

Mouton at Mines. The small settlement at Cobequid, near Truro, had a medical man.

Only one of the men of this period requires some notice, Jacques Bourgeois, the founder of the flourishing settlement at Chignecto, called Beaubassin by the French.

Jacques Bourgeois, the leader of the immigrants from Port Royal to Chignecto, was in his way a notable man. He was a surgeon by profession. His name appears in the capitulation of 1654, as brother-in-law and lieutenant of Doucet de la Verdure, and commandant at Port Royal; and he was one of the hostages delivered to the English. His settlement at Chignecto was made between 1671 and 1675.

From the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, when Acadia was ceded to to the Crown of Great Britain, to 1749, no progress had been made by the British in colonizing the county. The inhabitants consisted of the Acadian peasants scattered around the shores of the Basin of Minas, Cobequid Bay, Chignecto, and the valley of Annapolis. The Governor resided at Annapolis Royal, a small fortified port with a garrison of two or three hundred regular troops. He was in a great measure dependent on New England for his necessary supplies. Annapolis Royal was the only British port within the province, with the exception of Canso, where during the fishing season, a number of French and a few Indians assembled, and where a captain's guard was usually stationed to preserve order and protect the rights of property.

At Annapolis Royal the nucleus of a permanent settlement was formed. It consisted, in the first place, of those who had come there to trade with the French and Indians, and to carry on the retail traffic to which the presence of a garrison, however small, gives place. To these were doubtless added from time to time some of those who had served in the garrison.

Sir. William Fenwick Williams and Sir William Robert Wolseley Winnett, who obtained high distinction in the service of Great Britain, are descendants of such settlers at Annapolis Royal during this period. Dr. William Skene, the garrison surgeon, seems to have been a useful citizen as well as a capable physician. He certainly resided at Annapolis from 1713 to 1749, when we lose trace of him. His name is suggestive of Scottish parentage. He probably came