

Executive Summary

This document presents a **posthumous international criminal indictment** against **Colonel Robert Monckton (1726–1782)** for **genocide, ethnic cleansing, war crimes, and crimes against humanity**. As a key architect of the **Expulsion of the Acadians (Le Grand Dérangement, 1755-1764)** and military commander in the **Codiac/Petitcodiac campaigns**, Monckton is historically glorified, yet incontrovertibly guilty of orchestrating atrocities against Acadian civilians and Indigenous Mi'kmaq/Wolastoqey populations. The City of Moncton, New Brunswick—originally **Codiac**, per its Indigenous Wolastoqey name—remains a colonial glorification of this war criminal.

This indictment reframes Monckton's actions through the lens of **modern international law**, powered by verifiable **OSINT investigations**, exposing his legacy as a symbol of **colonial genocide**.

Charges

1. **Crimes Against Humanity**
 2. **Genocide / Ethnic Cleansing**
 3. **War Crimes (Civilian Atrocities)**
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Factual Findings & Evidence (OSINT Summary)

1. Forced Deportations & Crimes Against Humanity

- **August 1755 – July 1764:** Under Monckton's military command, Acadian civilians were systematically rounded up, families forcibly separated, deported to distant colonies, or left to perish in swamps and forests.
- Over **10,000 civilians were displaced**; thousands perished due to drowning, disease, starvation aboard overcrowded ships ([Faragher, 2005](#)).
- Monckton executed Governor Charles Lawrence's order to "embark every person without further application," dismissing pleas and appeals of the Acadian populace.

2. Scorched-Earth Raids & Genocide

- **Petitcodiac River Campaign (Codiac Region):** Monckton's troops burned villages, destroyed food stocks, and slaughtered livestock to eliminate the Acadian and allied Mi'kmaq presence.
- **St. John River Campaign (1758):** Villages like Grimross, Jemseg, Sainte-Anne des Pays-Bas (Fredericton) were razed, with civilians executed or deported.

- Intent was not mere military victory but permanent ethnic removal, fitting the UN definition of **genocide and ethnic cleansing**.

3. War Crimes & Civilian Atrocities

- Raids involved scalping bounties, public executions, and psychological terror against civilians.
 - Notable war crimes include the **Godin-Bellefontaine Massacre**—the execution of civilian leaders in front of their families ([Wikipedia, St. John River Campaign](#)).
 - Destruction of non-combatant property and life constituted clear violations of jus in bello, even by 18th-century standards.
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Legal Framework (Modern Context)

- **Genocide Convention (1948)**: Monckton's actions meet Article II (a), (b), and (c) – killing, causing serious harm, and deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction.
 - **Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998)**: Articles 7 (Crimes Against Humanity), Article 8 (War Crimes).
 - **Customary International Law**: Ethnic cleansing and cultural genocide fall under universal jurisdiction.
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Key Atrocities Attributed to Monckton's Command

1. **Bay of Fundy Campaign (1755)**: Over 7,000 Acadians deported from Grand-Pré, Beaubassin, Cobequid regions.
 2. **Petitcodiac Massacre (1755-1758)**: Villages and farms destroyed, hundreds of civilians killed or displaced.
 3. **Sainte-Anne des Pays-Bas Raid (1759)**: Complete annihilation of the village; summary executions of civilians.
 4. **Shipboard Deaths**: High mortality during deportations due to disease, starvation, and drowning.
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Colonial Repercussions & Name Restoration

- The city currently known as **Moncton** (after Robert Monckton) is situated on the ancestral lands of the **Wolastoqiyik (Maliseet)** Nation, who called the area **Codiac**.
 - Maintaining the Moncton name is a colonial glorification of genocide.
 - Recommendation: Official renaming to **Codiac** as an act of historical correction and reconciliation.
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Conclusion & Indictment Statement

Colonel Robert Monckton, though deceased, is **posthumously indicted** for orchestrating systemic genocide, ethnic cleansing, and war crimes against Acadian and Indigenous populations during the British colonial conquests of 1755-1764.

The evidence, as compiled through open-source intelligence, reveals that Monckton's campaigns were not conventional warfare but state-sponsored mass atrocity operations aimed at eradicating entire communities. His glorification through place-naming and monuments represents an enduring injustice to history.

Demands for Redress

1. **Public Acknowledgment by Canadian and British Governments** of Monckton's role in genocide and crimes against humanity.
 2. **Official Renaming of Moncton to Codiak** in consultation with Acadian and Wolastoqey leaders.
 3. **Permanent Educational Installations** detailing the truth of the Expulsion campaigns, funded by federal and provincial governments.
 4. **Inclusion of these atrocities in national curricula** as foundational knowledge in Canadian history.
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References (OSINT Sources)

1. Faragher, J. Mack. *A Great and Noble Scheme: The Tragic Story of the Expulsion of the French Acadians from Their American Homeland* ([Free Library Link](#)).
 2. "Expulsion of the Acadians." [Wikipedia](#).
 3. "Bay of Fundy Campaign (1755)." [Wikipedia](#).
 4. "St. John River Campaign (1758)." [Wikipedia](#).
 5. Inquestia Times Blog: "The City of Moncton Honours Col. Robert Monckton." ([Inquestia Times](#)).
 6. "An Unsettled Conquest: The British Campaign against the Peoples of Acadia." [Academia.edu](#).
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