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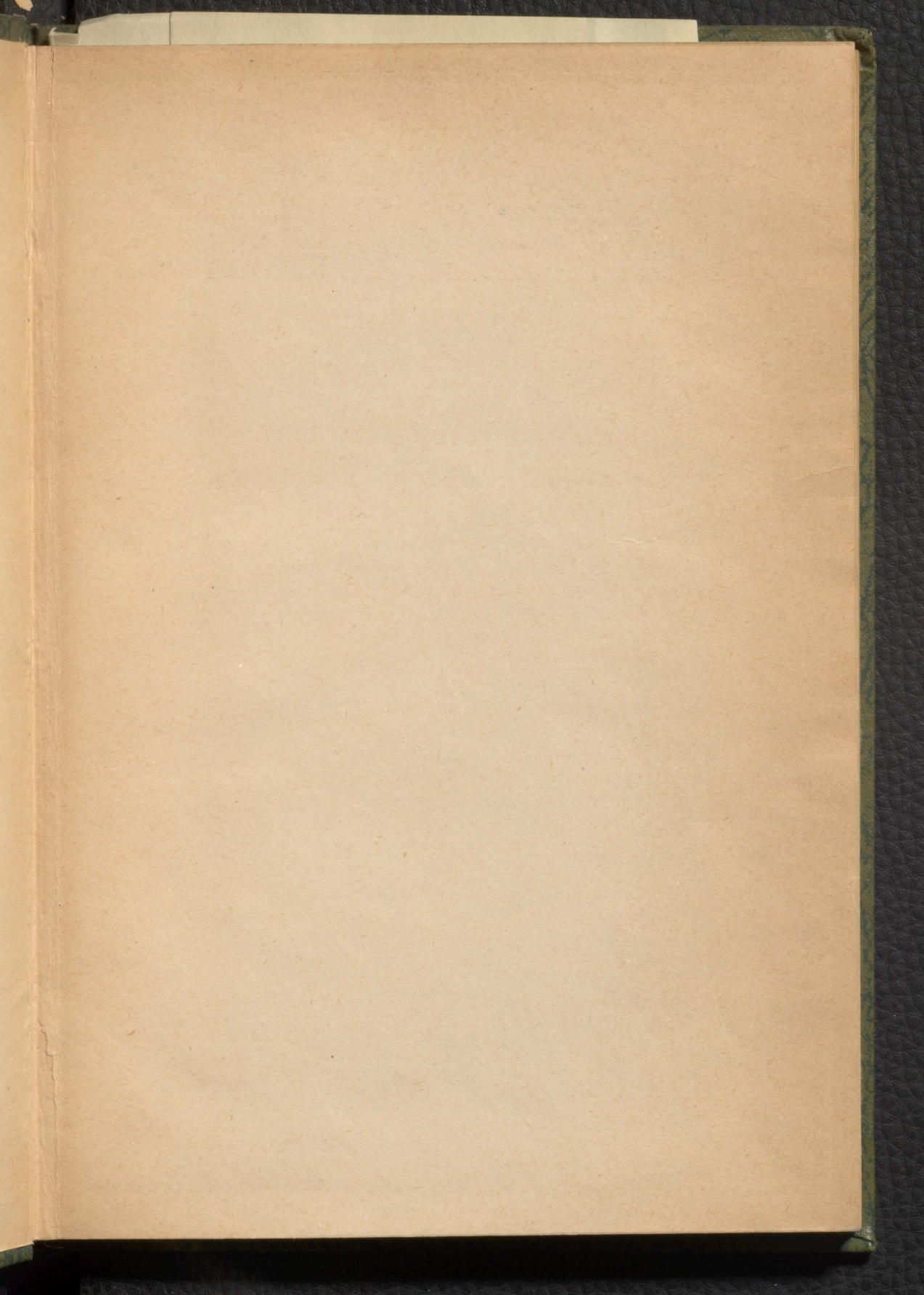
Journal of Abijah Willard, of Lancaster,

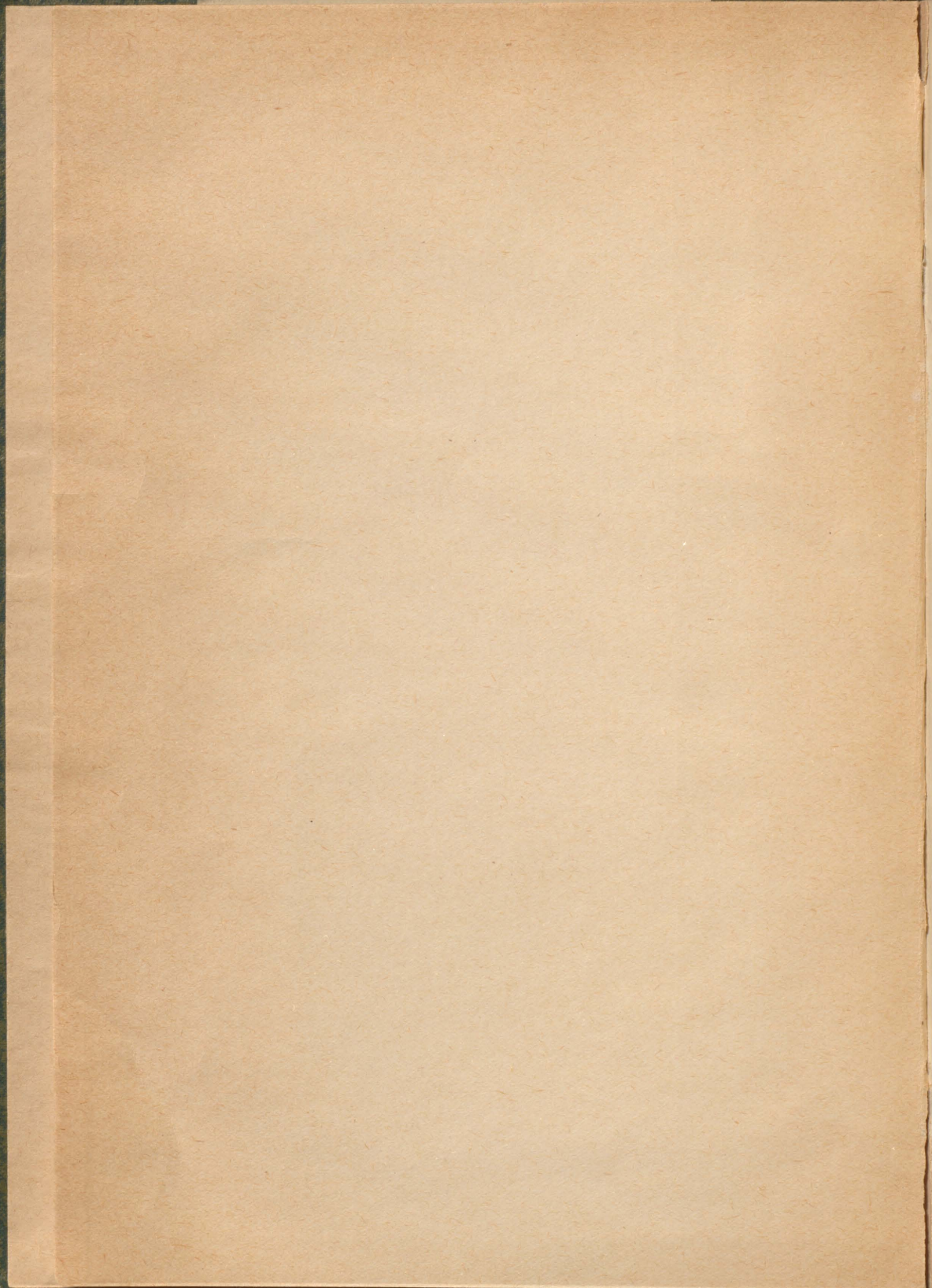


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J. H. M.

Journal of  
Abijah Willard  
1755

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Willard, Abijah,  
Journal of Abijah Willard,  
of Lancaster, Mass 160/W66  
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JOURNAL OF ABIJAH WILLARD  
OF LANCASTER, MASS.,

An Officer in the Expedition which captured Fort Beauséjour in 1755.

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EDITED BY DR. J. CLARENCE WEBSTER.

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The original Journal is now in the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California. The transcription which is now reproduced was made from a photostat copy very kindly sent to me by the Library. The author's spelling is largely phonetic and very variable, without punctuation or the proper use of capitals. While, for the most part, the writing is fairly easily decipherable, in many parts it is difficult to make out the letters. I am deeply indebted to the Library authorities both for permission to reproduce the Journal and for the thorough revision of the transcription made by the experts of the Institution. The textual arrangement is here presented as near the original form as is possible.

In order to make the Journal more interesting to readers three topographical maps are added. Two of these have been made for me by Dr. W. F. Ganong, to whom I am deeply indebted for these valuable features.

J. C. WEBSTER.

267032

## INTRODUCTION

By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the conquest made by Nicholson's army in 1710 was acknowledged by France, and "Nova Scotia or Acadia with its ancient Boundaries" was transferred to Great Britain, while France retained Ile Royale (Cape Breton) Ile Ste Jean (Prince Edward Island) and other islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Newfoundland, however, became entirely British, the French being allowed certain shore fishing privileges there.

Immediately afterwards the development of Louisbourg as a French stronghold was initiated. The British occupied only Annapolis Royal (formerly Port Royal) and the entire white population of Nova Scotia consisted of French Acadians distributed in a number of small settlements. No effort was made to introduce British settlers and, indeed, the British Government appeared to take little interest in the affairs of this distant colony, occupied by an alien population, whose sympathies were entirely with the land of their origin. The slender garrison at Annapolis Royal was continually neglected, the fort allowed to deteriorate, and the officials were for long periods without instructions as to the policy to be pursued in administering the province.

