

Chapter 1 : Raid on Lunenburg, Nova Scotia () - Wikipedia

Marie Anne Payzant and her children spent four years in captivity (). They were released after the Battle of Quebec and settled in present-day Falmouth, Nova Scotia in Later in life, two of the surviving children recorded their captivity narratives after the Lunenburg raid.

Comments Canadians appalled by the violence in the Oscar-nominated film *12 Years a Slave* probably also feel proud that the carpenter who helps Solomon Northup regain his freedom is Canadian and played by Brad Pitt. Captive human beings were owned by people from almost every level of society, including governors, bishops, military officers, merchants, priests, blacksmiths and tailors. *Two Hundred Years of Bondage*. Trudel, who died in , shreds our national myth about slavery by naming hundreds of eminent and ordinary Quebeckers who were eager to get slaves and proud to flaunt them before their neighbours. People went into debt to buy them. Story continues below advertisement "Slavery in Quebec was not some economic imperative, but rather a form of public extravagance which conferred prestige," Mr. In 18th-century Quebec, whose boundaries reached into parts of what is now the United States, a slave was a status symbol, more often found in town than in the country, more likely to be a domestic servant than a field labourer. Generations of historians and church leaders had nurtured the myth that slavery, if it had existed at all, had been imported into the province by the English after the conquest of In fact, 85 per cent of Mr. Nobody could refute Mr. The number of slaves Mr. Trudel could confirm from archival records was relatively small – about 4, in all, compared with the , who toiled in the French West Indies in the mids. Canadians never knew slavery on an industrial scale, only because they never convinced big-time slave traders that it was worth sending African slaves on the longer shipping route to Montreal or Quebec City. Many in Quebec had to be content with captives stolen or bought from indigenous peoples, some of whom practiced slavery before the Europeans arrived. About two-thirds of the slaves in Quebec were native people, mostly from the Pawnee nations of modern-day Nebraska, whose French Canadian name – Panis – became a synonym for an indigenous slave of any origin. Blacks, being harder to get, were about double the cost of indigenous merchandise. Slaves of all kinds were sold at auctions and advertised in newspapers, including the *Montreal Gazette*, which had slaves in its print shop. The legal and religious basis of the enterprise was conflicted. Louis XIV granted a petition to permit slave ownership in New France in , even though it was not allowed in France. The House of Assembly in Lower Canada dithered for years in the late s over motions to abolish slavery, probably because several members would have been directly inconvenienced. But the last recorded slave sale in Quebec occurred in , and Britain abolished slavery in most of its empire in , just as traffic on the underground railroad to Canada was nearing its peak. In the decades since Mr. Montreal historian and journalist George Tombs, translator of the revised edition of Mr. Tombs says, is a broader telling of the Canadian slavery story that we can all come to grips with. If, as Prime Minister Stephen Harper has said, Canadians need to know their history better, they should know the bad bits, too.

Chapter 2 : Battle of Oswego and the Captivity of Benjamin Taylor | Miner Descent

The Raid on Lunenburg occurred during the French and Indian War when a militia of the Wabanaki Confederacy (Mi'kmaw) attacked a British settlement at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia on May 8,

Newspapers, diaries, journals, and other period sources all document these occurrences. Scalping, of course, predated the mid-eighteenth century. Historical records, archaeology, and other sciences strongly indicate the practice originated among certain Native American tribes. When he has struck two or three blows, the savage quickly seizes his knife, and makes an incision around the hair from the upper part of the forehead to the back of the neck. Then he puts his foot on the shoulder of the victim, whom he has turned over face down, and pulls the hair off with both hands, from back to front. This hasty operation is no sooner finished than the savage fastens the scalp to his belt and goes on his way. This method is only used when the prisoner cannot follow his captor; or when the Indian is pursued. He quickly takes the scalp, gives the deathcry, and flees at top speed. Savages always announce their valor by a deathcry, when they have taken a scalp. When a savage has taken a scalp, and is not afraid he is being pursued, he stops and scrapes the skin to remove the blood and fibres on it. He makes a hoop of green wood, stretches the skin over it like a tambourine, and puts it in the sun to dry a little. The skin is painted red, and the hair on the outside combed. When prepared, the scalp is fastened to the end of a long stick, and carried on his shoulder in triumph to the village or place where he wants to put it. But as he nears each place on his way, he gives as many cries as he has scalps to announce his arrival and show his bravery. Sometimes as many as 15 scalps are fastened on the same stick. When there are too many for one stick, they decorate several sticks with the scalps. The whole thing is done very expeditiously. They shewed themselves plainly to the whole Army after they got the scalps, gave a hollow, and then made off to their Battoes, which were not more than two miles from the Head of the Lake. A large party was ordered out after them, but in vain. They butchered our people in a most shocking manner, by cutting pieces of flesh out of their necks, thighs and legs. Their purpose was then to encourage the savages to take as many scalps as they could, and to know the number of the foe who had fallen. Francis, obtained a scalp from one of his warriors to redeem an infant from a Huron captor. The priest then reunited him with his parents. The discovery of this fraud was the reason they were more carefully inspected before a payment was made. Consequently, the French and English finished by giving only a trifling amount in the form of presents. As no Cause of Quarrel is pretended the Motive could only be in their Scalps. Should he be killed, there would be another National Quarrel with the Tuskeroras. Another interesting aspect of this lucrative act was also introduced by Atkins; that of dividing single scalps. Here are now 20 Scalps hanging out to publick View, which are well known to have been made out of 5 Frenchmen killed. The Indians, however, brought back thirty-two scalps; they know how to make two or even three out of one. Each case is interesting and gives insight into the horrors faced by these unfortunates, as well as others who did not survive. They were immediately pursued by about 50 of the Militia, who came up with and attacked them 12 miles above Fort Hendrick, when the Indians immediately killed their white prisoners, but the negroes escaped: A fascinating scalping incident occurred as the siege of the English forts at Oswego, NY, were about to commence. In May, , French allied Indians skulked about the forts to inflict what casualties they could. We supposed the Indians had stumbled over him in the dark, and supposed him dead, and taken off his scalp. He was sensible all the while the enemy were scalping him, and finding him wounded in so many places he could not run, and the enemy close upon him, he fell on his face and feigned himself dead, and no doubt but the enemy thought he actually was; however they gave him two blows on his head, but not so hard as to deprive him of his senses, and then scalped him, during all which time he made not the least resistance. James Axtell and William C. The Pennsylvania Historical Commission, , Peckham, Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, 80 Books for Libraries Press, , Old Fort Niagara Association, , New York Mercury, 9 July , 3. Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents, vol. Severance, An Old Frontier of France, vol. Dodd, Mead and Company, , Oklahoma University Press, , Millan, , University of the State of New York, , Mercury, 16 July , 3. Mercury, 18 June , 3. Mercury, 2 July , 3. Archon Books, , New Hampshire Gazette, 8 September , 3.

