LA SOCIÉTÉ HISTORIQUE ACADIENNE

COTISATION ANNUELLE:

Individus et institutions ................................................................. $ 5.00
Bienfaiseurs ....................................................................................... 25.00
Membre à vie ........................................................................................ 100.00

Prix des Cahiers déjà parus .............................................................. $1.50 l'unité
S'adresser au secrétariat: Case Postale 1032, Moncton, N.-B.

Comité exécutif élu le 3 décembre 1966

Présidente .................. Madame Léone Boudreau-Nelson de Moncton
Prés. honoraire .......... M. Emery LeBlanc de Montréal
Vice-président ............ le docteur Raoul Landry de Shédiac
Secrétaire ................. M. Gérard Desjardins de Saint-Anselme
Trésorier .................... M. Alphonse Y. Melanson de Moncton
Directeurs ............... Me Pierre Belliveau de Boston
                        Le docteur Dominique Gauthier de Shippagan
                        M. Gilbert Flinn de Saint-Anselme
Animateur ................. R. P. Anselme Chiasson, o.f.m. cap., de Moncton

Publiciste élu par l'exécutif — M. Bernard Poirier.

SOMMAIRE

Entre Nous ................................................................. 251
Notes sur Michel Le Neuf, Monsieur Jean Daigle .......................... 252
Major Morris Report, son incursion au Cap Sable en 1758
                        Notes explicatives du Père Clarence d'Entremont .......... 257
Quelques documents de monsieur Régis Brun:
                        La vieille maison acadienne de Dorchester ou Hickman House .... 273
Documents du Musée du Fort Beauséjour ..................................... 275
La "Fête des petits oiseaux" ......................................................... 278
Liste des nouveaux membres ....................................................... 278
Rapport financier de l'année, Monsieur A. Y. Melanson ................. 279

Le Ministère des Postes, à Ottawa, a autorisé l'affranchissement en numéraire et l'envoi comme objet de deuxième classe de la présente publication.
Entre Nous

Si la Société Historique Acadienne décernait des médailles de mérite, elle devrait le faire en faveur du Père Clarence d’Entremont. En plus de son dévouement inlassable à la Société Historique, il fait bénéficier chacun de nos Cahiers de sa contribution intéressante et généreuse. Cette fois, il nous présente un document historique trop peu connu jusqu’ici malgré son grand intérêt et il nous permet d’en obtenir une intelligence facile grâce aux notes explicatives qu’il nous fournit. C’est le journal même du major Roger Morris racontant jusque dans les moindres détails son incursion dévastatrice chez les Acadiens de la région du Cap Sable en 1758.

Un nouveau venu à la Société Historique, mais non des moins intéressés à l’histoire acadienne puisqu’il en est le professeur à l’Université de Moncton, M. Jean Daigle, licencié en histoire, nous offre aujourd’hui une étude sur un personnage de l’Acadie française, Michel Le Neuf, Sieur de la Vallière. Nous ne doutons pas que ce soit le début d’une longue collaboration de sa part et nous l’en remercions à l’avance.


Plusieurs historiens nous parlent de transports chargés de déportés acadiens de l’île Saint-Jean qui sombrèrent dans l’Atlantique en 1758. Très peu de détails nous sont donnés cependant parce que personne ne semble en avoir à fournir. Nous espérons publier dans notre prochain Cahier ce qui semble être le journal du capitaine même de l’un de ces transports et qui constitue un récit pathétique s’il en fut.

* * *

Enfin, à l’occasion des Fêtes, les rédacteurs des Cahiers, avec Madame la Présidente et les Conseillers, sont heureux de souhaiter aux collaborateurs, aux lecteurs et à tous les membres, un Joyeux Noël et, à la mode acadienne, “une Bonne et Heureuse Année et le Paradis à la fin de vos jours”.
Notes sur Michel Le Neuf,
Sieur De La Vallrière,
Seigneur de Beaubassin et Commandant
A l'Acadie de 1678 à 1684,
par Jean Daigle, de l'Université de Moncton

Avertissement

Ce travail met l'accent sur l'aspect chronologique de la vie de Michel Le Neuf de La Vallière. C'est que nos recherches, jusqu'à l'heure présente, nous ont porté surtout à découvrir les différentes étapes de la vie de La Vallière en Nouvelle-France et en Acadie. Il est bien entendu que ces recherches n'ont d'autre but que de situer le personnage dans son cadre spatio-temporel ce qui nous permettra par la suite de soulever certains problèmes particuliers de l'administration de La Vallière comme gouverneur de l'Acadie.

Famille

Michel Le Neuf était issu d'une famille noble. En effet, Talon dans son mémoire de 1667 disait qu'il n'y avait que 4 familles nobles au Canada: "Those meant were the Repentigny, Tilly, Potherie and Aillebault."(1)

Le surnom La Vallière n'apparaît qu'en 1664; "The surname of La Valliere is first mentioned in connection with a property near the Fort Three Rivers, Quebec, possessed by him in 1664."(2)

Ce fut aussi Jacques de La Potherie qui commanda la Nouvelle-France de la mort de M. de Mésy, survenue dans la nuit du 5 au 6 mai 1665, à l'arrivée de M. de Tracy à Québec le 30 juin 1665.

Jeunesse de Michel Le Neuf.

Michel Le Neuf, fils de Jacques Le Neuf et de Marguerite Denis, naquit et fut baptisé à Trois-Rivières le 31 octobre 1640. Durant sa jeunesse, il alla étudier en France d'où il revint en août 1657.(3)
En 1665, il se marie à St-Pierre du Cap Breton avec Marie Denis, fille de Nicolas Denis seigneur de tout le littoral du fleuve St-Laurent depuis 1653.

Michel Le Neuf en Acadie

En 1666, il était déjà en Acadie où il commandait: “Il (M. de Tracy) reçut peu de jours après avis que le sieur de La Vallière, qui commandait à L’Isle Royale (Ile du Cap Breton), était attaqué par les Anglais.”(4)

L’abbé Faillon s’appuyant sur Dollier, dit que la Vallière accompagna M. de Courcelles dans une expédition au lac Ontario en 1671.(5)

Son état de services s’allonge lorsque le gouverneur Frontenac l’envoie en mai 1676 patrouiller les côtes de l’Acadie:

“Veu la requête présentée par Michel Le Neuf escuyer sieur de la Vallière contenant qu’au mois de May dernier ayant esté renvoyé par le comte de Frontenac Gouverneur pour le Roy en ce pays le long des costes de lacadie, observer ce qui s’y passait et s’informer des desseins et entreprizes des Hollandais et autres ennemis de l’Estat, empescher les troubles qu’ils pourroient aporter aux traites et pesches des sujets de Sa Majesté...”(6)

Au cours de cette mission Michel Le Neuf arraisonna trois caïques anglaises qui chargeaient du charbon dans l’île du Cap Breton. En raison de ses bons services, Michel Le Neuf se vit accorder une concession en Acadie: il s’agit de Chignectou ou Beaubassin.(7)

Mais l’acte de concession contenait des réserves en faveur des habitants qui s’étaient établis sur place avant l’arrivée de La Vallière. En effet, un groupe, dirigé par Bourgeois, issu de Port-Royal était venu s’établir dans la région de Beaubassin. “...Bourgeois fonda sur le territoire de Chignectou un établissement demi-commercial et demi-agricole.”(8)

Après quelques heurts entre les deux colonies rivales, celles-ci ne tardèrent pas à se fondre ensemble et former un tout harmonieux.

Le gouverneur en titre d’Acadie à ce moment là était Jacques de Chambly (1673-1677). Le 3 septembre 1677 Colbert le désigne pour les Antilles.(9)

L’Acadie n’ayant pas de gouverneur, le gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France Frontenac prit sur lui de nommer un nouveau titulaire.(10) La nomination de La Vallière n’aurait pas été entérinée par la métropole car le 2 novembre 1681, Frontenac, dans une lettre au ministre Colbert, recommande fortement la nomination de La Vallière comme gouverneur de l’Acadie: “...qui y commande depuis trois ans sur la commission que je lui ai donnée.”(11)
La commission de Frontenac à La Vallière aurait-elle été faite à l'insu du pouvoir central en 1678 pour n'être communiquée que quelque temps plus tard pour que l'on s'incline devant le fait accompli?