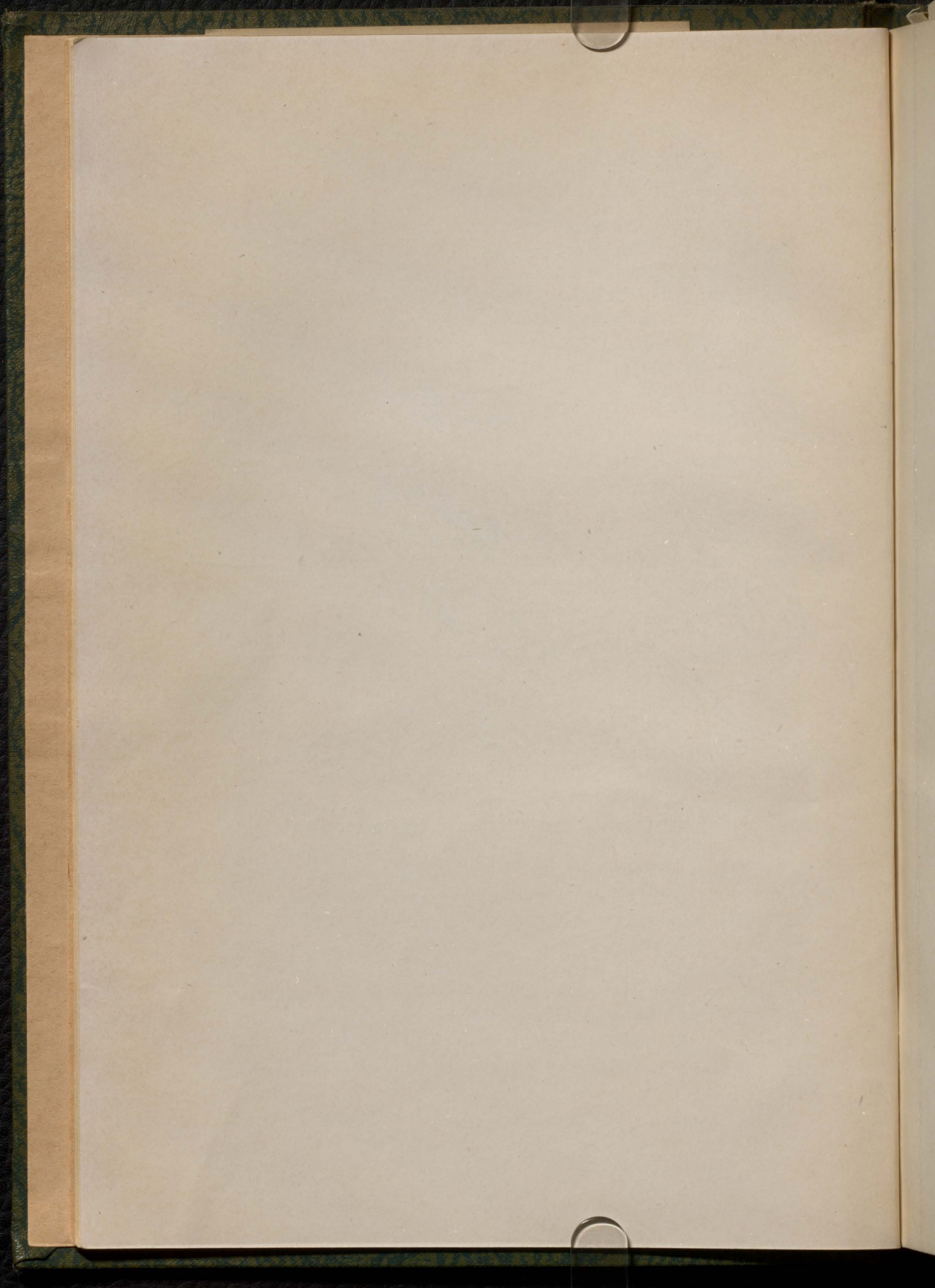
Successive Governors strove for the most part without success to obtain an unconditional oath of allegiance from the Acadian inhabitants who never lost the hope that France would once again regain her lost control. In this expectation they were constantly encouraged by their priests, whose activities from time to time brought them into difficulties with the British Governors.

The failure of the Treaty of Utrecht to specify exactly what the boundaries of Acadia really were gave the French authorities an opening to lay claim to a large part of the country, indeed to all except the peninsular portion of Acadia (that which now forms the province of Nova Scotia, excepting Cape Breton). While the British protested against this claim they took no decisive stand against it, and then in course of time the French tried to encourage settlement in the territory claimed by them (now New Brunswick), and no attempts were made to prevent them.



Abijah Willard's  
Orderly Book  
April 28. 1755

SIGNATURE OF ABIJAH WILLARD IN HIS ORDERLY BOOK.



The capture of Louisbourg by Pepperrill and Warren in 1745 opened a new chapter in the history of Acadia. When peace was signed in 1748, the return of Cape Breton to the French aroused the resentment of the American Colonies, especially New England, and gradually awakened in them the determination to make another effort to destroy forever the power of France in Canada. Great Britain at the same time decided on a forward policy, and forthwith in 1749, founded the new stronghold of Halifax on the shore of the splendid harbor of Chebucto.

In this same year, also, the French Government in the person of the Comte de la Galissonnière, the able administrator of Canada, took the bold step of proclaiming that only the peninsular portion of Acadia belonged to Great Britain, and, as an indication of his purpose to support his claim, ordered a military force to be sent to the Isthmus of Chignecto as well as to the mouth of the St. John river. He announced that the Missaguash river which ran across the Isthmus was the dividing line between the two nations.

Hon. Edward Cornwallis, the founder of Halifax and the new Governor of Nova Scotia, thereupon decided to build a fort at Chignecto on the east side of the river Missaguash on the site of the old village of Beaubassin which the French had recently destroyed in order to force the inhabitants to move to the territory on the west side of the river which they claimed as their own. His orders were carried out by Major Charles Lawrence and the fort erected was known as Fort Lawrence.

In the following year the French followed a similar course and began the erection of Fort Beauséjour on an elevation about a mile and a quarter from the English fort, a large area of marsh and the river Missaguash lying between the two. At the same time Fort Gaspereau was begun on the shore of Baie Verte at the northeast end of the Isthmus. An attempt was also made by the two Governments in Europe to settle the question of the Boundary of Acadia by appointing a Commission to deliberate in Paris. Their negotiations continued for three years (1750-1753) and ended without any decision being reached.

In the year which followed, French agents, most prominent among whom was the Abbé Le Loutre, worked energetically to

incite the Acadians and Indians of Nova Scotia against the British and to induce the former to abandon their homes and move to the territory claimed by the French as well as to the Isle St. Jean. Many did so and were known as refugees. The French authorities had promised to support them and to establish them on new lands. This was only partially carried out and in consequence large numbers of the people endured much hardship and became very discontented and on several occasions made overtures to the authorities at Halifax to be allowed to return to their abandoned homes. The latter tried to prevent this exodus, advising the people to await the result of the Boundary Commission's Report, and warning them of the troubles which would await them if they moved away. William Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts, was one of the Boundary Commissioners and he returned from Paris in 1753 convinced that only force could settle the problem of Acadia, and he determined that New England would be foremost in carrying out the measures on which he had decided. He found an ardent colleague in Charles Lawrence who had become Governor of Nova Scotia, and together they planned an expeditionary force to be raised chiefly in New England for the purpose of attacking the French forts in Chignecto, even though France and Great Britain were at peace.

Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Robert Monckton was sent from Halifax to command the force, which was raised by Shirley during the winter of 1754-55. The Colonial troops were designated as Shirley's Regiment, the Governor being its Colonel-in-Chief. It consisted of two battalions, one of which was commanded by Lieut.-Col. John Winslow, and the other by Lieut.-Col. George Scott. The regiment numbered nearly 2000 men and to convey it to Nova Scotia a large numbering of transports was raised, being accompanied by three armed vessels of which Captain John Rous was Commodore. The fleet of 41 sail left Boston Harbor on May 23rd, 1755, and arrived at Fort Lawrence, Chignecto, on June 2nd, the troops being landed in the evening.

On the morning of the 4th, Monckton's small army, joined by about 300 Regulars of Fort Lawrence, began the operations which resulted in the fall of Beauséjour and the capitulation of its garrison, commanded by Du Chambon de Vergor, on June 16.

This was immediately followed by the giving up of Fort Gasper-eau, and the British became masters of Chignecto, establishing themselves at Fort Beauséjour, whose name was changed to Cumberland. Soon after the capture, the punitive measures which Lawrence had decided to undertake against the Acadians were commenced, and in carrying them out the services of the New England troops were employed during the rest of the year.

Our knowledge of the siege of Fort Beauséjour and of the proceedings which followed are derived from official documents and, also, from the journals of those who were active participants or eye-witnesses. The latter sources are the most interesting and the most important.

#### French Journals:—

The following accounts, written by those who were in the fort during the siege, are valuable.

1. *Journal de l'Attaque de Beauséjour*, written by Jacau de Fiedmont, who had been engineer officer employed in the forts in 1754-55. It was printed in the *Guerre du Canada*, under the direction of the Abbé Casgrain, Quebec, 1895. De Fiedmont gives detailed descriptions of the forts and redoubts, for whose imperfections he was so largely responsible. In describing the defence of Beauséjour he accuses the Acadian peasants of cowardice and of refusing to work on the defences under the fire of the enemy.

2. Another account is to be found in the *Mémoires sur le Canada depuis 1749 jusqu'à 1750*.

Three versions of this work exist, undoubtedly written by the one author, whose identity has only recently been made known by M. Aegidius Fauteux of Montreal. He was Louis de Courville, who was in Fort Beauséjour before and during the siege serving as Notary for French Acadia, having been commissioned by Bigot, Intendant of Canada, on May 28, 1754. He also acted as Secretary to De Vergor, the Commandant, and is believed to have written the Articles of Capitulation sent by De Vergor to Monckton.

The best known of the three versions is that which was published under the direction of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec in 1838 from a manuscript which had once been in possession of Colonel Burton, who commanded in Montreal after the conquest.

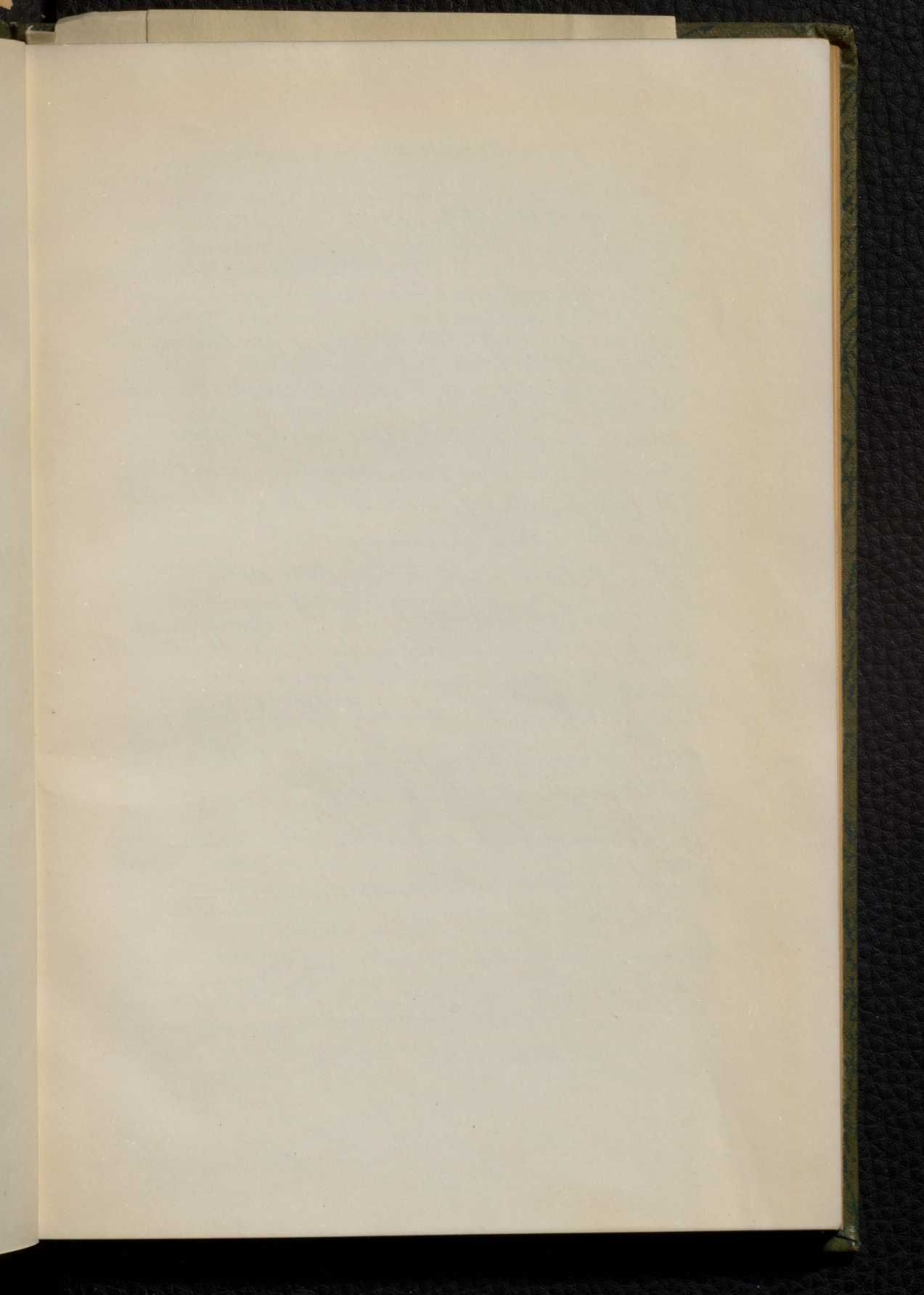
The second version is an original manuscript in the collection of French manuscripts in the Library of Leningrad, which had been acquired by Paul Dubrowski, an attaché of the Russian Embassy in Paris during the French Revolution. A copy is now in the Archives of the Archbishop of Quebec, and has been reproduced in the *Rapport de l'Archiviste de la Province de Quebec, 1925*.

