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Electric Scotland's Weekly Newsletter for April 17th, 2015

To see what we've added to the Electric Scotland site view our What's New page at:

<http://www.electricscotland.com/whatsnew.htm>

To see what we've added to the Electric Canadian site view our What's New page at:

<http://www.electriccanadian.com/whatsnew.htm>

For the latest news from Scotland see our ScotNews feed at:

<http://www.electricscotland.com/>

Electric Scotland News

I got in the pdf of the findings on the origins of the US Flag as I mentioned last week. Bostonian Barnabas Webb drew the earliest known "star & stripes" flag on his powder horn in 1776, the parent flag of the stars and stripes. The history researched by Gary Gianotti, provides indisputable and irrefutable evidence that the United States national flag and the national coat of arms originated from Scottish Jacobean loyalists, who used the symbolism of the Royal House of Stuart. Symbolism used in an attempt to make a rebirth of the House of Stuart in America by having Charles Edward Stuart III as the constitutional monarch of America.

You can read this at <http://www.electricscotland.com/History/charles/104.htm>

Tartan Day Parade in New York

I found a 50 part video series taken of the tartan day parade in NYC this year 2015. You can see it at

https://youtu.be/ruUuNu_bwm0

I have to admit that I think it looks like a real shambles of a parade but who am I to comment as it is their parade after all. This looks to have been taken at the end of the parade route.

Electric Canadian

The Buggy from Glengarry

I found an old catalogue of a whole variety of buggies produced by this company and thought it would be of historical interest. You can view the catalogue at:

<http://www.electriccanadian.com/history/ontario/buggyfromglengar00munruoft.pdf>

Electric Scotland

"Select Writings of Robert Chamber's Popular Rhymes of Scotland" (1847).

Have now completed this book with the final three chapters...

Rhymes connected with New Year Observances

Miscellaneous Rhymes

Original Poems

You can read these towards the foot of the page at

http://www.electricscotland.com/history/other/chambers_robert.htm

Renfrewshire

By Frederick Mort (1912).

Added Chapter 11. Agriculture and Chapter 12. Industries and Manufactures

You can find this book on our current Renfrew page at:

<http://www.electricscotland.com/history/renfrew/>

A Tour in Sutherlandshire

With extracts from the field-books of a Sportsman and Naturalist by Charles St. John, Esq. in two volumes 2nd Edition (1884).

We are now up to Chapter XII of Volume 1 of this book. There are interesting comments on Durness and Scowrie as being places the author enjoyed staying.

You can read this book at <http://www.electricscotland.com/history/sutherland/index.htm>

The Scottish Historical Review

Added Volumes 14 and 15.

Volume 14 includes, The Suitors of the Sheriff Court. By Sir P. J. Hamilton-Grierson; The Struggle of George Dundas and his rivals Patrick Panter, James Cortesius, and Alexander Stewart for the Preceptory of Torphichen. By Colin M. MacDonald; The Lawrikmen of Orkney. By J. Storer Clouston; Scotstarvet's 'Trew Relation.' Edited by George Neilson; Murehede or Durisdere. By C. Cleland Harvey. With an illustration of Seal; Free Quarters in Linlithgow, 1642-1647. By C. Sanford Terry; Some Letters of Robert Foulis. By David Murray, LL.D. A Biographical Sketch of General Robert Melville of Stratnkinness. Written by his Secretary. With notes by Evan W. M. Balfour-Melville, B.A. Jean de Villiers Hetman. By David Baird Smith; Thoughts on the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland under the Constitution of 1690 (1690-1707) By Professor A. V. Dicey; The Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons (now the Scots Greys) two hundred years ago, being Letters by Colonel Lord John Hay; with notes by Edward Rodger Alexander Farquharson of Brouchdearg and his Farquharson Genealogies. By A. M. Mackintosh; Mercantile Shipping in the Napoleonic Wars: with some statistics of mercantile shipping losses a hundred years ago. By Professor W. R. Scott; Duel between Sir George Ramsay and Captain Macrae By Sir Herbert Maxwell. Bart. With Portrait; Thomas Mudie and his Mortifications. By Sir James Balfour Paul; The Master of Sinclair. By William Roughead; Political Ballads Illustrating the Administration of Sir Robert Walpole. By Thomas F. Donald; Glasgow Burghal Records, 1718-1833. By Geo. Neilson; The Political Philosophy of the Marquis of Montrose. By the Ven. Archdeacon Cunningham; A Hitherto Unprinted Charter of David I. By Doris M. Parsons; Trade after the Napoleonic War, with some Comparison between Present Conditions and those of a Hundred Years Ago. By Professor J. Shield Nicholson; Reviews of Books; Communications and Notes