Chapter 3 : F&I WAR SOURCES & REFERENCE CORNER

Marie Anne Payzant and her children spent four years in captivity (). They were released after the Battle of Quebec and settled in present day Falmouth, Nova Scotia in Later in life, two of the surviving children recorded their captivity narratives after the Lunenburg raid.

He had an aptitude for military engineering and studied the standard works on fortification; in the late s he gained practical experience in Corsica. He later served in Italy, Flanders, and Germany and was an assistant adjutant within ten years. At Fort Niagara near Youngstown, N. His plan was to protect the fort with substantial earthworks on the landward side. Vaudreuil approved it and left Pouchot with regulars and several colonials for labour on the earthworks in the winter of 1757. After some construction in the Montreal area and minor additions to forts Carillon Ticonderoga, N. Pouchot was the first officer in the French regular army to enjoy this post, which officers of the colonial regular troops looked upon as theirs by custom. It was commonly believed that only a Canadian could deal with the Indians, but Pouchot attracted large numbers of Iroquois to the French cause. In the winter of 1757 the garrison under Pouchot had completed the main earthworks and various buildings; Niagara was now regarded as a major French stronghold. A second disappointment followed: Pouchot blamed his removal on the jealousy of the colonial officers who had influenced Vaudreuil. In a moment of bravado a French officer goaded the advancing Highlanders with a red handkerchief. The attackers mistook it for a sign of French surrender and ran forward, arms held high. The French troops, confused, mounted the parapet. Pouchot wrote that he alone kept the French firing. He acted as a geographer for Governor Vaudreuil and his maps were sent to the ministry of Marine. With the loss of Fort Frontenac in the summer and the growing disaffection of the Iroquois, French control of the Great Lakes was endangered, and someone with influence among the Iroquois was needed at Niagara. If that post were attacked Pouchot would be best qualified to defend it. But Vaudreuil, though he promised Pouchot the post, delayed in releasing him. Pouchot was to take provisional command of Pointe-au-Baril Maitland, Ont. These ships would then convey him with men to Niagara. This contingent and the men at all the upper posts were expected to give Pouchot an army of 3, If he gains credit among that group, he loses it with us. Pouchot, caressed in the study of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, has not gained caution by it. Early in June he sent over 2, men to Lignery with precious arms and supplies. This reckless dispersal of forces was encouraged by Vaudreuil and by faulty intelligence. The English had been expected to attack in early spring when Fort Niagara was undermanned; they did not. The Ohio campaign was thought necessary to preserve the loyalty of the western tribes. Pouchot accepted the assurance of some Iroquois chiefs that they would remain neutral and forewarn him of any English attack, and ignored reports that supporters of the English were assuming leadership of the Iroquois nations and preparing for an attack on Niagara. Only in late June after mistreatment of French agents among the Iroquois and news of an army descending the Oswego River did he think of his own protection. The British were already disembarking at Petit Marais a few miles to the east. He recalled the forces in the Ohio valley and withdrew his outposts. The guns of the fort and the corvette harassed the British, who methodically burrowed toward the Flag or Lake bastion, which faced inland and lacked a parapet. Pouchot had not yet finished his grand design for the Niagara fortifications. The loss of Fort Niagara, believed by many to be impregnable, meant that the French had lost control of the vital portage linking Lake Ontario with the posts of the upper lakes and the Mississippi valley. The canoe routes to the north were useless for the transport of heavy supplies. Pouchot had received the officer bearing the first summons for surrender with brave words, a bottle of claret, and a glass of liquor. His conduct was a contrast to the pillage by the victors and their Indian allies. The French officers were otherwise treated with kindness and generosity in captivity. There was an exchange of prisoners in November, and Pouchot and his men struggled back to Montreal. Pouchot reached the fort by the end of the month and set to work with characteristic zeal. Some Canadian militiamen deserted. With the crews of the two corvettes under his command, Pouchot had in June a fighting force of with a few more reinforcements before August. He must have had no illusions about his mission. The French gunners holed two assault vessels and forced the third to strike its colours. Amherst and his staff treated Pouchot with

respect. In the end his heroic stand cost them 13 days. Pouchot was again conveyed to New York, and after the fall of Montreal was repatriated to France. He hastened to defend himself but was told evasively that he was wanted as a witness against the embezzlers and would be rewarded later for his services. Pouchot retired to Grenoble smarting from these calumnies. In his fifties, his ambitions frustrated, he apparently saw the war in Corsica as a chance to prove himself once more. Pouchot began writing his memoirs three months before he went to Corsica. They reflect the dismay of the French regular troops at being consigned piecemeal to the colonies and their disdain for the Canadians. Pouchot was amused by the colonial veneration for military ranks and honours and noted the relative emancipation of the women. Like many Europeans he was fascinated by the American Indians. The maps and memorials annexed to his history reveal his interest in geography. Pouchot exaggerated his role in events; much that he did before under orders is attributed to his own initiative. Contrary to the records of the time, he said that he took leave of Montcalm in knowing that Niagara must fall. Yet he attempted to divest himself of responsibility for surrendering. The rumour of malfeasance was the most painful to Pouchot. Pierre Pouchot was a professional soldier whose abilities were superior to those of most officers in the colony. He executed his duties with intelligence, zeal, and imagination. He had a genial manner and a natural courtesy. The neatest summation of his character was written in French by Walter Rutherford, a British officer who had visited him during the siege of Fort Niagara: Severance, author of *An old frontier of France*: He signed simply Pouchot. Hough under the title *Memoir upon the late war in North America, between the French and the English*, 1765, SHA, A1, nos. Roy, II, Johnson papers Sullivan et al. *Journal du marquis de Montcalm Casgrain*, 87, 95, , , , 1751, 1769, , , , 1745, , *Lettres de divers particuliers Casgrain*, 1722, *Lettres de la cour de Versailles Casgrain*, 73, *Lettres du marquis de Montcalm Casgrain*, 84, , , 1757, *Lettres du marquis de Vaudreuil Casgrain*. Casgrain, *Guerre du Canada*, 1760, *Nova Francia*, IV ,