The third version is a manuscript in the McCord Museum of Montreal. This has been studied by M. Fauteux, and will soon be published. There are various differences between the three, but they are unimportant. The Burton manuscript was evidently meant for publication, and Colonel Burton probably obtained it from the author for this purpose, but there is no explanation of his failure to carry out this plan. Neither is there any reasonable explanation of the variations in the manuscripts.

3. The third important account is that of Thomas Pichon, who held a clerical position in the fort, and who was also acting as a spy in the pay of the British. His manuscript Journal of the siege is preserved in the Nova Scotia Archives in Halifax. It was the source of Beamish Murdoch's description in his well-known History of Nova Scotia.

The most important sources of information relating to the attack, from the British side, are the following:—

1. Journal of the Hon. Robert Monckton, who commanded the Expedition against Beauséjour. This has only recently been found among the Cumberland papers in the Royal Library of Windsor Castle, by Mr. Stanley M. Pargellis of Yale University. Through the gracious permission of His Majesty the King I have been given a copy of the Journal, which will be printed in my recently published book, "The Forts of Chignecto."



April 9<sup>th</sup> 1755  
A Journal on the Intended Expedi-  
tion to Novicota —

This Day I Left San Carlos  
Marched a boue 9 of lock with 50  
men and Com<sup>d</sup> to the widow flurins  
and Refreshed men and then went  
to Conore and putt att Rows aboute  
Sun sett the Reasoning was 16 pound

April 10 march to Boston with a  
100 men and Dined att Coy. —  
and paid — — Lawfull 10 —

and this Day went on Board the  
vessel Calld the victory (Capt. Roduck)  
11<sup>th</sup> ordered the Company to be putt  
into messes and took outo provisions

12<sup>th</sup> Nothing Remarkable &c —

13<sup>th</sup> Sunday all the people went  
to Church — —

14<sup>th</sup> my Company putt musters  
and took outo their Cloaths the  
very mean & scandalous



2. Journal of Colonel John Winslow of the Provincial Troops while engaged in the Siege of Beauséjour in the summer and autumn of 1755. This was published in the third and fourth volumes of the Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, being transcribed from the original manuscript Journal, in the Library of the Historical Society of Massachusetts, by permission of the Society, in March, 1880, under direction of the Record Commission of Nova Scotia. As Winslow was second in command to Colonel Monckton, his record may be regarded as official and authoritative.

3. A smaller Journal, though of considerable value, is the Diary of John Thomas, a surgeon in Monckton's army. This was first published in The Historical and Genealogical Register of Boston in 1879, having been communicated by Mr. John Moore of New York. It was afterwards printed in the first volume of the Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society.

4. Another Journal is that written by Captain Abijah Willard, who was an officer in Col. Scott's Second Battalion of Shirley's regiment, which was under Monckton's command.

This journal, long preserved in the Willard family, was first made known to the public when it was sold in Libbie's auction rooms, Boston, in 1908. It is now owned by the Henry E. Huntington Library, California. It is accompanied by Willard's Orderly Book, both being bound together as an octavo leather-covered volume. The Orderly Book consists of 198 pages and forms the first part of the volume. The second is the Journal and is a closely written diary of 91 pages.

A hand-written copy was made in 1885 by the Hon. Henry S. Nourse, historian of Lancaster, Mass., Willard's birth-place, and is now in the Library of that town. While Willard's Journal does not rank in importance with Winslow's as regards the details of the siege operations, it is of the greatest value in describing the punitive measures adopted by the British against the Acadian settlements after the capture of Fort Beauséjour. Willard took part in most of these and he records the dates of the various expeditions, the number of buildings burned, the animals

captured or destroyed, with great minuteness. While he was employed in this unpleasant work chiefly in Chignecto he made one distant journey to Cobequid (now Truro) and Tatamagouche in Nova Scotia.

The Journal commences with an entry on April 9th when Willard left Lancaster with his men; it ends on January 6th while he was in Chignecto.

Sketch of Abijah Willard:—

The Willard family were long connected with the town of Lancaster, Mass., being descended from Major Simon Willard, who was a prominent fighter in King Philip's war. Colonel Samuel Willard, who commanded the Worcester County regiment at the siege of Louisbourg in 1745, was the father of four sons, Nahum, Abijah, Levi and Abel. Nahum was a physician. Levi was an ensign in his father's regiment at Louisbourg, afterwards adopting a business career. Abel was a lawyer. Like all his brothers he was a Loyalist, and, after the evacuation of Boston, he went to Nova Scotia. Thence he went to England in 1776; he died in London in 1781.

Abijah Willard, author of the Journal, was born in Lancaster, July 27, 1724, the area in which the Willard house stood being now the town of Harvard. He was a captain or captain-lieutenant in his father's regiment at Louisbourg. In 1755 he commanded a company, composed mainly of young men of Lancaster, in the expedition against Fort Beauséjour in Chignecto. On his return home, he was made a colonel and commanded a regiment under Amherst in 1759 and 1760. His orderly book contains many entries written in 1759 at Fort Edward and Lake George.

After the conquest of Canada, Willard returned to Lancaster and attended to his private affairs and the improvement of his property. In 1774 he was one of the thirty-six councillors for Massachusetts, appointed by Royal writ. These appointments greatly angered the Patriots, and Willard, while visiting a property owned by him in Connecticut, was seized by a mob, taken to a jail, and only set free by signing a paper, agreeing not to act as a Councillor.

On April 19, 1775, while riding to Beverly he met the minute men who were hurrying to fight at Concord and Lexington. This decided him to go to Boston and join the British. He was appointed by General Gage captain of the first company of the "Loyal American Associates" of Boston. Henceforth Willard's lot was cast with the British. He never saw his home in Lancaster again, for he was proscribed and banished and his estates were confiscated. When the troops retired from Boston, Willard accompanied them to Nova Scotia. He served, later, at Long Island as Commissary, refusing to take a commission as a combatant and fight against his countrymen, according to Sabine. In 1779 he went to England, where he lived two years, returning to New York in 1781.

In 1783, Willard along with fifty-four others, presented a petition to Sir Guy Carleton, Commander-in-chief in New York, for a grant of 5000 acres each, on the ground of their importance prior to the revolution. Sir Guy agreed to this at first and sent an order to Governor Parr of Nova Scotia to have the grants surveyed. As previous grants to the Loyalists had not exceeded 200 acres, the publication of the petition to Carleton raised a storm among the Loyalists who were still in New York as well as among those already in Nova Scotia, and strong protests were made against the injustice of making these large grants. In consequence Sir Guy changed his mind and ordered each one of the fifty-five to receive only 1000 acres. Willard appears to have gone again to England during this year. In 1784 his name appeared frequently in pamphlets published there, some of which criticised him, others supporting him. He returned to New York in this year, and, in August, embarked for St. John, with many other refugees. He obtained several lots of land west of the harbour, but seems to have settled on one of 357 acres which he bought from Samuel Peabody, who had obtained a grant of it from Wm. Hazen. There was a house on it, which Willard made his home. This is marked on an official plan of 1785. It was on the south side of the "Mahogany" road just where it makes its farthest southerly bend, somewhat over two miles west of Fairville; the site was a fine one and commanded a wide view over the Manawagonish marshes and Cove, and the

Bay of Fundy beyond. Willard also bought an adjoining lot of 100 acres from the City of Saint John. In 1786, when the parishes were officially established in the Province, the name "Lancaster" was given to one situated just west of the harbour of St. John, probably out of compliment to Willard, who was then a member of Governor Carleton's Council, to which he had been appointed on November 22, 1784. Willard resided on his property until his death in May 1789.

Some years after, his son Samuel left New Brunswick and returned to the old home in Lancaster, Mass., which formed a portion of the one-third interest in the estate which the confiscation act allowed the wife of an absentee Loyalist. She apparently continued to reside there until her death in 1807. The son Samuel died in 1856.

All that remains of the Willard occupation in New Brunswick is the parish of Lancaster, part of which forms the western limit of the City of Saint John, and an unmarked grave, which was probably in the old Church of England burying ground on Carleton Heights.

Aprill 9<sup>th</sup> 1755

A Journal on the Intended Expedition to Novicotia

This Day I Left Lancaster  
Marcht aboute 9 oClock with 50  
men and Come to the widow Stevens  
and Refreshed y<sup>e</sup> men and then went  
to Concord and supt att Rows aboute  
sun sett the Reconing was £ 6 pound

April y<sup>e</sup> 10 march to Boston with a  
100 men and Dineed att Cap<sup>t</sup> Days  
and paid — — — Lawfull m £ 6: 10  
and this Day went on Board the  
vessell Calld the victory Cap<sup>t</sup> Rodick C<sup>gy</sup>

- 11<sup>th</sup>: ordered the Company to be putt  
into messes and tooke oute provitions
- 12<sup>th</sup>: Nothing Remarkable &c
- 13<sup>th</sup>: Sunday all the people went  
to Church
- 14<sup>th</sup>: my Company past muster  
and tooke oute their Cloaths tho  
very mean & scandelus.

