

*Guysborough  
Sketches and Essays*

*Revised Edition*

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## THE BRITISH LEGION

Some of the bitterest fighting which occurred in the War of Independence took place in the Carolinas. For many years there had been friction and the lines between the parties had been very early drawn. It is the claim of the Carolinians that the first bloodshed of the struggle took place there, antedating Lexington and Bunker Hill. While, during several years, the pitched battles were almost always decided in the favor of the British, the Continentals could not thereby be prevented from carrying on a relentless guerilla warfare, the resulting losses constituting a severe drain on the strength of the British forces. In this guerilla warfare, Carolinian fought Carolinian and British fought Continental to the death, and quarter was sometimes not asked for or given. Raid and reprisal followed quickly and the evenness of the contending forces kept the issue long in doubt.

A unit which on the British side took one of the most prominent parts was the British Legion, sometimes called the Tarleton Legion, in recognition of the outstanding genius for leadership displayed by its commanding officer. He, Banastre Tarleton, born in Liverpool, England, and a law student in London when the war broke out, obtained by purchase a commission as Cornet in the Light Dragoons and left England as one of the officers accompanying Cornwallis. He arrived at Cape Fear on May 3, 1776 and took part in the unsuccessful attempt to capture Charleston. Sent thereafter to Staten Island, Clinton's army joined that of Lord Howe, and Tarleton took part in the engagements which followed. These included the battle of White Plains and the captures of Forts Washington and Lee. Trenton, Brunswick and Princeton followed, and after July 1777, when the scene of operations had been shifted to the Chesapeake, the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. Promotions came rapidly, and when he was sent back to New York in the summer of 1778, he found that he had been selected for the command of the Legion then in process of formation, Lord Cathcart being the Colonel and Tarleton the Lieutenant-Colonel. It was not a large unit, its strength never much exceeding three hundred men, and it consisted of a cavalry section, numbering about two hundred, an infantry section, smaller in numbers, with a three pounder gun. It was recruited in New York, from Loyalists of that State, and was there organized and partially trained. Many were to know of its deeds under Tarleton's leadership, and with this unit as his special instrument, Tarleton was to establish a record excelled by but few of those taking part in the contest. Clad in their short green jackets with black collars and cuffs, cross belts, white buckskin breeches and black boots, its natty soldiers were to become the most hated and feared of all the contestants in the southern field of operations.

Sent from New York to Georgia, Tarleton lost all his horses in the prolonged and stormy passage. The infantry of the Legion were employed during the successful defense of Savannah in October, 1779, under Major Cochrane, its Commander, while Tarleton set himself to the task of rehorsing his cavalymen. This could be done only with difficulty in Georgia but by one successful raid after another mounts were eventually obtained. When General Clinton disembarked at St. John's Island to attempt again the reduction of Charleston early in the year 1780, a request was made to General Prevost at Georgia for assistance. The Legion was one of the corps sent for this duty, being a part of General Patterson's command. They proceeded north, pausing on the way to break up a party of American militia, killing and capturing about 50, and

soon Tarleton was able to get the horses he desired. Lieut.-Governor Bee's plantation on the Edisto supplied some, but General Huger and Col. Washington of the defending forces supplied most. In a surprise attack and with the assistance of some of Ferguson's Corps, Tarleton completely routed a body of Continentals, capturing about two hundred horses, forty-two wagons, ammunition and supplies. This action at Monck's Corner, about thirty miles northwest of Charleston, was one of the first of Tarleton's lightning like strokes, and in this particular instance, since by it the last remaining avenue of approach and assistance to Charleston was cut, the downfall of the city was greatly hastened. Tarleton's losses were quite negligible, though those of the American's were very heavy, including Major Venier of the Pulaski Legion killed with many others. This blow was immediately followed up by another one on Col. White at Lenud's Ferry on the Santee River, his force being broken up and fifty or sixty more horses obtained.



Co. Banastre Tarleton

Charleston fell on May 12<sup>th</sup>, and on the 18<sup>th</sup> Cornwallis commenced his march to Camden. On the 27<sup>th</sup>, Tarleton was ordered with 40 of the 17<sup>th</sup> Dragoons, 130 of the Legion and 100 mounted infantry to watch Cornwallis' right flank from Georgetown. Finding that General Buford was in that vicinity, he gave chase, eventually catching up with him on the 29<sup>th</sup> near the North Carolina line. On this occasion his force covered 154 miles in twenty-four hours. Buford had about 350 Continental infantry and some horses, but was immediately attacked. The Americans lost 113 killed, 150 so badly wounded as to be paroled on the ground and 53 prisoners able to march. The British loss was but 5 killed and 14 wounded. On this raid General Sumter's home was destroyed. The scene of the action was in the vicinity of Waxhaw.

On August 5<sup>th</sup>, the infantry of the Legion was in action at Hanging Rock, losing its commanding officer, Captain McCulloch and about twenty men. The battle of Camden followed closely, and General Gate's complete defeat was brought about, very largely by the timely charge of the Legion cavalry. The Continental army was completely destroyed and Gates himself escaped with difficulty. This action left Tarleton free to pay his attention to General Sumter, who, in command of the American cavalry, had been acting independently. On August 17<sup>th</sup>, Sumter was surprised, with a loss of 150 men and officers killed and all his supplies. This action took place on the Wateree River, and for a time brought to an end all the organized resistance in South Carolina.

Tarleton himself being ill, his second in command led Cornwallis's army into Charlotte, North Carolina, on Sept. 8<sup>th</sup>, and was wounded in following up the retreating Americans. A month later, the disaster inflicted on Ferguson, who was acting on the left wing of the army, and who was isolated and severely defeated at King's Mountain, necessitated the retirement of Cornwallis from Charlotte and his taking up quarters at Wynneshoro. Here, reinforcements under General Leslie were gladly welcomed.

Meanwhile, Marion and Sumter, the Continental irregulars, were resuming operations. Marion was driven by Tarleton to hiding in the impenetrable swamps, his knowledge of which had earned for him the title of the "Old Swamp Fox". Sumter, "the Gamecock", with sufficient numbers behind him, could strike back, as Tarleton found at Blackstock on November 8<sup>th</sup>. Here, Tarleton, with but 100 cavalry and 180 infantry did not hesitate to attack 1,000 of the Carolinian militia in fortified position. As was to be expected, the attack was costly to the attacker, but as the result of the action the Americans withdrew.

Cow Pens, fought early in 1781, also cost him heavily, again the result of his impetuosity and scorn of the fighting qualities of the irregulars.

The losses replaced, in February, with his cavalry alone, he dispersed and put to flight a force of three or four hundred Continentals at Tarrant's House, and on March 2<sup>nd</sup> took the measure of an equal number of Lee's Legion, dispersing and scattering them. On March 6<sup>th</sup>, the battle of Guildorn Court House was fought, near the Virginia State line, and Tarleton's charge on the enemy's left wing put the Continental army to flight, with the loss of their artillery. The victory was achieved, however, only at such a cost that Cornwallis considered that his retirement, first to Hillsborough and later to Wilmington on the sea coast, was necessary. In this engagement, Tarleton was himself wounded, but not so severely as to compel him to be absent from his command for a protracted period.