Volume 15 includes, The Influence of the Reformation on Social and Cultured Life in Scotland. By D. Hay Fleming Or. the Foundation of the College of Justice. By R. K. Hannay, The Palace of Birsay in Orkney. By The Rev. Thomas Miller. With, plan of the Palace of Birsay; The Race of the Trough. Sliochd 'n Amar. By A. M. Mackintosh; The Politics of Burns. By W. P. Ker; The Old Chapels of Orkney. By J. Storer Clouston; The Pretender's Printer. By the Rev. W. J. Couper; Sir John Hay, the 'Incendiary.' By John A. Inglis; The Coffin in the Wall. By the Dowager Lady Forbes; Note on the Coffin in the Wall. By R. K. Hannay; 'The British Empire.' By C. H. Firth; James I., Bishop Cameron, and the Papacy. By R. K. Hannay; The Haunting of Blantyre Craig. By J. R. N. Macphail, K.C.; The Appellate Jurisdiction of the Scottish Parliament By Sir Philip J. Hamilton-Grierson; List of Old Kirks and Chapels in Orkney; The Dennistouns of Dennistoun. By T. F. Donald; The Duke of Tuscany and his Shipwrecked Cargo. By John MacLeod; Macaulay's Treatment of Scottish History. By C. H. Firth; The Solemn League and Covenant of the Three Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland. By The Hon. Lord Guthrie; The 'Devil' of North Berwick. By Miss M. A. Murray; John Lennox and the Greenock Newschut: a Fight against the Taxes on Knowledge. By William Stewart; Reviews of Books

You can get to these at: <http://www.electricscotland.com/books/pdf/review/index.htm>

Annals of James Macrae, Governor of Madras

Added this book to our page about him from the Anecdote of Glasgow. You can get to this at:

<http://www.electricscotland.com/history/glasgow/anec59.htm>

Clan Blair

Added a work about Clan Blair (A Short and Imperfect Sketch of the Blair Family) and also a book about Castle Blair. You can read these at:

<http://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/atoc/blair.html>

The Earldom of Mar in Sunshine and in Shade during Five Hundred Years

Added this 2 volume publication to our Earldom of Mar page. You can read these at:

<http://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/families/mar.htm>

Scottish Gypsies

Added two pdf books about Scottish Gypsies to our Gypsies page. "Exploits and Anecdotes of Scottish Gypsies" and "Scottish Gypsies Under the Stewarts". You can read these at:

<http://www.electricscotland.com/history/gipsies/index.htm>

Five Typical Scotch Irish Families of the Cumberland Valley
Orr, Watson, Craig, Vance and Boyd Families by Mary Craig (1922) (pdf)

You can read this book at: <http://www.electricscotland.com/history/scotsirish/scotsirishfamilies.pdf>

Knoydart

Added a wee video to our Knoydart page which you can view at:

<http://www.electricscotland.com/history/mountaineering/chap38.htm>

Escape to the country

Added links to 2 videos showcasing homes in the Highlands and West of Scotland. This is a TV series where folk decide to sell their home in the city to "escape to the country". A person then finds out what they are looking for and then goes out to pick 2 homes to fit their desires and also a mystery house. I've always enjoyed this series and thought you might find these two of interest.

You can watch these at:

<http://www.electricscotland.org/showthread.php/4828-Escape-to-the-Country-Scottish-Highlands>

Orkney

A video of Living and Working in Orkney which I've added to the foot of our Orkney page. You can view this at:

<http://www.electricscotland.com/history/orkney/>

THE STORY

Attack on Quebec

In consequence of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the several nations of Indians between the Appalachian mountains and the Lakes, the British government was enabled to carry into effect those operations which had been projected against the French settlements in Canada. The plan and partial progress of these combined operations have been already detailed in the service of the 42d regiment. The enterprise against Quebec, the most important by far of the three expeditions planned in 1759, falls now to be noticed from the share which Fraser's Highlanders had in it.

