

He settled among the Indians on Penobscot River where a Fort built by him retains ^{his} name to this day. — The corporate name of the town there keeps up his memory. He remained there until 1696. (c). —

It cannot be of use here to mention the names of the various Governors appointed by the French. Brown over the territory of Acadie, because it will be an undisputed fact, that they continued in the full possession of all the Country north and east of Penobscot River, from the Treaty of Breda to the year 1690; and that their claim was uniformly extended to the River Kennebeck; which they considered as the northern limits of New-England, exclusive of New-Scotland.

S. 144.

(c.) Hutchinson Vol. 2. 93.

S. 144. In the year 1690, Sir William Phips attacked and took the Fort at Port Royal, which was the principal Garrison then held by the French in Nova-Scotia. He also conquered the whole Country as far west as Penobscot River. (a.) In all this time we hear nothing of La Tour's claim; It appears clearly to have been silenced by the treaty of St. Germain, in 1692. and tho' a grant was made to Him, Browne, and Temple jointly in 1654, yet we hear nothing of that, after the Treaty of Breda.

Phips.
takes -
Port-Royal

S. 145. If the province of Nova-Scotia by deed to La Tour, was the private property of a French Subject, it would have been claimed by La Tour upon the Treaty St. Germain. — If by the Grant of Oliver Cromwell, it had been La Tour's property as an English Subject, he would have claimed it, and Sir William Alexander's right, in either way

The Grants
in each, destroyed the
right of Alexander

(a.) Hutchinson — 397.