Chapter 4 : Siege of Louisbourg () - Wikipedia

A Passion for Survival is the true account of Louis's tragic death and Marie Anne's remarkable fortitude -- a story so extraordinary, it reads like fiction. First Sentence The True Story of Marie Anne and Louis Payzant: A Preview I picture my fourth great-grandmother as a carefree nine year old in , running up one of the rolling, green.

THE heroic age in Canada is not lacking in subjects worthy of the pen of the historian, novelist or poet, or the pencil and brush of the artist. Some of our most noted American writers explored the untrodden field of native lore for original subjects, and their laurels were won in revealing the heroism of savages, the gracefulness and beauty of swarthy maidens, the stirring deeds of a period supposed by many to be a barren waste, and the strength and purity of intellect and Imagination, and the deep religious spirit of the red men hidden in their mythology and customs. Albert Gallatin laid the foundation of our study upon this continent of the Indian languages, the results of his studies being embodied in his great work, "Synopsis of the Indian Tribes of North America. Duponceau and the Moravian missionary, John Heckewelder. The most industrious of all investigators in the study of the customs, traditions and languages of the red men was Henry B. Schoolcraft, who devoted more than thirty years to the amassing of information and the publication of works relating to the languages and folk-lore of the natives of the northern part of the continent. He was lacking in critical power, unable to select wisely, but was intensely in earnest in collecting facts and fancies, which he oftentimes erroneously interpreted. Fenimore Cooper followed in the train of these investigators, weaving facts and fancies into stirring works of fiction, which found a numerous host of readers in the Old and New Worlds, and seem to be as popular as when written. The heroic age in Canada is not a barren period, but abounds in subjects for the writer of prose and the maker of poetry. The French period is prolific in materials relating to the life of the forest rangers and voyageurs. The adventures of Du Lhut, the Robin Hood of the Canadian greenwood, after whom the City of Duluth is named, would make a stirring volume for the youth of our land. Longfellow found on Canadian soil the subject for his immortal poem "Evangeline"; and Parkman, delving deep in our archives, resuscitated the hidden lore of other days, and won immortal fame. Much remains to be written of the virtues of Madame Perade, who is known as the youthful heroine of Vercheres, when, as a girl of fourteen, she faced a band of Iroquois warriors and saved a fort by her courage and wonderful presence of mind. The pen of the ready writer can find an appropriate subject in the legend of the death of Father La Brosse, the devoted missionary among the Mon-tagnais, in the Saguenay region. He died at Tadousac, and the old folks say that night the bells in all the mission churches which he served, on the mainland and on the islands of the Lower St. Lawrence, tolled of their own accord, all the people crying, " Alas! Besides treating of the French posts and settlements, the mines, fisheries, plants and animals, the lakes, waterfalls and rivers, and the manner of navigating them, he treated of the character of the native tribes, their customs and traditions, languages, government and religion. The languages of Canada upon which he made special comments, were the Huron, Algonquin and Pottawatomi. His history was praised by scholars and freely [noted as an authority, yet it was not until that an English edition was published, which was issued in six volumes at New York, by John Gilmary Shea. Another of the early historians was Marc Lescarbot, who, in , published his "History of New France" in the French language. The historians of the French period were not men of the study, who formed their opinions by consulting manuscripts and books, but they were priests who travelled extensively among the native tribes, learning the languages and becoming conversant with the savage customs and belief of their dusky adherents, as they taught them the way of the cross ; or they were soldiers and adventurers, who became enamoured of the forest life, or were aroused by a spirit of enterprise and desire for discovery; and as they travelled gathered information and formed their opinions through personal observation. Scattered throughout the pages of their books are discussions on the languages of the natives, with short vocabularies, folk-tales, traditions and recitals of religious feasts. La Hontan arrived in Canada in , and was stationed as a soldier at several important forts, including Frontenac, Niagara and St. His military duties gave him opportunities of seeing the country and learning something of the natives; but truth and fiction are so blended in his writings that they have long since ceased to have any authority. The intrepid explorer and historian,

