with major Prible Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens Leiv<sup>t</sup>: Herrick m<sup>r</sup>. Philips Two Regular officer<sup>s</sup> with a Party of 50 men from y<sup>e</sup> Camp to Foart Gauspereu we marched 9 miles then Halted at a Large Bridge Refreshed our Selves at a French House Near the River then marched to a village at ye Bay of vert Refreshed our Selves at one Jaco morel<sup>s</sup> House who is one of the Principle Inhabitan<sup>s</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> vilige this was about 11 Clock A:m: then we Passe over a Cassway one & a Half of mile In Lenth Come to y<sup>e</sup> Foart Gauspereau it is Situated on a Point of Land which Runs Down y<sup>e</sup> Bay it is Near 10 Leagues from y<sup>e</sup> Island of Saint Jn<sup>s</sup> by y<sup>e</sup> French account this Chop of the Bay abound<sup>s</sup> with Clams Oyster<sup>s</sup> Lobster<sup>s</sup> Ell Macrell &c & in Sum Season<sup>s</sup> of the year with all Sort<sup>s</sup> of Sea Fowl Geeace Brant<sup>s</sup> Swan<sup>s</sup> In very Great Plenty the timber on y<sup>e</sup> Land Cheifly Fyr Cap<sup>t</sup> Cobb at Present Commands this Foart with Cap<sup>t</sup> Jones & 180 men the Foart is Built with Pickets 4 Blockhouses one in Each Corner of the Foart the whole Ground y<sup>t</sup> it Contains is 190 Feet Square a Store House & Barrack<sup>s</sup> for 200 men

July y<sup>e</sup> 9 AD: 1755

- 9 Pleasant Day about 8 Clock A:m: I amputated a Legg for one willm Thairs Belonging to Cap<sup>t</sup>: Cobb Company his Native Place was Brantrey after the operation was over all the Gentellmen & Party y<sup>t</sup> Came with me Returned to Camp I Remained at the Foart in order to take Care of the man who had his Limb amputated Capt Cobb and I went to the vilige about 7 of the Clock In y<sup>e</sup> Evening to See a French woman Sick Returned to y<sup>e</sup> Foart at 9 Clock
- 10 Rany Wind N:E: I went to the vilige again P:m: to visit Sum French y<sup>t</sup> ware Sick

- 11 wind S:w: I Dressed will<sup>m</sup>: Thairs Stump which I Amputated y<sup>e</sup> Day before yesterday it Appear<sup>s</sup> very well & In a hopefull way
- 12 Plsant Day this Day Doc<sup>t</sup> whitworth Kast Frenchwell & Veal Hold a Consultation on a man wounded in y<sup>e</sup> Feet & Take of one of his Legg<sup>s</sup> at Camp he Belong<sup>s</sup> to Cap<sup>t</sup> Lampson his Name is Allen & Came from Conicticut
- 13 Plesant Day I Came from Gauspereau A:m: Left y<sup>e</sup> Cair of the Sick with Doc<sup>t</sup> Nye Leiv<sup>t</sup> willson Came with 16 men to Guard me to y<sup>e</sup> Camp we Rode 2 Horses Belonging to Jaco molis we Got to Camp P:m. went to mass A:m: at ye Bay of vert.

July y<sup>e</sup> 14 AD: 1755

- 14 Hot Day I went to Foart Lawrence Dined at Cap<sup>t</sup>: Cobb Returned to ye Camp P:m:
- 15 wind S:w: Plesant
- 16 wind S:w: Blow<sup>s</sup> very Hard
- 17 Hot Day Nothing very Remarkble
- 18 we Drawed of a N<sup>o</sup>: of men to Send Home Such as Invalids.
- 19 Plesant warm Day
- 20 Very Hot mr Philips Preached all Day
- 21 Plesant Day
- 22 Doc<sup>t</sup>: march & I went to Gauspreau to visit y<sup>e</sup> sick thare we took a Party of 13 men with us a Guard we arvd thar 6: Clock P:m:
- 23 Rany Last Night Doc<sup>t</sup>: march & I Came to Camp P:m: from Gauspreau
- 24 Plesant Day I went to Foart Lawrence Dined at Doc<sup>t</sup> Tyler<sup>s</sup> Suped at mr allens

July y<sup>e</sup> 25 AD: 1755

- 25 I Lodged at Foart Lawrance Liev<sup>t</sup> willson Came from Gauspereau Brings an account y<sup>t</sup> one of Cap<sup>t</sup> Cobb men ware Killed Passing from y<sup>e</sup> foart to y<sup>e</sup> vilige on his Hors he & his Hors ware both Killed his Name was whitcum he Came from Hardwike Colonol Munckton ordered major Brown out with 200 men to Gauspereau to Inquire into y<sup>e</sup> Affair
- 26 Plesant Day.



- 27 Pleasant mr Philip<sup>s</sup> Preached all Day maj Bourn Returned to Camp & Suposes y<sup>e</sup> man afforementioned was Killed by y<sup>e</sup> Indians from y<sup>e</sup> Island of saint John<sup>s</sup>
- 28 very Hot Colonol munckton veus y<sup>e</sup> Invaledes y<sup>t</sup> thay may be Sent Home to New England
- 29 Nonthing very Remarkable
- 30 wind S:w: Blow Hard
- 31 we have order<sup>s</sup> to Prepare to move our Camp<sup>s</sup> to whare our Trenches ware

August y<sup>e</sup> 1 AD: 1755

- 1 we Struck our Tent<sup>s</sup> & moved them to y<sup>e</sup> Place whare our Trenches<sup>s</sup> ware & Pitched them
- 2 Built a Logg Tent & Coverd the Ruff with our Cloth one at the Trenches<sup>s</sup>
- 3 mr Philips Preached all Day at y<sup>e</sup> Camp we sent 80 Invaledes on Board the vesel in order to Go to N:E: Two of them out of our Company
- 4 Pleasant Sum Rain Last Night
- 5 Nothing Remarkable
- 6 Very windy & Dry wathar
- 7 Orders Come from Colonol winslow to be in Redyness to Imbark with 4 Companys for menis
- 8 Hot Day I went to Foart Lawrence Settled with mr Joshua winslow ye accompt of the Company from y<sup>e</sup> 10 of Apriel to y<sup>e</sup> 14 of August & Recd the mony for to Pay them our Invaled<sup>s</sup> Sailed for New England
- 9 Very Hot Day I Paid of the Company

August y<sup>e</sup> 10 AD: 1755

- 10 very Hot Several of the Inhabitant<sup>s</sup> Come to the Foart by Colonol Munc-ton<sup>s</sup> order<sup>s</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Cobb Sailed with 30 of our Soulder<sup>s</sup> to Sheperdy In order to See the motion of the Enemy thare
- 11 Colonol Munckton Got 250 of the Inhabitant<sup>s</sup> Into Foart Cumberland & Confined them major Bourn with 150 men Guarded the Greater Part of them to Foart Lawrence whare thay are Confined major Prible with 200 men was ordered to Tantamar Cap<sup>t</sup> Perey with 100 men ware ordered to Point abute & Olake In order to Bring in what they Could find Cap<sup>t</sup>

Sept: y<sup>e</sup> 3 AD: 1755

- 3 Major Fry Returned with his Party & Brought us the aforegoing Account of his Defeat & the wounded men among whom was Leiv<sup>t</sup>. Bilings Badly wounded threw the arm & Body. a Party Likewise from y<sup>e</sup> Bay of vert under y<sup>e</sup> Comand of Cap<sup>t</sup> Gibbert who had bin & Consumed that vilige & the Houses adjasent
- 4 Leiv<sup>t</sup>: Carver Came from Foart Gauspereau with a Partey.
- 5 Plesant Day order<sup>s</sup> for Leiv<sup>t</sup>: Lawrence to Imbark with 57 to menis to Joyn Colonol winslow
- 6 Sum wet it is Reported y<sup>t</sup> thare is a Number of Indian<sup>s</sup> Discovered Near the Camp I went to Foart Lawrence Capt: Stone with Lumber arived here from Boston
- 7 major Prible & I Came from Foart Lawrence to the Camp much Rumor about French & Indian<sup>s</sup> y<sup>t</sup> Small Party ware Discovered.
- 8 Plesant Day Nothing Remarkble
- 9 the Camp alarmed
- 10 Sent 50 French Prisoners from Foart Cumberland on Board the Transport<sup>s</sup> to be Sent out of this Province

Sept: y<sup>e</sup> 11 AD: 1755

- 11 Plesant Day I went to Foart Lawrence to Continue thare a Short Time I being not well
- 12 Doc<sup>t</sup>: Tyler went to y<sup>e</sup> Camp to Take Care of the Sick thare.
- 13 Raney Day we Continue Sending the Inhabitants on Board the Transport<sup>s</sup>
- 14 Plesant Day Cap<sup>t</sup>: Sturdifant & I went to y<sup>e</sup> Camp
- 15 Raney major Prible & Goldthwait marched for Gauspereau with a Party of 400 men to Reconoyter that Place Expecting to find Sum of the Enemy Near thare
- 16 Sum Cold
- 17 Sum Showery I went to y<sup>e</sup> Camp Ensigne Hildrake with a Small Party from Gauspereau & make no Discovery of the Enemy I Returned to Foart Lawrance
- 18 very Hard Gail of wind much Rain & Snow the Camp Greatly Torne to Pease<sup>s</sup> with y<sup>e</sup> wind major Prible Returned with his Party having Burnt 200 House<sup>s</sup> & Barn<sup>s</sup>

- 19 Plesant Day
- 20 Plesant Day I went to Camp

Sept: y<sup>e</sup> 21 AD: 1756 (sic)

