

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

were ordered to appear at Fort Edward, and those of the "District of Grande Pré" Mines River [now Cornwallis] Cannard &c." "to attend at the Church at Grand Pré on Friday the 5th Instant at Three of the Clock in the afternoon that We May Impart to them what we are ordered to Communicate to them."

Winslow had, the next day, a consultation with his captains and they all agreed that the proclamation should be given out to the inhabitants on the morning of Tuesday, the 4th, which was done by "Doctor Rodion" (evidently Dr. Whitworth is here meant). On the afternoon of Friday, September 5th, 183 Acadians appeared at Fort Edward and 418 at the Church of Grand Pré. They were told that their "lands and tenements, cattle of all kinds and live stock of all sortes, were forfeited to the Crown," and "they themselves to be removed from the Province." They were then "declared the King's prisoners."

Five days later Winslow embarked 141 young men and 89 married men on board the five transports that were in the Basin. Through an error of Haliburton, who stated that these five vessels sailed on the 10th September, the same day of the embarkation, several notable French and English historians, taking their information from him, have repeated the same false statement. Parkman was the first to correct it in his "Acadian Tragedy." In fact these five vessels remained in Mines Basin until the 27th October, when they sailed, together with the rest of the fleet, consisting of nine other transports, besides ten from Chignictou which had left that place on the 13th, having rendez-vous in said Basin.

Speaking of the 1510 persons shipped by himself in nine transports, in a letter of November 3rd, 1755, to Monckton, Winslow says: "those embarked I hope are in or near their Port." These ports were Williamsburg, in Virginia; Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania; and Annapolis, in Maryland.

This explanation is deemed necessary in order to correct the impression formed by many people, especially Acadian writers, in connection with the events of the 10th of September, 1755.

Winslow and Murray, not receiving the transports Lawrence had promised them would be sent from Chignictou by Monckton, became very much embarrassed how to ship the inhabitants they were ordered to deport. At last they decided to ask Lawrence to order to Mines Basin the vessels from Boston which were at Annapolis. And therefore on September 29, Winslow wrote a letter to the Lieut Governor to that effect. Lawrence replied on the 1st of October and said: "I am Just now Favored with your Letter of the 29th of September and as we will Fall Shorte of transportes for taking of the people of Mines and Piziquid, I have Sent herewith Orders to Major Handfield to dispatch to you and Capt. Murray all the transportes he has at Annapolis to take of your People at once, and am to Send him transportes from Hence in a few days to replace those we take him, therefore you will Please to Hurry away the Major's Letter with all Speed to to prevent his shipping any of the People there and that you may have Vessels, as soon as Possible. . . . . Major Handfield has orders to Send you the Letters to the Governors on the Continent to answer the numbers of Transportes he will order round."

Half an hour after the receipt of this despatch, on the 4th of October, Winslow sent a party to Annapolis "to convey Major Handfield's Packett," and six days later, namely, on the afternoon of October 10th, seven transports arrived from Annapolis. They were the sloops *Hannah*, 70 tons, Richard Adams, master; *Sally & Molly*, 70 tons, James Purrington, (alias *Puddington*, *Porrington*), master; *Dolphin*, 87 tons, Zebad Farman, master; *Three Friends*, 69 tons, James Carlyle, master; *Ranger*, 90 tons, Francis Peirey, master; *Prosperous*, 75 tons, Daniel Bragdon, master; and *Swan*, 80 tons, Ephm. Jones, master. Capt. Jones being in poor health, asked that Hazelum, his mate, should be commander of the *Swan*. This was granted, but afterwards Jonathan Loviett, became master of her, and it is in the latter's name that appears the discharge of that vessel in Philadelphia, and, also in the accounts transmitted by Apthorp & Hancock, of Boston, to governor Lawrence, in 1756.

These details are given in explanation of Winslow's Journal, where invariably, the name of the vessel is omitted, but the master's name is given instead. With the above