Samuel de Champlain, was in the habit of keeping a journal of his observations, which was published in several volumes. In , a small book of eighty pages was issued, entitled "Des Sauvages," giving an account of his voyage across the Atlantic and a description of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, with numerous details of the scenery, the animals and birds, and the character and habits of the natives. The genial Governor of New France relates, with the skill and confidence of a close observer of the ways of nature and men, his dealings with the savages, the dress, war and burial customs, feasts and religious ideas of the natives, the missions of the Recollet Fathers, his explorations on the Ottawa, Lakes Nipissing, Huron and Ontario, with reflections upon the Huron and neighboring Indian tribes. Boucher, the Governor of Three Rivers, published at Paris, in , a faithful but superficial account of Canada, detailing the habits of the savages and the condition of the country. In the same year the Pere du Creux issued his tedious Latin compilation of the Jesuit Relations, with some additions from another source, bearing the title "Historian Canadensis. Tire Jesuit Lafitau published at Paris, in , his "Moeurs des Sauvages Ameriquains," in two volumes, with various plates. The author had spent several years among the Iroquois, and his work deals chiefly with the Indians It is of great historical value, as Lafitau was a careful observer, and narrated accurately the results of his travels. Although characterized by Charlevoix as an undigested and ill-written narrative, it has been frequently quoted, and is a respectable authority upon the French establishments at Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers ; but its chief value lies in the faithful account of the condition of the Indians from to This work gives an account of the posts on the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, the fur trade, and the observations of the writer during his residence in the country. It contains speeches in the Ojibway language, with English translations, numerals from one to one thousand in the Iroquois, Algonquin and Ojibway languages and vocabularies of the Mohegan, Shawnee, Algonquin and Ojibway. Among English writers on Canada and the red men in general, not including historians, poets, or essayists, who cannot be classed as producers of Canadian-Indian literature, are: The miscellanies of Colonel de Peyster were privately printed in , at Dumfries, Scotland, and reprinted with additions at New York in Besides the original letters of De Peyster, Sir John Johnson and Colonel Guy Johnson, the work contains numerous references to the Indians, a short vocabulary of the Ottawa and Ojibway languages, and the distribution of the native tribes. The famous author of "Sam Slick," in "A General Description of Nova Scotia," gives some specimens of the Micmac language, including vocabulary, pronouns, and present and imperfect tenses of the verb to dance, with English translations. This work was printed at Halifax in Books of travel cannot be expected to contain more than if passing reference to the Canadian Aborigines, and it is only when we turn to the works dealing with the scientific aspect of the question, that we find a full discussion of the various phases of life and thought among the natives. Fortunately we have some writers who have studied definitely, and with enthusiasm, the history, condition, languages, folk-lore, religion and government of the savage folk, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the international boundary line to the Arctic Ocean. Although not emanating from Canada, yet because it treats of one of our greatest native confederacies, the famous work "The League of the Illinois," by the Hon. Morgan, must lie included in our sketch of the literature. This is a profound study of the organization polity, customs and character of an Indian people. Morgan was adopted a member of the Senecas, and for nearly forty years he investigated the ancient laws and customs of the Iroquois, producing several notable works which awakened a deeper interest in the Indian race. Horatio Hale, of Clinton, Ontario, is our greatest writer on the native races. In this capacity he studied a large number of languages in North and South America, Australia and the Pacific Islands, and investigated the history, traditions and customs of the people speaking these languages. Five years were spent in preparing his special report of the Expedition, which was published at Philadelphia in , with the title, the "Ethnography and Philology of the United States Exploring Expedition. He is a member of many scientific societies in America and Europe, and is better known through his writings abroad than at home. His "Iroquois Book of Rites" is a notable work, dealing with the language, history, customs and traditions of the Iroquois. The book is a native manuscript of a religious character, as may be seen from its name, translated by Mr. Hale, with explanatory notes. The following memoirs are only a few of his numerous publications: Sir Daniel Wilson published several important papers on the Canadian Indians. His notable work, "Prehistoric Man: Researches into the Origin of Civilization in the Old and New World," included investigations in modern

savagery, based upon his earlier studies on the natives of our Dominion. Some of them were afterwards issued separately and finally incorporated in a posthumous volume, entitled, "The Lost Atlantis and other Ethnographic Studies. Chamberlain has devoted several years of intense study to the folk-lore and languages of our native tribes. Several of his papers have been read before the Canadian Institute and other societies, or published as magazine articles, and subsequently issued separately. The titles of some of his articles are as follows: Rand, missionary among the Micmac Indians, besides numerous translations of hymns, tracts, prayers and portions of Scripture, in the Micmac language, wrote: Rand was an assiduous translator, well known as an industrious student of native lore, yet excelled as a Latin and Greek scholar, the Latin versions of some of the great hymns of the Christian Church published by him showing wide culture and poetic genius. Amongst the class of writers on our Indians who may be termed scientific are the accomplished Abbe Cuoq, missionary to the Iroquois at the Lake of Two Mountains, author of "Jugement errone de M. Ernest Renan sur les Langues Sauvages," "Etudes Philologiques," and numerous translations in the Mohawk and Nipissing tongues; David Boyle, the indefatigable investigator of native lore, whose work as an archæologist in connection with his duties as curator of the museum of the Canadian Institute is destined to bring him prominently before the Canadian public as an enduring memorial of the heroic days of our country; Sir J. Dawson, and his son, Dr. Dawson, and Professor Campbell, of Montreal. Leaving the Indian literature of the western part of the Dominion to be dealt with later on, we come to the modern period of historical writings relating to the native tribes. The native religion, customs, laws and forms of government; the wars and treaties; the condition of the trade of the Five Nations with the British, and their relation to the French, with an account of some of the neighboring tribes, are treated in this work. For some years he was connected with the press of New York, and lectured extensively in Europe and the United States. After spending twelve years as a missionary to the Ojibway Indians, he published, in , his "Life, History and Travels," which passed through several editions,. He died at Pontiac, Michigan, about Among his numerous papers, three notable ones have attracted considerable attention, namely, "The Stone Age in Nova Scotia, as illustrated by a collection of relics presented to Dalhousie College," "The Beothics or Red Indians of Newfoundland," and "Beothic Vocabularies. Hunter, of Barrie, has devoted several years investigating the sites of the Huron villages and ossuaries in the counties of Siincoe, York, and Ontario. His papers on "National Characteristics and Migrations of the Hurons," and "French Relics from Village Sites of the Hurons," reveal the qualifications of the successful Indian scholar, original research, literary culture, intense enthusiasm, plodding industry, and the power of discrimination. Matilda Edgar, in , published at Toronto a book of great interest to Canadian readers. Edgar is the granddaughter of Thomas Ridout, the author of the narrative and vocabulary. Her grandfather was captured by the Shawnee Indians, and spent among them the spring and summer of As an instance of the difficulties under which the captive labored in the preparation of his diary and vocabulary, he says: My mistress loved her dish of tea, and with the tea paper I made a book, stitched with the bark of a tree, and with yellow ink of hickory ashes, mixed with a little water, and a pen made with a turkey quill, I wrote down the Indian name of visible objects. In this manner I wrote two little books, which I carried in a pocket torn from my breeches, and worn around my waist, tied by a piece of elm bark. Ridout died at Toronto, February 8., in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Another valuable work relating to the natives of our country, is "Ancient Lachine and the Massacre of the 5th of August, Early recitals of the old regime a beautiful description of the island of Montreal, personal notes on De la Salle, the founder of Lachine, the forts, Indian wars, and the trials of the early settlers are recounted in graphic style. Charts and photographs of the early military and religious habitations enliven the pages. At the time of the disaster of 1689 the population of Lachine comprised three hundred and twenty souls, not including the soldiers who kept garrison at the upper end of the village. The Iroquois were greatly embittered against the French on account of the treachery of the Marquis of Lenonville, Governor of New France, who had invited a large number of unsuspecting Indians to attend a feast at Fort Frontenac, in Cataragui. A few of them, including the famous Orcanone, chief of the Five Nations, were transported to France. No sooner had the Marquis of Lenonville left the country, and before Frontenac had reached Canada, the Indians sought a terrible revenge; falling suddenly upon Lachine, the village was reduced to ashes and many of its inhabitants were killed and scalped. Casgrain has been a most industrious student of Canadian