Il semblerait que le roi l'aurait appris assez tard car il donne des instructions à M. de la Barre en 1682 pour qu'il examine si: "... ledit La Vallière en est capable ou s'il y a quelqu'autre officier qui puisse dignement remplir cette place."[12]

M. de Meulles répond la même année que: "Le poste de l'Acadie se rend considérable. Il se loue de La Vallière qu'il propose pour gouverneur et de lui régler ses appointements."[13]

Le 5 août 1683, le roi mande à M. de la Barre: "J'approuve la proposition que vous m'avez faict de nommer le Sr de La Vallière pour gouverneur de l'Acadie. Vous trouverez cy joint sa commission; et j'ai réglé ses appointements à 2 m 1."[14]

La Vallière, le 1er mai 1684, reçoit une dépêche qui lui communique la nouvelle: "... His Majesty had chosen him as governor with a salary of 1,800 livres and that the patent, not yet signed, would be sent by the first opportunity."[15]

Pourtant, une dépêche royale du 10 avril 1684 relève La Vallière de ses fonctions de gouverneur d'Acadie.[16]

Que s'était-il passé dans l'intervalle? Le 8 février 1682, le roi avait accordé une concession à Bergier, Gauthier, Boucher et Mantes pour qu'ils établissent une compagnie de pêche sédentaire.[17]

A partir de ce moment, les mémoires de protestations contre les empiétements, les actes de piraterie et de contrebande de La Vallière commencent à s'accumuler sur le bureau du ministre Colbert. Certains de ces mémoires ne sont pas signés,[18] d'autres sont envoyés par les gens de la Compagnie de la Pêche sédentaire.[19] Ils stigmatisent la conduite du gouverneur La Vallière qui, en accordant des permis de pêche aux Bostonnais moyennant somme d'argent, ruine la pêche sédentaire en Acadie et prépare la prise de l'Acadie par les gens de la Nouvelle-Angleterre.

Ces mémoires s'appuient sur le fait qu'un accord entre Grandfontaine et Temple défendait aux pêcheurs anglais de venir pêcher en Acadie.[20] Malgré cela, disent les mémoires, La Vallière se fait l'instigateur de la perte de l'Acadie. Comme on le constate, ces mémoires ne sont pas étrangers à la désaffection de La Vallière.

Ces documents dans leur ensemble disent que La Vallière n'est pas un digne représentant de sa majesté.

Et c'est justement ici que se pose l'énigme. Ces mémoires ont ceci de particulier qu'ils contredisent les louanges et la considéré-
ration que les personnages officiels de la Nouvelle-France accordent à La Vallière. Des témoignages se contredisent et il se pourrait fort bien que les gens de la compagnie de la pêche sédentaire aient organisé une campagne de dénigrement contre La Vallière.

Ce qu'il y a d'étonnant c'est que le 14 avril 1684, le roi informe Bergier, un des principaux actionnaires de la compagnie de la pêche sédentaire, qu'il est nommé lieutenant en Acadie pour trois ans sous Perrot. (21)

Quelques jours avant, soit le 10 avril, le sieur Perrot était transféré de son poste de gouverneur de Montréal à celui de gouverneur de l'Acadie. (22)

C'est pour cette raison que les historiens sont si divisés quant au jugement qu'ils portent sur La Vallière.

Certains ont vu dans La Vallière un autre de ces personnages qui, remplissant des fonctions officielles dans des territoires éloignés, n'ont cherché qu'à profiter de la situation. "He was in fact a smuggler and, unless greatly belied, something of a pirate". (23) D'autres ont exprimé le regret que La Vallière, en butte à des persécutions, n'a pu donner sa pleine mesure: "Le seigneur de Beaubassin, à peine âgé de quarante-trois ans, n'eût sans doute pas demandé mieux que de se dévoyer longtemps au service d'une colonie riche de ces promesses, dont il avait fait sa seconde patrie." (24) Rameau de Saint-Père montre les éléments positifs de l'administration de La Vallière: "M. de La Vallière ne se borna pas à édifier un manoir: il amena des bestiaux, fit enclore des défrichements et des pâturages, et à l'imitation des colons de Port-Royal il créa des polders, en faisant entourer de digues une quantité considérable de marais." (25)

Cette diversité d'opinions que l'on retrouve chez les historiens s'explique du fait que La Vallière, décrié par les gens de la Compagnie de la Pêche sédentaire, démis de ses fonctions de gouverneur par le roi, n'apparaît plus que comme un aventurier sans scrupules.

Cependant, les événements et les fait attestés par des documents officiels jettent un peu de lueur sur la carrière de La Vallière. Le recensement nominatif de la seigneurie de Beaubassin fait par M. de Meulles en 1686, démontre qu'elle est bien établie avec 129 individus. La seigneurie fut visitée en 1686 par monsieur Saint-Vallier. Un fait témoigne de la consistance de la seigneurie; Beaubassin fut constitué en paroisse: "Un sulpicien, le père Claude Trouvé, venu de Québec, y construisit la première église." (26)

En butte à des vexations de toutes sortes La Vallière quitta l'Acadie pour poursuivre sa carrière en Nouvelle-France comme
commandant du fort Frontenac en 1692,\(^{(27)}\) comme commandant de la frégate “Le Bouffon”\(^{(28)}\) en 1694.

**Conclusion**

La Vallière est sous la dépendance de Frontenac au point de vue hiérarchique;\(^{(29)}\) on serait porté à croire que la ligne hiérarchique des pouvoirs ferait que la correspondance touchant l’administration du gouverneur d’Acadie devrait aller vers Québec, où se trouve son supérieur immédiat, plutôt que vers la France. Pourtant, c’est l’inverse qui se produit, les rapports concernant La Vallière s’entassent sur le bureau du ministre. “En droit, ils relèvent des gouverneurs du Canada; en fait, ils reçoivent leurs ordres du ministre et correspondent directement avec lui”\(^{(30)}\) Perrot agira ainsi par la suite.

---

1. W. C. Milner "La Valliere of Chignecto" Acadiensis, (1901): 159
2. Ibid., 159
3. Benjamin Sulte Histoire des Canadiens-français (8 volumes, Montréal, 1882-84) 4: 148
4. Charlevoix, Pierre François Xavier Histoire et description de la Nouvelle-France avec le journal historique d’un voyage fait par ordre du roi dans l’Amérique Septentrionale (6 volumes, Paris, 1746) 1: 386
6. Jugements et délibérations du Conseil Souverain de la Nouvelle-France (6 volumes, Québec, 1885-1891) 2: 90
7. Mémoires des commissaires du roi et de ceux de sa Majesté britannique sur les possessions et les droits respectifs des deux couronnes en Amérique (3 volumes, Paris, 1755) 2: 575
8. Rameau de Saint-Père Une colonie fédale en Amérique L’Acadie (1604-1881) (2 volumes Montréal, 1887) 1: 168
9. Voir Chambly, Jacques de, un Dictionnaire Biographique Canadien (Québec, 1966)
11. Collection de manuscrits relatifs à la Nouvelle-France (4 volumes, Québec, 1883-1885) 1: 283-284
12. Instructions du roi à M. de la Barre AC, B 816
13. Collection de manuscrits relatifs à la Nouvelle-France 1: 269
14. Ibid., 1: 311
15. W. C. Milner "La Valliere of Chignecto" Acadiensis I (1901), 213
16. Ordonnance portant défense au sieur La Vallière de commender en Acadie, C II D, 1: 177
17. Extrait du registre du Conseil d’État établissant la Compagnie de la pêche sédentaire en Acadie, C II D 1: 190
19. Ibid., C II D 1: 162-166, 175-176
20. Collection de Manuscrits "Traité entre les Sieurs de Grandfontaine et Temple", 1:198-199
22. Provisions de gouverneur de l’Acadie pour le sieur Perrot, AC B II: 30
23. Hannay, James History of New Brunswick (Saint-Jean, N.-B., 1909), 22
24. Bernard, Antoine Le drame acadien depuis 1604 (Montréal, 1936), 142
25. Rameau de Saint-Père Une colonie fédale en Amérique. L’Acadie (1604-1881) (Montréal, 1889) 2 volumes, 1:170
26. Arsenault, Bon Historie et généalogie des Acadiens (Québec, 1965), 63
27. Milner, W. C. "La Valliere of Chignecto", Acadiensis I (1901); 224
28. Ibid., 222
30. Lavoisiére, Émile La Tragédie d’un peuple (Paris, 1924) 1: 124
Major Morris Report