The stay of Cornwallis in Wilmington was not prolonged. Arriving on April 7, 1781, he left on April 25<sup>th</sup>, with what reinforcements he had been able to secure, persisting in what was to be a fateful attempt to establish himself in Virginia. The movement appears to have been made entirely on the initiative of Cornwallis himself, without consultation with the Commander-in-Chief, and it was destined to have far reaching results. The Virginia line was crossed near Halifax, North Carolina, and by May 20<sup>th</sup>, Petersburg had been reached, and a junction effected with the British forces under General Phillips which had been operating along the Chesapeake. Under Cornwallis there were now to be found all the British forces in that entire field of operations, and around them the Continentals were gathering. The summer was spent in marching and counter marching in Virginia, with neither side able to inflict a telling blow or permitting itself to be caught at a disadvantage by its opponent. Tarleton found these conditions unfavorable to the carrying out of the kind of warfare which was his forte, and during the period was able to carry out only one of his characteristic exploits. With a small force, he made his way to Charlotteville, north and west of Richmond, capturing seven members of the Virginia Assembly, narrowly failing in the capture of Jefferson at Monticello, but destroying 1,000 firelocks, 400 barrels of powder and other military supplies. In this raid, he covered a distance of seventy-four miles in twenty-four hours.

Around Cornwallis the Continentals were swarming. A success at sea gave the French fleet temporary control of the Chesapeake, and permitted the junction of the French and the Continental forces. Yorktown was the result, when Cornwallis, with but 7,000 men, found himself surrounded by 17,000, the combined strength of the united French and Continental army and naval units. His disaster to all intents brought about the termination of the war. During some of the final stages of the conflict, Tarleton had been in command of the British detachment lying directly opposite Yorktown at Gloucester on the eastern shore of the York River. When Yorktown fell, the military career of the British Legion came to an end.

Its strength, as reported by General Washington, when finally the terms of the capitulation became effective, was on Lieut.-Col., six Captains, eight Lieutenants, three Ensigns and Cornets, six Quartermasters, one Surgeon, seventeen Sergeants, seven Drummers and one hundred and ninety-two Privates, a total of two hundred and forty-one, all ranks. In the Return, no mention is made of the arm of the service, mounted or unmounted, to which these belonged.

Tarleton, on parole, proceeded to England as soon as possible, where his book, dealing with the campaign, was issued. Several times thereafter returned to Parliament, eventually he became a Lieut.-General of the army and a Knight Commander of Bath. He died on Jan. 25<sup>th</sup>, 1833.

It is difficult to say to what extent the personnel of the Legion had changed during its two years of service in the south. The recruits of which it had originally been composed were New York Loyalists, and it may not have been easily possible to keep the ranks filled up from that source. Its greatest recorded strength, as given on Aug. 15<sup>th</sup>, 1780 by Tarleton himself, consisted of a Lieut.-Colonel, nine officers, a medical officer and one hundred and seventy-one other ranks in the cavalry section, with eight officers and one hundred and eighteen other ranks in the infantry, a total of three hundred and eight. At the time of the surrender, its strength was two hundred and forty-one, all ranks, not a great reduction for two years of almost constant fighting.

With the exception of the losses at Blackstock and Cow Pens, its battle losses had not been severe, it being remarkable how much had been accomplished with so little loss of men. Sickness especially malaria, and, it is said, yellow fever, had at times been very prevalent, and Tarleton himself had suffered from it. One seems to be justified in the opinion that there must have been at Yorktown a considerable percentage of the original members of the unit, and that the others consisted of Carolina Loyalists who had been recruited to make up deficiencies. This was therefore, in all probability, the composition of the Legion, when, sent to New York, they awaited with what patience they could muster, the news of the disposition which was to be made of them, when hostilities had terminated.

When next we hear of the Legion, it, or what was left of it, was at Port Mouton. Colonel Tarleton was not with it, having gone to England, engaged in the preparation of his book on the story of the Southern Campaign. It was not alone, but formed a portion of a group of about one thousand persons, the senior military officer with them being Lt.-Col. Molleson, who has been Wagon Master General of the British forces in New York. So far as it has been able to determine, there were in the thousand about seven hundred who had been in the Commissary Departments at New York, or had been connected with some naval units. The remaining three hundred or more belonged to fighting units, especially the Legion and the 71st Regiment. The Legion men probably outnumbered the men of the 71st by over two to one.

Among those who had been in the Commissary Departments there was a large number of women and children. There was also a large number of slaves or servants, some of whom had been owned by the members of the units individually, and some who were seemingly Departmental property. This was a distinction without much difference, since all became free on arriving in the Province. Very few women and children accompanied the men of the Legion and the 71st, these units being about as womanless as was the Montague Corps. A certain amount of building materials and supplies had been obtained and there was no doubt respecting Col. Molleson's solicitude for the welfare of the group. It is impossible at this time to determine how it was that Port Mouton had been selected as their destination when they left New York, since it is one of the most unfavorable sites for settlement along the entire Nova Scotian coast line. Almost utterly unadapted for agriculture, a meager living from what might be wrested from the sea was the most which could be looked for and for that the new arrivals were wholly unprepared. But they were not far from Shelburne, which was growing rapidly, and the thriving settlement of Liverpool was less than a score of miles away. The nearness to assistance was almost the only favorable feature. something which was denied to many whose destinations were more isolated and remote.

They landed from the transports in November, 1783. Hastily, rude houses were constructed, while in the intervals between the tasks of fending off starvation and keeping themselves from freezing, the possibilities of the development of a permanent settlement were examined. There was but one conclusion which could be arrived at. Guysborough, the name they had given the settlement in honor of Sir Guy Carleton, could offer to no one a reasonable prospect as a place for making a livelihood. Rocky, barren and uninviting, with the most meager agricultural possibilities, its scanty soil among the granite boulders allowing sustenance for nothing but scrubby spruce and the barren loving berries, the utter unsuitability of the location was all too quickly

apparent.

The winter was a bad one. Starvation was narrowly averted. A number became ill and died. Fortunately, game was to be had and this was a welcome addition to their fare, without which they might not have survived. Then, in the spring, attempts were made to have allotted to them a more suitable site, Col. Molleson actively interesting himself in the endeavor.

The crowning misfortune very quickly came. In their rude efforts at erecting homes for themselves and providing themselves with firewood, trees had been cut down close to the dwellings, and a great fire hazard had in ignorance been allowed to develop. It was spring, and even hardship had not stifled the house cleaning urge of at least one of the women. Some rubbish in her door yard invited a match. The fire immediately got out of control. It spread so rapidly that nothing could be done to arrest its progress. The terrified settlers were driven to the waters of the harbour to save their lives. One person was not so fortunate as to be able to escape and perished. Even their few head of live stock could not escape. Their little, rude houses with everything they contained disappeared one after the other. There was saved literally and only what few clothes the settlers were wearing, all their food having been destroyed. They would have starved, had it not been possible to get some food from some of the nearby settlements.

Small wonder it was that the decision to leave Port Mouton, and that quickly, was made. Fishing vessels from nearby Liverpool or other ports, were immediately pressed into service to act as transports to take most of the poor unfortunates to Halifax. Little more than a handful remained in that County, and few or none of these were members of Col. Molleson's own group, the Commissary Departments. Perhaps acting under his advice, this group joined in Halifax some who were going eastward to Chedabucto, forming for this purpose the group which is known as the Associated Departments of the Army and Navy. It may, too, have been that to his influence was due the fact that these persons maintained some cohesion and were not so badly disrupted as were the members of the fighting units, to whom the staff officer, Col. Molleson, might have been a somewhat alien figure.