history, and his works are of great interest. We have not been favored with a Canadian Fenimore Cooper to reveal, with cultured pen, the pathos of native life, and record the thrilling scenes of the warpath and camp. Foreign writers have sought and found subjects for their romances among our forests and lakes. Numerous tales have been written about our forest life and the red men, and the struggles of New France. The Abbe Casgrain found, in his private secretary, Joseph Marinette, evidences of literary ability, and encouraged him to continue his efforts, which have been eminently successful. Thomas de Montmorency in , and in his youth became enamoured of the novels of Cooper and Scott, which aroused his imagination, and no doubt directed his thoughts toward the romantic scenes of our own history. Destined for the bar, he found a more congenial occupation in his leisure moments by writing historical novels. He began his literary career with a few unhealthy narratives, utterly devoid of thought and equally lacking in style. Traill are intensely interesting, the habits, customs, traditions and beliefs of the red men adding zest to the historic scenes and general plots of the novels.

Chapter 5 : WikiZero - Siege of Louisbourg ()

The Raid on Lunenburg occurred during the French and Indian War when a militia of the Wabanaki Confederacy attacked a British settlement at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia on May 8,

Housed in these ships were almost 14, soldiers, almost all of whom were regulars with the exception of four companies of American rangers. The force was divided into three divisions: On 2 June the British force anchored in Gabarus Bay, 3 miles 4. However, unlike the previous year, the French navy was unable to assemble in significant numbers, leaving the French squadron at Louisbourg outnumbered five to one by the British fleet. Drucour ordered trenches to be prepared and manned by some 2, French troops, along with other defences, such as an artillery battery, at Kennington Cove. Siege[edit] Weather conditions in the first week of June made any landing impossible and the British were only able to mount a bombardment of the improvised shore defenses of Gabarus Bay from a frigate. However, conditions improved, and at daybreak on 8 June Amherst launched his assault using a flotilla of large boats, organized in seven divisions, each commanded by one of his brigadiers. French defenses were initially successful and after heavy losses, Wolfe ordered a retreat. Wolfe redirected the rest of his division to follow. Outflanked, the French retreated rapidly back to their fortress. Continuing heavy seas and the difficulty inherent to moving siege equipment over boggy terrain delayed the commencement of the formal siege. In the meantime, Wolfe was sent with 1, picked men around the harbour to seize Lighthouse Point , which dominated the harbour entrance. This he did on 12 June. After eleven days, on 19 June, the British artillery batteries were in position and the orders were given to open fire on the French. The British battery consisted of seventy cannons and mortars of all sizes. Within hours, the guns had destroyed walls and damaged several buildings. The next major blow to French morale came on the evening of 23 July, at Its destruction eroded confidence and reduced morale in the French troops and their hopes to lift the British siege. Using a thick fog as cover, Admiral Boscawen sent a cutting-out party to destroy the last two French ships in the harbour. The British raiders eliminated these two French ships of the line, capturing Bienfaisant and burning Prudent, thus clearing the way for the Royal Navy to enter the harbour. Brigadier General James Wolfe at the siege of Louisbourg. A map of Louisbourg during the siege. View of Louisbourg when the city was besieged by British forces in Capitulation[edit] On 26 July the French surrendered. Having fought a spirited defence, the French expected to be accorded the honours of war , as they had given to the surrendering British at the Battle of Minorca. The defenders of Louisbourg were ordered to surrender all of their arms, equipment and flags. These actions outraged Drucour, but because the safety of the non-combatant inhabitants of Louisbourg depended upon him he reluctantly accepted the terms of surrender. The Cambis regiment refused to honour the terms of surrender, breaking its muskets and burning its regimental flags rather than hand them over to the British victors. However the fall of the fortress led to the loss of French territory across Atlantic Canada. From Louisbourg, British forces spent the remainder of the year routing French forces and occupying French settlements in what is today New Brunswick , Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. The second wave of the Acadian expulsion began. The British engaged in the St. The loss of Louisbourg deprived New France of naval protection, opening the Saint Lawrence to attack. Following the surrender of Quebec, British forces and engineers set about methodically destroying the fortress with explosives, ensuring that it could not return to French possession a second time in any eventual peace treaty. By , the entire fortress was reduced to mounds of rubble. In the last of the British garrison departed along with most of the remaining civilian inhabitants. The fall of Louisbourg brought a second wave of the Acadian expulsion , as the British engaged in a series of campaigns to expel the Acadians.

Chapter 6 : Raid on Lunenburg, Nova Scotia () | Revolv

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Pontiac and other Native Americans are included. Detroit to Fort Sackville, The Journal of Normand MacLeod. Edited with an introduction by William A. Wayne State University Press, Detroiters, under the leadership of Captain Normand MacLeod, played a role in the War for Independence that is described in detail in this journal. The War Chief of the Ottawas: A Chronicle of the Pontiac War. The Ambition of Pontiac. Reprinted from Stories of Our Pioneers. Pontiac was the prime mover in the resulting savage war of against the western forts and frontier settlements. Includes the War of Shabena was an Ottawa chief who participated in many historical events, met Tecumseh, and part of the Removal. There is an overall index by name. Speeches given at that meeting. Life and Services of Gen. Wayne led the fight against the Indians of the Old Northwest. Miscellanies in Prose and Verse. Printed for James Ridgway, Soldier of the Early Republic. Indiana University Press, A biography of this military here of the Indian wars in the Northwest Territory.