His Raid from Pubnico to Chegoggin 1758
Major Morris Report

HIS RAID FROM PUBNICO TO CHEGOOGGIN — 1958

(INTRODUCTION AND FOOTNOTES BY FR. CLARENCE J. D’ENTREMONT)

Introduction

At the time of the Expulsion of the Acadians three major raids took place at Cape Sable, which then comprised the county of Shelburne and a large portion of the county of Yarmouth. The first raid took place in the Spring of 1756, when Major Prebble burned along Barrington Bay 44 buildings and brought to Boston 70 Acadians. The second one took place in the Fall of 1758 in the county of Yarmouth, when 69 persons were made prisoners. The third took place in the month of June, 1759; it was rather the surrender of 151 Acadians who preferred to be exiled than to die of hunger and misery in the woods.

Although the raid of 1758 brought into exile less Acadians than the two others, nevertheless it was of the three the most devastating, the most widespread, the one which also lasted the longest, when from the middle of September to the end of October it brought destruction from Pubnico to Chegoggin, plundering all that could be destroyed and reducing to ashes all that could be burned.

This raid of 1758 was under the command of Major Roger Morris, to whom, by order of Governor Lawrence, Colonel Monckton had entrusted the mission of apprehending the Acadians who could still be hiding in the Cape Sable region and to lay waste their dwellings, their fields and all their belongings. Major Morris has left a report in which he has recorded with many details everything that took place during this raid. This report or journal had been in the possession of the distinguished American annalist George Chalmers, whose papers, after his death, were dispersed among the booksellers of London. It was here that this document was found by Thomas Aspinwall, Chairman of the Publishing Committee of the Collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society. It appeared in 1871 in the 39th issue of this Collection, that is the 9th Volume of the 4th Series, (pp. 222-237), under the general title of “The Aspinwall Papers”. At the time of this publication the whole collection of the “Aspinwall Papers” had become the property of Samuel L. M. Barlow, an eminent counsellor of the city of New York. This document, here published for the second time only, is now a part of the Chambers Collection of the New York Public Library. (See “The Foreign Protestants’ and the Settlement of Nova Scotia”, by Winthrop Bell, University of Toronto Press, 1960, p. 516).

Most of the places mentioned in this paper and its comment will be found on the map “Le Sud-Ouest de la N.-E.”, published by LA SOCIÉTÉ HISTORIQUE ACADIENNE — QUATORZIÈME CAHIER — Vol. II, no 4, Mars 1967, p. 162, and reproduced here.

Received Col1. Monckton’s Orders of Halifax Monday morning the 11th Sep. 1758 to proceed to Cape Sable with a Detachment, consisting of 2 Cap2, 7 Sub., 6 Serg3, 4 Drum.4 & 240 Rank & file, from the Regulars, & about 60 of Cap.5 Gorhams Company of
Rangers; Embark'd at half an hour after one that same day on board the Charles Transport, & Sail'd Immediately after, under Convoy of the Squirrel Man of War, Cap'n Wheelock, in Company with the Fleet destined for the Bay of Fundy.

13th. In the Evening, Cap'n Wheelock acquainted the Master of the Charles Transport, that he was then to put himself under my direction — We immediately seperated from the Fleet, & Shortend Sail, till we were joy'n'd by the Carolina Transport in which the remainder of my detachment of Regulars, were embark'd. I gave orders to the Master of the Carolina, and the Master of the Halifax Pilot Schooner, to keep close company with us, & not to Sep'erate if possible to prevent it.

15th. At 6 o'clock in the Evening, came to an Anchor in the mouth of the Bay of Saltponds River,¹ And sent Cap'n Gorham, with between 40 & 50 Rangers, in the two whale boats, to try if he could fall in with a point of Land, from whence, he told me, he had taken off a French Family, about two years & a half ago; Cap'n Gorham returned, about 5 o'clock the next morning, without having discovered the Place,² he went to look for, but said he had been on shore upon some Land where, there were, Potatoes, & Tobacco planted, some of the latter was fresh cut, & laid to dry, & that he imagined the Inhabitants cou'd not be at any great distance.³

16th. At 7 o'clock in the morning we weigh'd Anchor & went up the River of Saltponds about five miles, to a point of Land, where our Pilot inform'd me, he was with a party sent from Halifax, about a year & a half ago, to destroy some French Inhabitants, then settled there, Cap'n Gorham likewise told me, it was the Place where he had been on shore Night before,⁴ I began to disim-bark my Detachment, at 11 oc'lk. And immediately after sent Cap'n Gorham with all his Rangers, & 2 Sub.⁵ & 60 Regulars, to try to find out any Tracks that might lead to any House, or Plantation — I took Post upon a Rising ground,⁶ about 500 yards from where I landed, & where I found the Chimneys of two destroy'd houses, & Several gardens & little divisions of ground, fenced in & sow'd, with Potatoes, Peas, Beans, & Tobacco, some of the Potatoes had been very lately weeded, & some of the Tobacco fresh cut, which made us conclude, it cou'd not have been many days, since some people had been there, Cap'n Gorham returned about 7 o'clock in the Evening, without having fallen in with any Traces

¹ — This bay and this river, located between Pubnico and Tusket, even though there is "Salt Lake" between Eel Brook (Ste-Anne-du-Ruisseau) and Roberts island (Isle La Tour), have to be, according to the description given here, Argyle Bay and Argyle River.
² — This point of land could be north of Roberts Island, facing Rocco Point, where there was a small settlement at the time of the Acadians.
³ — This was probably "John Frost Island" in Argyle, linked, up to last year, to Glenwood by a bridge now demolished and replaced by a causeway a few hundred yards up the river.
⁴ — The river used to be navigable for certain size vessels up to the Narrows, the passage between John Frost Island and Glenwood. A hundred years ago there were several shipyards along the Argyle River, even higher than the Narrows. (See "Historical Sketches of Glenwood and the Argylia, Yarmouth County, N. S.," by Jackson Ricker, Truro, N. S., 1941, p. 35).
⁵ — Seems to be the hill where is located the United Church of Argyle, at Frost Corner, where there was an Acadian settlement, 900 yards approximately from the Narrows.
by which he could form a judgment, of where there were any In-habitants.

17th. At five o'clock in the Morning, I sent Cap. Gorham, with 35 Rangers in the Whale boats to try if he could find any settle-
ments up the River, & at the same time I sent Cap. Lieut. Wat-
mough, with the remainder of the Rangers, & 2 Sub. & 73 of the
Regulars, to make discoveries, in the Country; Cap. Gorham told
him the course he was to steer, The forepart of the day being ex-
tremely rainy, & foggy, Cap. Gorham was prevented from going
with the Whale boats, & at about 12 o'clock, a party was sent in
by Cap. Wathamough, with three canoes (two with sails) which
were taken about five miles by water, to the Eastward of where I
was posted; 6 They had in them a fishing spear, & a can of Buttermilk,
about two days made, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Cap. Wathamough
returned, with all his Party, & reported that he had
fallen in with some tracks, & had seen two houses, & some Land
which appear'd to be laid out in Meadows & cultivated, about
Eight miles distance, but situated on the other side of an Arm of
the Sea,7 which he cou'd not ford, therefore came back:—

Upon this information, the Scheme of sending Cap. Gorham
as was intended in the morning, was set aside, & as soon as the
Rangers, who had return'd with Cap. Wathamough, had refresh'd
themselves, I added to them 2 Sub. & 82 Regulars, & sent them
back, with Cap. Wathamough, to the place where he had made the
discovery in the Morning, & Cap. Gorham, with a Party of Ran-
gers, went in the two Whale boats, to the Place where the Canoes
were found, from thence he was to joyn the other Party & take
upon him the Command of the whole; His orders were in case he
found himself sufficiently strong to destroy all the houses, settle-
ments &c. he shou'd meet with, & to bring off such Inhabitants as
wou'd surrender, but if from any information, or by falling in
with any Large fresh Tracks, he shou'd not think himself able to
carry his Point, he was then to return to me, that we might settle
about stationing of the ships & march into the Country, with the
whole Detachment;

18th. At a quarter past ten in the morning, rec. by a Ranger
the following Letter, from Cap. Gorham.