15<sup>th</sup> april 1755

- I ordered all the Souldirs on the Common  
to Divert themselves
- 16<sup>th</sup>: Nothing Remarkable Fair wather
- 17<sup>th</sup>: Nothing Strange Happins
- 18<sup>th</sup>: all the Company well & Lively
- 19<sup>th</sup>: paid all the Souldirs the Remain  
:Der of their Bounty
- 20<sup>th</sup>: Sunday ordereed all to go to meeting
- 21<sup>st</sup>: a generall Traing\* in Boston where  
their was a vast number of people
- 22<sup>d</sup>: I paid the men from the time of  
their Inlestmnt to 14<sup>th</sup> off Aprill Instant
- 23<sup>d</sup>: fair weather and all well
- 24: orders Came on Board for us to sail  
this <sup>Next</sup>  
^ Day fair weather nothing  
Remarkable
- 25<sup>th</sup>: Cold weather for the time of year  
and snowd.

Aprill 26<sup>th</sup> 1755

- A Cold morning and nothing Remarkable  
I went to Lancaster this Evening
- 27<sup>th</sup>: Sunday Rainey weather in the  
after noon wet† to meeting

\*Training (drill).

†went.

- 28 I bid farewell to Lancaster and my  
family and got to Boston aboute 12 oClock  
29<sup>th</sup> Fair weather and nothing Remarkable  
30<sup>th</sup> nothing strange

May y<sup>e</sup> 1 1755

Fair this morning but Cloudy in y<sup>e</sup>  
after noon we waid anchor aboute  
3 oClock and Came Down to King Roade  
and gave three whozaws\* when  
we past the Casell† and then came  
Down 12: or 14 and Dropt anchor  
against Dear Island <sup>(1)</sup>  
and their waite till further  
orders

may 2<sup>d</sup> 1755

- This Day David Atherton Died one of my  
Souldirs after a short fitt of sickness.  
3<sup>d</sup> fair weather in the fore noon but  
Rain in the after noon and sum of the  
Souldirs not well  
4<sup>th</sup> Sunday orders Came on board for to go  
on to Dear Island to hear preaching  
which we was Entertaind a Discourse  
be Content with your wagers‡  
5<sup>th</sup> wind att N E and a Ruff seae and I was  
ordered to go on to the Island for to sett  
a guard to Keep the Souldirs from  
Stroaling and Doing mischif  
6<sup>th</sup> wind att N W<sup>st</sup> but nothing Remarkable  
7<sup>th</sup> Wind att N W but Exceeding Cold  
men harty and well In generall  
8<sup>th</sup> Fair weather

\*huzzahs.

†Castle.

‡Wages.

(1) In Massachusetts Bay.

9<sup>th</sup> wind very high and the sea Ruff  
and I ordered the Souldirs to go on  
Shore to Reckarate themselves

May 10<sup>th</sup> 1755

A Raw Cold Day nothing Remarkable  
but begin to be sumthing un Easy  
and think time to be gon  
11<sup>th</sup> Sunday both officers and Souldirs  
was ordered on shore had the  
Articals of war Read in the fore  
noon and the after noon M<sup>r</sup> Philips  
Preacht a sermon  
and after servis I went to Boston  
12<sup>th</sup> fine weather and <sup>went</sup>  $\wedge$  Down a board  
this after noon  
13<sup>th</sup> this Day nothing Remarkable  
14<sup>th</sup> this Day I went a Board with  
Ens<sup>n</sup> Willard & 45 of my Company  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Probeys Ship the Syrene  
man of war which made the  
Souldirs Lookt Sober

May 15<sup>th</sup> 1755

This <sup>Day</sup>  $\wedge$  Fine weather nothing Remarkable  
the Sould\* Loockt very soober being with  
Strangers and in a man of war  
16<sup>th</sup> this Day I went to Boston  
17<sup>th</sup> Comadore Rouse <sup>(1)</sup> Fired a gun for a  
Signall for Sailing but all things were  
not Ready and so went to pudden pinte <sup>(2)</sup>

\*Soldiers.

(1) Captain John Rous was Commodore of the fleet.

(2) Pudding Point just north of Deer Island.

- 18<sup>th</sup> Expected to Saile but Disopinted  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Probey Read Prayers and and  
 Sermon and the Ships Crew was as  
 oblgid to attend and in the Eveing  
 Maj<sup>r</sup> Frye Come on board and tolt me  
 that it was the orders that we should  
 sail to morrow
- 19<sup>th</sup> Comadore Rouse gave a Signall  
 for Sailing by firing a Cannon  
 we waid one of our Ships and  
 almost the other the \* shifted and  
 orders Come for to Lett go our anhors  
 and stopt for this Day

May 20<sup>th</sup> 1755

- this morning fine weather in the after  
 noon Come a Shower from the No East itt  
 Blowed Like a huricane we was oblige  
 to throw oute a nother Anchor  
 Storme Continud aboute an heure  
 wind Contary N E nothing Remarkable
- 21<sup>st</sup> This Day the Comader Rouse gave a  
 22<sup>nd</sup> Signall for Sailing in aboute half  
 an heure the fleet was all under Sail  
 with a fine Fair winde which was pleasent  
 aboute 3 oClock this afternoon a top  
 Sail vessel was spied a hed of us the  
 Comoadore gave a Signall to Cap<sup>t</sup> Shirley  
 Commanded the mare maid man of war  
 to give thee vessell that was spieed to  
 chase to Know who she was
- 23 Cloudy in the morning but pleasent  
 in the afternoon Cap Shirley Reternd  
 from His Chase he Came up with

\*"Wind" omitted.



the vessell prst\* severall hands oute  
of hur She Came from Liverpoooll  
and Brings News of a war

May 24<sup>th</sup> 1755

A fine Pleasent morning but Calm untill  
aboute 9 oClock abute 5 oClock we made  
Land att menhagan <sup>(1)</sup> Near georges  
this Evening a small matter of Rain

25<sup>th</sup> <sup>Sunday</sup> ^ this morning Exceeding pleasent but  
fogey but Cleard of in the after noon  
many mountins appeared in the  
North prayers were Read unto us by  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Probey and the pilot said by the  
Land we saw we was within 18 Leagues of  
anopilist†

26<sup>th</sup> we mad Land att anopilis this after noon  
a Lad of Cap<sup>t</sup> Rouses fell oute of His Ship  
which was aboute 25 Rods from oure vsell  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Probeys Boate being oute of the  
vsell they Junt into the Boate Caught  
the ‡ we thought he had bin Dead after a  
Considerable time Lying a Cross a grate  
Gun a Large Quantity of warter Runing  
oute of him he began to Come to and is  
Like to Do well aboute sun an houer high  
the ships Dropt anchor att the Gutt of anopilis  
and the transports went in to the Bason

May y<sup>e</sup> 27: 1755

Nothing Remarkable this Day but Rain  
May 28<sup>th</sup> being fair for Election Day in New  
England but throw fayour\*\* we are well

\*pressed.

†Annapolis Royal.

‡"Lad" omitted.

\*\*Favour.

(1) Monhegan Island is off the coast of Maine, opposite Pemaquid Point, which is about 12 miles to the northwest. About the same distance north are Georges Islands, opposite the river of this name on the mainland.

a signall from the Comadore for to go  
 into an<sup>o</sup>pilis but the tide so strong and  
 the wind Low Dropt anchor Just in the  
 Entrance of y<sup>e</sup> Gutt and their Lay till Just  
 sundown and then by the help of the  
 oars and Boates we got in to the harbour  
 of anopilis in 5 fathom of water  
 29<sup>th</sup> we waid anchor and we went within half  
 a League of the transport our people from  
 the Ship went on Shore and Caught a hogg  
 and see severall french garls and they  
 was much frighted att our people  
 30<sup>th</sup> this Day I went to anpelis and Saw the garison  
 which I was much disopinted in the  
 garison I Expcteed to off seen a fine  
 a fort and Dineed att a plase with a number  
 of gentelman att the Kings head  
 31<sup>st</sup> a signal for sailing but the wind being  
 Contary Could not gett oute of the Gutt

June 1<sup>st</sup> 1755

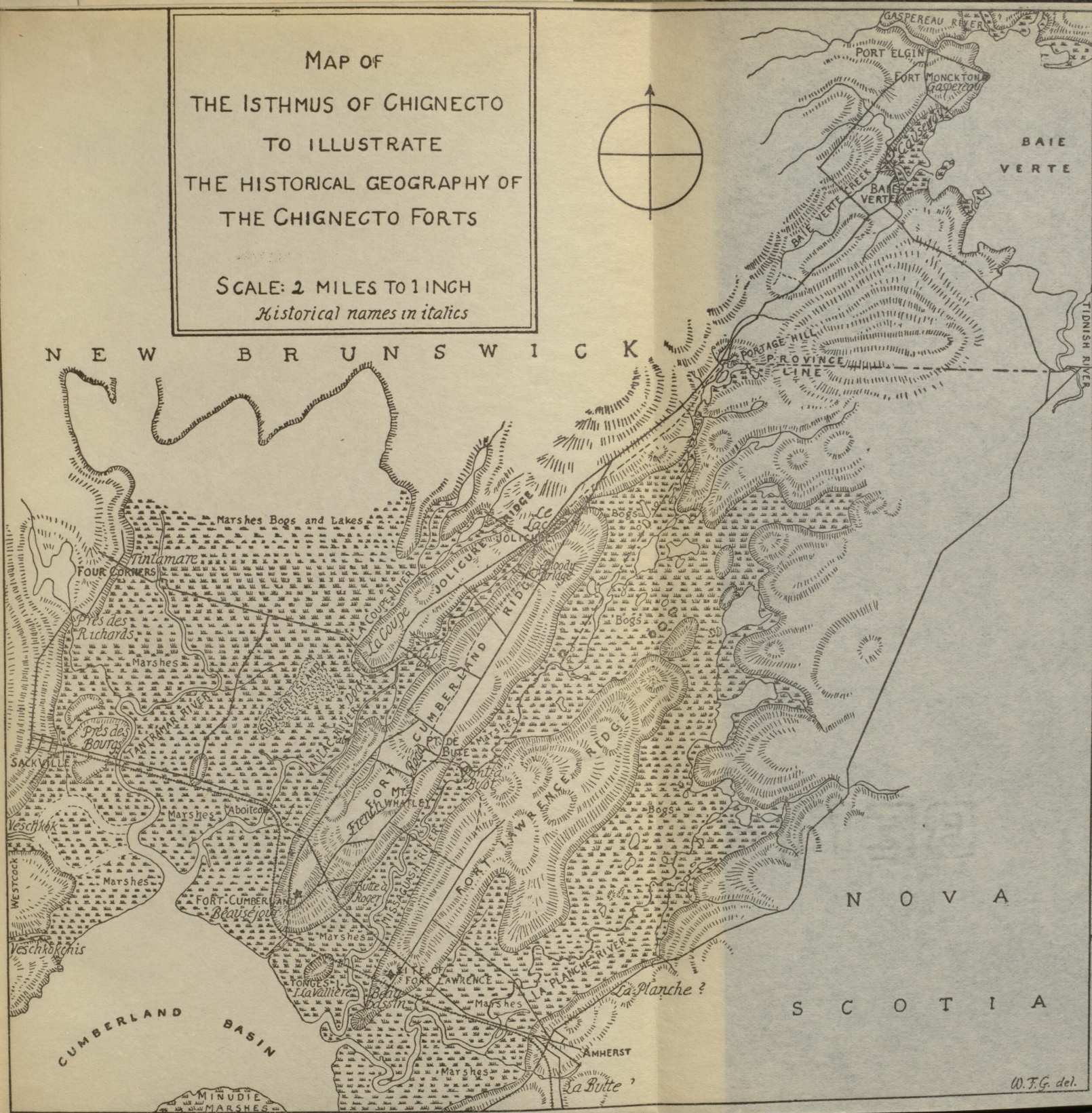
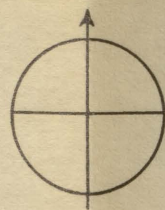
Sunday this morning Fair weather  
 A Signall to Sail weighed anchor  
 and histed Saile with a fine Fair winde  
 and aboute sun down we Come in Sight  
 of the french foart and then apeared fort  
 Lawrance att Chekenector\* all the way  
 from anopilis to this plase as if their  
 had bin a hard shower of Rain  
 2<sup>d</sup> this morning a shower of Rain then  
 Clear and aboute 10 oClock orders for the  
 Transports was ordered to go to fort Lawrance  
 and att one oClock all the Transports  
 all histested† Sail and all army  
 Landed Except a part of my  
 Company which was a board the Ship

\*Chignecto.

