

1690.

those who pushed it on, being covered by the trench—raised the white flag. De Portneuf then told the Governor that he must expect no conditions, but surrender as a prisoner of war, with all his garrison. Seeing no alternative, that officer at once marched out with all his force, amounting to seventy men, besides women and children.<sup>1</sup>

The English  
arrive too  
late to re-  
lieve it.

Scarcely was the fort evacuated, when four British sails hove in sight, bearing, as was subsequently ascertained, troops to relieve Casco; but those in command seeing no flag flying at any of the forts, felt that they had come too late; that if they had force enough to help a garrison hold a fort, they had not enough to besiege it; so, after waiting a time to see whether any signals were made, they determined to sail off. On his side, de Portneuf began by seizing all that suited him in the forts, then set them on fire, carried off<sup>2</sup> the cannon, and laid in ashes every house for two leagues around.<sup>3</sup>

Most of the prisoners remained in the hands of the Indians; the Governor, Captain Denys,<sup>4</sup> the two daughters of his lieutenant who was killed during the siege, and some of the principal officers, were taken to Quebec,<sup>5</sup> which

<sup>1</sup> De Monseignat, Relation, &c., 1689-90; N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 473; Canada Doc., II, v., p. 119; Le Clercq, ii., p. 393.

<sup>2</sup> Charlevoix evidently misprints "enlever" for "clouer." They could not carry off the cannon, which were spiked (N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 473), and thrown into the sea. Le Clercq, ii., p. 393; Relation, 1689-90; N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., 473.

<sup>3</sup> Le Clercq says two hundred houses. Bradstreet mentions their falling on Wells and Kittery. N. Y. Doc. Hist., ii., p. 146.

<sup>4</sup> The commander of the fort was Captain Sylvanus Davis, who had succeeded Capt. Willard. His Declaration (Mass. Hist. Coll., III, i., pp. 101-102), gives the date of the

attack, May 16; and the surrender, May 20, 1690, O. S. See, also, Mather's Magnalia, ii., p. 524. Davis belonged to one of the oldest families in Maine. He was at Sheepscot in 1659, and was wounded in the Indian war of 1676, at Arrowsick (Church's Indian War, ii., p. 142). He settled at Falmouth in 1680, and built a saw-mill there. He was a prisoner at Quebec from May to Oct. 15, 1690. On his return, he became Councillor for Sagadahoc, in 1691; and, after spending his latter days at Hull, Mass., died in 1704. N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 489; Maine Hist. Coll., i., p. 209; Church's Indian War (Dexter's ed.), ii., p. 14.

<sup>5</sup> Le Clercq, Etablissement de la Foi, ii., p. 393.