These fighting men, the members of the British Legion and the 71st Regiment, eventually broke up into three distinct groups. One portion of them, convinced though they might have been that the Port Mouton site offered opportunities for home building few and meager indeed, were not convinced that in the immediately surrounding neighborhood conditions were so unfavorable that a future more or less assured could not be theirs. Members of this group decided upon staying, if not on, at least in the vicinity of, the original site. To these in course of time, land grants were issued and the County records still preserve for us their names, and the sizes of their grants. Almost without exception these were Legion men.

This group consists of a total of 102 grantees and they were given all told a total of 20,250 acres.

Number of Persons	Sizes of Grant	Total
1	1,050 Acres	1,050
1	750	750
2	650	1,300

3	600	1,800
2	550	1,100
1	350	350
3	300	900
5	250	1,250
21	200	4,200
9	150	1,350
<u>52</u>	100	<u>5,200</u>
102 Grantees		20,250 Acres

Several of the grants were made to women, probably the widows of men who had died since leaving New York.

At least a proportion of these remained either on the lands received by them under the grant, or on lands obtained by occupancy, exchange or sale in other portions of what is now Queen's County and there many of their descendants are still to be found.

Of those whose decision it was that they would continue their search for suitable home making sites elsewhere than on the inhospitable shores of Port Mouton, two groups can be followed. One group, made aware that lands suitable for agriculture were to be had in the valley of the St. John River or of some of the other rivers emptying into the Bay of Fundy, attached themselves to individuals seeking there to obtain home sites. Captain Nehemiah Marks, first commissioned by Sir Guy Carleton as Captain in a Corps of Armed Boatmen, and later holding commissioned rank in King's Own Maryland Loyalists, was interesting himself in procuring land in the vicinity of Passamaquoddy on the Bay of Fundy shore. A number of the Legion, after, it is said holding a camp "election" in which doubtless this and other projects were discussed, decided in favor of attaching themselves to the group which Captain Marks was gathering around him. It consisted of a number of persons who had been in the British service in transport or other naval duties, of members of the British Legion who had been dissatisfied with their original allotments at Port Mouton and of a number of persons who had been connected with the 71st Regiment.

Thus was formed a group called the Port Mouton Association, which succeeded in getting away quickly from their ruined holdings, and arrived at the selected location on the Schoodiac (now the St. Croix) River on May 26th, 1784. There they formed a settlement which was named by them Morristown, presumably in honor of the Surveyor-General of Nova Scotia. The settlement, afterwards became known as, and still goes by the name of, St. Stephen.

In the grant which was eventually given them 106 parcels of land were allotted, these being the lots which today make up the town of St. Stephen. It is difficult to say with exactness how many of the recipients of these lots were Legion members. There are records of at least twelve stated to have been in service on the Despatch Boats, *Miranda* and *Neptune*, and there are several known to have been members of the 71st Regiment. Possibly, too, other Regiments were represented.

It is interesting to know that there are persons still living in St. Stephen



who trace their ancestry to persons born during the long-to-be-remembered winter which their parents spent in hastily improvised shelters in Port Mouton.

Still a third group of the Legion members, convinced with the others that Port Mouton presented them with but inadequate prospects in their quests for permanent home sites, placed their reliance on the guidance which Colonel Molleson seemed able and willing to provide.

He it was, seemingly, who directed the attention of the Legion members to the settlements being opened up in Eastern Nova Scotia. Here, on the shores of Chedabucto Bay and the Strait of Canso, settlers were being placed, while at Country Harbour, not many miles away, a number of Regiments from both North and South Carolina were being given land.

It is impossible now to say exactly how many there were in the Legion who determined to throw in their lots with those of Colonel Molleson's special proteges, but since about two hundred of a total of three hundred or less of the two units, the Legion and the 71st Regiment, are accounted for as having remained in Port Mouton or of accompanying Captain Marks to St. Stephen, the number going to Chedabucto could not have exceeded several score. Colonel Molleson took with him to the new location six hundred and ninety-five persons, almost the exact number of persons said to have arrived at Port Mouton from the Commissary Department alone. Unfortunately, the Guysborough County records do not tell of the military service of many of the individuals to whom land was given, except where it is necessary to identify one of two individuals of the same name but of a different service, and not a single instance is to be found where a person is named as having belonged to the Legion.

Thus it was that the ranks of the Legion were shattered, never again to be re-assembled. Both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick gained, but the Legion as a group was no more. Time had ruthlessly effected what Sumter, the "Gamecock" or Marion, the "Swamp Fox" could never achieve. Few units which had participated in the bitter struggle had finer records of service or had gained more battle honours. Ought we not to be justified in expecting that the qualities which had earned those distinctions would contribute towards attaining an equal predominance in the arts of peace?

But, in the meantime, as proof of their presence in Port Mouton, there remained little more than a small group of neglected graves on a bleak and barren Nova Scotia hillside.

## APPENDIX I.

*Dress of Legion.* Short round light green jacket, black collar and cuffs, with variety button-holes. In 1780, green jackets, white waistcoats and breeches. Cavalry, plush breeches. Drummers, green waistcoats and breeches. It was intended to wear the waistcoats with their sleeves during the campaign and to add sleeves to the shell or outer coat to be worn over the waistcoat in winter. "Green is without comparison the best color for light troops with dark accoutrements, and, if put on in the spring, by autumn it nearly fades with the leaves, preserving the characteristics of being scarcely discernible at a distance".

## APPENDIX II.

Although Lieut.-Col. Tarleton, when he prepared his book, "The History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the Southern Provinces of North America", may not have produced a masterpiece worthy of becoming a Staff College textbook, he did succeed in arousing thoroughly the ire of one of his former companions in the field, and was to find that, even as his military operations had detractors, so also had his literary efforts. The book itself is one of six chapters, each dealing with one distinct phase of the fighting which ended at Yorktown, each chapter being followed by an Appendix which is made up of copies of documents, orders and despatches supporting the material found in the text.

Its appearance was followed in 1787 by a volume written by Roderick McKenzie, a Lieutenant in the 71st Regiment, who prepared and published his book, under the name of "Strictures on Lieut.-Col. Tarleton's History". It took the form of a number of letters addressed to Lord Rawdon, A.D.C. to the King. Instances are given when Tarleton's headlong leadership resulted in severe loss without compensating advantage. He cites as an example one occasion when the Legion attacked a British detachment in a night assault, Major Ferguson, one of the foremost of the British officers of irregulars, being beset by three of Tarleton's men, and would certainly have been killed had his voice not been recognized by an officer of the Legion Cavalry. Major Ferguson, whose right arm had been made useless as a result of an injury sustained some time before, had learned to defend himself with his sword in his left hand, but would have been bayoneted had not, by a lucky accident, his call for help been heard. Another instance, in McKenzie's opinion was the costly reverse at Blackstock, when Tarleton attacked precipitously, not asking the opinion of several experienced officers, such as Majors MacArthur and Newmarsh of the 71st, both of whom, McKenzie says, had commissions before Tarleton was born. Similarly, the heavy losses at Cowpens were the direct result of his precipitancy in attack, and could have been avoided. It was in this engagement that the 71st suffered so severely, losing their Commanding Officer by capture. Especially galling to McKenzie, however, was Tarleton's disregard or actual belittling of the work done by any unit other than his own, or by any other officer, however meritorious. The loss of a Legion horse, apparently bulked larger in Tarleton's estimation than the loss of any number of officers or men, no matter how capable they were or how nobly they had done their duty. Finally, says McKenzie, the History was written with a professional experience "so limited as scarcely to exceed the duration of a butterfly's existence".

