

company with Lord Ferrant although it seems that subsequently Lord Ferrant ceded his share to d'Entremont or abandoned it, as no mention is made afterwards of him in the transactions of the barony. The grant which is preserved among the d'Entremont papers is very interesting as a specimen of feudal enactment.

The patent, translated from the ancient French, reads thus:

Was present and appeared personally the High and Mighty Lord Charles de St. Etienne, Seigneur de la Tour, Knight of the Ordelets of the King and his Lieutenant-General in all the extent, towns and coasts of Acadia, Country of New France and proprietor of the places called Piquiche, following and confirming to the concession which he has had at this date, Jan. 15, 1636, received it and voluntarily recognizes and acknowledges to have by these presents resigned and conferred perpetually under the title of baronage and noble fief, having high, middle and lower justice, hobben directly from the said place in the said Acadia as a dominant net granted to the nobleman Philippe Mense Eenyer, Sieur d'Entremont, and Lady Madeleine Hebs, his wife, nobleman Pierre Ferrant and Lady Mathurine Sicord, his wife, being present, and accepting for their heirs from us according to the power given us by His Majesty (the King) shown in the letters patent dated Feb. 20, 1650, in consideration of the particular merit of the said Lords d'Entremont and Ferrant and of their good and faithful services which they have rendered us personally. We have to give and alienate, and we do give and alienate by these presents to the said Lords d'Entremont and Ferrant, and to their said wives, in equal participation, the extent of one league in depth by four leagues in length of the place called Pophongoup (Pubnico), to be enjoyed by them and their successors and having conse and full proprietorship, rights of justice and seignenry forever under the title of baronage and noble fief, on condition of rendering homage by the presentation of a beaver-skin and two honquets on the anniversary of St. Jean Baptiste each year according to the code of Paris. The said Lords d'Entremont and Ferrant, their heirs and successors, shall have perpetual rights of the chase and fisheries in the waters and woods of said lands on condition of rendering said homage to said Lord de la Tour and his successors for the lands and baronage of Pubnico."

"Given and passed at Fort Pitt Royal (Acadia) the 17th July, 1654, in presence of the witnesses hereafter signing."

(Signed)

Charles de St. Etienne
Emmanuel Le Bourgne de St. Mais
Philippe Mense d'Entremont
Pierre Ferrant
Madeleine Hebs
Mathurine Sicord

La Verdure "

In 1755 the castle of Cap Sable was standing on the East side of Pubnico Bay within the barony which the d'Entremonts had acquired from Count de La Tour. This was the residence of Jacques de Mense, Baron d'Entremont, descended from both daughters and heiresses of La Tour, and the La Tour arms were engraved in stone over the castle archway. About this castle dwelt the retainers and families of the d'Entremonts, numbering in all 200, according to the census of the time.

It was in the summer of 1756 that there sailed into the peaceful harbor of Pubnico and moored near the castle, an armed ship from Boston, commissioned to capture and disperse the Acadians in this remote part of Nova Scotia.

The leader and his men landed, entered the castle of the unsuspecting baron, and seized him and his three sons after some resistance and were proceeding to plunder the place, when news of their presence spread afar.

The tenants rallied with firearms in their hands and drove back the invaders who retreated to their ship, after setting fire to the castle and the neighbouring buildings, and set sail for Boston with their captives.

The captive Acadians gathered in Boston from all parts of Nova Scotia numbered at this time (1756) about 800, but the old Baron d'Entremont was the only titled one among them.

He was treated with great civility by Sir William Shirley, who presented him with a sword-cane and a silver watch, the same being in possession of the family at Pubnico to this day. As well, he was allowed the freedom of the city, where he taught French and mathematics.

The captivity of his family endured until 1766, three years after all Canada had passed to the British. The old baron died in Boston before this and was buried