- 21 Plesant Day Cap<sup>t</sup> Sturtivant Sick att Fort Lawrence
- 22 Cloudy Leiv<sup>t</sup> Crooker Came in a Row Boat from Menis with a Packet from Colonol winslow to Colonol Muncton
- 23 I wrote to Colonol winslow & Doc<sup>t</sup>: witworth at menis
- 24 Capt: Faget sailed for Menis in a Snow Leiv<sup>t</sup> Crooker with him
- 25 Sum Showery Several officers are Building Hut<sup>s</sup> att Camp In order to Secure themselves from Inclemency of the wather
- 26 Showery Colonol Muncton Reviewed y<sup>e</sup> First Battalion this morning at 6 of y<sup>e</sup> Clock I came over to Foart Lawrence P:m
- 27 Colonol Muncton Reviewed y<sup>e</sup> 2 Battalions order<sup>s</sup> Came from Col: munc-ton for 200 men to Hold themselves In Redyness to march to Gauspereau tomorrow morning I went to y<sup>e</sup> Camp
- 28 this morning 200 men marched for Gauspereau under ye Command of major Frye Doc<sup>t</sup>: Tyler went with them

Sept: y<sup>e</sup> 29 AD: 1755

- 29 Cap<sup>t</sup>: Jn<sup>o</sup>: Dogget arived here from Boston Brings us the News of major General Jonson Ingagement at Lake George & his obtaining y<sup>e</sup> Victory thare
- 30 Sum Rainy very Hard Storm In ye Evening

Oct: y<sup>e</sup> 1 AD: 1755

- 1 Stormy Dark Night Eighty Six French Prisoner<sup>s</sup> Dugg under ye wall att Foart Lawrence & Got Clear undiscovered by y<sup>e</sup> Centery I Recevd Letters from New England by Dogget
- 2 Plesant Day I went to Foart Lawrence Dined at Bishop<sup>s</sup>
- 3 I Returned to Camp A:m:
- 4 Plesant Day Nothing Remarkble
- 5 Plesant Day m<sup>r</sup> Philip<sup>s</sup> Preached all Day
- 6 Sum Rany P:m: y<sup>e</sup> wind Blowd Hard at S:w: Cap<sup>t</sup> Jones Came here from Gaspereau with Forty men



Oct. y<sup>e</sup> 7 AD: 1755

- 7 Very hard Storm of wind & Rain Several vesel<sup>s</sup> Drove from thare Anker-  
ing as thay Lay in y<sup>e</sup> Rhode I cam to Fort Lawrence
- 8 Pleasant Day I Returned to Camp P:m: y<sup>e</sup> Regular<sup>s</sup> Began to Enlist our  
men Into y<sup>e</sup> Regular Servis
- 9 Capt Rowse arived here from Halifax In order to Hurrey the Fleet with  
y<sup>e</sup> Prisoner<sup>s</sup> from this Place
- 10 Plesant Day a vesel from New York with Provisions
- 11 Stormy Day Cap<sup>t</sup>: Dogget Sailed for Boston the Last Party of French  
Prisoner<sup>s</sup> ware Sent on Board y<sup>e</sup> vesel In order to be Sent out of the  
Province.
- 12 Bad Storm & Cold Last Night Person Philips went to Fort Lawrence to  
Preach
- 13 Cap<sup>t</sup> Rowse Sailed this morning with y<sup>e</sup> Fleet Consisting of 10 Sail under  
his Comand thay Caryed Nine Hundred & Sixty French Prisoner<sup>s</sup> with  
them Bound to South Carolina & George Cap Mackey Arived here from  
Boston.

Oct. y<sup>e</sup> 14 AD: 1755

- 14 Rany A:m: I went to Foart Lawrence P:m:
- 15 Plesant Day I Dined at Cap<sup>t</sup>: Baley<sup>s</sup> Returned to Camp P:m: Exceeding  
Bad Traviling over y<sup>e</sup> mash
- 16 Clear wather wind S:w: Blows Hard & Sum Cold
- 17 Plesant Day a Party of 37 men under y<sup>e</sup> Comand of two Two Ensign<sup>s</sup>  
ware ordered out to Reconoyter the French & See what Discovery<sup>s</sup> thay  
can make
- 18 wind S: Blow<sup>s</sup> hard Sum rain our Party Returned to Camp without  
making any Great Discovery Except a Party of French at a Distance who  
made of into the wood
- 19 Sum Plesant Nothing Remarkble
- 20 Sum wet & Rany.
- 21 Several Gentleman Suped at Capt Malcums.
- 22 Plesant Day I went to Foart Lawrence P:m: Leiv<sup>t</sup>: Curtis with twenty  
men went up y<sup>e</sup> River obare to Reconoiter

Oct: y<sup>e</sup> 23 AD: 1755

- 23 Rany & Stormy Leiv<sup>t</sup>: Curtis with his Party up y<sup>e</sup> River Obare as he was Bringing a Number of Cattle Sheap & Horses was Fired upon by a Party of French & Indian<sup>s</sup> Leiv<sup>t</sup> Curtis ordered his Party to Persue them: which they Did very vigorously Keeping a Constant Fireing on Both Sides until thay Discovered 100 men more of the Enemy Laying in Ambush for them upon which Curtis & Party Retreated Recovered the Dyke on y<sup>e</sup> mash the Enemy Persued them Sum way but our People kept up So warm a Fire on thare Retreat it Stopped y<sup>e</sup> Persuer<sup>s</sup> & thay Got Safe to y<sup>e</sup> Fort this after Noon a Small Party went<sup>t</sup> out from Camp under Comand of Ensign Brewer who had a Small Ingagement at a Place Called Olake but no Great Damage Done on Either Side
- 24 Plesant Day Cap<sup>t</sup> Gay arived here Last Night from Boston by whom I recivd Letter<sup>s</sup> from Boston I Came to Camp P:m:
- 25 Considerable Hard Frost Last Night
- 26 Snow Squall very uncomfortable wather I went on Board Cap<sup>t</sup> Gay<sup>s</sup> Sloop
- 27 Orders Given out for a General Cort marshal for y<sup>e</sup> Tryal of Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Gilbert & Leiv<sup>t</sup>:  
Lawrance both of the Second Battalion

Oct: y<sup>e</sup> 28 AD: 1755

- 28 Cloudy Sum Rain a Gene<sup>r</sup> Coart marshal held for the Tryal of Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Gilbert & Leiv<sup>t</sup>.  
Lawrence Colonel munton Precedent<sup>t</sup> & 13 member<sup>s</sup>
- 29 I went on Comand with Cap<sup>t</sup>: Stevens this Eveng our Party Consisted of 150 men
- 30 we marched Last Night to Pont De Bute & att a Small vilege 3 mile Distant to ye Northward of s<sup>d</sup> Point we Discovered a Fire upon which we Sorounded y<sup>e</sup> house & Rushed on it upon which we Recevd y<sup>e</sup> discharge of three Guns but we Enterd the house without any hurt but it proved to be Leiv<sup>t</sup> Curtis & Ensign Bruer with 35 men who ware out from Fort Lawrance to Reconoiter upon which we turned our Coarse for Olake it Began to Snow about one of y<sup>e</sup> Clock this morning we marched as Far as a Large Brige as we Pass over to Tantamar but y<sup>e</sup> Day Breaking & the Storm Increasing we Did not think it Proper to Preceed any further & So Returned to Camp whare we arived about 12 Clock much Fatieged

Camp Cumberland Novb y<sup>e</sup> 1 AD: 1755

- 1 Pleasant Day and thawey
- 2 Pleasant Day for y<sup>e</sup> Season but bad Training
- 3 wind N: very Rany Last Night a Party of 100 men Paraded and Sent to Fort Lawrence under Cap<sup>t</sup> Lamson to Joyn major Bourn<sup>s</sup> Party In order to go up the River Obair & ampong to Get wood for y<sup>e</sup> Garrison
- 4 Pleasant Day
- 5 three vesels Sailed up y<sup>e</sup> River obair to Get wood for y<sup>e</sup> Forts major Bourn went with 300 men to Cut y<sup>e</sup> wood & Guard y<sup>e</sup> Vesel<sup>s</sup>
- 6 ....
- 7 ....
- 8 ....
- 9 ....
- 10 ....

Novb<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 11 AD: 1755

- 11 ....
- 12 ....
- 13 marched over to westcock with Cap<sup>t</sup> willard & 120 men we ware Caryed over y<sup>e</sup> River Tantamar In Boats we marched this Night as Far as East-cock we arived thare about 12 Clock this Night whare we Lodged in a Barn very Cold but Discovered no Enemy
- 14 Pleasant but Cold we marched about Sun Rising we Discovered 3 Frenchmen & Fired on them but thay Ran to y<sup>e</sup> wood So y<sup>t</sup>: we did not Recover them we marched on to Tantamar whare we arived about 11 Clock we Built Fire<sup>s</sup> Killed Sum Hoggs & Sheap & Got a Great Plenty of Root<sup>s</sup> and Cabish went to Cooking & here we Fired at a Small No of French but thay made thare Ascape into y<sup>e</sup> wood we Continued here all Day

Nov<sup>b</sup>: y<sup>e</sup> 15 AD: 1755

- 15 Pleasant Day we Burnt a Large mass house & 97 Houses more we met Cap<sup>t</sup>: Stevens with 200 men to Reinforce us we Returned to west Cock at Night, whare we met Cap<sup>t</sup>: Hill with y<sup>e</sup> Regulars Colonel Scot major Prible & a N<sup>o</sup>: of our Troop<sup>s</sup> Came over to us In order to march with us to Memoramcook a vilage about 13 miles from west Cock



- 16 Lodged at west Cock Last Night this Day Spent in Killing of Cattle & Cooking & Giting in Redyness to march this Evening
- 17 Plesant Day we marched Last Night about 11 Clock with 700 men under Comand of Colonel Scott we marched all Night very Bad Traviling Came to memoramcook about Break of Day we Sorounded about 20 Houses but thay were all Deserted Except one house whare we Found 9 women & Children but no man y<sup>e</sup> most of them were sick we Burnt 30 Houses Brought away one woman 200 Hed of Neat Cattle 20 Horses we Came away about 10 a m marched for westcock whare we arived with our Cattle about 7 Clock In y<sup>e</sup> Evening