If Tarleton had his detractors, he also had his friends. Two years later, the Hon. George Hanger, fourth Baron of Coleraine, took up the cudgels. He describes himself as having been a Major in the Legion Cavalry, and says that he wrote entirely without the knowledge or consent of Tarleton. He had left the Legion, from Charlotte, the victim of an attack of yellow fever, he being the only one who survived from a convoy of the sick being sent down to Wilmington. His book is entitled "An Address to the Army" and is written with a venom which the author makes no attempt to conceal. The incident in connection with Major Ferguson was one of the accidents almost inseparable from night operations. A night attack had been planned with Tarleton and Ferguson to attack from different directions. The Continentals, warned, had fled from the encampment; Ferguson then came and, unknown to Tarleton,

occupied the ground, the Legion not knowing when it arrived, of the change. Blackstock was a British victory, since Sumner was wounded and the enemy was forced to retreat across the Tiger River, Tarleton retaining the ground of battle. He reminds McKenzie, whom he continually refers to as the "Stricturist", that Tarleton had received his first promotion to Major of Brigade from Sir William Erskine of the 71st, and refers to his valuable work in the north, before he had been sent to the Carolinas. Especially resentful of the remark about the butterfly, he refers to "certain gnats which lodge themselves in the posteriors of the finest horses, which do not, however, prevent them from running". Reserving comment on the judgment displayed in making such a remark, we may respect the loyalty to a friend, considered to be unfairly attacked, which evidently inspires it.

## THE SEVENTY FIRST REGIMENT

The victor at Culloden was one of the first of those to advise that the formation of Highland Regiments would not only put in the ranks of the English armies men equal or superior to any to be found on the European battle fronts, but might also serve to remove temporarily persons who might, otherwise, become very troublesome.

The Black Watch, Loudon's Highlanders, Montgomery's Highlanders and Fraser's were formed between 1739 and 1757. Between 1757 and 1766 no less than eleven more regiments were recruited. The 71st was the eighth on this list. It might almost be considered the reincarnation of Fraser's Highlanders, which, formed in 1757, had been disbanded in 1763, when for a time there was peace in Europe. Col. Simon Fraser had recruited it and now, when again the necessity for raising men for England's armies arose, he was no less prompt in action than he had before been. Within several weeks 2,340 men had been gathered together at Stirling for their march to Glasgow, where the battalions were to be formed. In addition to Fraser, now a Major General in the English army, and also head of the Fraser Clan, there were no fewer than six chiefs of Clans and two sons of chiefs, besides chieftains and sons of chieftains among the officers. If such a person brought into the Regiment with him 100 men, he was eligible for a captaincy; if he brought 20 or 30, he might be given rank as subaltern.

The arms were a musket and bayonet, a basket hiked broadsword, pistol and dirk. Needless to say it was a kilted regiment. The only black mark ever placed against the 71st Regiment was caused when some of its men were drafted to a non-kilted unit. Then they mutinied; lives were lost in the ensuing struggle before they were overpowered. Court martialled, they were sentenced to death, a sentence immediately annulled in proof of the justness of their complaint. The Black Watch and the 71st Regiment were the only two Highland regiments ever entitled to wear the red heckle in their feather bonnets. Major-General Simon Fraser was their Colonel, the Battalion Lieut.-Colonels were Sir James Erskine and Angus Campbell.

Formed into two Battalions in Glasgow, almost immediately they were sent to America. Becoming separated from the other transports in the long voyage, one of the vessels carrying about five hundred men and officers, one of whom was Lieut.-Col. Campbell, the officer commanding the battalion, sailed into Boston harbour, not knowing that the port had been evacuated by the British. It was attacked by an American privateer, and an unfortunate shot carried away the rudder. The vessel then drifted ashore under the guns of a revolutionary Battery. Major Menzies, one of the battalion officers, was killed and the remainder were taken prisoner, including Colonel Campbell.

The remaining members of the Regiment arrived at New York on July 21, 1776, and joined General Howe's army at Staten Island. There it was formed into a small brigade of three battalions, with a grenadier division. The first engagement was at the battle of Brooklyn, the total loss of killed and wounded being fourteen. There was some desultory skirmishing during the winter months and in the spring the Regiment was sent to the Chesapeake. It took part in the skirmishing at Cooche's Bridge, where first the American flag was displayed in battle, and shortly after in the Battle of Brandywine. In the fall, the Regiment was sent to New York. There it received a reinforcement of

two hundred men. The Regiment was in action at the successful attack on Fort Montgomery on October 6, 1778.

Selected to be one of the Regiments included in the army being sent to the Southern Area, the 71st sailed from New York on November 27, 1778 and arrived off Savannah on December 27th. Colonel Campbell, who had been exchanged, was again at the head of his men. The transports immediately crossed the bar and prepared for disembarkation.

This bade fair to be a difficult operation, since it involved making a landing in the face of opposition by the Continentals, long forewarned of the attack. The total British force consisted of about 3000 men, of which the Scotch battalions numbered about 1300. Collected for the defense of Savannah was a Continental force under General Howe, who had not been able, however, to concentrate all his forces to repel the attack. On the morning of the 29th the landing was attempted, a body of light infantry with the First Battalion of the 71st heading the attack. A foothold was gained at Girardeau's Plantation, about two miles below the city of Savannah, from which point a narrow causeway, bordered by ditches, led across the swamp and rice fields to the higher ground on which the city was located. The Highlanders advanced to meet a hail of fire at the end of the narrow passage way, Captain Cameron, who commanded the attack, falling, and several others being killed and wounded. Little deterred by this, the Highlanders pressed the attack; the Continentals broke and fled and the way was prepared for the landing of the remainder of the troops.

The Continental army was drawn up in a very strong position in front of the city, with morasses and swamps protecting both flanks, and the only route of approach being a narrow road leading to the Continental center. Col. Campbell, however, had discovered that a road which led to the rear of the Continental position had been left undefended. Dividing his force, he awaited till the arrival into position of the flanking force and then delivered his attack. Assaulted both from the front and rear, the result of the conflict was not long in doubt. The Continental forces retreated, losing all their artillery and baggage, their flight taking them through the City of Savannah, which was immediately occupied by the British. At a loss of but seven killed and nineteen wounded the British had caused casualties amounting to about five hundred and fifty in killed and captured and had completely dispersed the defending force. The initial success of the 71st Regiment had a large part to play in this result.

Equally effective was their action in March 1779, when next, except for outpost actions, the major forces of the contestants were engaged. Col. Campbell undertook to prevent the junction of two bodies of Continentals which would have resulted in about 8000 troops being gathered into one striking force, a total far outnumbering the British forces in the field, by attacking Colonel Ashe, commanding one of the Continental armies. The First Battalion of the 71st, led by Major MacPherson, here comprised one of the units engaged in carrying out a frontal attack, while the Second Battalion had been ordered to seek out the rear of the Continental position. Again the British loss was slight, only sixteen killed and wounded, while two hundred of the Continentals were captured. One hundred and fifty were killed or drowned in their flight, all their arms, artillery and baggage being lost. This action at Brier Creek quite effectually ended for a time all organized opposition in Georgia, and the advantage thus gained was maintained till the end of the war.