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Battle of Oswego and the Captivity of Benjamin Taylor Posted on December 8, by markeminer Ebenezer FOSTER's son-in-law Benjamin Taylor was born in Yorktown, Westchester Co, NY ca

This page has been accessed times. Biography Louis Phillipe was born about This raid was the first of nine the Natives and Acadians would conduct against the peninsula over a three-year period during the war. The militia killed seven English crew members on a vessel the went ashore. The scalps were taken to Joseph Marin de la Malgue at Louisbourg. Fort Cumberland was raided for two days between April 26â€™27, , and nine British soldiers were killed and scalped. This site was also close to the location of the Maliseet encampment Aukpaque. Anne and arrived at the outskirts of Lunenburg on May 8, According to French reports, the Maliseet militia killed and scalped twenty settlers - men, women and children - and burned their homes, although British accounts suggest that only five were killed. The five remaining residents, Marie Anne Payzant and her four young children, were taken prisoner. Her husband Louis Payzant was one of the settlers who was killed and scalped. Lieut-Colonel Patrick Sutherland, who was stationed at Lunenburg, immediately dispatched a company of 30 officers and soldiers to repel the raid. Upon their return on May 11, Deputy provost marshal Dettlieb Christopher Jessen reported the number killed was five and that the Maliseet militia and the prisoners were gone. Along the way they stopped at the French garrison at Ste. She gave birth while a prisoner of war on December 26, Marie Anne Payzant and her children spent four years in captivity â€™ They were released after the Battle of Quebec and settled in present-day Falmouth, Nova Scotia in Later in life, two of the surviving children recorded their captivity narratives after the Lunenburg raid. A few days later, the same partisans also raided Fort Cumberland. The following year the militias engaged in the Lunenburg Campaign

Chapter 8 : LA NOUVELLE FRANCE

The Siege of Louisbourg was a pivotal operation of the Seven Years' War (known in the United States as the French and Indian War) in that ended the French colonial era in Atlantic Canada and led directly to the loss of Quebec in and the remainder of French North America the following year.

French governors tried in vain to lure these men back to the farms. By there were about six hundred of them out of a population of about 13, in New France. The most famous coureurs de bois were du Lhuy, and Perrot. Groseillers became frustrated with fur taxes imposed by Paris and he joined the English. In the Nonsuch sailed into James Bay and the next year successfully brought back a cargo of furs. Prince Rupert was the first Governor and gave his name to an empire: By , New France had greatly expanded and had over 70, inhabitants, but was still badly outnumbered by the British colonials who had over 1,, people. When the French were fighting Spain in the mids, privately owned French ships â€” pirates in the eyes of the Spanish â€” attacked Spanish ships and ports in the Americas. When the war between France and Spain ended in the royal French government stopped backing its "privateers," leaving them with a hold on a few shorelines on unsettled Caribbean Islands. There they lived off the land and off the progeny of escaped cattle from Europe. For a century, fishermen from Normandy and Brittany then loosely included among the French had been fishing for cod around the waters of Newfoundland, and had been going ashore to sun-dry and salt their fish for the long voyage home. Only eight of the 28 settlers survived the first winter. More settlers came in the springtime, and soon the French were in conflict with Iroquois Indians, the French aligning themselves with Indians who had been warring against the Iroquois. However, Port Royale was destroyed by Samuel Argall from Virginia in , although it was then rebuilt. During the seventeenth century, about French families were re-established in Acadia and led by Baron de St Castin. These French settlers came from several regions of France, and did not see themselves as part of la Nouvelle France and therefore used the separate geographical name of Acadia. The Acadians avoided national disputes between the French and the British and became known as the neutral French. In , the English and their Iroquois allies attacked New France, after years of small skirmishes. In , peace finally came to New France with the Treaty of Utrecht. For the Acadians it was the beginning of the end, as most Acadians became British subjects. Lawrence demanded that they take the oath of allegiance, the petitioners refused, and Lawrence then had them imprisoned. Lawrence finally ordered the mass transportation of three-quarters of the Acadian population of Nova Scotia. The British additionally destroyed around 6, Acadian houses and dispersed the Acadians among the 13 colonies from Massachusetts to Georgia. Although there was no deliberate policy to separate families, this certainly happened. When Jacques Cartier arrived at Newfoundland in , Breton, Norman and Basque fishermen had been fishing there since the late s. The French fishery at Newfoundland reached its peak in the mids, as the Spanish and Portuguese faded, and by the French fleet employed 20, men and was much larger than the English, approximately to In , the Plaisance French garrison had about 60 men, and about in Yet by , French settlement in Newfoundland had disappeared, the French fishermen were restricted to certain parts of the Newfoundland coast, and the English were firmly in control of the island. Iberville destroyed the English fisheries and by April , he had destroyed 36 settlements. In the British and French governments agreed that the Newfoundland fishery was more valuable than Canada and Louisiana combined "as a means of wealth and power. Perhaps greed and treachery were a function of distance and delegation of too much authority. Sadly for Canada unmitigated greed was at least in part responsible for the loss of Canada. The French had established the Intendant in to be responsible for finance and the administration of justice. However, there was sufficient overlapping of authority between the governors and the intendants to breed more jealousy than cooperation between those two offices. That fog provided thieves their opportunity and Bigot was a skilled bureaucrat, quite able to invent signatures, names, and documents. Government supplies were not taxed, although common commercial shipments were taxed. Of course shipments from France ran the risk of capture by the British, or loss to maritime disaster. These latter factors created the means for theft. Shipments could be ordered from France, declared lost at sea, actually landed at remote warehouses tax free, and then sold to thhe military at huge profits as Canadian goods. Since