Nov<sup>b</sup>: y<sup>e</sup> 18 AD: 1755

- 18 major Prible marched with 400 men I marched with him about 10 Clock A:m: for Tantamar whare we arivd about Sunset which is Six miles from westcock we Incamped killed 8 Hed of Cattle Sum Hoggs<sup>s</sup> Built Fires & Cooked our Provision<sup>s</sup>
- 19 Sun Cold we Gathered about 230 Head of Cattle 40 Hoggs 20 Sheap & 20 Horses & marched Back for westcock whare we arived about 4 Clock with all our Cattle we exchanged Sum Guns with y<sup>e</sup> Enemy about a mile before we Came to westcock but no damage on our Side
- 20 Plesant Day we mustered about sunrise the Cattle Togather Drove them over y<sup>e</sup> River near westcock Sot Near 50 Houses on Fyre & Returned to Fort Cumberland with our Cattle &c about 6 Clock P:m:

Nov<sup>b</sup>: y<sup>e</sup> 21 AD: 1755

- 21 Plesant Day Recvd orders for y<sup>e</sup> First Battalion to Hold themselves in Redyness to embark at an Hour's warning for menis
- 22 Plesant Day I went over to Fort Lawrance P:m: to Settle my accompt & Git in Redyness to Embark
- 23 Rany Day I Sent Sum things on Board Cap<sup>t</sup>: Hays<sup>s</sup> Brigg
- 24 Cloudy Rain Last Night wind S:E:
- 25 Sum Shower<sup>s</sup> & Squally Durty wather Colonol muncton Embarked on Board Cap<sup>t</sup>: Cobb for Pisiquid all our Troops ware Drawn up In order to wait on y<sup>e</sup> Colonol on Board Colonol Scot Take<sup>s</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Comand
- 26 Plesant Day

Nov<sup>b</sup>: y<sup>e</sup> 27 AD: 1755

- 27 Snow Last Night the First Battalion makeing Redy as Fast as Possible to Embark for Pisquid
- 28 I wrote to New England by Cap<sup>t</sup> Gay
- 29 Pleasant Day Cap<sup>t</sup> will<sup>m</sup>: Nichols arivd from Boston Cap<sup>t</sup>: Rogers & Bingham Sailed from this Place for Hallefax with Bagage & Recvd 4 months Subsistance which is 33£
- 30 Pleasant A:m: I went to Fort Lawrance Returned P:m: went on Board y<sup>e</sup> Brigg Cap<sup>t</sup>: Hayze Bound to Pisquate
- 31 Cold we Came to Sail this morning Came Down as Far as y<sup>e</sup> Grand Joging Came to Anker by Reason of y<sup>e</sup> Currant being So Rapid & Wind a Hed of us Sum Squall<sup>s</sup> of Snow

December y<sup>e</sup> 1 AD: 1755

- 1 we Came to Sail P:m: wind S:w: Bound for Pisquate
- 2 Arived In menis Bason about 12 Clock very Cold Blustering Squally wather Sum Snow & very uncomfortable we Came to Anker
- 3 Cold we Came to Sail about 7 Clock A:m: Came up as Far as menis Doc<sup>t</sup>: whitworth Came in a whale Boat major Prible m<sup>r</sup> Philip<sup>s</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup>: Speakman & I went on Shore at Grand Pree or menis we went up to Colonol winslows Camp
- 4 Pleasant Day major Prible Cap<sup>t</sup>: Speakman & m<sup>r</sup> Philip<sup>s</sup> went to Pisquate In a Whale Boat with Job Crooker Doc<sup>t</sup>: witworth & I Took Ensign Fasset with Fiveteen men all on Hors Back & went to Pisquate by Land, which is about 12 miles from Grand Pree Forded Pisquate River & Came to the Fort about 8 Clock In y<sup>e</sup> Evening our Troop<sup>s</sup> all Landed Near y<sup>e</sup> Fort & march to a vilege a mile from y<sup>e</sup> Fort

Decemb: y<sup>e</sup> 5 AD: 1755

- 5 very Pleasant Day I Lodged at Fort Edward Last Night Cap<sup>t</sup> Cox Com-manded thare our Troops Lodged att y<sup>e</sup> vilege Last Night major Prible marched about 2 Clock P:m: Leveing Cap<sup>t</sup>: Lampson & Cap<sup>t</sup>: Cobb Companys at Fort Edward we marched about 8 miles to a vilege Called y<sup>e</sup> 5 Houses whare we arived about 7 Clock In y<sup>e</sup> Evening
- 6 we all Incamped att y<sup>e</sup> 5 Houses Last Night marched this morning about Sun Rising marched all Day the Traviling very bad the Land Cheifly

abounds with Hemlock & them Grow to a Great Haith the Land Tolir-able Good we Passed Sum Large Fresh Rivers Snow<sup>s</sup> all Day we Incamped Near a Brook Called y<sup>e</sup> Bull<sup>s</sup> Hed Camp the Snow is now Near Six Intches Deep

- 7 we marched about half after seven marched all Day the Land abound with Burch & Hemlock the Soil very Good but very Stony we Incamped Not Far from a Large Fresh River Called y<sup>e</sup> 12 mile River it being about 12 miles from Fort Sacvile this River abound<sup>s</sup> with Salmon

Decemb: y<sup>e</sup> 8 AD: 1755

- 8 Sum Rany we marched Early this morning Bad Traviling we marched over Large Boggs High Hill<sup>s</sup> Rocky & uneven Ground but the Soyl appears to be Good itt abound<sup>s</sup> with Burch & Hemlock we Travil 12 miles & come to a Small Fort Situated att the Hed of a Fine Large Bason Called Hallefax Bason the Fort is Called Fort Sacvile it Contains Near an Acre of Ground it is Built with Pickquit<sup>s</sup> it is 4 Square But one Canon & a Few Swivel Guns No Blockhouse & In my opinion may be Easely Taken it is Generally Garosoned with one Cap<sup>t</sup> one Subaltron & 50 men when we arived att this Fort it is almost Sun Set thare for we Conclud to Continue Heare for y<sup>e</sup> Night it is 10 miles from Halifax & the Traviling Excessive Bad
- 9 Plesant Day we all Lodged att Fort Sacvil Last Night major Prible march- ed in y<sup>e</sup> morning with his Party for Hallefax I Got a Pasage In a Boat for Hallefax & Came Down the Bason Landed at Hallefax 3 Clock P:m: it is 8 miles by watter from Fort Sacvil to Hallefax this Basin abound<sup>s</sup> with Cod Fish & macrill & as I am Informed thare is 70 Fathom of watter in many Parts of it & is So Large as to Contain y<sup>e</sup> whole British Navey & as Butifull a Harbor as I Ever See: major Prible march into Hallefax with his Party half after 3 P:m: whar thay had Sufficent Barrack Prepard for them

Decemb: y<sup>e</sup> 10 AD: 1755

- 10 Sum Rany I Lodged att one Pritchets a Publick House went to Dartmoth P:m: with Colonel winslow & major Prible Ensign Gay is Posted thare with 50 men Dartmoth is a town laying Opisite to Hallefax on ye N:E: Side of the Harbour a mile & Half Distant from Hallefax
- 11 Cold Day I Lodged att Dartmoth Last Night with Ensign Gay Came over to Hallefax 10 P:m: Dined at mr Prout<sup>s</sup> & Spent the Eveng thare
- 12 Snow Last Night we Paraded 150 men who Took Beding & went over to Dartmouth under y<sup>e</sup> Comand of Cap<sup>t</sup> Speakman to Take up winter Quarters thare



- 13 Pleasant Day I went over to Dartmoth In y<sup>e</sup> Evening
- 14 Pleasant Day I wrote to Chignicto by Cap<sup>t</sup>: Homer who is Bound thare In y<sup>e</sup> Province Servis In a Schooner with Stores
- 15 Pleasant Day I went to Hallefax A:m: Cap<sup>t</sup>: Bingham arived from Chignicto with Part of our Bagage Leiv<sup>t</sup> Job winslow & Quarter marster Jn<sup>o</sup>: Brigge with him in s<sup>d</sup> Schooner

Decemb: y<sup>e</sup> 16 AD: 1755

- 16 Sum Rany Cap<sup>t</sup>: Roger<sup>s</sup> arived here from Chignicto with the Remainder of our Baggage
- 17 Pleasant Day I went to vandud (?) Bought 26 French Regimental Coat<sup>s</sup>
- 18 Pleasant Day went to Dartmoth a vesel arived from Boston with Lumber Comanded by one Medcalf
- 19 Returned to Hallefax went to Vandud (?) Bought 20 Pair of French Regimental Briche<sup>s</sup> Came over to Dartmoth In Evening
- 20 Pleasant Day Nothing Remarkble
- 21 Cloudy Sum Cold
- 22 Snow wind S:E:
- 23 Cold wind N:w:
- 24 very Cold wind N:w:
- 25 very Cold Christmas I went over to Hallefax Dined att Cap<sup>t</sup>: Pickquet<sup>s</sup> very Slipery Small Snow on y<sup>e</sup> Ground

Decemb: y<sup>e</sup> 26 AD: 1755

- 26 Sum moderate wather Colonol winslow Came over to Dartmoth to Review y<sup>e</sup> men Posted thare I came over to Dartmoth with him
- 27 Cold & Slipery Sum Rain in y<sup>e</sup> Evening
- 28 very Pleasant Day m<sup>r</sup> Philip<sup>s</sup> Preached In Clapums windmill P:m: he Returned to Hallefax P:m:
- 29 Cold Sum Shower<sup>s</sup>
- 30 Snow & Cold
- 31 Pleasant Day we have about 230 of our Troop<sup>s</sup> here att Dartmoth this Ends y<sup>e</sup> year 1755

## NOTES RELATING TO THOMAS' DIARY

1755

April 9. **Marshfield.**—South-east of Boston.