As one of the more immediate results, General Prevost, who now commanded all the British forces, decided to make the attempt to capture Charleston, South Carolina, and arrived before that city on May 11th, his total force numbering about 3600 men. Negotiations for the surrender of the city were actually in progress when the presence of large reinforcements of Continental troops made Prevost's withdrawal necessary. The retirement to Savannah was made in safety, there being but one engagement of note, that of the battle of Stono Ferry, a rearguard action, which took place on June 19th, and in which the First Battalion of the 71st Regiment took a prominent part. Two of its companies, engaged in advanced positions, lost all their officers and of the men only eleven regained their unit. A Regiment of Hessians broke, and only the exertions of the remaining companies of the 71st Battalion prevented the infliction of a defeat on the small British force. Finally, the Continentals retired, having lost over one hundred and fifty men, while the loss of the British was twenty-six officers and men killed and about one hundred wounded. Much of the loss was sustained by the 71st Battalion, the Commanding Officer of which, Lt.-Col. John Maitland, commanded on this occasion the entire British detachment.

The return of the British troops to Savannah was timely. Count D'Estaing, Commander of the French fleet had temporarily gained an ascendancy in the South Atlantic, and somewhat unexpectedly appeared off the Georgia coast. Effecting a junction with the Continental troops, there were made available for an attack on Savannah about 7000 men in the combined French and Continental armies and navy, to resist which but 2500 British troops could be mustered. The city was under attack from September 23rd till October 8th, when an attempt to storm the British breastworks was made. It was nearly successful, and the Spring Hill Redoubt, the possession of which was necessary for a successful British defense, was on the point of capture, when Col. Maitland made a counterattack and regained the breastwork, on which already the French and Carolinian flags had been displayed. This resulted in the siege being raised. The French and Continental losses totalled over 1200 men in killed and wounded, in comparison with which the British loss of 120 men was insignificant. On the 71st Regiment fell most of the brunt of the defense, and Col. Maitland, though even then fatally ill, himself took a prominent place in all that transpired. The siege was lifted on October 19th, and Col. Maitland died but six days after. Lt.-Col. John Maitland, brother of the Earl of Lauderdale and himself a member of the British Parliament, was one of the highest type of British officers. He had already gained for himself an outstanding reputation and was considered one of the best officers engaged in the field. His untimely loss may have seriously affected the whole subsequent course of events in this area of the conflict.

Early in the year 1780, Sir Henry Clinton, then Commander-in-Chief, at New York, determined to make another attempt at the capture of Charleston. He, with a new army gathered together for the purpose, left New York on December 26, 1779, but it was not till February 11th that the transports arrived at a point about thirty miles below Charleston, storms having dispersed the fleet and caused serious losses of material and equipment. Lord Cornwallis, who accompanied the Commander-in-Chief, desired from General Prevost in Georgia the presence of all the troops who now could be spared from Georgia, and in response to the request,

General Patterson was sent with all the forces not required for the maintenance

of the peace in that State. Included in the troops thus transferred were the two Battalions of the 71st, now under the command of Major McArthur, who, leaving Savannah about the middle of March, effected a junction with the force attacking Charleston on March 25th. From that time onward the fortunes of the 71st were those of Cornwallis.

Charleston fell on May 12, 1780, and on the 18th Cornwallis set out to extend the circle of British occupancy. The Commander-in-Chief having returned to New York with a number of the Regiments used in the reduction of Charleston, there were left to Cornwallis only about 4000 men to maintain order in the Carolinas. This necessitated the dispersion of his relatively small force into small groups, scattered throughout the wide area it was desired to enclose within his sphere of influence. But then commenced and rapidly gained in strength and effectiveness the bitter guerilla warfare, the constant attrition from which, in the absence of reinforcements to make up the losses, greatly weakened and eventually brought to naught the British effort. The encounters between the larger groups always without exception were British victories, especially where the British regulars were involved, but still the guerilla warfare kept on, fought bitterly, often without the giving or the asking of quarter, and from the losses of which Cornwallis sought vainly to escape. Tarleton, with his British Legion, ranged far and wide, and though he became the most effective of the British raiders, he could not break up the numerous and increasing small aggregations always alert to harass the outlying posts.

According to Cornwallis' plan, the two battalions of the 71st were first sent to Cheraw, near the North Carolina border, there making use of the Parish church of St. David's as a barracks. The Highlanders stood the climate very badly and there was much sickness. Some of the most noted of the partisan leaders were operating in that vicinity, cutting off foraging parties and waylaying convoys. The Regiments were ordered from that place on the arrival of the Continental armies under General Gates, and, effecting a junction with the main body of troops under Lord Cornwallis, were placed in reserve when the opposing forces met at the battle of Camden. This was a most disastrous engagement for the Continentals, 2000 men being killed and captured at a British loss of only about 300, and, being followed by Tarleton's success at Fishing Creek, for a time eased the pressure on the British. Still, losses in outpost engagements and sickness were so heavy that on August 15th of that year, there were but 144 men fit for duty in the First and 110 in the Second Battalion of the 71st Regiment, of over a thousand of which it had shortly consisted. Enabled after the battle of Camden to cross the line into North Carolina, Charlotte was occupied by Cornwallis, but Ferguson's disastrous defeat at King's Mountain, although his troops were entirely locally raised recruits, necessitated a withdrawal to Wynneshorough. Soon after, it was the misfortune of the 71st Regiment to be included in the force under Tarleton which General Morgan met at Cowpens on January 17, 1781, near the Carolina line. In this the Regiment met its most disastrous experience of the war.

Tarleton's force consisted in large part of his own Corps, the British Legion, and the 71st Regiment, and therefore must be considered as among the best troops in Lord Cornwallis' command. Tarleton himself has minimized the effect of the engagement, but it must be considered as the most severe repulse which up till that time had been inflicted upon the British regular army. The losses were over one hundred men killed and from four to five hundred taken prisoners, included among the latter being Major McArthur, Commanding

Officer of the 71st Regiment. This officer expressed the opinion that the reverse was due to Tarleton's impetuosity and his disregard for the fighting qualities of his opponents, the criticism being the first intimation of the differences of opinion between Tarleton and the officers of the 71st, differences which became greatly embittered when Tarleton, in his story of the Campaign, made comments which at least one of the officers of the 71st considered derogatory to them. Whatever the cause of the defeat, the result was serious, being one of the contributing factors, which, after the battle of Guilford, forced Cornwallis to retire to Wilmington, North Carolina, for supplies and reinforcements. With these reinforcements, Cornwallis set out from Wilmington for Virginia on April 29, 1781, effecting a junction with the British troops in that area under General Arnold on May 20th, at Petersburg. The Continental armies became heavily reinforced, and a French naval success placed them temporarily in command of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Finally, hemmed in at Yorktown and outnumbered by nearly ten thousand men, Cornwallis was forced to surrender, the 71st Regiment being one of the units thus forced to lay down its arms. It had lost during the siege 10 killed, 22 wounded and 11 missing. Its place in the battle line was on the extreme left of the British position, where the British line came out to the waters of the York River. Its Commanding Officer at this time was Lieut.-Col. Duncan MacPherson; its Senior Major Patrick Campbell. Its strength was 1 Lieut.-Col., 1 Major, 1 Captain, 11 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns and Cornets, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Surgeon, 1 Surgeon's Mate, 28 Sergeants, 9 Drummers and 242 men, a total of 300 men. It had lost over 1500 men in the years of fighting between Savannah and Yorktown.