"Sir I met Cap. Wathamough last night at the place & sent
him across the Isthmus, 8 I, with the Boats proceeded nigh two
leagues to the Eastward, but not finding an Entrance returned,
& this morning marched over the Isthmus, & find it a very large

6 — Most probably Morton Neck, Lower Argyle.
7 — This "Arm of the Sea" was Pubnico Harbour, Capt. Wathamough went as far as the meadows at
the head of Pubnico Harbour, between Pubnico Head and West Pubnico. The two houses which he
saw "about Eight miles distance, but situated on the other side" were in reality not much more than
five miles from where he stood, on atongue of land on which is the old cemetery of West Pubnico and
which, from his point of observation, seems to be linked with the other or eastern side of the harbour.
To our knowledge this is the only document which makes mention of Acadians at the time of the
Expulsion in what is now West Pubnico.
Marsh, & doubt not, but there are French Settlements, have therefore left directions, with Cap. Watmough & am resolved to try to find out the Entrance, & joyn him by Water, tonight, or tomorrow; We may in the Interim want Provisions, or before the business is done, & have sent a man to Pilot the Schooner down to the Entrance, which will be of service, not only in bringing Provisions, but in facilitating the business we are on: I shall convey Reports of my proceedings, as often, as occasion may require to you, I am your very humble Servant —

"Jos. Gorham.

"Monday Morning 9 o'clock

"To Major Morris, Commanding Officer."

I immediately comply'd with his desire of sending him provisions, & the Schooner, I also sent in the Schooner the Pilot of our Ship, because he told me, he was very well acquainted with Pubnico River, which, (from the description the Rangers gave) he imagined, was the entrance, where Capn Gorham intended the Schooner shou'd be sent to. The Schooner sailed a little before one o'clock, in the afternoon with my answer.

"Sir, I received yours of nine o'clock this morning, & have sent in the schooner, 4 days provisions of Pork, & Biscuits for 140 men, tho'; I hope, you will be able to do all your business, before that is expended; I have given M'. Bulkley orders, to put himself under your directions; I am, wishing you all the success you can desire — Sir your most hble. Serv.

"Roger Morris.

"Monday a quarter after twelve o'clock.

"P.S. I have likewise sent you the Pilot of our Vessell, who may perhaps be of service to you.

"To Capn Gorham commanding a Detachment from my Post."

At half an hour after nine o'clock at night I received the following Letter from Capn Gorham.

"Sir, I met with Capt. Watmough at about 12 o'clock who had made a Tour round the head of the River, & in possession of a very large Village, where there is a Mass house, & several dwelling houses, all deserted; there is potatoes, &c. in the ground, I believe nigh three hundred Bushells notwithstanding

---

8 — Eastern shore of West Pubnico.
9 — Along the western shore of West Pubnico, up to about the Twin Islands.
10 — The meadows at the head of Pubnico Harbour.
11 — Of Pubnico Harbour.
12 — Pubnico Harbour.
13 — Pubnico Head.
14 — The East Pubnico settlement, located two miles south of the Head, described in the article "Le Manoir et les Armoiries de la famille Mius-d'Entremont d'Acadie", published in 1964 in SIXIEME CAHIER of LA SOCIÉTÉ HISTORIQUE ACADIENNE, pp. 17-24. Note that in this article it is stated erroneously that the raid in Pubnico took place in 1756.
its very apparent the people are often here, to tend their ground, yet no paths, can yet be discovered to find — their dwelling places, there is two Canoes up this River, on our Route, from which, am in hopes of gaining some knowledge of their paths, there is also another village, on the other side of this River,\textsuperscript{15} which I landed at on my coming up, its not quite so large yet will be proportionably a support to the Enemy.

"The Schooner is now anchor'd about two miles below me, & I presume its a safe harbour. What I wou'd beg leave to propose is this, that as the destroying the potatoes &c. in this River, is very necessary, & further excursions, requisite to be immediately — in search of the Inhabitants, both which, the Force I now have, will not be able to accomplish in season, The Transports, & whole Command, come into the River, or an assistance of Forty more men joyn me, the latter, if you think fit, may be most convenient, as some difficulty perhaps will attend, in piloting the Ships round; tho; its a very good harbour, & any men on board the Schooner, will undertake it if necessary.

"I am S'. y'. very h\textsuperscript{ble}. Ser\textsuperscript{vt}." 

"Jos. Gorham"

"Ponbinkon River
18\textsuperscript{th} Sep'. 1758."

"To Major Morris Commanding
His Majestys Troops at Cape Sable."

At 6 o'clock in the morning sent 1 Sub: & 50 of the Regulars, to reinforce Cap\textsuperscript{n} Gorham, & took that opportunity of sending an answer to his Letter which I received last night.

"Sir, I received your letter of the 18\textsuperscript{th} Sept. last night, I shall immediately embark the remainder of my Command on board the Transports, in order to proceed to where you are, as soon as you send me a Pilot, to carry up the Ships, which I beg you'll do immediately after you receive this; but lest the wind shou'd prevent our sailing Immediately, I have sent Lieut. Widdrington, with 50 men to joyn you, In the mean time, I am Sir

"Your Most h\textsuperscript{ble} Serv\textsuperscript{t}."

"Roger Morris"

"Tuesday Morning 6 o'clock
19\textsuperscript{th} Sep'. 1758,
"To Cap\textsuperscript{n} Gorham.""

As soon as I had destroy'd the Gardens,\textsuperscript{16} I reembarked my Detachment, & a little before ten o'Clock, the whole was on board the Transports. At one o'Clock, a Party came to me, from Cap\textsuperscript{n} Gorham, with the Pilot of our Ship, & we got under sail, at 3

\textsuperscript{15} — The two houses of West Pubnico.
\textsuperscript{16} — See above note 6.
o’Clock in the afternoon, but the Tide being near spent, the Channel very narrow, & the wind not favourable, we were obliged to come to an Anchor, in half an hour after we had made sail.

20th. Made sail at 7 o’Clock in the morning & Came to an Anchor at half an hour after twelve, in Ponbinkon River, Capn Gorham came on board some time after we had been at Anchor, & told me, he had not been able to find any Tracks, which cou’d give us hope of falling in with the Inhabitants; That he had sent out Capn Watmough, that morning with 70 men, to follow the Paths, which went from the Village where he was posted — I landed with part of my Detachment, at ten o’Clock at night, when Capn Watmough reported to me, that he had been out, upon a reconnoitring party, & that after having marched about five miles, the Tracks became quite lost, & that afterwards, he cou’d not make any discovery at all.

21st. At ten o’Clock in the morning, the remainder of my command were landed; Capn Gorham sent a Serj. & eight men to the Eastward to try if they could fall upon any Tracks.

22d. At twelve o’Clock Capn Gorham’s Serj. return’d, without having discovered any thing at all. — At two o’Clock in the afternoon, I ordered Capn Maunsell, with 100 men, to cross the River, & to destroy, two houses, & some Gardens &c. that were about two miles below, where I was posted17: —

23d. Having destroyed all the gardens &c,18 I began to embark my Detachment, about 11 o’Clock, & left Capn Gorham, to set fire to the houses & Barns, as soon as he shou’d see the long Boats put off from the shore, with our last Division, & then to come on board with his Company; — Capn Maunsell sent me word, he shou’d be able to finish his Business by the Evening,19 but as the Tide did not answer, I cou’d not get his Command on board that night, but I order’d the long Boats, &c, on shore, to be ready to bring them off, next morning by day-break.

24th. At 6 o’Clock in the morning, Capn Maunsell return’d, on board, with all his Party.