According to the plan fixed upon for the conquest of Canada, Major-general Wolfe, who had given great promise of military talents at Louisburg, was to proceed up the river St Lawrence and attack Quebec, whilst General Amherst, after reducing Ticonderoga and Crown Point, was to descend the St Lawrence and co-operate with General Wolfe in the conquest of Quebec. Though the enterprise against this place was the main undertaking, the force under General Wolfe did not exceed 7000 effective men, whilst that under General Amherst amounted to more than twice that number; but the commander-in-chief seems to have calculated upon a junction with General Wolfe in sufficient time for the siege of Quebec.

The forces under General Wolfe comprehended the following regiments - 15th, 28th, 35th, 43d, 47th, 48th, 58th, Fraser's Highlanders, the Rangers, and the grenadiers of Louisburg. The fleet, under the command of Admirals Saunders and Holmes, with the transports, proceeded up the St Lawrence, and reached the island of Orleans, a little below Quebec, in the end of June, where the troops were disembarked without opposition. The Marquis de Montcalm who commanded the French troops, which were greatly superior in number to the invaders, resolved rather to depend upon the natural strength of his position than his numbers, and took his measures accordingly. The city of Quebec was tolerably well fortified, defended by a numerous garrison, and abundantly supplied with provisions and ammunition. This able, and hitherto fortunate leader had reinforced the troops of the colony with five regular battalions, formed of the best of the inhabitants, and he had, besides, completely disciplined all the Canadians of the neighborhood capable of bearing arms, and several tribes of Indians. He had posted his army on a piece of ground along the shore of Beaufort, from the river St Charles to the falls of Montmorency, - a position rendered strong by entrenchments where the ground appeared the weakest. To undertake the siege of Quebec under the disadvantages which presented themselves, seemed a rash enterprise; but, although General Wolfe was completely aware of these difficulties, a thirst for glory, and the workings of a vigorous mind, which set every obstacle at defiance, impelled him to make the hazardous attempt. His maxim was, that "a brave and victorious army finds no difficulties"; and he was anxious to verify the truth of the adage in the present instance.

Having ascertained that, to reduce the place, it was necessary to erect batteries on the north of the St Lawrence, the British general endeavored, by a series of maneuvers, to draw Montcalm from his position; but the French commander was too prudent to risk a battle. With the view of attacking the enemy's entrenchments, General Wolfe sent a small armament up the river above the city, and, having personally surveyed the banks on the side of the enemy from one of the ships, he resolved to cross the river Montmorency and make the attack. He therefore ordered six companies of grenadiers and part of the Royal Americans to cross the river and land

near the mouth of the Montmorency, and at the same time directed the two brigades commanded by Generals Murray and Townshend to pass a ford higher up. Close to the water's edge there was a detached redoubt, which the grenadiers were ordered to attack, in the expectation that the enemy would descend from the hill in its defense, and thus bring on a general engagement. At all events the possession of this post was of importance, as from it the British commander could obtain a better view of the enemy's entrenchments than he had yet been able to accomplish. The grenadiers and Royal Americans were the first who landed. They had received orders to form in four distinct bodies, but not to begin the attack till the first brigade should have passed the ford, and be near enough to support them. No attention, however, was paid to these instructions. Before even the first brigade had crossed, the grenadiers, ere they were regularly formed, rushed forward with impetuosity and considerable confusion to attack the enemy's entrenchments. They were received with a well-directed fire, which effectually checked them and threw them into disorder. They endeavored to form under the redoubt, but being unable to rally, they retreated and formed behind the first brigade, which had by this time landed, and was drawn up on the beach in good order. The plan of attack being thus totally disconcerted, General Wolfe repassed the river and returned to the isle of Orleans. In this unfortunate attempt the British lost 543 of all ranks killed, wounded, and missing. Of the Highlanders, up to the 2d of September, the loss was 18 rank and file killed, Colonel Fraser, Captains Macpherson and Simon Fraser, and Lieutenants Cameron of Gleneves, Ewen Macdonald, and H. Macdonald, and 85 rank and file wounded. In the general orders which were issued the following morning, General Wolfe complained bitterly of the conduct of the grenadiers: "The check which the grenadiers met with yesterday will, it is hoped, be a lesson to them for the time to come. Such impetuous, irregular, and unsoldier-like proceedings, destroy all order, make it impossible for the commanders to form any disposition for attack, and put it out of the general's power to execute his plan. The grenadiers could not suppose that they alone could beat the French army; and therefore it was necessary that the corps under Brigadiers Monckton and Townshend should have time to join, that the attack might be general. The very first fire of the enemy was sufficient to repulse men who had lost all sense of order and military discipline. Amherst's (15th regiment) and the Highlanders alone, by the soldier-like and cool manner they were formed in, would undoubtedly have beaten back the whole Canadian army if they had ventured to attack them".