Sent to New York under the terms of the surrender at Yorktown, the Regiment was later returned to Scotland and disbanded at Perth in 1783. It is said, that though special inducements were many times held out to the Highlanders to desert, not a desertion took place during its service in America. Major MacArthur, captured at Cow Pens, was afterwards exchanged, serving to the end of the St. Augustine evacuations, and made Brigadier General by Carleton.

The 71st Regiment now on the British Army list is not connected in any way with the old 71st, whose course has been here followed, but was formed from the old 73rd Regiment.

It seems difficult to explain the presence of some members of the 71st Regiment in the group of settlers which was brought first to Port Mouton and later to Chedabucto, after the evacuation of New York. Nor is it easy to tell how many there were. Most of the men were mustered out at Perth, in Scotland in 1783 and the Regiment was disbanded. It is possible that those who came to Nova Scotia consisted of persons who, having been detained in hospitals or as prisoners of war and on that account unable to rejoin the unit before it sailed for Scotland, had asked for the opportunity of obtaining lands in Nova Scotia in preference to returning home. If there were any officers, they were but in the lower ranks. It is fitting that their futures seem to have been bound up with those of the British Legion, for the two units had fought side by side in almost every engagement in the southern field of operations. Though the officers of the Legion and the 71st Regiment may have had their differences, there seems never to have been anything but the heartiest comradeship between the men. Whatever the explanation may have been, it seems a matter beyond doubt that a number of men of the 71st Regiment were



among those who had passed a disagreeable winter at Port Mouton, and participated in the misfortune which in the spring befell the whole group.

Then, when it was decided to leave Port Mouton, there can be no doubt but that the men of the 71st divided themselves into two groups. One group accompanied Captain Marks to St. Stephen; the other Col. Molleson to Chedabucto, being accompanied in each instance by a number of men of the Legion. It seems that none of the 71st remained in Queens County.

How many of the members of the 71st were given lands at Guysborough? This it now seems impossible to say. The unit to which the grant was eventually made out was the Associated Departments of the Army and Navy, brought into existence for the express purpose of including a number of persons not otherwise provided for and who were eligible for assistance and the receipt of lands. In the records of this Department are very few comments on the history of any individual before his becoming one of the Departmental proteges and these were made only when it became necessary to distinguish one individual from another of the same name but belonging originally to a different unit. Thus, only respecting John Stewart (called Esquire, but the recipient of 550 acres, which indicates the holding of some commissioned rank) Andrew MacNeil, John MacDonald, Malcolm MacIntyre and John MacKay are there any definite statements made which indicates that they had seen service with the 71st. Altogether there were several score with names which one can readily distinguish as Scotch, but how many of these had been soldiers in the 71st it is impossible to say. A common obscurity engulfs both the members of the 71st and the British Legion, their comrades in arms. Largely outnumbered in the heterogenous mixture of refugees and their holdings scattered widely, there was not possible such a grouping as would lead to the formation of any settlement distinctly Scotch in characteristics, and not only the language but even the traditions have been forgotten. Undoubtedly there are now living in the County many persons whose forefathers once proudly marched under the banners of the 71st Regiment, but in few or no instances is definite documentary proof of the fact to be obtained.

## THE ASSOCIATED DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

It was a little after mid-June and again transports were slowly making their way up Chedabucto Bay, laden with settlers, a little disillusioned, perhaps, but still intent on another attempt at home building. Cautiously they approached the crooked and narrow harbour mouth, threading their way between the nets of the fishermen, whose little log huts could be seen in the clearings on the hillside, in front of which the vessels must pass. It was the time of the mackerel run, and the fabulously rich harvests of the sea must be garnered in their proper seasons, even though the routine of years was being greatly disturbed by other events.

With the incoming tide the vessels entered the harbour, passing on their left the old French fort and on their right the fishing stand of Captain Joseph Had-ley, and moved to an anchorage. This certainly looked better than Port Mouton, and the work which had been done by the men of the Duke of Cumberland Regiment, which had arrived less than a month previously, seemed to bring to the newcomers a greeting and a welcome.

It is easy to picture to one's self the view which the watchers on the transport saw spread before them. There were evidences of building operations, huts and houses in all stages of construction, the commencement of wharves and piers, the little tents on the hillside, where the woodsmen's axes were busily swinging, the temporary structures on Helpman's Island, where supplies were being stored and the contents of the transports placed in safe keeping. Already the outline of the town was taking shape. Streets were being laid off, and land was being cleared. Advantage having been taken of the clearings from which the French had been driven, some attempts at cultivation might already be seen. Deep in the woods, the surveyors were laying out their lines, setting off the blocks for distribution and engaged in the multifarious tasks which must be done for the needs of a community in the process of its birth.

To most, if not to all those on the transports, this was no new experience, but one with the details of which they were well acquainted. When last, however, they had gone through this routine on the rocky shores of Port Mouton, winter was rapidly approaching, and that threat permitted no leisurely action or delay. Now the long summer was on its way, short enough indeed for all that was to be done, but allowing somewhat more leisurely and thorough construction. But there was one great difference. Whereas in Port Mouton the newcomers had been able to approach their task of home building in possession of some comforts which they had been able to amass during the weary months in New York, these had all disappeared in that disastrous fire the memory of which was still so vivid. But they had indomitable spirits, a leader who had proved that he had their interests at heart, and had succeeded in equipping themselves again with some of the materials which they knew were most needed. Governmental bounty would provide them with the food they required for some months, and they trusted to their strong arms and their stout hearts to see them through whatever they must now face.

They were persons of most diverse antecedents and experiences who now were gazing about them and attempting to gauge what their future was to be. There were trim troopers of the British Legion, in their white breeches, now

perhaps dingy and worn, and their green tunics, selected so that the color would turn with the leaves as fall approached". There were men of the 71st Regiment, in their swinging kilts and their regimental tartans. There were men from the inshore naval units, boatmen and pilots as distinctively clad. There were members of the Commissary Department and the odds and ends of headquarter staffs and employees. There were women, an unusually large proportion of them in contrast with the few who had come with the Duke of Cumberland's Regiment. Children were also present in quite large numbers. There were negroes, lately slaves, now not a help but rather an encumbrance, since, freed automatically on their arrival in Nova Scotia, they but made extra mouths for their former masters to feed, without their being able to do the work which now must be performed. There were others, servants, and these too were likely to be but additional burdens in the approaching period when each man must fend for himself, and find that the task of maintaining himself and his immediate family was as much or more than many of them could do. One hundred and seven negro men, sixty-nine negro women, fifty negro children, of whom thirty-nine were under ten years of age, and twenty-four negro servants made a total of two hundred and fifty negroes in the transports slowing making their way to their respective mooring places. This was a very large proportion of the total of six hundred and ninety-five, which the transports carried. The whites numbered two hundred and seventy-five men, the wives, sixty-five, and the children, eighty-five, of whom sixty-two were under ten.

There had been little in common in the services of the various units, which made up the whole group. The Duke of Cumberland's Regiment, already on the ground, had been in garrison duty at Jamaica. These, all Carolinians, were separated from the other Carolina settlers at Country Harbour by about forty miles of untrodden forest. The British Legion, recruited in New York, had fought from Georgia northward to Virginia, taking part in every engagement till Yorktown put an end to the fighting. Very similar had been the experience of the 71st Regiment, in the active fighting which had seen their strength dwindle from two thousand strong to a few more than three hundred. The members of the Commissary Departments had been at New York, in the more sheltered employment of headquarters. Now a common future faced them all, and experiences which might make greater demands on their fortitude and endurance than any thing they had yet met.