**John Winslow's regiment.**—The troops destined to attack Beauséjour in 1755 were raised in New England and commissioned by William Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts. By courtesy, the regiment was known as Shirley's, and was placed under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hon. Robert Monckton, an officer who had been serving in Nova Scotia. It consisted of two battalions, the first being under Lieut.-Col. John Winslow, the second under Lieut.-Col. George Scott (of the 40th reg't of Foot). The strength of the reg't, in officers and men, was 1950, according to a report made by Winslow to Governor Lawrence just before their arrival at Chignecto.

**Hingham.**—South-east of Boston.

**Capt. Sturtivants.**—Also, spelled Sturtevant, Sturtivant, and Stertevant. The latter is the spelling in the official list of officers of the 1st Batt., his first name being Josiah.

**Boston Neck.**—The narrow strip of land which connected early Boston to the mainland. It has now disappeared owing to extensive filling of the water, making new land on which the modern city has extended.

20. **Capt. Speakman (also, found as Spekman).**—He was Capt. Thomas Speakman, of the 1st Batt.
23. **Doct. Whitworth.**—Miles W. Whitworth, Chief Surgeon and Staff-Officer in 1st Batt.
28. **Capt. Hobbs.**—Capt. Humphrey Hobbs, of 1st Batt.

- May
1. **Dear Island.**—Deer Island immediately south of Shirley's Point on the north side of Massachusetts Bay.
  2. **Ye Castle.**—Castle William on an island in Mass. Bay.
  4. **Mr. Philips.**—A well-known clergyman, who was chaplain to the reg't. He is often mentioned in the Diary, as preaching often and at length to the men.

**Colonel Winslow.**—John Winslow. Born in 1702; great grandson of Edward Winslow, Governor of Plymouth Colony in 1633. Captain of Provincials in expedition to Cuba in 1740. In 1752, Commissioner to Fort St. George, Maine, to adjust disputes with the Indians. In 1755, commanded 1st battalion of Shirley's regiment with rank of Lieut.-Colonel at the capture of Fort Beauséjour; afterwards, took a prominent part in carrying out the orders of Governor Lawrence for the expulsion of the Acadians. In 1756, commanded 8000 men and was made Major-General of Militia by Sir Charles Hardy, Governor of New York; sent to act against Montcalm at Lake St. George. Montcalm, however, did not remain there but went to Oswego. In 1758-59, sent with a force to fight the French at Kennebec. In 1762, made Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Plymouth County, Mass. Commissioner in the first attempt to decide which was the true river St. Croix, when the eastern boundary of Maine was being determined. During the Stamp Act troubles he was Counsellor of the Province in the Legislature and was associated with Samuel Adams and others in trying to settle the controversy. Winslow in Maine, was named after him in 1771. He died in Marshfield in 1774. His portrait is now in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth. He left two sons, who were loyal to the Crown.

17. **Situate.**—This is Scituate, on the coast south-east of Boston.

19. **Cony Island.**—Now Coney Island. A low bare rocky islet in the entrance to Salem harbor.
20. **Point Shirley.**—A narrow point of land projecting southwards from the north shore of Massachusetts Bay.
22. **George Goodin.**—George Goodwin, Captain of Sloop Industry.  
**Syren.**—Spelled Sirene, Captain Probe, in the official list.  
**Maremaid.**—Spelled Mairmaid, in the official list.
22. **Capt. Jno. Rouse.**—Capt. John Rous. The earliest record of him, known to me, is that which describes him as the captain of a Boston privateer. In August, 1744, he captured a Nfld. port, cutting out five armed French vessels, capturing a 16-gun ship and many fishing vessels. At the siege of Louisbourg in 1745, he commanded the galley **Shirley**, 24 guns, and was second in command to Capt. Tyng of the New England vessels. After the fall of the fortress, he was sent to England with the news, and he was rewarded by being made a Captain in the Royal Navy on Sept. 24, 1745.  
 In 1749, he patrolled the Bay of Fundy. In 1755, he was Commodore of the fleet which carried Monckton's force from Boston to attack Fort Beauséjour. After its capture, Rous went to Saint John to destroy the fort built there by Boishébert, but he was saved the trouble, for the French burned it and retired up the river, before Rous' arrival. In 1756, while commanding the **Winchelsea** off Nova Scotia, he captured a French warship. Next year he commanded the **Sutherland**. In 1758, he was at the second siege of Louisbourg, and, in 1759, at the taking of Quebec. General Wolfe issued his last order, before climbing the heights, from Rous' ship.  
 After the cession of Canada Rous settled in Halifax, where he died in 1760. He had been a member of Council in 1754. His daughter had married Hon. Richard Bulkeley.
26. **Anapolis Gut.**—Annapolis Gut, the narrow entrance into Annapolis Basin. Now usually termed Digby Gut, from the name of the small town near its inner end.
27. **New Goat Island.**—Probably meant for "near Goat Island" in Annapolis Basin, opposite Lower Granville.
- May 29. **On Board Capt. Speakman.**—This means that he went on board the sloop Yorke, Capt. Preble, which was carrying Capt. Speakman and his Company of troops.
30. **Peter Londrees.**—Evidently Peter Landry's is meant.  
**Point Ashean.**—For Pt. au Chesne, on the north shore of Annapolis Basin, east of Goat Island.
- June 1. **Joging.**—This is Joggins on the coast of Cumberland County, just south of Cumberland Basin. It is a coal area.
2. **Ran up ye to:.**—This should probably read "Ran up the Basin to".  
**River Leplonch.**—River La Planche is meant. The mouths of the Missaguash and La Planche rivers are separated only by a narrow point of land. There are two creeks on the Missaguash, one not far from the mouth and the other farther north. The latter is probably the one referred to in some of the accounts of the landing of the troops, but not marked on maps; it came to be the main place for vessels arriving at Fort Lawrence.
3. **7 miles.**—This is meant as the distance from Fort Lawrence north to Point de Bute, and thence south to the French Fort. Of course, the distance between the two forts, in a straight line was not more than 1½ mile.



4. **Fausines.**—Fascines.

**Capt. Adams.**—Capt. Nathan Adams, 1st Batt.

**Capt. Brooms.**—Capt. Brome of the Regulars.

**Monsieur Brulong.**—This should be Monsieur Baralon, an officer in Fort Beauséjour.

5. **Hill.**—This was the Butte à Mirande (now Mt. Whatley).6. **Salvenus Cobb.**—This was Capt. Sylvanus Cobb, of Boston, who had commanded a vessel in the service of the Governor of Nova Scotia since 1750.8. **Ensign Hay,** of the 40th reg't, was kept a prisoner in Fort Beauséjour. While eating breakfast during the bombardment, a mortar shell from the British lines burst through the roof of the casemate in which he was placed, exploded and killed him and some French officers.11. **Capt. Osgood.**—Capt. Phineas Osgood, 1st Batt.12. **Colonel Scot.**—Lieut.-Col. George Scott. In 1750, he was Capt.-Lieut. in the 40th Foot. He was able, and held in high esteem by his superiors. In 1753, he succeeded Col. Monckton as Commandant at Fort Lawrence. In 1755, he was next in command to John Winslow, in Monckton's army, which captured Fort Beauséjour. As a Major he fought at Louisbourg in 1758, and commanded the Light Infantry and Rangers with marked distinction. In September of the same year, he accompanied Monckton on his expedition to the lower St. John River. Immediately afterwards he was sent with troops to ravage the French settlements on the Petitcodiac River. His Report of this undertaking is signed "Geo. Scott, Commandr. of L. I. & Rangers.

In 1759, he commanded the Rangers at Quebec, and was so successful that Wolfe appointed him to command a battalion of Grenadiers from the Louisbourg regiments.

**Major Prible.**—Major Jedediah Preble. Born, 1707. Settled at Portland, Maine, and became a sailor. Capt. in Waldo's reg't, 1746. In 1st Batt., under Winslow, at siege of Beauséjour, 1755. Brig.-Gen., 1759. Died, 1784.

June 12. **Hill near the French fort.**—Known as the Butte à Charles. The trenches were dug and batteries placed about 900 yards from Beauséjour, according to the statement in John Winslow's Journal (p. 174). This corresponds with Brewse's plan, on which the position is marked at about 2800 feet from the fort.14. **Major Goldthwait.**—Major Benjamin Goldthwait, Field Officer, 1st Batt. **Major Brown.**—Field Officer 1st Batt.16. **Lewisbuge.**—This is Louisbourg.

**Villea.**—This, of course, stands for Villeray, the Commandant at Fort Gaspereau. The name belongs to the paragraph dated June 18, where Virgo is wrongly mentioned as holding this position.

17. **Filled up the trenches.**—This makes it clear that, as soon as the French fort was taken, the British trenches were filled so as to make them useless.18. **Gaspereau.**—Fort Gaspereau was situated near the mouth of the Gaspereau River, where it opens into Baie Verte.

**Virgo.**—This means Vergor du Chambon, Commandant at Fort Beauséjour. Surgeon Thomas was mixed. This name should have been used in paragraph dated June 16.

20. **Doct. Tyler.**—Doctor Tyler held the rank of Surgeon Mate in the 1st Batt.

22. **Capt. Jones.**—Capt. Ephraim Jones, 2nd Batt.

24. **Neutral French.**—The designation of neutral French was applied to French inhabitants of Nova Scotia who had been persuaded by Le Loutre and others to forsake their homes and settle in the territory west of the Missaguash, which was claimed as French. At the time of the siege, there were many in Chignecto, and they were forced to take up arms. This filled them with fear for they knew that if they were taken by the British, they could expect no mercy.

25. **2 French men of war.**—There were the **Lys** and the **Alcide**, captured in a fight between a British squadron under Admiral Boscawen and a French one under M. du Bois de la Mothe near Newfoundland on June 8.

27. **Lievt. Carver.**—Lieut. Carver, 1st Batt.