29th. At 8 o’Clock in the Morning got under sail, having been detain’d ever since the 24th by contrary winds, & blowing weather; at 5 o’Clock in the afternoon, came to an anchor, at the mouth of the Salt Ponds River.

30th. At 7 o’Clock in the Morning made sail, & after having gone thro’ the Passage20 of the Tuskeett Islands came to an Anchor at

17 — Morris’ fleet was anchored about a mile and a half from the East Pubnico settlement, while the small settlement of West Pubnico, comprising these only two houses, was about a mile and a half below.
18 — At East Pubnico.
19 — At West Pubnico.
20 — Schooner Passage or Ellenwood Passage.
3 o'clock in the afternoon, at about five miles from the Point of Tobogue; I sent Cap'n Gorham that Evening, with 20 Rangers, & Mr. Bulkley the Pilot, in a whale-boat, to reconnoitre the entrance of Tobogue 21 harbour, & to try if he could make any discovery;

Oct. 1st. At twelve o’Clock in the forenoon, Cap’n Gorham returned, & reported that he had been at Tobogue, that he saw 7 or 8 houses, but all deserted, that he went on shore upon an Island, 22 just near the Houses, where he found eleven sheep, which he brought off, with him; That he did not think it adviseable, to take the Ships into Tobogue Harbour, because the Channel was very narrow, & he sounded at high-water, & found but just three Fathom water; upon this report I sent back Cap’n Gorham in the evening, with as many Rangers, (with 4 days provisions) as he could carry in the tow whale boats, & the next morning, I was to reinforce him with 2 sub’t., & 70 of the Regulars, with the same quantity, of provisions, & by the return of the boats, which were to carry the Regulars, he was to send me a Report, of what further discoveries, he shou’d make.

2d. At 7 o’clock in the morning, the Detachment to reinforce Cap’n Gorham went away, I order’d him that after having reconnoitred about Tobogue, if he should not find any prospect, of falling in with the Inhabitants, that he shou’d destroy all the Houses &c., & return on board again with his party;

4th. At two o’Clock in the afternoon, Cap’n Gorham came on board, & told me that he had not met with any people; but that Cap’n Watmough, whom he had sent upon a discovering party, had return’d, just before he came away, & told him, that he had seen five Houses, but that they were at the other side of a Branch of the Sea; 23 Cap’n Gorham said the wind was contrary, & blew too fresh, to attempt going round Cape Forceu, where he imagined the houses were, but proposed, that if the weather, shou’d become moderate, to take a Party, & destroy those houses on our way, to the River St. Johns; — Cap’n Gorham then gave me the following Report.

“A Report of the Detachment sent up Tobogue River

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burnt ..........</th>
<th>Taken &amp; destroyed ......</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Houses with Chimneys .................................. 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass Houses ........................................... 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barns &amp;c. ............................................ 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stacks of Hay ......................................... 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21 — Chebogue, the Theboc or Tebok of the Indians.
22 — Durkee Island, on which was the "Mass house" or chapel. See QUATORZIÈME CAHIER of LA SOCIÉTÉ HISTORIQUE ACADIENNE, p. 172.
23 — Towards Cape Fourchu or Yarmouth.
Discovered by the different Parties sent out into the woods, & in boats, up the head of the River, Tracks of Men & Cattle, that have lately left the River,


"Oct. 4th 1758
Major Morris  Commanding Officer."

I immediately gave directions to the Masters of the Transports to prepare to sail, but the wind continued contrary, & blew so fresh that we cou'd not attempt to put to Sea.

7th. In the afternoon the Weather being moderate Cap'n Gorham desired that he might the next morning take a small party, & destroy the five houses above mentioned, & that if the wind shou'd come fair, that the Ships might lay too, off, Cape Forceu, where he wou'd come on board, & joyn us to which I consented.

8th. At 8 o'Clock in the Morning, Cap'n Gorham left the Transports, & with the two whale-boats, went for Cape Forceu.

9th. A Quarter before Eight o'Clock in the Morning I received the following Letter by Mr. Bulkeley,

"Sir I but just found out & surprised a Village,24 in a very remote part of the wood, where there is Monsieur Desinclot the Priest,25 & nine familys, they are inclusive of men, women & children, sixty one, beside the Priest, two of that number are out hunting; They have discovered an adjacent family, which I have sent for, all which I purpose to secure as well as I can, Till I have further assistance from you which I doubt not, will be as speedy as possible, as the Priest tells me, there is with Six Indian family's, Twenty one more French Families, on this Coast, extending not further than the Tusket River, In all thirty six, with what I have taken, what Cap'n Watmough discovered, was only Rocks at the mouth of the Harbour, I have secured all their arms, & ammunation, & purpose to keep the whole in the Mass House,26 till reinforced,

"I need not tell you that the Ships, must come into the Cape Forceu Harbour, as soon as may be, but hope the whale-boat may

24 — Chegoggin, called further "Toboquet Village".
25 — Father Jean-Baptiste Desenclaves.
26 — This "Mass house" or chapel, along with the cemetery, was located on a knoll which is not much more than a hundred feet west of Chegoggin River and about a hundred and fifty yards south of the road coming from Dayton. Tradition still prevailing here is that Indians also were buried on this hill.
be sent back directly, & a Reinforcement with the Schooner, or boats if they can come.

"I am Sir, Y'. Most obd'. Serv'.

"Jos. Gorham

"P.S. Since the above a woman & 6 children is come in.

"Toboquet Village, Oct'. 8 Sunday 6 o'clock P.M. — I have about four miles to send to the boats."

I immediately sent back the Whale-Boat with the following answer

"9th Oct'. Monday Morning a quarter past eight o'Clock

"Sir I have just this moment rec'd. your letter by M' Bulkeley, I have manned the Whale Boat with 15 Men, & ordered her to go off immediately with this, I am getting the Schooner clear, & shall send her off to you, with M' Bulkeley, & as many men as she can safely contain, & I hope she will be able to joyn you, some time today. The Ships shall proceed to Cape Forceu, as soon as possible;

"I am S'. y'. most hble. Serv'.

"Roger Morris

"To Cap'n Gorham—
Commanding a Party from
my Detachment"

As soon as the Schooner was got ready, I sent her off with the following Letter.

"Sir Whilst the Schooner was getting ready, I sent off the Whale-Boat with Serj'. Eddy of your Company, & 15 Men, to let you know, I had received your letter by M'. Bulkeley, & that the ships shou'd proceed to Cape Forceu, as soon as possible; This will be delivered to you by Cap'n Watmough, who with Lt'. Campbell of the Royal Americans, will joyn you with 55 Men, being the greatest number, M'. Bulkeley will venture to take in the Schooner; I am extremely glad you have secured Monsieur Desenclot, whom you will please to acquaint, as also those Inhabitants you have already taken, that I shall retaliate upon them, any mischief that may hereafter be done to any of the command, I likewise expect M'. Desenclot will inform you, where the rest of the Inhabitants are settled, whom you may assure, will meet with safety, as to their Lives, but in every other respect, are to be prisoners at Discretion, you'll likewise secure all the Cattle, & provisions of every kind, & upon no account suffer any of it to be wasted, & you are to allow the Inhabitants to have no more, than will subsist them, which you will order to be delivered out to them accordingly, & unless they will inform you, where they have laid up, their
Magazines, for the winter, I will immediately put them upon bread & water. You may depend upon it the very moment it is practicable, the Ships shall proceed to Cape Forceu; you will please to inform me, as soon as possible of your further proceedings, I have sent you in the Schooner two Barrells of Biscuit, which you will deliver out to your Party, in case you cannot do without it; unless you have particular service for the Schooner, you will please to send her back, that if the wind shou'd prevent the Ships from getting this day to Forceu we may send another Party on shore in her,

"I am Sir Y'. most hblc. Serv'.

"Roger Morris
"Major to the 35th Reg'."

"P.S. your Reinforcement has received Provisions for this
day. — 9th Oct'. 1758 on Board the Charles Transport, Monday Morning half an hour past nine o'Clock."