Over some of the other units the newcomers had at least one advantage, the knowledge that there was one who was determined that those who looked to him as their leader should have every opportunity it was possible to secure. Even before the disastrous Port Mouton fire he had been actively engaged in endeavoring to procure for those under him a better site, convinced that Port Mouton could offer them few opportunities. He had succeeded up to the present, not only in holding his group together, but apparently in inducing some men from Other units to throw in their lots with him. His rank gave him access to persons whose ear could not be easily reached by men of the line; of his energy and his interest in the welfare of those under him no one could doubt. This man was Colonel Molleson, formerly Wagon Master General at New York.

Undoubtedly persons from the Commissary Department formed the largest unit in the group. It seems doubtful if the men of the British Legion combined with those of the 71st numbered as many as three hundred when they arrived at Port Mouton. About one hundred had stayed in the vicinity and

eventually were given lands. Approximately one hundred more went to St. Stephen. Allowing for the defections of some others, which under the circumstances would not be surprising, it may be that not more than a couple of score of the Legion and the 71st came to Chedabucto. Credit for service in the Legion is not given to a single person in the Guysborough records; for service in the 71st it is given to but five, one of whom was an officer.

The grant which conveyed their lands to the Associated Department of the Army and Navy, for this was the official designation of the group, was made out in the name, of Nathan Hubbill and two hundred and seventy-five others. There seems to have been an unusually high percentage of persons of commissioned rank. Colonel Molleson was given eleven hundred acres; Major Colin Campbell received one thousand and Dr. Boggs nine hundred. Other large areas were nine hundred acres to John Grant; seven hundred and fifty to Hugh Hugh, (from whom Sir Sam Hughes was descended) and Nathan Hubbill; seven hundred to John Curtis and William Gibson; six hundred and fifty to John Stewart; six hundred to Thomas Cutler and Peter Stark; five hundred and fifty to John Stewart of the 71st Regiment and James Henderson and five hundred to James Wyatt, William Campbell, (later Sir William Campbell, Chief Justice of Upper Canada) and John Clark. A private received one hundred acres. A noncommissioned officer might receive three times that much. In addition, each person received a town lot, and to some were given water lots.

Few places offer natural advantages in excess of those to be found on the hill side on which the town was laid off. This work was proceeding when the Associated Departments arrived, and already the infant town had been christened New Manchester. It extended along the western side of the harbour a distance of roughly a mile, its depth being somewhat less. Its southern border was the reserved land on which had stood the old French fort; its northern limit a grant of land made to Johnathan Binney. He, astute man, with influential connections at Halifax, had long before assured for himself some holdings in a place so promising and had obtained a grant of land at the mouth of the Salmon River and also one at the head of the landlocked harbour. His line interfered with the regularity of the town plot in such a way that the lines making up the northern and the southern limits of the town were not parallel, but converged as they approached the harbour. Four Town Divisions are grouped at the corners of the central parade, and the total number of town lots provided for was far in excess of the needs of all the incoming settlers. The Duke of Cumberland's Regiment almost without exception, were given the lots in the South-East Division, that Division most nearly approaching the harbour mouth. The Associated Department's lots were in the North-East Division, farther up the harbour. When, at a date still later the men of the 60th Regiment arrived, town lots were given them in the South-East Division. Thus the two Divisions fronting on the harbour were quite completely filled up. A few lots in the South-West Division, which abutted on the old French Cove were drawn, but some of those making up the North-West Division were distributed. Behind the town plot was a common in rear of the common were a large number of five-acre blocks, intended to be given to the negroes; in rear of these again, commenced the Front Division of the Back Lands.

Three large blocks of land were laid off, one forming the Front Lands, so-called, and two the Back Lands. It was the intention that each person be given a lot, both of the Front Lands and the Back Lands, approximately in the

ratio of thirty acres in the first to seventy in the second. The lots in the Front Lands numbered two hundred and fourteen, and included about twelve thousand acres. These Front Lands commenced above the Binney Grant and extended up the southern and western side of the Haven and around the Interval. . In the rear of the Front Lands were set off the Back Land blocks, one of about twenty thousand, the other of over twelve thousand acres, to be divided up among two hundred and twenty persons. It will be seen that there are some discrepancies in the numbers, two hundred and fourteen in the one case and two hundred and twenty in the other, but this figure, with the number of the men of the 60th Regiment, make up the total who are covered by the Hubbill grant. A few received blocks of the Front Lands whose names did not appear as having been given Back Lands and some were given their allotments of farm lands who did not receive town lots.

From the method of distribution which was followed this was the situation which developed.

Those persons of the Associated Departments not included in the 60th Regiment, if they did not choose to live on their farm lots, but remained in the town, were within a very short distance of much of their Front lands, which moreover, were easy of access, since they were on the same side of the harbour and river. The nearest of the Duke of Cumberland's lands were at least five miles away from the town lots and were separated from them by the river or harbour, quite unbridgeable at that time. Most of their lands were still farther away, lying deep in almost impenetrable woods, and attainable much more easily from the Strait of Canso than from the Milford Haven side. The nearest of the 60th Regiment lands was at least five miles away, and with those also communication was made difficult by the estuary of the Salmon River. From that point, their lands stretched away in a long line, down the south shore of the bay ending about fifteen miles away. These two units, therefore, must choose whether they would develop their farm lands at the expense of their town lots, or the reverse, and the problem was decided in different ways. Most of the men of the Duke of Cumberland's Regiment left their holdings altogether. The men of the 60th, their lands being utterly unsuitable for development into farms, looked to the sea, the teeming waters of which fronted their lands, for a livelihood. The town was developed by the Associated Departments, less the 60th Regiment, and as this influence grew and the influence of the others declined, the name first given the town, Manchester or New Manchester, was gradually replaced by that name for which the Associated Departments were the sponsors. Thus Guysborough came into being, though the Township of Manchester, situated on the eastern side of the harbour, across from the town, retained its name, a name still in use.

Several of the reservations made deserve noting. It was but natural that the site of the old French fort, commanding as completely as it did the harbour entrance, should be one of these, although it was not long before permission to use two and a half acres of this was obtained, till such time as it was required for fortification. Both of the islands in the harbour were reserved, Helpman's Island (now called the Little Island) and Hog Island (now called Big Island). Shadowy tales come down to us that on the former a number of the newcomers first erected their temporary shelters; to be used while their homes on their lots were being constructed. The unpleasant attention of Indian visitors, never dangerous but acquisitive and inquisitive, was thus most easily avoided. Reserved also was the point of land then called Smith's Point, — having once

been granted to an individual of that name, — which forms the northern side of the harbour, and is now a part of the Belmont estate. In the town plot itself, the central Parade or Grand Square as it was called, was not granted and there also was an un-granted market situated about the center of the water front. At least as late as 1832, there was yearly appointed by the town an individual to take care of the market lot. The market was on what is now called Muller's Cove, after a member of the 60th Regiment, and if Colonel Molleson wished to go to the market, he had to walk but the length of a town block, while Lord Montague would have found it necessary to walk only across the front of two lots. Colonel Molleson's lot was a corner one on the center of the Grand Square; Lord Montague's about where the late E. C. Peart used to live.

