

thereupon, to Monsieur de Contrecoeur, captain⁸⁷ second in command of the expedition, and to all the officers, and to the Canadians who, hungry for a smoke, would have wished the ceremony to last longer. The time to camp having arrived, we slept at that place; the envoys remaining with us. I was obliged despite the scarcity of the provisions that I possessed to give them supper.

⁸⁷ Claude Pierre Pécaudy (Pécody), Sieur de Contrecoeur, was the third of that name to serve as an officer in New France. Born in 1706 at Contrecoeur, he entered the army while young, receiving a commission as second ensign about 1727. In 1734 he was promoted to a full ensignship, and in 1742 became lieutenant. While stationed at Niagara (1744) as second in command, his superior fell ill, and the command of this important post fell to his lot. The governor wrote that he was a wise, talented, and reliable officer, and he retained this position until relieved at his own request in 1747. The following year he became captain, and after accompanying Céloron on this expedition was occupied with garrison duties until sent in the spring of 1754 to relieve St. Pierre on the Ohio. Leaving Venango with a large detachment, he drove Ensign Ward from the half-finished stockade at the site of Pittsburgh. For his summons, see Craig, *Olden Time*, 1, p. 83. It was Contrecoeur who sent out Jumonville, and later Coulon de Villiers, against Washington, and received the hostages brought from Fort Necessity. Still in command the following year, he dispatched the forces that routed Braddock, and received the English prisoners at the fort. He is credited with having been humane, and endeavoring to restrain his savage allies. For his success in this campaign he was rewarded with the cross of St. Louis and a pension of 400 livres. Late in 1755, Contrecoeur was relieved at Fort Duquesne by Dumas. In 1756 he was prominent in operations on Lake Champlain. There his eldest son was killed by an accidental discharge of his own gun—a mischance which proved a grievous affliction for the father. After this date he undertook but little in military operations, and Jan. 1, 1759, was retired on account of infirmity. After the surrender of Canada, Contrecoeur remained in the colony, and was a member of the legislative council of 1775, dying at Montreal, Dec. 13 of the same year. He was twice married, to Madeleine Boucher (1729) and to the widow Morandière (1768).—ED.