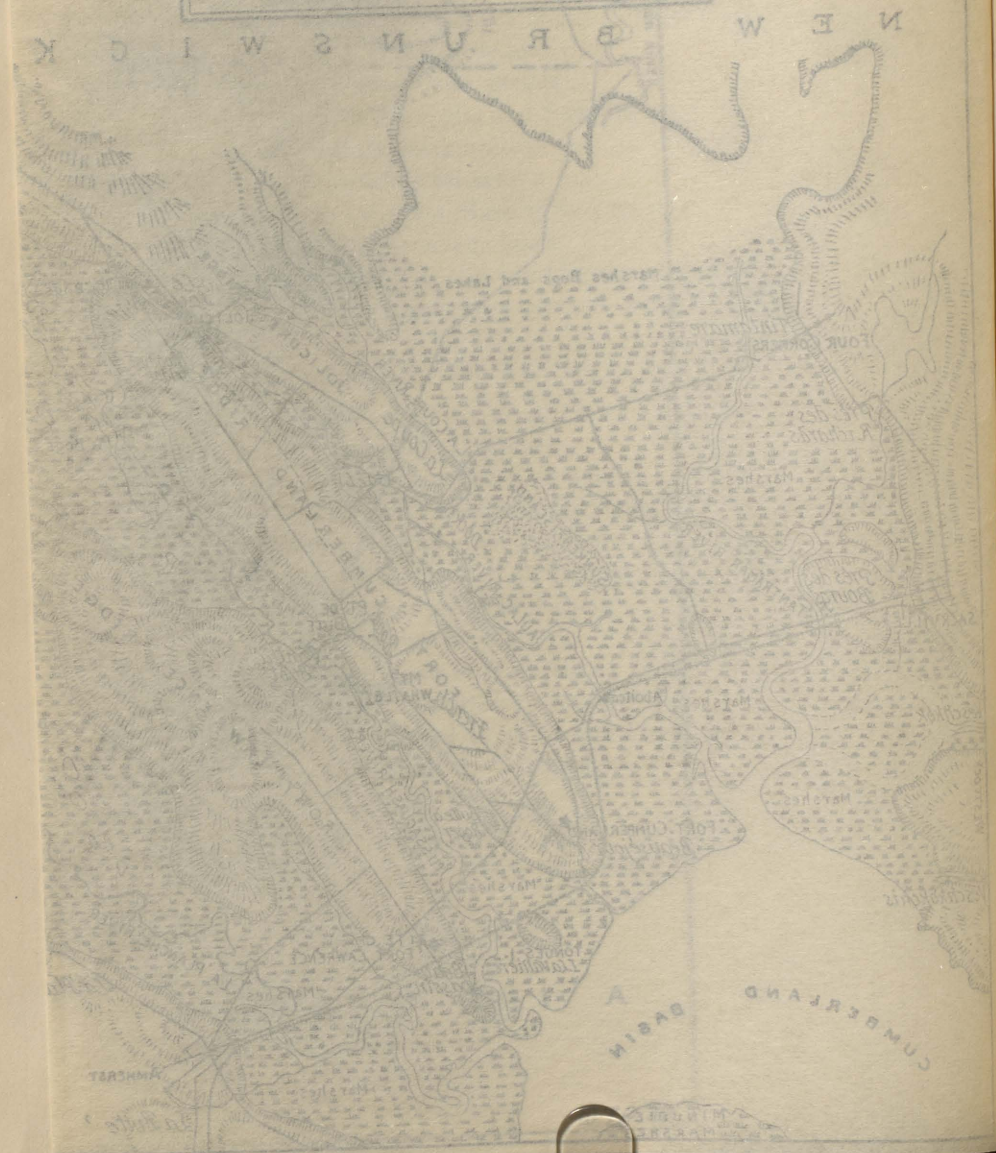
†hoisted.

MAP OF  
THE ISTHMUS OF CHIGNECTO  
TO ILLUSTRATE  
THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF  
THE CHIGNECTO FORTS

SCALE: 2 MILES TO 1 INCH  
*Historical names in italics*



MAP OF  
 THE ISTHMUS OF CHICAGO  
 TO ILLUSTRATE  
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 THE CHICAGO FORTS  
 SCALE: 2 MILES TO 1 INCH  
 Historical names in italics



Ju 3<sup>d</sup> this morning I Gave oute the arms to  
the Souldirs and then went aborde a Brig  
for to go on shore we Landed att  
fort Lawranc aboute sundown and  
marcht up to the fort and Joyned  
the army and Lodged sum in houses and  
sum in Barns and in tents.

June 4<sup>th</sup> 1755

This morning the whole army was  
musterd att 4 oClock to march with  
5 Days provition att 6 oClock the whole  
was Ready to march Six wagons and  
4 field Peaces Six pounders Brass  
and then marcht on for a block house  
Called pintedebute\* and as we marcht  
along the marsh with all our guns  
Looking very Bright and Souldir  
Like we saw sum hundreds of french  
and Indians Ran the other Side of the  
River to protect the french fort from  
us as we supposed and when we Came  
within aboute a hundred Rods Distance  
from the french fort we Came to a halt  
the advance party was ordered to make,  
a Bridge over the River as our people  
Began to Carry the timber to Cross the  
the River the french and Indians  
gave a grate shout and Came  
Running Down to stop our pass and  
and Emediately they fired their Cannon  
from their fort And a Large number of  
Small arms att a much Less Distance  
than the fort was Cap<sup>t</sup> Broom who Com<sup>d</sup>†  
the Train fired our Bras Cannon in

\*Pont à Buot.

†Commanded.

2 Minuates after they gave us the Salute which Did grate Excution for the Bolets went in at one Side of their fort and oute att the other and then part of y<sup>e</sup> army of Coll Scots Battallion was ordered to march to a Dike which was over the marsh within Good gun Shot of the french and soon gave them sum thousand Shotts which made them Retreate into the woods and then Emediately by firing our Cannon and small arms the\* sott fire to their fort and Building on fire aboute an Hours <sup>this</sup> <sub>^</sub> Ingagemnt <sup>was</sup> <sub>^</sub> which was very smart for the time and In our Engag:ement we Lost one man a Serjant of the Regulars and five more wounded and french Lost one man which we are Sertain for his Head was shott of by a Cannon Ball and since by Inteligenc from a Captive Taken since the† Lost 14 more and after we had Taken the Ground wher they Burnt the fort the <sup>army</sup> <sub>^</sub> stopt Refreshed themselves we march on for Beausejure the french <sup>fort</sup> within aboute a mile and a quarter and then Camped I marched with my Company as a flank guard to the army this Night so near their fort but they made no attempt upon us this Night.

June y<sup>e</sup> 5: 1755

Fine weather the french Kept very still and orders Came to Clear a plase for to pitch our tents men went to

---

\*they.

†they.

work Lively we Cleared from the marsh  
 over the hill itt being aboute half a  
 mle and 50 Rod wide and began to  
 make us tents and in the Evening  
 itt Rained and aboute 10: oClock this  
 Night we saw a Grate Light in  
 the west which was the french  
 settings their hosees\* Round the fort  
 on fire which was plasing to the  
 army

June the 6<sup>th</sup> 1755

This morning I was ordered to guard the vssells  
 with a boute 60 men that was Coming up <sup>the Crick</sup><sub>Λ</sub> with  
 Provisions against the Camps which is aboute 2 mils  
 from wher we Landed; the french and Indians Came  
 from the french fort to Stop our vssels where  
 they had Large Dikes to Cover them in their  
 march they fired severall Guns att the vessell  
 with small arms and sum Cannon shott  
 from the fort my party marcht in open vieu  
 of the fort to the Dike where they Lay  
 they fired severall Guns att our party but  
 Did no hurt to our vssels nor <sup>hurt</sup><sub>Λ</sub> men we gave  
 them sum hunderd of shots and toock the  
 Dike they fled from and Cap<sup>t</sup> Cobb fired  
 a Cannon from his vessell and Killed one  
 of the french and itt was thought sevrall  
 was wounded

7<sup>th</sup> of June this morning a party of the french  
 aboute 7 oClock Come from the fort to atack  
 2 Sloops that was Coming up the Crick who  
 were Defeated by a party from the  
 Camp and they fireing 2 Cannon from  
 fort Lawrance was fired which mad the

---

\*Houses.

french Retreat with the help of the  
guard the\* Come this Night and Shott upon  
the Senty at the Camps but hurt none  
of our men

June y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>

this morning before the sun an houer high  
Ensign Hays Belonging to the Regulars was  
Taken by a number of french & Indians as he  
was Coming from fort Lawranc to the Camps  
This Day Coll<sup>o</sup> Winslow with a party of 300  
hundred men Cop<sup>t</sup> Stevens and I with our officers  
and Souldirs was with him the french Saw  
us Come from the Camp they Saleyed oute  
from the fort and Lay in ambesh for us within  
aboute half a miles Distance from the †  
and when we Come to the Ground where  
we In trenched they fired Briskly and  
and we gave and Received sum thousand  
shots and the french fired their Cannon  
from the fort but Did not Loos one man  
in this Engagemet we toock a french  
Souldirs and wouned Sevrall as he Said  
and he Informs us that their is not above  
350 fighting men in the fort this after ‡  
the officre Sent oute a Flagg of truce  
the officier that Come was the man  
that Commanded att the Block house  
with a serg<sup>t</sup> and a Drum the Commanding  
officer ordered the both Battallions to be Drawd  
up that the officer might see whatt number  
we had the french Desired Secation\*\* of arms 12 Days

June 9<sup>th</sup> 1755

This Day Raind sevrall showers the Orders  
for to Clear the Roade from the Crick to the  
Camp for gett up our artilery from the vessels

\*they.