Oct. 10th 1758. Made sail at eight o'Clock in the Morning, & came to an anchor in Cape Forceu Harbour, at two o'Clock in the afternoon, at ten o'Clock at night, I gave my Letters for Col. Monckton, to Mr. Bulkeley, & ordered him to proceed with them in the Pilot Schooner, to the River S'. Johns, & to make all the Expedition he could.

11th. At ten o'Clock in the Morning, I disembark'd, & march'd to Jigogan; the Village Cap'. Gorham had taken possession of; it was about 6 miles distant from where the Ships Anchor'd, but as the Weather was very bad, it was late in the afternoon before all the Detachment joyn'd me.

12th, 13th, 14th. Were Employed in securing the Vegetables, getting in Cattle from the woods, & sending off the sick men of the Rangers to Lunenburg, & in fitting out a Party of 120 Men, to march under the command of Cap'. Gorham, to the Village of Tuskett, the Place where Monsieur Desenclaires' chief residence was, & about 12 miles by Land from Jigogan.

15th. At 8 o'Clock in the Morning Cap'. Gorham March'd. His orders were to take as many of the Inhabitants as he cou'd, but if the houses were abandon'd, to immediately destroy all the Vegetables &c. when that was done, he was to detach a Party to de-

27 — To be delivered to Colonel Monckton. Given at the end of this Report.
28 — It could be that Gorham got to Chegoggin by water as at that time it was accessible from Yarmouth Harbour by canoes or at least flat-bottomed boats. ("Yarmouth, N. S.", by George S. Brown, Boston, 1888, p. 38).
29 — Dr. G. J. Parish of Yarmouth has left a description of the remains of this Acadian Village of Tusket as he had found it during the first part of the last century. It was published in the Yarmouth Herald, July 6, 1858. "I used to take a melancholy pleasure in tracing out the well marked remains of another hamlet, compact and populous, as could be gathered from the number and contiguity of the cellars. It lay about 15 miles in the interior, at the head of Lake Vaughan, a little below the bridge over Reynard's Falls, on the west bank of the Tusket (River), where the river enters the lake. They (the Acadians) had fled hither as to a city of refuge when they learnt that the sentence of transportation had passed upon them, and that they were to be forced from their homes where 'content had spread a charm'. Even the seclusion of this remote nook did not protect them; the sanctuary of this asylum was to be invaded. They were tracked out by their pursuers... ".
molish Popotet, another French Settlement, about four Leagues from the Tusquets, Mr. Desenclares, not being able to march, I sent him, with a Party by Water, that he might inform Capa. Gorham of the Number of Inhabitants thereabouts, & their particular Places of Residence.

At half an hour after eleven o’Clock in the forenoon, The French Inhabitant, that Capa. Gorham mentions in his Report of the 10th. Instant, to have sent with a Letter, return’d, & brought Letter No. (1) he said that he had been taken by three Indians, that it was with great difficulty he had made his escape from them, which was the occasion of his having been so long away.

At half an hour past one in the afternoon, I received the following Letters from Capa. Gorham, No. (2) (3) (4), & before I had finished my answers to them, I received Col. Monckton’s Letter, dated St. Johns ** ** ** October 16th. 1758 No. (5).

At Eleven o’Clock in the forenoon, I set out by water, to go to Capa. Gorham, to concert, measures, for executing in the most expeditious manner, the fresh orders I had received from Col. Monckton.

At 5 o’Clock in the Morning I arrived at Capa. Gorham’s Quarters; after I had talked sometime with Mr. Desenclares, he wrote a Letter to the French Inhabitants (No. 6); I likewise order’d Capa. Gorham to write one at the same time in English, (which Mr. Desenclares was to translate in French on the same paper) to acquaint them, that if they wou’d immediately surrender they shou’d be well treated, but if they did not, they wou’d be looked upon as Rebels, & Enemies, & treated as such,— That as an indulgence, I had allow’d their Priest to write to them, but they were not to expect any more intercourse of Letters, I also told Capa. Gorham, he was not to receive any Flags of Truce from them; Capa. Gorham acquainted me, that he had sent an answer to the Letter No. (4) the Purport of which was, to acquaint the Inhabitants, that he cou’d pay no regard, to their applications to the Governor of Boston, but that they must immediately surrender.


31 — Probably addressed to the other Acadians hiding in the woods, asking them to surrender.

32 — Who was at the Village of Tusket, where Father Desenclares had his chief residence.

33 — It is most probable that this exchange of letters between the English officers and the Acadians hiding in the woods were made by one of those who had been captured at Chegoggin. These Acadians would not refuse to receive one of their compatriots, whose return must have been guaranteed by threats of reprisal on members of his family if he decided to escape.

34 — This application, which the officers learnt about from one of the letters received from the Acadians in the woods, was a plea of these Acadians, who faced with the prospect of a long winter ahead of them, wrote to Gov. Thomas Pownall of Massachusetts telling him that they would be his faithful subjects till the hour of their death, if he desired it. However, he refused to entertain the request of Governor of Massachusetts as the Acadians were called at that time. The Governor of Massachusetts was deeply moved by this appeal which was examined by his Council December 4th. But the Council did not share the sentiments of the Governor. Finally Pownall forwarded the request to Lawrence, who ordered a third raid on Cape Sable, the one of 1759, when around the end of June 151 (or 152) Acadians were brought to Halifax where they stayed till November 10th, when they were sent to England and from there 147 of them arrived at Cherbourg, France, around the middle of January. (Mass. Arch. Coll. Official Records, Vol. 13, pp. 463-444, — Report concerning Canadian Archives for the Year 1905, Vol. 11, Appendix A, Part III, p. 242 of App. J. in En. ed., p. 305 in Fr. ed.).
der to him, or expect to be treated as Rebels & Enemies; Cap’n Gorham likewise reported to me, that one of the French Inhabitants whom he had taken as a Guide from Jigogan, & had sent out to look for Cattle, had met with four Indians, whom he knew; that they told him, they wanted to have Peace with the English, & to send a Message to the Governor of Nova Scotia, & in token of Peace they sent a Hatchet to the commanding Officer, — I told Cap’n Gorham not to make any particular terms with them, but to send them word, that they might be assured, that any Message they should send for the Governor of Nova Scotia, should be safely delivered, — After having given Cap’n Gorham’s orders, to detach a Party to demolish Popoter, 35 & to be as expeditious as he could in gathering the Vegetables, at the Place where he was, I returned to Jigogan, where I arrived at four o’clock in the afternoon, & in the Evening I wrote to Cap’n Gorham the Letter No. (7).

26th. At half an hour after two o’Clock in the afternoon, Lieut. Conway delivered me the Letters, No. (8) & (9) from Cap’n Gorham.

27th. Sent the Effects belonging to the Inhabitants, on board Ship; — at half an hour after two o’Clock. — In the afternoon, Lieut. Paynton of the Royal Americans came in with a Party from Cap’n Gorham, & gave me the Letter No. (10), with the inclosed Report.

28th. In the Morning, embark’d the French Women, & Children, on board the Alexander Transport, In the afternoon I received a Letter from Cap’n Gorham acquainting me that he was arrived at Cape Forchii with the Boats, but that the Pilot Schooner, was still detained, by contrary wind in the Tusket Islands.

29th. After having destroy’d, the Houses, &c at Jigogan, I marched the Detachment, to Cape Forchii, & between four & five o’Clock in the afternoon, the whole were on board Ship; — as we were Embarking the Men, the Schooner appear’d off the Mouth of the Harbour, & came to an Anchor in the Evening.

30th. Was Employed in cleaning the Schooner, & making a distribution of the Cattle, & Vegetables.