goods might pass through a series of hands the final price might treble the original price which had been separately paid by the Paris government , but all proceeds went to the thieves. The thieves did not get away without penalty, although most had already hidden their millions. Those who were tainted by theft included the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the governor, Bigot the Intendant, the Commissary-General Cadet, as well as several lesser men. Their punishments did not begin to touch the fortunes they had made. The sad results to the honest men of France for the loss of Canada increased the charge from mere theft to treason. By stealing from military budgets the defences had been weakened, military standards had declined, and morale had suffered. Sadly for France, the end was inevitable. These encroachments raised a local third party to the war in America, the Indians. Both sides had great difficulty sending their best men to America, given their on-going continental European battles, where they saw their disagreements might be resolved by war. The defeat of France enabled the creation of Canada and the United States and with that defeat Britain became a global superpower. With the deliberate killing by the Indian Chief Tanaghrisson of the French envoy Lieutenant Joseph Coulon de Villiers de Jumonville, it might even be said that this war was started by the Indians and not by either the colonial George Washington, or the Europeans. It is certainly clear that the young Major Washington was not in control of events and that Indian politics were an issue that European diplomats ought to have considered. Both Britain and France had trouble fighting their war in America because of the time it took to communicate from London and Paris, and because of the difficulties encountered in re-supplying their armies in the face of enemy naval actions. By the the mids, war casualties and European diseases had decimated Indian allies and the Iroquois expanded their Five Nations to include a sixth tribe, the Tuscaroras. New France was then led by le Marquis de Vaudreuil, but he was in complete disagreement with his senior military commander, Major General Marquis de Montcalm, and both were being outrageously robbed by Bigot the colonial treasurer. The Indians struggled for strategic agreement amongst themselves and control over the Ohio tribes, and the British were equally disunited. William Pitt, the British Secretary of State , planned to cripple France by striking at her colonies, while subsidising Prussia to fight France in Europe. While numbers do not tell the whole story they are revealing. In to confront France Pitt had 23, regular British troops plus 17, colonial militia, and 13, sailors and marines with ships in America, against 5, French regular troops, backed by 6, militia. Having been outflanked, the French destroyed their own Fort Duquesne at the end of Brigadier General Forbes promptly occupied Duquesne, renamed it Fort Pitt, and thus forced the French to abandon a series of local forts. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor of New France, was told there would be no reinforcements until He desperately wanted to bring Montcalm to battle since delay would protect the French with winter and the British fleet would have to leave. In the morning light, the surprised Major General le Marquis de Montcalm made a quick attack to disrupt a complete British deployment and siege. Montcalm assembled his 2, regulars, local troops, several hundred Indians, and three guns. At about in the light rain Montcalm ordered five battalions forward on the Plains of Abraham. At forty yards Wolfe ordered the British to fire and after two volleys with their flintlock muskets inaccurate over 50 yards it was over. After ordering the British line forward both Wolfe and Montcalm were mortally wounded and the situation became uncertain. Wolfe was standing next to the Louisbourg Grenadiers, who, this time, were determined not to begin before they were told. He was to give their colonel the signal to fire the first volley; which then was itself to be the signal for a volley from each of the other five battalions, one after another, all down the line. Wolfe now watched every step the French line made. Nearer and nearer it came. Five volleys more rang out in quick succession, all so perfectly delivered that they sounded more like six great guns than six battalions with hundreds of muskets in each. In five minutes their right was shaken out of all formation. All that remained of it turned and fled, a wild, mad mob of panic-stricken fugitives. The centre followed at once. But the Royal Roussillon stood fast a little longer; and when it also turned it had only three unwounded officers left, and they were trying to rally it. Montcalm, who had led the centre and had been wounded in the advance, galloped over to the Royal Roussillon as it was making this last stand. But even he could not stem the rush that followed and that carried him along with it. Over the crest and down to the valley of the St Charles his army fled, the Canadians and Indians scurrying away through the bushes as hard as they could run. He reeled in the saddle. In the thick of the short, fierce fire-fight the bagpipes began to skirl, the Highlanders dashed down their

muskets, drew their claymores, and gave a yell that might have been heard across the river. Brigadier James Murray was appointed Governor of Canada. Murray was a realist and aware of the latent threat from the local French population. Murray favoured a tolerant approach to dealing with the new, French-Canadian colonials. The British parliament became too much of a problem for men like John Adams, who had enjoyed much freedom from taxes and had inherited many of their libertarian attitudes from the earlier English civil war. In , the expedition reached the Mississippi River delta, and the city of New Orleans was established in . Sadly for the French, the colony proved to be both unpopular and uneconomic and by the French were ready to abandon their Louisiane. However, the Spanish were not keen on Louisiana either, as it provided little strategic benefit to Spain, although it did create a buffer between the British and Spanish Mexico. Three years later, France sold Louisiana to the Americans, who officially took control in . La Louisiane Acadienne In early , 20 Acadians landed on the river front at New Orleans the first of an estimated 4, The influx began in earnest on February 8, with the arrival of more destitute people who were helped by many local groups and societies. It appears that the best route for ships during that period was through what was called the Balize, a station on what is now the Southeast pass at the mouth of the Mississippi River located below a sand bar that had to be manipulated at high tide. A British Captain Pittman, an engineer who was in Louisiana recorded this warning about the Balize and local water-levels: There was not the least appearance of this island twenty years ago. The French were brought into the war by Benjamin Franklin in , after the American victory at Saratoga. The French general Count Rochambeau, landed with five French infantry regiments and additional French artillery in at Rhode Island. Lawrence was made in by Jean Denys of Honfleur, and that two years later Thomas Aubert ascended the great river for eighty leagues, and brought back to Europe seven tawny natives who were exhibited at Rouen and perhaps elsewhere in . Montreal was named for the Bishop of Monreal in Sicily and was built on the site of the Iroquois village of Hochelaga. Amherst led 11, men from Lake Ontario down the St.

Chapter 9 : Raid on Lunenburg, Nova Scotia ()

The French and Indian War () is replete with incidents of scalping by French, English and Native American combatants. Newspapers, diaries, journals, and other period sources all document these occurrences.