**Lievt Lues.**—Lieut. Lewis.

**Rainger.**—The Rangers were a fine body of men under command of Lieut.-Col. John Gorham.

July 4. **Col. Goram.**—Col. John Gorham (Goreham). Native of Massachusetts. In 1745, at Annapolis Royal, commanding Provincial troops. Fought at Louisbourg in 1745, with rank of Lieut.-Col. in his father's reg't. After the latter's death, John was made full Colonel. After fall of Louisbourg, he commanded a corps of Rangers (Indians raised in New England for service in Nova Scotia.) Member of first Council of Gov. Cornwallis, ranking as Captain, since his Colonelcy was only Provincial. About 1752, he returned to his New England home.

6. **Capt. Bale.**—Capt. Enoch Bayley, 2nd Batt.

**Capt. Willard.**—Capt. Abijah Willard, 2nd Batt. This officer kept a journal, which is now in the Henry E. Huntington Library. It was edited and published by Dr. J. C. Webster, in the Coll. of the N. B. Hist. Soc., 1930. It gives the best accounts of the punitive expeditions sent out by the British, after the fall of Beauséjour.

**Doct Kast.**—This name is not found in the official list of surgeons in Shirley's reg't. He was probably a regular officer.

July 6. **Capt. Nathan Adams**, 1st Batt.

**Oliver Noyse**, a lieut. in the 2nd Batt.

8. **Lievt. Herrick.**—Lieut. Israel Herrick, 1st Batt.

**Jaco Morel's house.**—This is a bad rendition of the name of Jaques Maurice (Morice), a prominent Acadian then living at Baie Verte. He had previously been a settler at Tantemar.

**Cassway.**—This means the causeway which formed part of the road between Baie Verte and Fort Gaspereau. For a mile and quarter near the former place the ground was marshy and piles had to be driven, eight feet apart and in four rows. The upper exposed ends were six feet above the ground and were joined with timbers on which planks were laid.

**Capt. Cobb.**—Capt. Thomas Cobb, 1st Batt.

**Capt. Jones.**—Capt. Ephraim Jones, 2nd Batt..

12. **Doct Whitworth.** Miles Whitworth, Chief Surgeon, 1st Batt. and Staff officer.

**Kast, Frenchwell and Veal.**—These were three surgeons serving with the Regulars. The latter, Veale, is frequently mentioned in Pichon's letters sent from Beauséjour to Fort Lawrence; he was a go-between in assisting to carry on the correspondence between the two forts.

**Capt. Lamson.**—Capt. Wm. Lamson, 1st Batt.



13. **Doct. Nye.**—Cornelius Nye was a Surgeon Mate, and Staff officer in the 2nd Batt.

**Lievt Willson.**—Lieut. Joseph Wilson. 1st Batt.

**Jaco Molis.**—Another bad rendition of the name Jaques Maurice.

22. **Doct March.**—Jacob March was a Surgeon Mate and Staff officer in the 2nd Batt.

25. **Munckton.**—Should be Monckton.

- Aug. 7. **Menis.**—Now spelled "Minas"; but in the French period "Mines". a designation given by Champlain to refer to the mines which he sought in that region. The name is also given to the large basin which is an extension of the Bay of Fundy. The area of Mines was settled by the French, the chief village being known as Grand Pré (near the site of modern Wolfville).

In 1749, Paul Mascarene, Commander at Annapolis Royal, visited Governor Cornwallis at Halifax, and was instructed to return and take down one of the block-houses, sending it to Grand Pré, to be erected. This was done in the early autumn. The block-house was immediately garrisoned. In December, a large body of French and Indians captured Capt. Handfield and 18 soldiers, who had been sent from the fort. They, also, tried to capture the latter, but failed.

8. **Joshua Winslow.**—Joshua Winslow was Chief Commissary Officer at Fort Lawrence, a position which he had held for several years. He had fought at Louisbourg in 1745, and, afterwards, was stationed at Halifax as Chief Commissary to the British Forces. He wrote a Diary in the year 1750 (Edited and published in 1936 by Dr. J. C. Webster), in which he describes the two visits of Charles Lawrence to Chignecto, the latter of which led to the building of Fort Lawrence.

10. **Munckton.**—Should be Monckton.

**Sheperdy.**—Correct spelling is Shepody.

11. **250 of the Inhabitants.**—They were asked to go to Fort Cumberland and were made prisoners. Some were sent to Fort Lawrence, where a number made their escape.

**Major Bourn.**—John Bourn was Adjutant of the 2nd Batt.

- Aug. 11. **Capt. Parey.**—Capt. Nathaniel Perrey, 2nd Batt.

**Point abute.**—Then Pont à Buot. Now Point de Bute.

**Olake.**—Then Au Lac, a village at the head of the river of this name.

**Cobigate.**—Now Cobequid.

**Ramshak.**—Now Wallace, Cumberland County.

**Capt. Osgood.**—Capt. Phineas Osgood, 1st Batt.

12. **Capt. Joseph Goram.**—The name was usually spelled "Gorham" or "Goreham". He was an officer in the Rangers, commanded by his brother John. Native of Massachusetts. In 1760, Major in the American Rangers. In 1766, member of Council, in Halifax. Lieut.-Col., in 1771. In 1776, sent to command Fort Cumberland, where he withstood an attack by rebels under Jonathan Eddy.

**Veal.**—Spelled Veale in the Pichon papers. He was a surgeon with the Regulars at Fort Lawrence.

**Braddock's Defeat.**—In 1754, General Edward Braddock was made Commander-in-chief of His Majesty's Forces in America. He arrived in America in February, 1755, and organized an expedition against Fort Du Quesne (now Pittsburg). After considerable delay, his expedition was ready to start. He arrived at the Monongahela on July 8, planning to invest the fort the next day. He disregarded the advice of George Wash-



ington, his aide, to send out companies of provincials to scout and so prevent ambuscades by the enemy. The van of the army was suddenly attacked by French and Indians and driven back and the entire army thrown into confusion and defeated, Braddock being mortally wounded, and dying soon afterwards.

13. **Pisquate. Meaning Piziquid.**—The usual spelling is Piziquid. Its modern name is Windsor, N. S. Governor Cornwallis ordered a block-house to be built there in March, 1750, Capt. John Gorham being instructed to direct the work. This was deemed necessary on account of troubles caused by the French in that district. At the same time, the road from Halifax was being made. Gorham was attacked by Indians before the work commenced, but they were driven away, reinforcements having come to Gorham's aid from Halifax. The block-house was completed and other buildings were added, and the name Fort Edward was given to it. At the present time, only the block-house remains.

- Aug. 14. This incident of seizing the colours carried by Lieut.-Col. Winslow's troops as they marched towards their place of embarkation is, also, mentioned in Abijah Willard's Journal (Edited by Dr. J. C. Webster, and published in the Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc., No. 13, See p. 39). A complete account is found in John Winslow's Journal (Vol. IV, N. S. Hist. Soc. Coll., pp. 238-240)

Winslow was evidently much offended, stating that he believed it was "the first time that Ever a British Commandr in Chiefe Took the Kings Colours from a Marching party that had always behaved well. This transaction Causd Great uneasiness to both officers & Soldiers & raised my Temper Some."

The next day he wrote to Monckton in protest. The latter replied immediately as follows:—"I Received yours and in answer to it have to acquaint you yt the removal of Colours is never made without the Knowledge of the officer First in Commnad, that the reason of my Stopping of them was yt Seven Companys of the Battallion remaine here and that the Colours always remain with the Colo Company to which those in Question belong, and with which Company the Strength of the Battallion Commonly is....."

Winslow was evidently not satisfied for immediately afterwards, he says "Colo Monckton well Knows That ye Command of the Regiment Especially of the First Battallion was Intierely in me and that Govr Shirleys Name was used only to Serve him and Never Told me that I might Go with this party if I would. but that it was Colo Lawrance order that I Should".

**Mr. Muncreeff.**—J. Moncrieffe, an officer of the Regulars, chief aide-de-camp to Col. Monckton.

**Captains Nathan Adams, Humphrey Hobbs and Phineas Osgood, and Ensign Jotham Gay** belonged to the 1st Batt.

15. **Vessels taken from the French.** This capture was probably made in Tatamagouche harbor.
16. **Capt. John Dogget,** of Sloop Molly.
18. **Ensign David Goram,** of 2nd Batt.
28. **Major Joseph Frye,** Field officer, 1st. Batt. Capt. Cobb commanded the Sloop York, and Capt. Adams, the Schooner Warren. The name of Capt. Newel's vessel is not known. On August 28, Major Frye was sent from Fort Cumberland to ravage French settlements at Shepody and along the Petitcodiac River, his force numbering between two and three hundred. The Shepody settlement was destroyed, and the force moved up the river. As they were about to attack the village of Petitcodiac (Modern Hillsborough), they were met by Charles des Champs de Boishébert with a smaller force of French and Indians, and defeated, losing a number in dead and wounded. Frye's troops were compelled to take to their boats and rejoin their three vessels.
30. **Capt Samuel Gilbert,** 2nd Batt.

- Sept. 2. **Indicut. Lieut. John Endicott**, 2nd Batt.  
Fight at Petitcodiac village (described above in note of Aug. 28.)
- Sept. 4. **Leivt. Carver.**—Lieut. Jonathan Carver, 1st Batt.
5. **Lieut. Thomas Lawrence**, 1st Batt.
14. **Capt. Sturdifant.**—Capt. Josiah Stertevant, 1st Batt.
17. **Hildrake.** Ensign Hildreth, 2nd Batt.
22. **Leivt Crocker.**—Lieut. Job Crooker, 1st Batt.
29. **Johnson Ingagement.**—This refers to Gen. Wm. Johnson's defeat of the French under Baron Dieskau at Lake George, on Sept. 8th, 1755. Johnson received the thanks of parliament, £5000 and a baronetcy for this victory.
- Oct. 9. **Capt. Rowse.**—Capt. John Rous (See p. 34).
15. **Baleys.**—Capt. Enoch Bayley, 2nd Batt.
21. **Malcum.**—Capt. John Malcolm, 1st Batt.
23. **Lieut. Moses Curtis**, 1st Batt.  
**Ensign Jonathan Brewer**, 1st Batt.
27. The Christian name of **Lieut. Lawrence** is not known.
29. **Capt. Phineas Stevens**, 2nd Batt.
- Nov. 3. **Capt. Wm. Lamson**, 1st Batt.
13. **Eastcock.**
- Dec. 4. **Ensign Fassett**, 1st Batt.
5. **Capt. Cox Commanded there.**—This must have been temporary, for Major Alexander Murray, of the 45th reg't, was Commandant at Fort Edward.
8. **Sacvile.**—Sackville Fort. Situated on a hill nearly 300 yards north of where the Sackville River enters the head of Bedford Basin; was commenced on Sept. 11, 1749, by order of Governor Cornwallis, Captain John Gorham being in charge of the work.
15. **Lieut. Job Winslow**, 2nd Batt.