†"Fort" probably omitted.

‡"noon" omitted.

\*\*Cessation.



- which was aboute half a mile Nothing  
Remarkable this Day
- 10<sup>th</sup> this Day the Connon was Draw up and the  
morters and a Large number of Shells  
and Connon Balls
- 11<sup>th</sup> this Day 300 hundred of our men went oute  
to find a Road to Draw the Connon to the trenches  
and the french saluted Us with a number of Cannon  
from the fort
- 12<sup>th</sup> this Day orders for a Deteachment of our  
men of 300 hundred Coll. Scotts Commanded the party  
the french Sow our party march from the  
Camps and they Come out of the fort and  
waylaid our troops att a Rockey Hill wher  
our people was oblige to Go wher the  
Brush wer very thick our advance  
guard who was Commanded by L<sup>t</sup> Alexander  
the french began the fire as our people  
Come upon the hill and Son began  
the Engagemet which was very gallent  
on both sides for aboute an houre and half  
but we gott the Ground wher itt was thought  
most proper to throw up our trenches  
one man Killid Maj<sup>r</sup> Prebble and M<sup>r</sup> Tounge wounded  
and 3 men more  
and when night Come on our men went to  
treneching and workt Exceeding well
- 13<sup>th</sup> the french began to fire their Cannon  
and throw their shells the first shell they  
flung Did not Brake they fire abote 50  
shotts and this after noon we began throw  
shels and Cowhorns which suprsed them  
Gratly no man hurt this Day  
I went to the trenches with a party Carry  
powder and Shells and upon my Return  
from the trench they fired Briskly  
as we Cleared the Road for to Draw the artillery

- 14:<sup>th</sup> this Day the french Fired 130 Shotts and Severall Bums att us but Did no Damag to us onely Spilte one of our Eight Inch morters by a Cannon ball from the \* this Evening I went to trenches as a pilot to go with the waggons & Carts and Rained Exceding hard and when we Releved the other party grate may† of the men got Lost itt being very Dark and Some of the men Did not Gett to the Camp till the Next Morning
- 15:<sup>th</sup> the french fired 169 Shots this Day they seemd very brisk in their fire and flung 16 Shells which was thrown Exceeding well

15<sup>th</sup> June

aboute 12 oClock we began to play Briskly upon the fort with 13 Inch mortar which Did grate Execution we Sent them 12 Shells oute of the grate mortar this after noon and Severall oute of the other which was very Disstresing to the french.

June y<sup>e</sup> 16:<sup>th</sup> 1755

The french began to fire as usuall but Did not hold itt but a Shorte time and our Shells from our trench went into the fort so fast that they soon Left off fireeng and sent oute a flagg of truce And Desired Sesation for one houre and att the same time our morters wer all Loaded to fire into the fort if they Did not Come out

---

\*"Fort" omitted.

†many.

att the time they Come oute Sevrall  
times this Day and in the meantime  
the french and Indians Come and attackt  
our Camps and fired att our Senterys  
a Large number of guns orders by the  
Commanding officer Immedeatly to stan  
to their arms which the men wer  
were very Brisk the Senterys was order to the  
guard and we fired So fast that they was  
oblige to Retreate orders from Coll Munck  
ton to me to Tak a party of men and  
Persue the Enemy our people fired So  
well that we Killed the Chief Indian  
a Sagamore from the Island of Saint Johns  
which are Known by the name Mickmack  
he Liveed aboute 5 hours after he was x  
Shott and behaved as bold as any man  
Could Do till he Dieed but wanted Rum  
and Sider which we gave him till he  
Dieed he was Shott throug the Bodey  
Just below his Ribs he was supposseed to  
be 6 feet And 2 Inches and very  
Large bond but very poor and itt  
was thought that sum more was  
wounded by the Signs of Blood

June 17<sup>th</sup>:

this Day was Drawn oute 50 of our  
troops to Reenforce the garison with 250  
Regulas this Night the french Came  
from the Bay of verts\* with a flagg  
of truce and surrenderd the fort and  
Delivered the Keys of the fort which  
which is aboute 16 miles from this fort by  
Entiligence from the french and to Morrow  
a party to go to take possession

---

\*Baie Verte.

June 18: 1755

this morning a Deteachment of 500 men  
Commanded by Coll Winslow to march  
to gasporow\* to Take possession of that  
fort this after noon Raind very hard

19<sup>th</sup> weather being fair the orders for  
Drawing the Cannon to the fort

20<sup>th</sup> this morning a Deteachment of 200  
men to go with the french teems to  
the bay of verts to Relive our men  
that went y<sup>e</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> Instant

this Day a number of the french  
Came and Delivered themselves

June 21<sup>th</sup> <sup>up as prisoners</sup> Nothing Remarkable  
the french people Come into the  
Camps for to Sell provition Such as  
milk and Eggs & fowlis  
and Straberys

June y<sup>e</sup> 22: 1755

Sunday the first Day that M<sup>r</sup> Philips  
Preacht after we Come to this Land and whilst  
M<sup>r</sup> Philips was att prayer a Gun went of axiden  
:tilly in by one of Souldirs in the tent his  
Gun was Loaded with 3 bullots and one of the  
Balls went through 16 tents but Did no hurt  
we thought itt had ben the Enemy Shott  
att the Sentery which Stopt the Servis  
of Divine worship for a fue minuates  
but son found oute the Disturbancs and  
M<sup>r</sup> Philips went on with the Servis  
and his text in forenoon in 2<sup>d</sup> C of timotey 8V<sup>r</sup>  
in the after noon 1<sup>st</sup> of Sam: 11 12<sup>C</sup> 24<sup>V</sup>  
this Day being King georges Crownation

---

\*Fort Gaspereau.

Day the Connon was all fired from  
the forts and then from the vessels  
att 12: oClock

June 23:

This Day Raind very hard the party  
Came in from the fort from Gasporoe  
and Complained they had nothing but  
french porke to Eate which I am  
Certain is non pleasent

24.<sup>th</sup> of June 1755

This Day was Exceeding Cold for the Season  
and itt was Reported ther was Snow

- 25.<sup>th</sup> this <sup>Day</sup> I went to fort Lawrence by Reason  
of being very Ill with a fever and Flux
- 26.<sup>th</sup> Nothing Remarkabile Hoppens but  
Remaing in a bad State but Toock  
Phisieck which I thought itt helpt me
- 27.<sup>th</sup> wind Southerly but the weathe very Cold
- 28.<sup>th</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Philips went to prayer on the  
Parade and both Battallions attended
- 29.<sup>th</sup> this Day being Far M<sup>r</sup> Philips preach  
both fore noon and afternoon
- 30.<sup>th</sup> weather fair itt is orderes that the people  
att gasporoe fort be Releveed by  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Cobb of Coll. Winslows Battallion  
and Cap<sup>t</sup> Jones of ours with their Company  
being the first Duty that Cap<sup>t</sup> Cobb  
was ordered to Just Come from boston  
and his Cloaths Did not Loock Quite  
so sulled\* as ours that had ben in the  
Siage

---

\*soiled.

July y<sup>e</sup> 1:<sup>st</sup> 1755

itt Rained a Smart Shower but Cleared  
up pleasant

- 2:<sup>d</sup> this Day nothing Remarkable but  
after Dinner I went to 2 or 3 veleges  
along with Cap:<sup>t</sup> Stevens and M:<sup>r</sup> Philips  
with aboute 20 Souldirs wher I Saw  
a grate many <sup>french</sup><sub>^</sub> women and gorks  
their Faces Loock well but their  
feet Loock very Strange with  
wooden Shoos which they all wore  
but I Caried sum Rum and sugar  
and had Severall Nogens of milk  
punch and Returnd to y<sup>e</sup> Cam\* aboute Sundown
- 3:<sup>d</sup> this Day Joshua & Caleb Come  
from the bay of verts who was Rel:<sup>d</sup>  
by Cap:<sup>t</sup> Jones
- 4:<sup>th</sup> Nothing Remarkable this Day  
weather fair

July y<sup>e</sup> 5 1755

weather fair but very Cold for the Season  
att Evening Coll Winslow Battallion  
the Souldirs beng Lowed no Rum the  
Battallion was in an uprore And Cried  
No Rum till Late in Evening  
till the Souldirs Gott to such a Degree  
that the officers was oblige to go amongst  
the tents but Our battallion Did not  
Joyn them

- 6:<sup>h</sup> Sunday M:<sup>r</sup> Philips Preach 2 Sermons  
his Text in the fore noon was in 11:<sup>th</sup>  
Cap:<sup>t</sup> of Ecke'eastis 12 verse in the after†  
in same Capter & 9 verse
- 7:<sup>th</sup> nothing Remarkable but the  
weather very Cold for Sumner

\*Camp.

†"noon" omitted.

- 8: three men ordered on to the woden  
Horse for Criing no Rum and sett  
2 houres
- 9: nothing Remarkable
- 10 wind att no E Rains very hard

July 11 = 1755

- 12<sup>th</sup> Nothing Remarkable the weather fair  
this Day we had News from boston by  
Maj<sup>f</sup> Bourne and two of my men Come  
with him Ebenezer Philips and  
Levi Goodenough
- 13<sup>th</sup> this Day nothing Remarkable  
strong South winde
- 14<sup>th</sup> Fine weather and nothing Remarkable  
15<sup>th</sup> this Day very Hott for this plase the  
Flagg of Coll Winslow Battallion was  
Histed upon the News of hearing their  
was Severall french men of war  
Taken by admirall Boyskin\* fleet  
and brought into Halifax with  
a Large number of french Troops
- 16<sup>th</sup> this Day a Strong South winde  
and we have the News of Leaving  
this plase which would be very  
agreable to me

July y<sup>e</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1755

this Day was orders given oute that  
50 men oute of Each Battallion to  
be Discharged the old the Sick and lame  
to parade to morrow morning att 10 oClock  
and among the Rest Ser<sup>t</sup> Brigham of  
my Company and James Litch

---

\*Boscawen.