General Wolfe now changed his plan of operations. Leaving his position at Montmorency, he re-embarked his troops and artillery, and landed at Point Levi, whence he passed up the river in transports; but finding no opportunity of annoying the enemy above the town, he resolved to convey his troops farther down, in boats, and land them by night within a league of Cape Diamond, with the view of ascending the heights of Abraham, which rise abruptly, with steep ascent, from the banks of the river, and thus gain possession of the ground on the back of the city, where the fortifications were less strong. A plan more replete with dangers and difficulties could scarcely have been devised, it was necessary either to abandon the enterprise altogether, or to make an attempt upon the city, whatever might be the result. The troops, notwithstanding the recent disaster, were in high spirits, and ready to follow their general wherever he might lead them. The commander, on the other hand, though afflicted with a severe dysentery and fever, which had debilitated his frame, resolved to avail himself of the readiness of his men, and to conduct the hazardous enterprise in which they were about to engage in person. In order to deceive the enemy, Admiral Holmes was direct to move farther up the river on the 12th of September, but to sail down in the night time, so as to protect the landing of the forces. These orders were punctually obeyed. About an hour after midnight of the same day four regiments, the light infantry, with the Highlanders and grenadiers, were embarked in flat-bottomed boats, under the command of Brigadier Monckton and Murray. They were accompanied by General Wolfe, who was among the first that landed. The boats fell down with the tide, keeping close to the north shore in the best order; but, owing to the rapidity of the current, and the darkness of the night, most of the boats landed a little below the intended place of disembarkation. When the troops were landed the boats were sent back for the other division, which was under the command of Brigadier-general Townshend. The ascent to the heights was by a narrow path, that slanted up the precipice from the landing-place; this path the enemy had broken up, and rendered almost impassable, by cross ditches, and they had made an entrenchment at the top of the hill. Notwithstanding these difficulties, Colonel Howe, who was the first to land, ascended the woody precipices, with the light infantry and the Highlanders, and dislodges a captain's guard which defended the narrow path. They then mounted without further molestation, and General Wolfe, who was among the first to gain the summit of the hill, formed the troops on the heights as they arrived. In the ascent the precipice was found to be so steep and dangerous, that the troops were obliged to climb the rugged projections of the rocks, pulling themselves up by aid of the branches of the trees and shrubs growing on both sides of the path. Though much time was thus necessarily occupied in the ascent, yet such was the perseverance of the troops, that they all gained the summit in time to enable the general to form in order of battle before daybreak.

M. de Montcalm had now no means left of saving Quebec but by risking a battle, and he therefore determined to leave his stronghold and meet the British in the open field. Leaving his camp at Montmorency, he crossed the river St Charles, and, forming his line with great skill, advanced forward to attack his opponents. His right was composed of half the provincial troops, two battalions of regulars, and a body of Canadians and Indians; his center, of a column of two battalions of Europeans, with two field-pieces; and his left of one battalion of regulars, and the remainder of the colonial troops. In his front, among brushwood and corn-fields, 1500 of his best marksmen were posted to gall the British as they approached. The British were drawn up in two lines: the first, consisting of the grenadiers, 15th, 28th, 35th Highlanders, and 58th; the 47th regiment formed the second line, or reserve. The Canadians and the Indians, who were posted among the brushwood, kept up an irregular galling fire, which proved fatal to many officers, who, from their dress, were singled out by these marksmen. The fire of this body was, in some measure, checked by the advanced posts of the British, who returned fire; and a small gun, which was dragged up by the seamen from the landing-place, was brought forward, and did considerable execution. The French now advanced to the charge with great spirit, firing as they advanced; but, in consequence of orders they received, the British troops reserved their fire till the main body of the enemy had approached within forty yards of their line. When the enemy had come within that distance, the whole British line poured in a general and destructive discharge of musketry.