Benjamin died in Sep in Fishkill, Dutchess, NY, at 96 years of age and was buried in the Methodist churchyard adjacent to the farm of his grandson, James Taylor. Benjamin enlisted in the Colonial Army in or 54, aged 16 years. He was at Fort Orange, afterwards actually engaged in war, with the French and Indians on the northern frontier, taken prisoner by them at Fort Owego, was in the army and a prisoner of war some five or six years. Worked in London as a brickmason three years three or more, returned to America in the year, married in, aged 29 or 30 years. In the Colonial Governor planned a grand campaign against the French and Indians; one commanded by Gen. Braddock against Fort Duquesne; one commanded by Gen. Johnson against Crown Point; one commanded by Gen. England was to furnish munitions of war and 6, menâ€”the Colonies to raise 10, more. All of these campaigns were entire failures. Shirley with an army of near 2, including friendly Indians, advanced in to the northern Frontier, to Lake Ontario. He went up the Mohawk trail, then the only passable route to this northern lake, striking the lake near its mouth, to proceed hence by water to besiege Fort Niagara, situated near the head of the lake. But in consequence of bickerings between Colonial and English officers, they failed to make the connection. The advance guard reached the frontier and built two forts, or more properly called, stockades, both near the mouth of Lake Ontario, one on each side of the Oswego River, one called Ontario and the other Owego. Owing to the desertion of their Indian allies, and severe sickness amongst the Colonial soldiers, the main object of the campaign was abandoned. Mercer in command, returning to Fort Orange, Albany. William Shirley His management of the war in and was a failure. To this company my grandsire Benjamin Taylor was attached. He collected together at Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, a force of 5, men, mostly Indians, crossed Lake Ontario with 30 pieces of cannon, and besieged Fort Ontario. After a bloody fight Col. Mercer was forced to evacuate the place, retiring across the river to Fort Owego. This incident undoubtedly made them ever after fast friends. While the garrison nominally approached 2, men in size, less than 1, men were fit for duty. After a bloody resistance of three days, Col. Mercer being killed, the garrison surrendered to Mont de la Calm as prisoners of war. This was in August Surrender of Fort Oswego [The British surrendered about 1, people, including laborers, shipbuilders, women and children. When the fort was opened to the Canadian militia and Indians, they rushed in and began plundering the fort, opening the barrels of rum and getting drunk on the contents. Amid the confusion some of the British tried to escape, and were tomahawked and killed by drunken French or Indians. They were conveyed down the River St. Lawrence in bateaux and Indian canoes, arriving at Quebec at the commencement of winter. After reaching Quebec a French officer detailed him as a servant, and ordered him to black his boots. For this refusal he was imprisoned in a dungeon and fed on bread and water for nearly two months. It so happened that a French soldier for some offense was confined in the same place; he was taken sick and his case reported to the Provost. On leaving for the Court, grandfather told him to tell the Court that an Englishman in the dungeon was sick too, which errand he faithfully performed. My grandfather was ordered into Court. After an examination he told his tale. The Provost ordered him to the Barracks with the other prisoners of war. The ship in which they were to embark laid in the stream below Quebec. All prisoners were conveyed on board in small boats. A number were massacred at the Embarkadero. Grandfather was the last man to enter a boat. As she shoved off, an Indian made his appearance. Finding his prey too far off, he gave a yell, drew his knife and made a scalping maneuver and picked up a stone, slung it with effect, hitting grandfather in the side. He saved his hair by falling in the boat. His life for a long time was despaired of. This wound troubled him, causing much suffering during a long life. He was then exchanged, went to London, supporting himself there by the occupation of barber. One Sunday in crossing London Bridge, he met face to face his old captain, then Col. Campenfeldtâ€”a welcome surprise to both parties. His regiment was already on board ship. He took grandfather to his house in London, kept by two maiden sisters for he was not married. Grandfather was introduced to them and made welcome and pressed to make their home his as long as he

stayed in London. The next morning Col. Grandfather was never at that place. And that day was the last seen of the noble Colonel by his friends in London. In his regiment was ordered from Gibraltar to the East Indies, and he died on the passage. He has often told me that he worked some two years on the Tower of London. His name was altered to Absalom. He appears to have been a Presbyterian. In his Journal, the Rev. Children of Jemima and Benjamin i. Her parents were Amos Partridge and Meletiah Ellis. As a boy, James moved with his family to Franklin, MA. At 16 he apprenticed with Thad Adams to learn the blacksmith trade; at 17 he enlisted for three years in the Continental Army. He was at Valley Forge and often talked about how he and his comrades dug up the tails of beef after they had been buried for months, stewed them, and ate them without salt or pepper to sustain life.. After the war he returned to Franklin, to finish his apprenticeship. After finishing his trade, with a group of friends, he crossed the Alleghenies on foot, having only one horse for packing. At Pittsburgh he came near to losing his life by falling in the night off the wall of old Fort Duquesne. He crossed the Ohio River into Virginia, thence to Kentucky. James was with Capt. They had several skirmishes with the Indians; several of his party died but he was unharmed. The only trophy of his adventures was a razor strop made from the untanned hide of an Indian. During the War of , Captain James Taylor raised a company from his neighborhood, serving from 1 Sep to 8 Dec In Sep he volunteered again to fight in the Battle of Plattsburgh , serving for 7 days. His son, Augustus, told this story: He then raised a company of men and entered the service of his country. Most of his company were Westford , Milton , Essex and Underhill boys. These men enlisted for one year. At the expiration of their term of service he was detailed by the General in command to the recruiting service. In the summer of he visited New York and Peekskill on this business. Sister Salome accompanied him to Peekskill where Brother James was then locatedâ€¦. He returnedâ€¦ about ten days before the battle of Plattsburgh. Volunteers were called for and the Green Mountain Boys nobly responded. They went by the road through the Government Reserve to Milton, thence by water to Plattsburgh. My father was detailed and led the boys onward. After arriving in camp the General detailed him to serve the boys with guns and ammunition. They fell short of cartridge boxes to go all around. Priest Worster of Fairfield, who had raised a company, when it came his turn, filled his capacious pockets these pockets were in a big silk vest where he carried his Bible and Psalm Book with double rounds of cartridges, which made the boys cheer heartily. After this service was completed, he was given in charge of a regiment of these Volunteers, who formed the front guard in following the Red Coats on their retreat to Canada. So earnest were these volunteers that when the rear guard was overtaken and hoisted the white flag, it was hard to restrain them. Although then scarce six years of age, I can remember what happened there as if it were yesterday. A few infirm men with women and children, gathered together on Bold Hill, the dividing line between Westford and Milton, to see the battle go on. Your grandmothers Bowman and Taylor were there with their children. Your mother, father, uncles and aunts, and in fact, the whole neighborhood turned out. The able bodied men were, nearly to a man, gone to battle for their country. I remember one incident that happened on that eventful day: Old grandfather Partridge asked him if he was not ashamed for not being in the ranks fighting for his country. He excused himself by saying he had been to the embarcadero and could not get a passage over the lake. The old man told him he was a coward.