- 18<sup>th</sup> this Day the weather fair and  
Pleasant and according to yesterdays  
orders and all the Sick and Lame was Drawd  
upon the parade but a grate many  
of them that Drew <sup>up</sup> <sub>Λ</sub> was not Discharged  
19 nothing Remarkable  
20<sup>th</sup> Sunday Exceeding hott weather  
and M<sup>r</sup> Philips preach and his was  
in mathew y<sup>e</sup> 19 Chapter 16 verse  
21<sup>st</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Adams Came from Halifax  
and we hope to hear the Good News  
of our Departure from this plase  
22<sup>d</sup> this Day the News was bad for  
New England Souldirs for they was  
ordered to Bring all their Chest oute  
of the vessels for they was Discharged  
from the Servis

July 23 1755

- wather fair and I went to fort Lawrance  
with a number of my Souldirs went  
with me and as they Returnd to thee Camps  
David Fling one of my Souldirs upon his  
his Return to the Camps was Shott thorough  
his had\* by the Enemy as he Saith  
24<sup>th</sup> weather Cold we had News from the  
Fort att Gasporoe that a man Riding  
from the fort to the vilege aboute a mile  
and a half as he was upon his Return  
to the forte the Indians we'gh laid him  
<sup>by</sup>  
<sub>upon</sub> the Side of a Bridge and Shot the  
man and horse Dead upon the Bridge  
and in aboute 6 hours after the  
man was Killed the Comadant of  
the fort Cap<sup>t</sup> Cobb Tock a hunderd men

---

\*"Hand" probably.



with him with a Connon and went  
 after the Indians by Credible  
 Informers He Lett the Indians  
 gett fur a nuff of be <sup>fore</sup> <sub>^</sub> he went  
 up on persute of them

July 25<sup>th</sup> 1755

- 26<sup>th</sup> this morning 200 hundred men was sent  
 to the Bay of verts with 3 days provitions  
 this Day Serg<sup>t</sup> Flimeng of Cap<sup>t</sup> Malkem  
 Company who Desarteed abote 3 weeks  
 ago was brought in to the Camps  
 by a party of our men and Emediately  
 Confind in the proveis\* in the fort itt is  
 Expeted he will be shott
- 27<sup>th</sup> Sunday Doc<sup>t</sup> Philips held forth both  
 fore non and afternoon his Text in forenoon  
 Num<sup>br</sup> 23 C & 10 v in afternoon mathew  
 23. Chapter 23 verse this Day a party of  
 men Come from the fort Gasporoe
- 28<sup>th</sup> weather pleasont and the men that  
 was to be Descharged was Drawd up  
 upon the parade for Coll Munckton  
 to Examinine Ser<sup>t</sup> Brigham was very  
 much afraid he Should not pass muster  
 for to go home and hung his head Down  
 Like a bulrush
- 29 Nothing Remarkable

July 30 1755

this Day 100 men De teacht oute of the  
 tow Battallion for <sup>to</sup> <sub>^</sub> Clear the Ground  
 att fort Cumberland for to Incamp upon  
 we heard Severall Guns and toock to be

---

\*provost's

french and Indians Coming to the Camp and  
we was all ordereed to Stan to our arms  
but this was soon over

31<sup>st</sup>: Nothing Remarkable

August y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1755

this Day our tents att our old Camps  
were Struck and Removed to the North  
of the fort aboute {  $\frac{0}{150}$  } Rods Distance  
and thir Incampt

2<sup>d</sup>: Nothing Remarkable

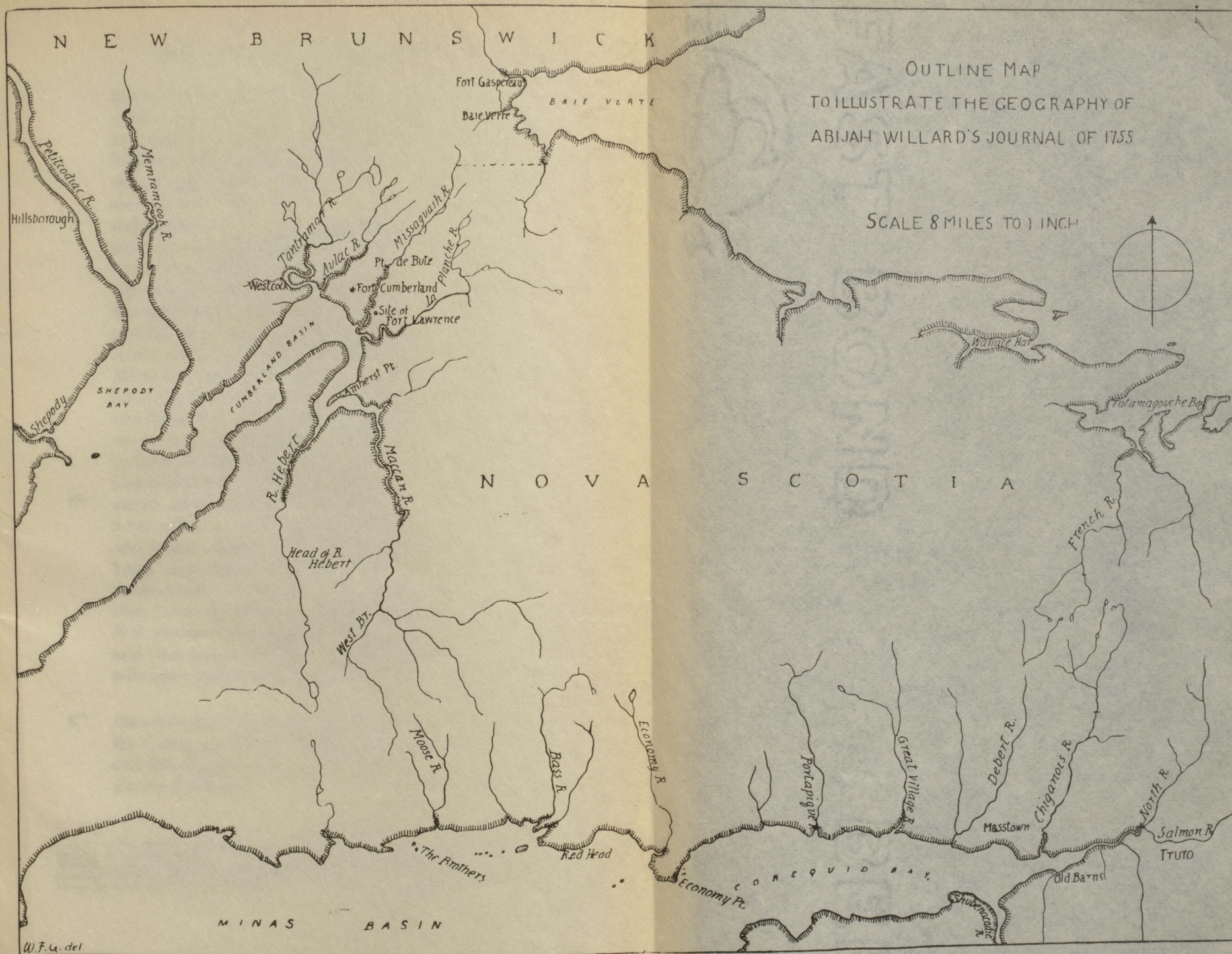
3<sup>d</sup>: Sunday M<sup>r</sup> Philips preacht before  
our tents from Jeremiah  $\frac{C}{17}$  : 17<sup>V</sup> :

4 this Day a Deteachment of a hundred  
and 50 men 22 men of the Rangers  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis Commanded the party and  
Cap<sup>t</sup> malcom went with the Eregulars  
to the head of menas bay  
which was the their ordes

August y<sup>e</sup> 5 1755

this Day orders Come for a hundred men  
to be Deteacht from both batallions to  
be Ready to March to morrow morning  
att six oClock with Eight Days  
Provisions this after noon Coll munckton  
sent a Letter to me to Know wether  
I would Command this party and Joyne  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewies att Cobequit I told him I was  
Ready to obey his Commands but should  
not be Commandeed by a Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewtenat  
he told me he Expected I should  
Command the whole party

6<sup>th</sup>: this morning att six a Clock I  
Paraded the the party L<sup>t</sup> Topley  
from the Blew battallion and



This map has been made for this work by D. W. F. Ganong.



Ens willard of my Company as my officers and 100 private 3<sup>s</sup> 3<sup>c</sup> 2 Drums and marcht from the fort aboute 9 oClock this morning and all the men in high spirits had 2 french men for my Pilots and marcht abote 2 miles and then went by water aboute 9 miles up to the River obare <sup>(1)</sup> and then Landed after a grate Deale of Dificalty the tide Runing very Raped and the same Day Traveled aboute 5 mils and then Campt this Day Coll<sup>o</sup> Munckton sent a frenchman with a Letter to me and he wrote to me he had News from Halifax and he gave me furtther orders which I was not to open till I Come up with Cap.<sup>t</sup> Lewis who went 2 Days before me march up the River macan aboute 9 mils wher we found Exculent marsh and in sum plases 3 or 4 mils wide with Large improvments and the best of Foule meadow Grass up to a ma<sup>n</sup>'s midle then Crost the River and Traveled abote N E aboute 3 mils upon the same marsh and then steard East and Traveled about 4 mils upon upland and then Campt

7<sup>th</sup>:

8<sup>th</sup>: then marcht aboute Day light from the Camp and Traveled upon good upland and fine timber 15 miles and then Campt aboute Sundown

(1) The usual route from Chignecto to Cobequid was by way of the Macan river, which lies east of the river Hébert. The junction of its West branch marked the limit of the tide. Willard, however, went up the river Hébert as far as the boats could go, and then marched southeast towards the West branch of the Macan river, then followed this and continued along the usual trail, towards Minas Basin.

August y<sup>e</sup> 9: 1755

This Day Rayleed the party att 4 oClock  
and march on aboute south upon a  
Large streem <sup>(1)</sup> aboute 3 mils and Eight  
a Clock Cum upon menas bay and thn  
Traveled abote 2 mils upon marsh Land  
and saw tow Houses upon the North side  
of the River and then Come to the  
opening of the bay to a plase Called  
the Black hils <sup>(2)</sup> in the North side of  
the Bay the Bay here is abote 6 Leags  
wide and thn marcht along the  
Beach wher the Banks wer nigh 100  
feet high the tide makeing such  
a Roaring I sent forward one of the  
french men to to Know wether we  
Could pas a pinte <sup>(3)</sup> of Land that Run  
into the seae he went forward before  
the party a mile and Reternd much  
Supprisd the tide Coming So fast  
and <sup>he</sup> <sub>Λ</sub> told me that if we <sup>Did</sup> <sub>Λ</sub> not hury  
Back we should be all Drowned  
I ordered the party to Return back  
as fast as the\* Could the men being  
frighted Traveled as fast as posible  
We was oblige to Travell 2 mils before  
we Could Escape the tide and before We  
got to the upland where <sup>we</sup> <sub>Λ</sub> Could gett up  
the Banks was oblige to waid in the  
Reare up to their midles and Just Escape  
be<sup>ing</sup> <sub>Λ</sub> washed away and when Come to this

\*they.

(1) Moose River.

(2) Black Isles or *Iles Noires* in an old French map. The modern name being **The Brothers**. The French name was evidently derived from the color of the black basalt of which they are composed. They lie somewhat west of the mouth of Moose river. They are not to be confounded with the **Five Islands (Iles Rouges)** lying farther east towards Red Head.

(3) This high promontory is now known as Red Head.