## PART II.

### JOURNAL OF M. LOUIS DE COURVILLE

From *Mémoires sur le Canada* depuis 1749 jusqu'a 1780.  
Published in Quebec, 1838. Pp. 42-51. Translated into  
English by Major Pierre A. Landry, O. B. E.



## FOREWORD

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The book, *Mémoires sur le Canada*, was published under the direction of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, from a manuscript which had once been in possession of Colonel Burton, Commandant at Montreal, after the conquest.

Two other versions of this manuscript exist. One is in the Library of Leningrad, acquired by Paul Debrowski, an attaché of the Russian Embassy in Paris during the French Revolution. (A copy of this was made by courtesy of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, when he was Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and sent to the Abbé Verréault at Montreal; it is now in the Archives of the Archbishop of Quebec.)

The other version is in the McCord Museum of Montreal. There are slight differences between the three, though, in the main, they agree. The name of the author was not known until recently, when it was discovered to be that of Louis de Courville, by M. Aegidius Fauteux of Montreal. This man was an official of the Government, employed in the King's Storehouses in Quebec. On May 25, 1754, he was commissioned by the Intendant Bigot as Royal Notary in Acadia, with head-quarters at Fort Beauséjour. While there, serving under two Commandants, La Martinière and De Vergor, he was well able to study conditions. In his Memoirs, he reveals the graft and corruption among those in charge of goods and provisions, including the two Commandants, the fleecing of the refugee Acadians and the hardships which they endured owing to the failure of Le Loutre, who could not carry out his plans for settling them on new lands, and who blocked all their efforts to make arrangements with the British authorities to be allowed to return to their old homes. He, also, points out the difficulty experienced by Jacau de Fiedmont in strengthening the fort owing to the insistence of Le Loutre in using all available workmen in building the great aboideau on the Aulac River, his pet project.

After the fall of Beauséjour, De Courville returned to Quebec, and, on March 26, 1756, he became clerk of the Tribunal of Justice of the Jesuit Fathers in their Seigniorship of Notre-Dame des Anges, a position which he held until 1759. During this period, owing to Bigot's favor, he was commissioned to practise as a notary in Notre-Dame des Anges, Saint-Gabriel, Sillery, Saint-Joseph and Saint-Ignace.

Under British rule, he obtained a commission, on October 1, 1760, from Thomas Gage, Governor of Montreal, to practise in the parishes of Saint-Ours, Contrecoeur and Saint-Denis, his residence being fixed in the last-mentioned. Later, he practised in Montreal. There, on November 26, 1768, he was admitted to practice as an advocate. On April 12, 1770, his property was sold by the sheriff to satisfy a judgment in favor of Antoine Lafrance. He then left Montreal and, at a later period, 1779-1780, he was a notary at L'Assomption.

## THE JOURNAL

(De Courville's spelling of names is used)

1755. In Acadia, during the winter of 1755, we lived in profound peace; we were unaware of the tremendous preparations being made by the two Crowns. However, we secretly warned M. de Vergor that there was something being plotted against his Fort, but he did not pay much attention to our warning and he simply asked the Marquis du Quesne to relieve the troops who had been here for a considerable length of time and to send him a small reinforcement. Spring arrived and the schooners which were accustomed to arrive early at Fort Lawrence gave rise, by their delay, to conjectures as to coming events. Jacau de Fiedmont, an Artillery Officer, who performed at Beauséjour the duties of an Acting Engineer, made every plea possible to be permitted to complete the Fort. The Abbé de Laloutre had the idea in his head to finish the aboiteau for which he had received a grant of fifty thousand francs and he had in his employ nearly all the available Acadians. Thus Jacau was able to hire but very few. The representations of the officers were futile; de Laloutre kept on with his plans.

M. de Vergor, perplexed by the silence of the English, despatched messengers to Port Royal who learned nothing, and thus he felt reassured of apparent safety. The English had made their preparations with the greatest secrecy. De Vergor, however, was warned by a few Acadians that he would soon be besieged, but counting on the information which he had received, replied that they did not dare and that he feared nothing.

Mr. Braddock, an officer who had acquired a reputation, and who was esteemed by His Highness the Duke of Cumberland for his courage, had been appointed by the London Court to command the British forces in America. He was enjoined to attack Beauséjour and Colonel Robert Monckton was appointed Commander of the expedition: they gave him troops and a train of artillery large enough for this undertaking. His fleet consisted of three frigates, one scow, and thirty six small craft. He anchored in Grand Marigouin cove in the Bay of Fundy, two leagues from Beauséjour. Vergor was unaware of this. Some of the inhabitants of Chipoudy and Pékekoudiac, having seen the fleet, made haste to inform him of this on the 2nd of June, 1755, at two o'clock in the morning. Then, de Vergor was no longer able to doubt the designs of the English and he sent orders to all Acadians able to bear arms to report immediately to Fort Beauséjour. The principal inhabited places were the three rivers of Memramcook, Chipoudy, Pékekoudiac, as well as Beauséjour, Le Lac, Ouekak, Pont à Buot, la Coupe, and Baie Verte. All the men in these areas, if collected together, would amount to twelve or fifteen hundred. They were, it is true, untrained and unwilling, especially the refugees who had everything to fear from the English, who had often warned



them of severe punitive measures if they took up arms against them. The first who arrived told de Vergor that they would be willing to take up arms in favour of the French on the condition that he guaranteed their safety by issuing a direct order to them to defend the Fort under pain of dire punishment if they disobeyed. The Commandant did so and he sent them to all of his Militia Captains. The Acadians, after having concealed their wives and their children in the woods and backlands, returned to the Fort where de Vergor allured them with the hope of speedy relief, and, at the same time, assured them that the English were not able to capture the Fort. The English Squadron, in battle formation, entered the foot of the bay in sight of both forts: Colonel Monckton disembarked without the least difficulty and encamped his troops on the glacia of Fort Lawrence. The next day they rested, with the exception of having to perform a few military evolutions. Then, only, de Vergor realized all the soundness of the designs of Jacau to have placed the Fort in a state fit to withstand a siege. He gave orders that all the inhabitants and the soldiers should labour under Jacau's direct commands. All the provisions, which were in an outside storehouse, were brought into the Fort. He despatched a small guard to a place called l'Isle de la Vallière, which was a wooded area, resembling an island, in the plain, situated between Beauséjour and Lawrence, there they bivouacked. The Commandant wrote M. Drucour, Governor of Louisbourg, of the arrival of the English Squadron, their design against the Fort, and demanded prompt assistance.

He, also, despatched a courier to the Marquis Duquesne to inform him; and he gave orders for the ships which were at Baie Verte to return to Canada. He issued commands to the inhabitants who had not come to the Fort to carry orders to Captain de Villaray, Commandant of Fort Gaspereaux, to be on the alert; he issued the same instructions to Ensign Baralon, who was in command of Pont à Buot, and charged him to burn this little Fort.

The Fort (i. e. Beauséjour—J. C.W.) was in the form of a pentagon, situated on a small height which permitted him to control the bay. A marsh lay between the bay and the Fort. It was distant from Fort Lawrence by less than half a league, a league from Pont à Buot, and five leagues from Baie Verte. The work on the trenches having slackened through lack of energy of the workmen was only in the initial stages of construction. The place was about 260 to 280 feet in size. It was garrisoned by one hundred and fifty troops of La Marine regiment commanded by fourteen officers from Canada and Louisbourg. Its artillery consisted of twenty one cannon, one sixteen-inch mortar and contained abundant war material and provisions.

If de Vergor really meant to engage in warfare, he could have held his ground for a considerable period of time. A garrison of two hundred and fifty men was sufficient for protection and necessary labour.

It was not necessary to remain in the Fort and await the enemy, especially as the Fort was overcrowded with a greater number than it was ever intended to hold. He could have camped in full view of the enemy, where he could observe and, at same time, break up their plans: he could have



disputed their crossing of the river of Beaubassin; he could have harassed them without cessation due to his advantageous position. He should have been able, without actually launching an attack, to have forced Colonel Monckton to adopt an aggressive policy before the Fort became actually besieged. And in this interval, he would have obtained aid from Canada. This certainly would have perplexed the English General and perhaps have changed the whole plan of strategy of the war and placed us, for our part, on the offensive.

On the 4th of June, at five o'clock in the morning the enemy marched out of their camp in battle formation and defiled towards the Buot road. We had sent out a number of Acadians who had constructed a sort of entrenchment at which they were joined by some volunteers. The English, having three small cannon of the six-pound type, advanced boldly to place their bridge. The Acadians opened fire on them and the English replied with their cannon and musketry. Some Indians, who were with the Acadians, ran away and thus caused a panic. Thereafter, each one thought only of his own personal safety: some officers also fled. The English built their bridge, passed over it quietly and camped on the Butte-Amirande, half a league from Beauséjour. The Commandant then burned the church and the houses which were situated around the Fort.

The enemy erected, at the foot of their hill, a bridge across the little river, which communicated with Fort Lawrence, and they brought up to this point their boats loaded with artillery, ammunition and provisions. We amused ourselves by discharging from our cannon a few rounds which did no damage. Some of our people recklessly went along the dykes and opened a fusilade but were soon discouraged in their attempt as the barks were armed with swivel guns.