From the start, the relations of the persons of the different units as between themselves, and of the newcomers with the old settlers, appear to have been entirely amicable. If there was any friction or discontent, no evidence of it appears in the records. The claims of the old settlers had been recognized and legalized; several of them in some way became the owners of town lots. Among them there were several marriageable young women, and if this were a fault, it was one which there were a number of young men among the newcomers able and willing to rectify. A young lieutenant of the 60th married one of the Godfrey daughters. "There goes Mrs. William Campbell", is said to have been the remark of young William Campbell of the Associated Departments, when first he saw Hannah Hadley, then said to have been but a bare footed girl, in the midst of her father's fishing flake on the beach, nor are we told that in after years, either Sir William Campbell, Chief Justice of Upper Canada or Lady Campbell repented of a decision so quickly made. Nor did Captain Joseph Hadley object, for it was not long before from his quite ample fifteen hundred acres, he had given a block of two hundred to the young couple, in proof of his "love and affection". The newcomers and the old may have had their differences in the legislative halls at Halifax; here there seemed to be understanding and appreciation. There were very great differences in the agricultural possibilities of the farm lands, both of the lots in the same large block and of the blocks themselves. The Hallowell Grant settlers had by far the best land from an agricultural point of view, next to them in value being the land given to the Duke of Cumberland's men. There was some very excellent land given to the Associated Departments, but a great deal of it was suitable for no more than lumbering. In the thousands of acres given to the 60th Regiment, it can hardly be said that there was one lot of uniformly good tillable land. Luck and not a neighbor was blamed for an unfortunate drawing and illwill or differences have left no traces in the accounts which have come down to us.

Not that there were no delays and inconveniences and interferences with the smooth progress of events. A surveyor, Mr. Morris, had to be sent down from Halifax to settle some surveying dispute in which the Duke of Cumberland's Regiment men were concerned. There was a long delay in connection with some of the plans, said to have been lost at sea, while being taken to Halifax for approval. Grants giving title to the town and water lots were not received till the year 1790, and there seems to be evidence both that the designation and numbering of some lots had been changed and that two separate drawings took place. But, that there ever was in New Manchester a repetition of the Port Mouton experience and another catastrophic fire loss, as one would understand from his story of the town as given by Haliburton in his History of Nova Scotia, has not been chronicled in any account elsewhere found. Though Haliburton may be most meticulously accurate in most of his

statements, it seems that here the oracle was in error, the loss to which he refers taking place at Port Mouton and not on the shores of Milford Haven. Nor is the statement correct that thereafter the town was nearly deserted for some years. In connection with this event, Hollingsworth writing in 1786, only two years after the fire, is a better authority than Haliburton writing in 1829.

In quite marked contrast with some of the other units, a number of those having commissioned rank in the Associated Departments remained and had a large part to play in the development and progress of the town and the County. By no means did all remain. William Gibson sold most of his lands in 1785 and John Curtis his front lands in 1786. John Clark, whose name, with those of Thomas Cutler and James Henderson, appears on the list included in the Massachusetts Banishment Act, left no record of occupancy. What became of Henderson is doubtful. Major Colin Campbell may not have remained. Both of the Stewarts had gone by 1792. There is no comment on the presence of Colonel Molleson in the settlement, after his success in bringing about the removal from Port Mouton, but there is no doubt of his continued interest and his friendship with those who did remain. He himself is said to have returned to England though members of his family are said later to have visited Guysborough and renewed the old acquaintanceships. One of the first children born in the new town was a son of Thomas Cutler's, to whom the name of Robert Molleson was given, and thereafter Molleson is a kind of family name. The Grants remained as did the Cutlers, and in later years, if anything took place in the County in which "King" Cutler was not interested and in some way involved, one may be sure it was of very minor importance. More stayed for a time, in preparation for experiences in wider fields. William Campbell remained, studied law with Thomas Cutler, became the member for the County and Attorney General for the Island of Cape Breton and finally Chief Justice of Upper Canada. Dr. Boggs also remained for a time only, removing to Halifax, where he had a prominent position in the professional life of that city. James Wyatt, after opening up a business in Guysborough, moved to Halifax, as did Peter Stark. No record is found of Hubbill after 1792. He had married Honor Hierlihy and in that year their last child born in Guysborough was baptised. Altogether, this record is very different from that of the other units, and can leave no doubt but that the members of the Associated Department largely guided the destinies of the town and left their imprint on all that there occurred. The Rev. Peter De La Roche reported in a letter in 1788 that there were two hundred and twenty-five families then living in Guysborough and ninety-nine living in Manchester; there can be little doubt but that most of these had come with the Associated Departments.

There were some persons whose connection with any of the named units can not be traced. For instance, there was the family of James Lodge, who himself, as well as members of his family, had been given town lots. He and a certain William Armstrong had probably been attracted there by business prospects which were considered promising, and Lodge at least had a kind of meteoric career. He was the first Sheriff; he was the agent for the Hallowell estate. He owned Beechcroft, seemingly carved out of that Estate, and grants of land at Salmon River, as well as a license to use Smith's Point. But it may be that his business ventures were characterised more by energy than by good judgment. For the making of potash, large bottle necked cast iron retorts were obtained at great expense, but these were landed and permitted to rust to destruction unused on the shore. Cutting timber for lumber was attempted and a huge windmill was supposed to furnish the motive power. But the windmill

was not finished and the frame blew down. A vessel, the building of which was commenced at Salmon River, could not be launched and eventually rotted to pieces on the stocks, unchristened except for the name "Lodge's Folly". Finally, all his holdings, the Smith Point establishment, Beechcroft and the brig *Guysborough* were mortgaged for a thousand years at a rental of one barleycorn a year, and both Lodge and Armstrong disappear.

It is not now possible to determine what in each instance was the reason which induced these persons, roving and up to this time unattached, to throw in their lots with the builders of the new settlement. Their trades, businesses or professions may have brought some, as for instance the Morrisises and the Scotts, and at a later date the Taylors, all said to have come in their capacities as surveyors. Morgan, who married Diana Hadley after the death of her first husband, is said to have been a Welsh millwright, and one of the first mills in which he was interested is said to have been on the Hadley property, on a brook east of the old Stiles Hart place. We are not told what the business was, other than that it was secular and not connected with the ministry, that brought Peter De LaRoche to the town in 1786. But he found the field ripening to the harvest, and threw himself so vigorously into the task of baptising the many who requested it, performing the ceremony one hundred and forty-six times between July 23rd and August 9th, that, when it was considered that a minister could be supported, he was asked to accept the position. So Christ Church came into being and on July 6th 1787, he entered into the pastorate, as the copperplate script of Augustus Fricke, the ex-Adjutant of the 60th Regiment, informs us. It also tells us that he lodged at the house of Benjamin Elliott, Vintner, so the town had so progressed that a vintner could be maintained, though one must wonder what he found to buy "one half so precious as the goods he sold". What brought the unfortunate Bixby or Bigsby, ancestor of a family but recently extinct, we do not know. The terse record "frozen to death on Birch Island" (supposed to be another name for the Big Island) completes his own story in 1788, and chronicles the first of many such deaths. Alas, there were too many such and of drownings, perhaps understandable if we remember that probably there were few of the settlers who were accustomed to the use of boats, now the only means of transportation and travel. The dangerous eddies of the harbour mouth, Salmon River and the Narrows all took their toll.

But in spite of such incidents, drawn by one magnet or another, the settlers arrived and undertook the task of home building. The Town and County of *Guysborough* thus came into being.