Another discharge followed, which had such an effect upon the enemy, that they stopped short, and after making an ineffectual attempt upon the left of the British line, they began to give way. At this time General Wolfe, who had already received two wounds which he had concealed, was mortally wounded whilst advancing at the head of the grenadiers with fixed bayonets. At this instance every separate corps of the British army exerted itself, as if the contest were for its own peculiar honor. Whilst the right pressed on with their bayonets, Brigadier-general Murray briskly advanced with the troops under his command, and soon broke the center of the enemy, "when the Highlanders, taking to their broad-swords fell in among them with irresistible impetuosity, and drove them back with great slaughter". The action on the left of the British was not so warm. A smart contest, however, took place between part of the enemy's right and some light infantry, who had thrown themselves into houses, which they defended with great courage. During this attack, Colonel Howe, who had taken post with two companies behind a copse, frequently sallied out on the flanks of the enemy, whilst General Townshend advanced in platoons against their front. Observing the left and center of the French giving way, this officer, on whom the command had just devolved in consequence of General Monckton, the second in command, having been dangerously wounded, hastened to the center, and finding that the troops had got into disorder in the pursuit, formed them again in line. At this moment, Monsieur de Bougainville, who had marched from Cape Rouge as soon as he heard that the British troops had gained the heights, appeared in their rear at the head of 2000 fresh men. General Townshend immediately ordered two regiments, with two pieces of artillery, to advance against this body; but Bougainville retired on their approach. The wreck of the French army retreated to Quebec and Point Levi.

The loss sustained by the enemy was considerable. About 1000 were made prisoners, including a number of officers, and about 500 died on the field of battle. The death of their brave commander, Montcalm, who was mortally wounded almost at the same instant with General Wolfe, was a serious calamity to the French arms. When informed that his wound was mortal, "So much the better", said he, "I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec". Before his death he wrote a letter to General Townshend, recommending the prisoners to the generous humanity of the British. The death of the two commanders-in-chief, and the disasters which befell Generals Monckton and Severergues, the two second in command, who were carried wounded from the field, are remarkable circumstances in the events of this day. This important victory was not gained without considerable loss on the part of the British, who, besides the commander-in-chief, had 8 officers and 48 men killed; and 43 officers and 435 men wounded. Of these, the Highlanders had Captain Thomas Ross of Culrossie, Lieutenant Roderick Macneil of Barra, Alexander Macdonnell, son of Barrisdale, 1 sergeant and 14 rank and file killed; and Captains John Macdonell of Lochgarry, Simon Fraser of Inverallochy; Lieutenants Macdonell, son of Keppoch, Archibald Campbell, Alexander Campbell, son of Barcaldine, John Douglas, Alexander Fraser, senior; and Ensigns James Mackenzie, Malcolm Fraser, and Alexander Gregorson; 7 sergeants, and 131 rank and file wounded. The death of General Wolfe was a national loss. When the fatal ball pierced the breast of the young hero, he found himself unable to stand, and leaned upon the shoulder of a lieutenant who sat down on the ground. This officer, observing the French give way, exclaimed, "They run! they run!". "Who run?" inquired the gallant Wolfe with great earnestness. When told that it was the French who were flying: "What", said he, "do the cowards run already? Then I die happy!" and instantly expired.

On the 18th of September the town surrendered, and a great part of the surrounding country being reduced, General Townshend embarked for England, leaving a garrison of 5000 effective men in Quebec, under the Hon. General James Murray. Apprehensive of a visit from a considerable French army stationed in Montreal and the neighboring country, General Murray repaired the fortifications, and put the town in a proper posture of defense; but his troops suffered so much from the rigors of winter, and the want of vegetables and fresh provisions, that, before the end of April, 1760, the garrison was reduced, by death and disease, to about 3000 effective men. Such was the situation of affairs when the general received intelligence that General de Levi, who succeeded the Marquis de Montcalm, had reached Point au Tremble with a force of 10,000 French and Canadians, and 500 Indians. It was the intention of the French commander to cut off the posts which the British had established; but General Murray defeated this scheme, by ordering the bridges over the river Rouge to be broken down, and the landing places at Sylleri and Foulon to be secured. Next day, the 27th of April, he marched in person with a strong detachment and two field-pieces, and took possession of an advantageous position, which he retained till the afternoon, when the outposts were withdrawn, after which he re-returned to Quebec with very little loss, although the enemy pressed closely on his rear.