On the 8th, the enemy defiled towards Butte-à-Charles. They went to reconoitre only, and scorned the few fusilades which we discharged at them. We captured that day an English officer named Hay who was returning from Fort Lawrence to the camp. He was taken by the Indians who brought him to the Fort, where we ransomed him and treated him with politeness. We advised Colonel Monckton of the capture of Hay.

M. de Vergor, meanwhile, was seeking for assistance everywhere. The Acadians deserted, loudly proclaiming that, due to its smallness, they would perish from fire and plague and thus did not wish to remain in the Fort whilst it was being besieged. The Commandant sent out order after order. Repeatedly they replied that, when he had them under his power, he should have made reasonable use of them. In the end he addressed himself to M. Germain, a Jesuit, at that time a missionary on the Saint John River, and begged him to send them to him. But the priest replied that he also having fears concerning his own post, his Indians could not be induced to abandon it. Vergor wrote again and at the same time ordered the Commandant to send them but he was no longer even listened to.

On the 10th, the English once again sent out a detachment to locate a suitable position for their batteries. A slight skirmish took place. On the

12th M. de Vergor made a sortie from his Fort at the head of a detachment of one hundred and eighty men—troops and Acadians. He bragged considerably of just what he was intending to do, to demonstrate his own personal courage regarding which he had doubts. As soon as he perceived the enemy, he retreated despite the pleas of certain brave men who were with him, and he re-entered the Fort without even having fired a single shot; thus he confirmed the poor opinion which we had of him and he became the laughing-stock of each and every one.

Towards nightfall, the enemy, who had constructed a road through the woods and across the ravines in order to be able to transport their artillery to the Butte à Charles, distant about one hundred and twenty fathoms<sup>1</sup> from the Fort, arrived to take possession of this elevation. Several Indians and Acadians under the command of Capt. de Bailleul, a brave officer, made a sortie from the Fort and kept up a fusilade for time. This officer, rashly allowing himself to be unduly influenced by his courage, and at the same time thinking that he was dealing with a small detachment of troops, which could easily be dislodged, advanced too far. The enemy, hidden from view by some groves of trees, fired by platoons and wounded him. Then his detachment returned the fire and we in the Fort were contented with a desultory cannonade simply to cover their retreat.

The Butte à Charles was parallel to the Fort: it was the only favorable locality for the enemy, being one hundred and twenty fathoms distant, and having earth and fascines right at hand. The enemy labored the 12th and 13th excavating their trenches which were made safe by the morning of the 13th, and, thereupon, established their mortar battery. They replied with fifty-one bombs to the few cannonades which we discharged at them.

As M. de Vergor had beseeched M. de Drucours, Governor of Louisbourg, to send him immediate assistance, he received on the 14th a letter which informed him that conditions made it impossible to succor him as a fleet of the enemy was often seen in full view of the place. Upon receiving this reply, he assembled his officers to whom he divulged a part of the letter and asked them for their advice. They advised him to hold the Fort as long as possible and to carefully keep this news from the Acadians. However, all this was soon divulged—as much through the indiscretion of certain officers, who were not pleased at being besieged, as through the imprudence of de Vergor in allowing his servant to be present during the conference. In fact, it was common gossip that the wife of this manservant, who was very homely but who had had the ability to please her, and who was forced to endure her impertinent behaviour, had confirmed this rumor.

On the morning of the 15th, the Acadians, alarmed by the remarks of several officers, came before the Commandant and made representations to him to the effect that they could no longer remain in a fort so weak in defence, and they begged to be allowed to depart; this could be easily accomplished due

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<sup>1</sup>This is an error. The British battery was about 2,800 feet from the fort, as is shown on the plan of Engineer Brewse in Windsor Castle Library.



to the fact that the Fort was not invested and was being attacked from one side only.

On the morning of the 16th, an enemy bomb exploded on one of the casemates to the left of the entrance to the Fort. It penetrated the casemate and knocked down one of the curtains. The casualties were:—killed, S. Rambaut, a French officer; Hay, the English officer, who was a prisoner of war; Fernand, an interpreter; the Chevalier de Billy was wounded and another officer received a minor injury. It was enough to bring about the surrender of the Fort, because fear combined with inexperience made everyone, with the exception of a few courageous officers, voice their opinion that the place should be given up. Vergor wrote to Colonel Monckton and demanded of him a forty-eight hour truce in order to prepare articles of capitulation. He despatched de Vannes, the officer who was mentioned a while back, and who made as poor a figure in diplomatic negotiations as he did in bravery. The English General was taken by surprise by this request to be allowed to capitulate, as all he had done, so far, was to discharge a few bombs at the Fort. He was not aware of the results of the last bomb because a parallel curtain had masked the effects of the explosion. Through the envoy sent to him he became aware of the sort of people he had to deal with, and immediately gave de Vannes the terms of the articles of capitulation which he would grant.

In vain a few courageous officers insisted on continuing a defensive policy but their pleas were futile. M. Jacau de Piedmont, who during the siege had performed his duties to the very utmost, now became zealous for the safety of the Acadians and demanded for them honorable and advantageous conditions, with the proviso to keep on the defensive if these conditions were not accorded them. M. l'Abbe de Laloutre vehemently proclaimed that it was far better to be buried in the Fort than to surrender it. We sent envoys several times to Colonel Monckton, who had threatened to open up with his batteries, if the Fort was not given over by seven o'clock in the evening. He refused to change the articles of capitulation. Finally, the Fort was surrendered under the following conditions:—

1st. The Commandant, the Officers, the staff, the others employed by the King, the garrison of Beauséjour would, with drums beating, be allowed to come out with their arms and their baggage.

2nd. The garrison would be sent immediately by sea to Louisbourg at the expense of the King of Great Britain.

3rd. The garrison would be allowed sufficient provisions to reach Louisbourg.

4th. The Acadians, due to the fact that they had been forced to take up arms under a penalty of death, would be pardoned for the part which they had taken.

5th. The garrison must not bear arms in America for a period of six months.



6th. The above named terms shall be accorded on condition that the garrison shall surrender to the troops of Great Britain at seven o'clock this afternoon. (Signed) Robert Monckton—In Camp before Beauséjour, the 16th of June, 1755.

Colonel Monckton had good reasons to arbitrarily dictate the conditions. From morning to night there was nothing but discordance in the Fort; the Officers were occupied only in pillaging; those who had been sent to his camp had become intoxicated there. They signed without the slightest deliberation, and we had considerable difficulty in making them cease pillaging in order to have them sign the articles of capitulation.

At seven o'clock a detachment of English entered and manned the ramparts. The soldiers were eye-witnesses of the pillaging but did not check it.

The next day, at seven o'clock in the morning the French troops evacuated the Fort; the Acadians already had departed; by evening they were on board some schooners.

The Commissariat officers of the English wished to have a signed inventory of the munitions of war, the provisions and the merchandise which were being handed over to him. But Francois, the keeper of stores, replied to him in the presence of M. de Vergor that he would sign no inventory for the reason that the thieving and pillaging had been done in full view of the Commandant, despite his representations. Everything missing from the inventory would be arraigned against him and he would have to suffer the consequences should such an inventory be taken. The subject was dropped.

Under the command of M. de Villeray, a Captain of Louisbourg (a brave man), Fort Gaspereaux was still active. This was a weak Fort and without the troops necessary for its defence. Colonel Monckton despatched three hundred men to de Villeray with exactly the same terms of capitulation as were given to Fort Beauséjour. These conditions were accepted, as there was no other alternative.

The 24th of the same month, the troops from the two Forts departed for Louisbourg and arrived there on the 6th of July, 1755.

## NOTES RELATING TO DE COURVILLE'S JOURNAL

**Aboiteau on Aulac River.**—Built by Abbé Le Loutre while he was in charge of the church near Fort Beauséjour. He obtained large sums of money from the French Court for the purpose, and forced all available settlers in Chignecto and from other places to work for him. It was his control of laborers which made it so difficult for De Fiedmont to secure men for the necessary work of strengthening the defences. In 1755, at the time of the capitulation, the aboiteau was nearly finished. Its extent is easily determined at the present day; it serves for part of the highway across the marsh.

**Baie Verte.**—A village at the head of the bay of this name, which lies between Cumberland County and the projecting part of Westmorland, which ends at Cape Tormentine. The village had a French church.

**Baralon, M. de.**—A cadet officer who commanded the post at Pont à Buot, with a few soldiers, when the British marched from Fort Lawrence and attacked. There were, also, with him, about 100 Acadians and Indians, but their defence was short, and they were soon put to flight.

**Braddock, Edward.**—Born, 1695. Ensign, 1710. Rose gradually in rank, but had small experience of war. In 1745, Lieut.-Col. of Coldstream Guards. In 1753, Col. of 14th Foot. Maj.-Gen., 1754, and Commander-in-chief of forces in America, the appointment being probably due to the Duke of Cumberland, whose favourite he was. He arrived in America in February, 1755. He summoned a council of Governors to make plans. Four expeditions were ordered against Niagara, Crown Point, Fort Beauséjour and Fort Duquesne. Braddock led force against the latter. When about seven miles from Fort Duquesne, on July 9, Braddock was caught in an ambush and attacked by French and Indians. The result was disastrous, the British being defeated and forced to retreat. Braddock was wounded and died on July 13.

**Butte à Charles.**—About 400 yards north of Fort Beauséjour, the ridge rises and extends northward. A farmer, Fère Charles, lived near the ridge; hence the name. The British artillery trenches were established on it about 900 yards from the fort.

**Butte à Mirande.**—A projecting part of Beauséjour ridge, overlooking the ridge of Beauséjour, about 2½ miles from the fort. Named after a Portuguese settler, Mirande, who had married a French woman and developed a farm there. During the siege of 1755, the British established their main encampment on the hill. The modern name is Mt. Whatley.

