

who should be held as hostages for the good conduct of their tribes.

To combat this disaffected condition of the settlers in 1750, the British built Fort Edward at Piziquid, and garrisoned it. It was placed on a commanding hill near the juncture of the rivers, in the centre of a group of seven Acadian villages. Its grassy embankments, substantial blockhouse and barracks are still standing on the outskirts of Windsor. Now two lines of railway pass directly beneath it, and its slopes are the rendezvous of a club of ardent golf players. It saw more serious service in those early days when it was devoted to keeping in order an excited and turbulent people with their host of savage allies.

Fort Edward had hardly been standing four years when the French planned an invasion of Nova Scotia. The English knew well that ten thousand disaffected Acadians with unknown numbers of redskins at their back would flock immediately to the enemy's aid. With their knowledge of the country they would make invaluable allies to the French invaders. The Government resolved upon their deportation. Longfellow has caused us to associate Grand Pre almost exclusively with the expulsion of the Acadians, but hundreds were shipped from Beau Bassin, and nearly a thousand of these people were seized at Piziquid and shipped to the New England states. From this district, however, large numbers escaped to the woods and to the Indian encampments. There they were joined by other refugees from Canard and from New England, and even from further south. They attempted to form a new settlement in the thickly wooded hills back of Piziquid, but the troops from Fort Edward hunted them relentlessly down. Now the sturdy little fortress saw expedition after expedition leave its gates to scour

the forest and raid the woodland settlements of the outlawed French. Many prisoners were led in triumph through the villages by the returning soldiers, and others voluntarily surrendered at last to avoid starvation. For nine years Fort Edward as well as other blockhouses there built along the Avon, formed a prison house for captive Acadians. The average number of prisoners during this time amounted to three hundred and forty-six. They were employed as paid labourers on government works in the vicinity in order that they might support their wives and children who lived near at hand, outside Fort Edward.

In the summer of 1755, Beau Sejour fell after a short siege by a New England force, which practically destroyed French power in Acadia, and in January, 1764, England and France were at peace again, but it was not until the September of the following year that the prisoners were released and on taking the necessary oaths, received permission to settle in the province.

After the expulsion of the Acadians, one

HUNDRED FAMILIES FROM RHODE ISLAND

were settled in Piziquid and its neighbourhood. Blockhouses were built for their protection. Corn was supplied them for planting and for their food for one year. The farms of the banished Acadians with their houses, were distributed among them by lot. With settlers of English blood came also English names. In 1764, the original English name of Piziquid was discarded and the district which had borne it was declared a township.

CALLED WINDSOR.

The river, too, was now named the Avon. Henceforth the new