35 — Morris’ report does not give any detail with regard to this settlement of Poponet which Gorham destroyed during the week of October 22nd. We would have been happy to know if it was the one located at Argyle Head, on the property of the Nickerson family on the hill where can still be seen three old cellars and the location of the chapel and of the cemetery. When Morris and his soldiers explored the previous month Argyle River, it does not seem that they went far up the river; it will be remembered that Gorham who was to leave September 17th to explore this region with the whaleboats was prevented from doing so on account of the forenoon being "extremely rainy and foggy". The Pabnico settlements having been discovered this same day, the exploration up the Argyle River was abandoned. There could have been some kind of establishment even higher on this river, according to Jackson Ricker, (op. cit., p. 8), who, (born in 1859), says he had heard many years ago from a Mr. Andrew Landall, then an old man, that there were Acadians in the vicinity of the lake bearing his name and that they had built some kind of fortification on a small island in the southern end of the lake. It is to be noted that this region is about 9 miles southeast of Lake Vaughan or the Village of Tusket mentioned above, that is "about four Leagues from the Tusket", as Morris said previously.
31st. Embark’d the Sick men of the Rangers, on board the Pilot Schooner, & gave the Master of the Alexander, his orders to proceed to Halifax with the very first fair wind, at the same time I gave him a Letter for the Commanding Officer of His Majesty’s Troops at Halifax No. (11)

Cape Forchu Harbour

October 31st. 1758

Roger Morris, Major
to the (35) Regiment

Cape Forcheu Harbour Tuesday night
10th. October 1758.

Sir. 37

I have sent you inclos’d, a Journal of my Proceedings, since I left Halifax, by which you will find, that, till the 8th Instant, I had met with no Inhabitants, & had only destroyed some old Houses, &, which I believe had not been inhabited for some time before, agreeable to the verbal order, which you gave me, the morning I left Halifax, I have sent off the Pilot Schooner, to acquaint you of the number of French Inhabitants, I have already taken, consisting of 57, Men, Women & Children included — and by Capt. Gorham’s Report, a copy of which is annexed; there are still 21 more Family’s hereabouts, but whither they will surrender, or not is doubtful; at all events, I shall send parties, to destroy their Houses, & every thing else, that may be of service to them — We arrived here only this afternoon, & owing to the Tide, I cannot get on shore this night, but intend to disembark all my command tomorrow, & shall endeavour to make what use I can of Mr. Desenclats the Priest, who, by Captain Gorham’s account to me, (from necessity I conclude) is very willing to be communicative; — Our people grow very sickly, & the Surgeon wishes it may not become epidemical, It began first with the Rangers, who have lost 5 men, & still it increases with them — At Captain Gorham’s application; I have consented to his sending the Sick belonging to his Company consisting of 15, rank, & file, to Lunenburg, where he tells me, the Surgeon of his Company resides — I have just now call’d for a Return of our Provisions, & I find that on both Ships, I have not 14 days full allowance, for all my Command; I have therefore wrote to Capt. Wheelock, & inclos’d you a copy of My Letter, which I hope you will approve of — ‘Tho’ I have not had the Pleasure of being with you, yet I beg you will believe me when I assure you, with the greatest Truth, & Sincerity; that I hope you have met with all the success you

36 — These 68 Acadians with Father Desenclaves, having left Cape Fourchu on the 31st of October for Halifax, were to be kept here as prisoners for over two months, when they were carried to France with other Acadians on two cartel-ships. Those who survived this ordeal arrived at Le Havre, France, in February.

37 — Colonel Monckton, then at St. John River.
could have wished for — I shall be obliged to you if you will make my compliments to Colonel Fletcher, & the rest of the Gentlemen with you — I am sure you will not think my situation here so eligible, but that I shall be extremely impatient, till I receive your further orders —

I am Sir

Your Most Obedient

humble Servant

Roger Morris

---

LIVRES ACADIENS QUI VIENNENT DE PARAÎTRE:


L’auteur nous dit dans son Avant-Propos: “L’objet de ce modeste travail est de mieux faire connaître le premier prêtre acadien de l’île du Prince-Edouard et ses prédécesseurs français, prêtres et évêques, qui ont implanté et conservé la foi dans ce petit coin de terre. Nous pouvons être fiers des chefs spirituels qui ont dirigé l’église dans ce pays avec tant de sagesse, l’ont illustrée par tant de vertus et l’ont préservée au prix de tant de sacrifices... Son second but est de signaler les principaux événements profanes et religieux, qui se sont déroulés pendant plus d’un siècle de notre histoire”.

Ce livre est bien structuré et bien écrit. D’une lecture agréable, instructive et vivifiante, il est un des bons livres parmi ceux qui ont comme auteurs des Acadiens.

D’entremont, R. P. Clarence. Yarmouth, 350 years ago. Une conférence donnée devant les membres de la Yarmouth County Historical Society, 14 pages miméographiées qui traitent des noms historiques de cette région avec des aperçus nouveaux qui semblent solutionner certains problèmes historiques comme, par exemple, le site du fort Lomeron.

Du même auteur:

Histoire de Wedgeport, 1767-1967. 91 pages miméographiées sur l’histoire de cette paroisse de la région du Cap Sable; monographie intéressante par ses données historiques sur les familles pionnières, ainsi que par les faits vivants de la vie religieuse et civile de cette localité. On peut se procurer ces deux derniers volumes chez l’auteur à l’adresse suivante: 71 Centre St., Fairhaven, Mass. 02719, U.S.A.
La vieille maison acadienne de Dorchester ou Hickman House

Le 10e Cahier de la Société Historique Acadienne(1) nous apportait des considérations fort intéressantes au sujet d'une ancienne maison située dans la ville de Dorchester, N.-B. La tradition locale veut qu'elle ait été construite sous le régime français, au milieu du dix-huitième siècle. Quelques-uns voudraient y voir un comptoir ou magasin de traite, d'où l'appellation par les anglophones de la ville: "the old French trading post"(2).

Afin de faire suite à cet article de M. Fensom, nous publions aujourd'hui une lettre que nous avons découverte pendant nos recherches effectuées au Fort Beauséjour. Cette lettre, adressée au Dr J. C. Webster, historien et philanthrope, par C. Gus. Chapman, nous fournit un autre point de vue de la tradition. Puisse-t-elle réveiller la curiosité des chercheurs afin que la lumière se fasse enfin sur l'histoire de cette maison, qui est probablement le plus ancien édifice du Nouveau-Brunswick.

Régis Brun

(2) Propos recueillis à Dorchester en 1967.
Probate Court of Westminster,
Dorchester, N. B.
4th August 1943.

Dr J C Webster,
Shediac.

Following is the local tradition re the "Hickman House"

The Fur Trade was a monopoly of the Throne of France and was granted to Court Favorites. Two and probably more Fur Freebooters from the English Colonies to the South are supposed to have established themselves in Dorchester and carried on an illicit fur trade with the Indians and French Settlers. One of these English Fur Traders is supposed to have built the "Hickman House" which my grandmother has told me, when she first remembered it, was constructed of large undressed blocks of stone and the masonry was very crude, it has narrow oblong slits for the window openings.

The property was afterwards acquired by the Weldon's and improvements were made, then occupied by a man by the name of Kinney who ran an inn there. My grandmother has told me that she remembers that it was known as "The Bell House" and that there was a large flat bell suspended over the front door and that it used to creak and rattle all night when the wind blew. The property was afterwards acquired by the late William Hickman who covered the rough masonry with cement, added a wooden addition and made other improvements.

The foregoing is Dorchester Tradition of the "Hickman House" and the early settlement by the English Fur Freebooters. How much is fact and how much is fancy of course I do not know as we have found it impossible to verify or prove false very much of it but we believe it to be basically true and like to believe that we have in the Village of Dorchester one of the earliest structures, still standing, in the Province of New Brunswick.

Yours very sincerely,
C Gus Chapman.
QUELQUES DOCUMENTS DU MUSÉE
DU FORT BEAUSÉJOUR

par Régis Brun

Les archives du musée du Fort Beauséjour contiennent une variété de documents qu’à ma connaissance aucun amateur de la petite histoire acadienne du sud-est du Nouveau-Brunswick n’a consultés. Et le filon, faute de publicité, est peu exploité.

Je me permets d’attirer l’attention sur une série de documents historiques embrassant la période de 1755 à 1840, période capitale de la colonisation de cette région acadienne. Or on sait que les documents qui touchent à cette période sont pour la plupart éparpillés et souvent fois méconnus quant à leur importance.

