

Although Governor Shirley's regiment was raised for one year's service only, and that the particular expedition upon which it embarked, it has been seen that Major Frye of the second battalion remained, to become governor of Fort Cumberland in 1760. It is probable that others remained with him attracted by the fertility of the soil and the prospect of obtaining grants of land. A single instance is known.

There came to Newburyport in 1754 from Plymouth in Devonshire, three brothers named Goodwin. One of them Daniel Goodwin, attached as scout to Capt Adams' company of Rangers, of Winslows' battalion, remained behind also as one of the garrison of Fort Cumberland, where afterwards most of his children were born.

This progenitor of the numerous race of the name residing in the vicinity of Baie Verte, is traditionally said to have been the first Englishman to cross the Isthmus from Fort Lawrence to that place, hence it is supposed that he was the bearer of Monckton's letter summoning Villeray to surrender.

That the quality of the land about Chignecto was observed and appreciated by the members of the expedition, is evident from the diaries of Winslow and Dr. Thomas. It is not therefore unlikely when the immigration to Nova Scotia from New England took place in 1763, that some of Shirley's regiment may have returned to settle in the neighborhood of the forts they had assisted to capture.

Inscriptions at Fort Monkcton. (June 1, '91)

JAMES WHITCOMB,
KILLED BY INDIANS,
JULY THE 24TH, 1755.

INCREASE ROBINSON.
DIED OCT'R. YE 5TH, 1755.
AGED 28 YEARS.

NATHANIEL HODGE.
DIED SEPT. 1755.
ÆT 32

HERE LYES YE [BODY]
OF SERJT. MACKAY,
& 8 MEN KILL'D [AND]
SCALP'D BY YE INDIANS
IN BRINGING IN [FIRE]
WOOD [FEB 26] 1756.

HERE LIETH YE BODY OF
CAPT. JOSEPH WILL[SON].
WHO DIED OCT. 9TH, 1755.
AGED 50 YEARS.

NOTE: Joseph Allen of Cape Tormentine, now about 77 years of age (whose grandfather was present at the taking of Fort Beausejour) says that his father, many years after the occurrence, saw at Baie Verte the Indian who killed James Whitcomb, and who related the particulars of the affair.

It appears that the Indian lay in ambush on a wooded knoll in the marsh since called Birch Island, and as Whitcomb rode by from the village, where he had been sent for milk for the Fort, bade him stand and he would give him good quarter. The soldier refused to surrender whereupon the Indian shot him.