**Butte à Roger.**—A knoll on the east of the ridge of Beauséjour, near the marsh, about three-quarters of a mile from the fort. Below it was the great Missaguash marsh and river, with Fort Lawrence beyond. (It is on the north side of the main highway between Amherst and Sackville, and a marker has been placed at the base; on the summit are remains of earthworks and a cellar).

**Chipoudy.**—Has various spellings. Now Shepody. An early settlement of Acadians near the bay and mountain bearing the same designation.

**Cumberland, Duke of.**—Born, 1721. Second son of King George III. Reached high military rank. In 1757, while fighting on the continent, he arranged for a cessation of hostilities while fighting the French, and the terms were considered so disgraceful that, on his return to England, he was forced to leave the army.

**De Drucourt (Drucour) Augustin, Chevalier.**—Born 1700. Began his career as a garde de la Marine in 1719. Captain, 1751. Governor of Île Royale, Feb. 1, 1754. He capitulated to Amherst in 1758, returning to naval service in 1759. Died, 1762.

**De Fiedmont, Louis Thomas Jacau.**—Probably born at Placentia, 1712. Family moved to Louisbourg, and De Fiedmont entered army as ensign of artillery. In 1753, as lieutenant, sent to Beauséjour as engineer in charge of the fort. He did



his best to strengthen it, but was greatly hampered by lack of labor and money. His Journal of the siege is important. In 1759, he fought bravely at Quebec, and opposed capitulation. Later, he returned to France.

**De Vergor, Louis Du Pont Du Chambon.**—Born at Placentia, 1712. Entered army. Captain in La Marine, 1750. In 1754, Commandant at Fort Beauséjour, through influence of Bigot, whose creature he was. He neglected to strengthen the fort, being more concerned with grafting in handling supplies and money. When Monckton attacked in 1755, he made a poor defence and capitulated readily. In 1759, he commanded the post above the cove where Wolfe's troops scaled the heights, and scarcely attempted to repulse the latter. After the cession, he retired to France.

**De Villeray, Benjamin Rouer, sieur.**—Entered the army as ensign in 1733; became a captain in 1751. In 1753, commanded at Fort Gaspereau on Baie Verte. During the siege of Beauséjour he had twenty men under him; when summoned to surrender on June 17, he did so. For this he was criticised by several, among whom was Druccour, Commander at Louisbourg. Villeray wrote to the latter in justification of his action.

He was tried, with Vergor, at Quebec, and was acquitted. Afterwards he went to Louisbourg in command of his company. In 1758 he was taken prisoner of war when the fortress fell, and was transferred to England. When set free he went to France, and died at Rochefort in 1760 after the King had awarded him the Cross of St. Louis.

**Du Quesne, Ange de Menneville, Marquis de.**—Born, 1702. Had a distinguished career in navy. Governor of New France, 1752. Followed policy of predecessors in strengthening French positions from the Great Lakes to Mississippi. At site of modern Pittsburg, a fort was built and named after him.

**Fort Gaspereau.**—Built by the French in 1751, at the junction of the Gaspereau River and Baie Verte. It consisted of a quadrilateral palisade, with a fosse outside, and a blockhouse at each corner. Besides having quarters for the garrison, it contained storehouses for supplies and munitions, brought from Quebec, Louisbourg and France, meant for Fort Beauséjour. A road was built between the fort and the village of Baie Verte along the shore and across the marsh, the latter being on piles.

**Fort Lawrence.**—Built by British under Charles Lawrence (later, Governor of Nova Scotia), in the autumn of 1750, on Beaubassin ridge at site of French village burned by orders of Fathers Germain and Le Loutre earlier in the year, for the purpose of forcing the inhabitants to settle west of the Missaguash. After the capture of Beauséjour by the British in 1755, Fort Lawrence became useless and was abandoned in 1756, Fort Beauséjour being occupied, enlarged and re-named Fort Cumberland.

**Germain, Father.**—A Jesuit priest who was sent as a missionary to the Indians on the River St. John in 1745. He frequently visited Chignecto to confer with the Abbé Le Loutre on measures to be taken against the British. For several years he was an important agent of the Quebec Government. He and Le Loutre were responsible for the burning of the village of Beaubassin in 1750, a measure adopted to force the Acadian villagers to move to the west side of the Missaguash. After the conquest of Canada, he induced many French and Indians to submit to British rule, and, in 1761, was granted a pension for his services.

**Ile de la Vallière.**—An elevated upland area in the marsh between Beauséjour and Beaubassin ridges, slightly south of a line between the French and British forts. When the first French settlers arrived about 1672, the elevation appeared as an island when the marsh was flooded. The name is derived from the owner of the extensive seigniorship of Chignitou or Beaubassin, Michel Le Neuf de la Vallière, to whom it was granted in 1676. It was then covered with trees. On it La Vallière built a large establishment and the first chapel in Chignecto, and, as Commandant in Acadia, administered the affairs of Acadia, 1678-84. After the fall of Beauséjour, the island was granted to W. Tonge, an engineer officer, after whom it was re-named.



**La Coupe.**—A river which had its origin in lakes west of Jolicure ridge running south and curving around the tip of the ridge to open into the Aulac River. About half-a-mile from the latter the French built a large dry dock, whose huge earthen walls are still well-preserved. On the ridge, about half-a-mile from the latter was the village of La Coupe, which was destroyed by the British after the capture of Beauséjour.

**La Marine (Les Troupes de la Marine).**—Thus designated, not because of any association with sea-service, but because the troops, when serving in the Colonies, were under the orders of the Minister of Marine. All other soldiers were, naturally, under the Minister of War.

They were in Canada from the beginning of the 18th century, and formed a permanent corps, serving in the field, in garrison, or wherever needed. Their officers were partly Canadian-born, and, partly, French. In 1756, there were 30 companies with 65 men in each, forming a total of 1950.

**Le Lac.**—A village at the head of the Rivière du Lac (now Aulac), which runs through the marsh west of the ridge of Beauséjour, opening into Beaubassin (now Cumberland Basin) near the mouth of the Tintamarre (now Tantramar). It was near a lake of considerable size, which has disappeared as a result of drainage and the building of aboiteaux on the river.

**Le Loutre, Abbé Jean-Louis.**—Born in France. Came to Louisbourg in 1737 as a missionary to the Indians. In 1738, he settled at Shubenacadie, having given a pledge to the Government of Nova Scotia that he would maintain good order and keep the French inhabitants faithful to their allegiance to Great Britain. He did not keep this promise long but gradually became the implacable foe of the British and a secret agent of France, using all his influence to stir up the Indians and to induce the Acadians to move from the peninsular part of Nova Scotia to the part now known as New Brunswick, claimed by the French as their own territory. During succeeding years he pursued this policy with great vigour. In the spring of 1749 he moved to Chignecto, taking charge of Beaubassin church for a time. When the French forts were built there the successive Commandants were instructed to co-operate with him. He brought many Acadians to this region and endeavoured to settle them on farms, and developed a scheme to reclaim land on the upper part of the rivière du Lac by building a huge aboiteau on the river, money for this purpose being provided by the French Government. He also, built a church near the fort. During the siege in 1755 he was with the garrison, and escaped just before the capitulation, making his way to Quebec. Thereafter, he sailed for France, but was captured at sea and taken prisoner to England, being sent to Jersey, where he was held until 1763. He then settled in France, working in the interests of refugee Acadians who had returned to Brittany. He died in 1772.

**Maringouin.**—The name of a cape and bay at the southern end of what is now Westmorland Co., on Chignecto Bay.

**Memramcook.**—Various spellings. Name of river and adjacent territory. The former is in Westmorland County and opens into Shepody Bay, just east of the Petitcodiac river. The first settlement was on the east side of the river, now known as Upper Dorchester. On the return of the Acadians after the expulsion, they settled mainly on the west side. There was a portage between the first settlement and Veskak (now Westcock), and the Petitcodiac area was reached by water.

**Monckton, Hon. Robert.**—Second son of Viscount Galway. Born 1726. Entered army and had considerable service in Flanders and Germany, becoming a Lieut.-Col. in 1751. Sent to Nova Scotia in 1752 and became Commandant at Fort Lawrence for a time. In 1753, he quelled an insurrection of Germans in Lunenburg, N. S. Early in 1755, sent to Boston to command troops raised by Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, destined to attack Fort Beauséjour. Besieged and captured the fort in June, 1755. Remained there until November, re-naming it Fort Cumberland. In December of the same year, made Lieut.-Gov. of Nova Scotia, under Governor Charles Lawrence. In 1758, he remained in Halifax while Lawrence took part in the siege and capture of Louisbourg. In 1759, he was senior Brigadier-General under Wolfe, and was badly wounded in the Battle of the Plains. Later he went to the American colonies and became Governor of New York in

1761. In the autumn he commanded a successful expedition against Martinique and other islands in the West Indies. In 1763, he returned to England, and died in 1782.

**Oueskak.**—Also, spelled Veskak, etc., (now Westcock). A French village near a creek on the west shore of Beaubassin Bay, south of the mouth of the Tantamarre River. The deep water of the bay was near its shore and was a favorite anchorage. The name is Micmac, meaning "marsh-bordered creek" and was used at other places.

**Pekekoudiac.**—Various spellings. Name of river between Albert and Westmorland Counties, N. B. It makes a sharp bend at Moncton and opens into Shepody Bay. The name is Micmac, meaning "the river runs round in a bow". In Indian times, there was a portage from Shediac to the river at a point near modern Fox Creek. Another extended from near the present village of Petitcodiac to the Washademoak River, an important part of the first line of communication with the upper area of the St. John River and Quebec, much used in the early days of French occupation.

**Pont à Buot.**—Also Pont à Buhot, so named because of the owner of a farm there. There was a bridge across the Missaguash, which ran through the marsh not far from the elevated ridge of Beauséjour. The French erected a redoubt a few hundred yards from the bridge on an elevation overlooking the marsh. This was the first point of attack made by the British in 1755, and was easily captured. From the bridge a road led to Fort Lawrence, which was much used before 1755, when friendly relations existed between the forts; the inhabitants sold supplies to Fort Lawrence.