General Murray was now reduced to the necessity of withstanding a siege, or risking a battle. He chose the latter alternative, a resolution which was deemed by some military men as savoring more of youthful impatience and overstrained courage, than of judgment; but the dangers with which he was beset, in the midst of a hostile population, and the difficulties incident to a protracted siege, seem to afford some justification for that step. In pursuance of his resolution, the general marched out on the 28th of April, at half-past six o'clock in the morning, and formed his little army on the heights of Abraham. The right wing, commanded by Colonel Burton, consisted of the 15th, 48th, 58th, and second battalion of the 60th, or Royal Americans: the left under Colonel Simon Fraser, was formed of the 43d, 23d Welsh fusiliers, and the Highlanders. The 35th, and the third battalion of the 60th, constituted the reserve. The right was covered by Major Dalling's corps of light infantry; and the left by Captain Huzzens's company of rangers, and 100 volunteers, under the command of Captain Macdonald of Fraser's regiment. Observing the enemy in full march in one column, General Murray advanced quickly forward to meet them before they should form their line. His light infantry coming in contact with Levi's advance, drove them back on their main body; but pursuing too far, they were furiously attacked and repulsed in their turn. They fell back in such disorder on the line, as to impede their fire, and in passing round by the right flank to the rear, they suffered much from the fire of a party who were endeavoring to turn that flank. The enemy having made two desperate attempts to penetrate the right wing, the 35th regiment was called up from the reserve, to its support. Meanwhile the British left was struggling with the enemy, who succeeded so far, from their superior numbers, in their attempt to turn that flank, that they obtained possession of two redoubts,

but were driven out from both by the Highlanders, sword in hand. By pushing forward fresh numbers, however, the enemy at last succeeded in forcing the left wing to retire, the right giving way about the same time. The French did not attempt to pursue, but allowed the British to retire quietly within the walls of the city, and to carry away their wounded.

Shortly after the British had retired, General Levi moved forward on Quebec, and having taken up a position close to it, opened fire at five o'clock. He then proceeded to besiege the city in form, and General Murray made the necessary dispositions to defend the place. The siege was continued till the 10th of May, when it was suddenly raised; the enemy retreating with great precipitation, leaving all their artillery implements and stores behind. This unexpected event was occasioned by the destruction or capture of all the enemy's ships above Quebec, by an English squadron which had arrived in the river, and the advance of General Amherst on Montreal. General Murray left Quebec in pursuit of the enemy, but was unable to overtake them. The junction of General Murray with General Amherst, in the neighborhood of Montreal, in the month of September, and the surrender of that last stronghold of the French in Canada, have been already mentioned in the history of the service of the 42d regiment.

Fraser's Highlanders were not called again into active service till the summer of 1762, when they were, on the expedition under Colonel William Amherst, sent to retake St John's, Newfoundland, a detailed account of which had been given in the notice of Montgomery's Highlanders.

At the conclusion of the war, a number of the officers and men having expressed a desire to settle in North America, had their wishes granted, and an allowance of land given them. The rest returned to Scotland, and were discharged. When the war of the American revolution broke out, upwards of 300 of those men who had remained in the country, enlisted in the 84th regiment, in 1775, and formed part of two fine battalions embodied under the name of the Royal Highland Emigrants.

Many of the hundreds of Frasers who now form so important a part of the population of Canada claim descent from these Fraser Highlanders who settled in America.

Thanks to Marie Fraser for the information below...

Following disbandment of the 78th Fraser Highlanders in 1763, many of the officers and soldiers were awarded grants of land and settled in the new country, some of them marrying into French families. Their descendants are very proud of their Franco-Ecosse heritage. Between the end of the Seven Years War and the outbreak of the American Revolution an estimated 20000 people left the Scottish Highlands, including those who came to Nova Scotia on the famous Hector in 1773.

Many former Jacobites who had become American colonists and declared themselves for the Duke of Cumberland's nephew, King George III, moved to Canada after the war, settling in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Upper Canada.

In the Introduction to Clan Fraser, A history celebrating over 800 years of the Family in Scotland [1997], Lady Saltoun notes: "Although the Lovats never cleared their people from the Glens to make way for sheep, there was small prospect of advancement in life for younger sons unless they went south to one of the cities or emigrated, which is what many of them did. They went to Edinburgh, Glasgow or London, many went to America, Canada, Australia or New Zealand and prospered and founded families there, especially in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries."

As the daughter-in-law of the first Colonel-in-Chief of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry [PPCLI], Lady Saltoun has strong feelings for Canada. She is married to Captain Alexander Arthur Ramsay of Mar, the only son of Admiral the Hon Sir Alexander Ramsay [1881-1972] and HRH Princess Victoria Patricia [1886-1974], younger daughter of HRH Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn [1850-1942] Governor-General of Canada (1911-16).

You might wish to check out the [Clan Fraser](#) web site for further information on this regiment. Also check out the [78th Fraser Highlanders in Montreal](#) web site.

And that's it for this week and hope you all enjoy your weekend.

Alastair