Il reste que certaines familles anglo-saxonnes qui étaient en possession d’une bonne partie de cette documentation ont fait don de celle-ci aux archives de Fort Beauséjour. Voilà donc une nouvelle mine de renseignement mise à jour. Espérant ainsi aider les historiens et les généalogistes dans leurs recherches, je prends la liberté de mentionner, après recherches personnelles, les plus importants documents.

DOCUMENTS

A General Return of Families settled in the Township of Hillsborough — June 1783. (copie)

Relevé effectué en juin 1783 dans le canton d'Hillsborough (aujourd’hui le comté d’Albert, N.-B.). Ce document contient le nom d’Acadiens établis au village des Français (Coverdale), à cinq milles de Moncton. Les familles recensées sont les Babineau, Dubois, Gauvin, Goguen, Maillet, Thibodeau, etc. Le document est établit comme suit:

(1) le nom du chef de famille et le nombre de personnes dans chaque famille
(2) le cheptel de chacune des familles
(3) les habitants du canton
(4) ceux qui sont déménagés ailleurs.
Town Book of Hopewell, N. B. (Records of the sessions of territory now known as Albert and Westmorland County, which were formerly united. Period represented 1786-1809. Parishes of Hillsborough, Monckton, Hopewell, Memramcook, Sackville, Botsford.)

Ce document comprend les archives des greffes du comté d'Albert et de Westmorland. On y trouve les nominations aux différentes fonctions du comté: Assessors of Poor, Townclerks, Constables, etc. On y constate le peu de participation permise aux francophones au niveau administratif de ces comtés. Il contient aussi la liste des membres des jurés de 1786-1809.

Dorchester — A List of Inhabitants (Document original)
January 1803

Liste alphabétique des habitants de l'ancien canton de Dorchester, N.-B., où se trouvaient compris les villages suivants: Tédiche (Cap-Pelé), Barachois, Shediac, Petitcoudiac (Dieppe, St-Anselme), Memramcook et Dorchester. La liste comporte les noms de 114 chefs de familles acadiennes ainsi que le nombre d'enfants de plus et de moins de 10 ans.

A List of Inhabitants to be Assessed for Poor Rates in 1825, Shediac (Document original)

Cette liste comprend les noms des chefs de familles des villages de Scoudouc, Shediac, Barachois et de l'Aboujagane. Ce document constitue l'évaluation des propriétés dans ces dits villages. Ce document est important puisque le premier recensement dans cette région ne date que de 1851.

A List of all male Inhabitants in the Parish of Shediac Liable to work statute Labour with their value for the year 1837 (Document original)

Autre liste qui complète la précédente pour l'année 1837. Celle-ci comprend tout le canton de Shediac jusqu'au Cap-Pelé, ainsi que le village de Saint-André et celui d'Aboujagane.

Assessment roll for Memramcook Oct. 7 1786 for furnishing the court house and goal, supporting prisoners and other county charges. (Document original)

Ce document comprend le nom de 44 chefs de familles acadiennes. Celles-ci sont sans doute les familles fondatrices de
la paroisse de Memramcook. Plusieurs de celles-ci, l’année suivante (soit en 1787), quittèrent le lieu pour aller fonder les villages de Bouctouche, Richibouctou, St-Louis, ou s’établir dans d’autres villages tels que Barachois, Grand’Digue, Cocagne, etc. De ce document nous donnons la copie complète.

“John Keillor and Samuel Taylor, Assessors”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Petter Sonea</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierre Saulnier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petter White</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierre LeBlanc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petter Como</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierre Comeau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon White</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon LeBlanc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Bro</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Sonea</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saulnier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles White</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LeBlanc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petter White</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierre LeBlanc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Reshaw</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michal Boork</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michel Bourg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victore Leblong</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victor LeBlanc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Depuy</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dupuis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Landery</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Landry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph White</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LeBlanc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nero(?) Landery</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>René Landry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Busway</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourgeois</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petter Reshaw</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierre Richard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nero(?) Reshaw</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>René Richard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Budrow</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olivier Boudreau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Brought Over**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paul Babino</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babineau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basil Reshaw</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Lejare</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Léger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Reshaw</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Reshaw</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michel Richard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Reshaw</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jock Legere</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacques Léger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petter Legere</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierre Léger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Reshaw</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Goodey</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Gaudet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cr Pet(?)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don Jacques</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Granger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petter Gooday</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierre Gaudet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bona Leblong</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonaventure LeBlanc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Leblong</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battlot Gooday</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean-Baptiste Gaudet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles White</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LeBlanc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petter Bellevo</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierre Belliveau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
La “Fête des petits oiseaux”

Pour faire suite à un article paru dans le 16e cahier de la S.H.A. sur la “Fête des petits oiseaux”, voici un document tiré des archives de l’Archevêché de Québec. Il n’y est pas spécifiquement fait mention de la “Fête des petits oiseaux”, mais étant donné la coïncidence de temps (Quasimodo) et de lieu (Memramcook), nous croyons fortement qu’il s’agit du même événement. Ceci pourra donc compléter l’article déjà paru.

Régis Brun

Memramkouk 27 Janvier 1829.

Monseigneur

(...) J’an viens à l’objet principal de cette lettre. Il s’agit, Monseigneur, d’une Fête qui se célébrent dans nos missions tous les ans, le lendemain de la Quasimodo. La tradition rapporte qu’elle fut établie dans l’ancienne Acadie en reconnaissance d’un bienfait miraculeux et d’un avantage général pour tout cet ancien pays. Ils promirent dès lors, de sanctifier ce jour comme le Dimanche, d’y faire chanter une grande messe, à laquelle les missionnaires ont coutume d’ajouter l’Office de vêpres. Il n’existe plus aucun de ceux qui firent alors le voeu; mes paroissiens me demandent souvent, s’ils sont obligés eux-mêmes d’accompagner cette promesse, si ce seroit un péché pour eux de travailler ce jour-là, et je ne sais que leur répondre. Je soumets ce cas à votre grandeur, la priant de me répondre à quoi je dois m’entenir sur ce point.

J’ose me sous  ?

de Voter Grandeur

le très humble et très

obéissant Serviteur

C. Gauvreau, PM *(1)

(1) Gauvreau, C. à Mgr. Penet, Memraukouk, 27janvier 1829,
Archives Archevêché de Québec, N. 8. 111-115

LISTE DE NOUVEAUX MEMBRES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>Adresse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>367</td>
<td>M. Jean Daigle,</td>
<td>Moncton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>368</td>
<td>M. Frank-A. Bauckman,</td>
<td>Newton, Lower-Falls, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>369</td>
<td>Soeur Jérôme, P.S.S.F.,</td>
<td>Sherbrooke, P. Qué.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>370</td>
<td>M. Jean-Louis Robichaud,</td>
<td>Lower-Saulnierville, N.-E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>371</td>
<td>Mlle M.-Audet-Purcell,</td>
<td>West-Newton, Mass.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Société Historique Acadienne

## Rapport Financier

### Année au 31 Octobre 1967

### Fonds Général

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recettes</th>
<th>Reporté au 31 octobre 1966</th>
<th>$ 228.60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotisations</td>
<td>(1) $ 1,870.69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subvention</td>
<td>(2) 1,000.00</td>
<td>2,870.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Déboursés

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cahiers nos 13, 14 &amp; 15</th>
<th>(3) $ 1,323.90</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timbres, papeterie et articles divers</td>
<td>286.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frais de change</td>
<td>14.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Actif du Fonds Général au 31 octobre 1967

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dépôt en Banque</td>
<td>$ 1,454.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encaisse Secrétariat</td>
<td>19.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fonds Permanent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporté au 31 octobre 1966</th>
<th>$ 448.76</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dons</td>
<td>$ 164.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intérêts</td>
<td>13.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Solde du compte épargne spécial en banque

$ 626.86

### Notes:

1. Pour être conforme à nos règlements, une proportion de ces recettes devait être versée au "Fonds Permanent" et l'entrée comptable a été faite après fermeture pour la somme de $122.18.

2. Subvention provenant de la Province du Nouveau-Brunswick et désignée aux fins de nos opérations courantes.

3. Les frais de publication de notre cahier numéro 16, $380.00 seront payables en novembre 1967.

A. Y. Melanson,
Trésorier.