Plase sum of the men very much fatigue  
 and att this plase by the best observati  
 on the tides rise 80 foot here I Tarried  
 till aboute 4 oClock in <sup>the</sup>Λ afternoon I march  
 on aboute 5 miles and a half <sup>upon the Bank</sup>Λ to a plase  
 Called Canomi <sup>(1)</sup> wher we found 2 french  
 familys and Severall Houses Deserted  
 and got their aboute 10 oClock att  
 Night wher the french was very Kinde

Agust 10: Sunday

this morning marcht from this velege Upon  
 Marsh aboute 9 miles to vilege Coled  
 pintepeak <sup>(2)</sup> In Cobequid a Large numbe  
 of Inhabitants Staid their and Refrshed  
 our selves and marcht on aboute 7 mils  
 to another vilege to an old french mans  
 house and their Loged wher we was  
 Kindly Entrtained with milk and  
 Buter

Monday august 11<sup>th</sup> 1755

This morning march of aboute 4 oClock in  
 the morning to the Cheif plase in  
 Cobequid to the mass house <sup>(3)</sup> being 10 miles  
 Got there att 2 oClock this Day  
 and upon my march Mett a french  
 man\* a post from Cap<sup>t</sup> Malkum with a  
 Letter to Know who was Comeing but  
 I sent no post Back to him and I

\*"with" evidently omitted.

(1) Economy.

(2) Modern **Portapique**. On an old French map it is **Portepic**, after the word Port-epic meaning porcupine.

(3) This masshouse was built by the Abbe Le Loutre, being named the church of St. Peter and St. Paul. It served for the group of villages around the head of Cobequid Basin. It was situated in what was termed **La Paroisse**, between the rivers DeBert and Chiganois. The modern village of Masstown on this site recalls the ancient church. This old parish was also the headquarters of Martin's Seigniory. The name Cobequid was applied to the entire region at the head of the Basin; there seems to have been no distinct village of this name.

Came to the mass house and their found  
him with 40 men who was very glad to  
see me

N B: Coll munckton orders to go ute after  
the french and bring them into the forte brought  
in 9: and Large Drove of Cattle might  
of ben Servis to the troops if itt had ben prudently  
Dune\*

August 12 1755

this Day Rested and Refreshed My  
People with good Beefe & mutton  
which the french Brought in to us  
and <sup>Capt Lewis</sup> sent L.<sup>t</sup> Lawrence with 6 men  
and Six french men to Pisgate <sup>(1)</sup> to  
Cap.<sup>t</sup> Murry for to Gett Bread for  
the party

N B: Large fires att the Camp which Could  
not be put oute for 3 weeks till a Large  
Rain fell †

August 13:<sup>th</sup>

This Day orderred the whole party  
to march from the mass house <sup>9 oClock</sup> all  
but a fue sick which was not able to  
Travel Left them in the Care of the  
french People march abote 3 mils to  
a vilage this ‡ Maj.<sup>t</sup> Preble Come in with\*\*  
and their stopt and Refreshed and orderred  
4 of the french to go along with their horses  
to Cary our porvitions the wather being  
very hott and ordered the others in the

\*This paragraph refers to what was taking place on that date at Fort Cumberland and must have been written after Willard's return from his expedition.

†This paragraph refers to Fort Cumberland.

‡"Day" probably omitted.

\*\*"His force" probably omitted.

(1) Piziquid, now Windsor, Nova Scotia.



vilege to mak me 200 hundred wight  
of Bread which they Did as soon as possible  
and att 4 oClock I march on for  
Tatmagosh and Traveled aboute 3 miles  
and mett Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis with his party  
and then I opened My orders which  
was suprising to me for my orders  
was to burn all the houses that I found  
on the Road to the Bay of verts  
against the Island\* of Saint Johns  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis and L<sup>t</sup> Archable and  
L<sup>t</sup> Bowen was the officers Lewis was  
sumthing Blankt to think a New England  
Cap<sup>t</sup> should Take Command of a  
Cap<sup>t</sup> L<sup>t</sup> of the Rangers and Emediatly  
he said he was much Fatigue with  
With his Traveling so much and Desired  
to have the Liberty of Cuming on to  
Cobiquid but I told him that I was  
oblige to measure the Roade from  
Tatmegoush to fort Cumberland and the  
Take y<sup>e</sup> pintes and then I ordereed a hundred men  
to be Drawd oute 100 men to go with me  
and the Rest to Return To the mass house  
and ordered L<sup>t</sup> Bowen to go to pisegate  
for to gett provitions for the Souldirs  
which was aboute 100 miles by water  
after I Gave these orders in y<sup>e</sup> woods  
with much Trouble by Reason of  
the flies I marcht on aboute 2 mils  
and then Camp<sup>t</sup> by a fine Stream for  
Troutes  
P S Coll preble Came into the camps with  
his party 2 Day ago†

---

\*Now Prince Edward.

†This paragraph refers to Fort Cumberland.

August y<sup>e</sup> 14: 1755

this Day Raleed the Souldirs by 4  
oClock and marcht on to a french vilege  
and there we halted and Refressed att  
a french mans house Francis Boyes  
who Liveed Exceding well and a fine  
Farm upon a River that <sup>Runs</sup><sub>Λ</sub> East to  
the Bay of verts Emtys into Tatmagoush  
Harbour

this old french man Could Talk Good  
English and aboute 80 years of age  
and very Nimble and I told him he must  
go Tatmagoush but he Desired to be  
Excused and he would send one of his sons  
and I told him he must be up to y<sup>e</sup> vilige  
to morrow with Eight good fatt sheep  
for the Troops he made answer I should  
have 20 if I wanted them and very Kinde  
then we marcht on for y<sup>e</sup> vilige and  
Come to Tatmegoush about 4 oClock  
this after noon I Gave oute orders upon  
my arivell their to all the Inhabitants  
that I had orders from the Commander  
Coll. Munckton to show them and to  
see wether they was True Frinds to the  
English as they pretended to be  
the french askt me wether y<sup>e</sup> head  
men of the plase or Deputes would  
not answer as well I told them  
Now for I must seee every one of the<sup>re</sup><sub>Λ</sub>  
Inhabitants they Said sum Liveed  
3 Leagues of but I told them they  
must Emediatly Go to them or  
Else they would suffer upon this  
they Emedeatly went and warnd  
all the heads of familys and gave orders  
to them that they must <sup>be</sup> att my quaters

Jon<sup>a</sup> Blanchard tomorrow att 9 oClock and  
 Every one went and told their Nighest  
 Neighbour  
 this\* Coll Winslow went with 300 hund† of  
 his Battallion To go to menas and pisgate  
 for to Bring in the french in that part  
 but Coll munckton would not allow Coll  
 Winslow to carry y<sup>e</sup> Colours that belonged to  
 his Battallion‡

August 15<sup>th</sup> 1755

this morning all the french Came  
 according to orders yesterday by Nine  
 oClock Loock very Cherfull to hear what  
 I had to say to them by my orders from  
 Coll Munckton  
 upon their arivell I Sent of Cap<sup>t</sup>  
 Lewis and Ens<sup>n</sup> willard with 40 men  
 to a plase 12 mils from this plase  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis with 20 men to go with  
 Cannoos and Ens willard by Land with  
 the othir to a Plase Called Ramshak <sup>(1)</sup>  
 with 2 of the french As pilots  
 they marcht aboute 10 this morning  
 After this party was gon I ordered the  
 Serg<sup>ts</sup> to see all the men Drawd up in  
 a bodey and march to the house Wher  
 the french were and then Serged\*\* Every  
 House in y<sup>c</sup> Plase for their arms and found  
 sum fine guns and then went in to the  
 house after setting sentrys Round the  
 house and told them that they must  
 go with me to fort cumberland and

\*"Day "probably omitted.

†"Hundred."

‡This paragraph refers to Fort Cumberland.

\*\*Searched.

(1) Now Wallace, Nova Scotia.

Burn all their Buildings which made  
 them Lock very sober & Dejected  
 one of the french Askt me for  
 what Reason for he said he Never  
 had Taken up arms against the English  
 Since they had the fight att menas  
 and since swore by the bible <sup>that</sup><sub>^</sub> he  
 Never would: before Maj<sup>r</sup> Philips of  
 anopilis: and he was Ready to swear  
 now and all the Rest mad the  
 same Reply: after this I told them  
 they was Rebbelios  
 the french man Askt me In what  
 I answered him In harbouring the  
 Indians from Saint <sup>Island</sup><sub>^</sub> Johns <sup>(1)</sup><sub>^</sub> to go  
 to the English Settlements in  
 New England and novicotia and finde <sup>†</sup>  
 them provitions and ammonition which  
 they answered me and Said they was  
 oblige to or the Endians would Kill  
 them I told them if they had ben  
 true they <sup>might of\*</sup><sub>^</sub> ben protected by the  
 English and I told them they might  
 Cary their familys with them if they thought  
 beest and upon that they ast me for to have  
 the Liberty to go with their familys to  
 the Island of Saint Johns but soon an:  
 swered them itt Did not Lie in my power  
 to Do itt and they askt me Liberty for  
 2 hours to Consult wether they thought  
 Best to Cary their familys I granted  
 them the Liberty and after they had  
 Consulted with Each other they sent  
 for me and they mad this Reply that they  
 had shose to Leave their familys

---

\*Have.

(1) Now Prince Edward Island.

which I Readyly granted for I Did not  
want the Trouble of the women and  
shildren  
Beere was given this Day in Lew  
of Rum

August y<sup>e</sup> 16: 1755

this Day Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis and Ens willard Returd  
with the party from Ramshack with 3 fa  
:milys and Burnt Severall Houses  
about 12 oClock upon their Return  
I went with a Small party of men over  
a Large River Tatmagoush wher I Burnt  
12 Buildings one of which was a Storehouse  
with Rum and malosas and Iron ware and  
another of Rum sugar & molasas & wine  
and a masshouse I ordered the men to  
Draw as much Rum as they had Bottles  
to Cary which they Did and sot fire to  
the Rest burnt all their vessels and  
Cannoos Except a Sloop of 70 tuns and  
a schooner of aboute 30 Loaded for  
Louisburge with cattle and sheep &  
Hoggs which was sent to the Bay of  
verts To the forts which was Taken  
by our party with Connoos who  
Behavd Like good Souldirs they  
shot a number of swefills\* and small  
arms but Did not hurt a man of  
ours and Boaded† them whilst under  
sail and they soon struck to our  
Cannoos and there was a french officer  
Bound to Louisburge aborde  
the sloop who said he should be glad  
to have the Liberty to go to the Island  
of Saint Johns but Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis who

---

\*Swivels.

†Boarded.

Commanded the party told him he must first go to Coll. Munckton to answer for his Conduct which I was well pleasd with aboute 3 oClock this after Noon I ordered the whole to be Drawd up in a Bodey and bid the french men march of and sott fire to their Build ings and Left the women and children to Tack Care of themselves with grate Lementation which I must Confess itt seemed to be sumthing shoking I marcht on aboute 3 miles to an old frenchmas house wher he had Lived Ever since anopelis was Taken and Logeed their this Night and he Treated me very hansom but his wife Toock on very much att their Defecultys orders this Day giveen oute for majr Fry to march with 200 hundred men

August 17 1755

this morning Ralied aboute 4 oClock Sott fire to the houses in this vilige which was four houses & severall fine Barns which was well filled with good hay and then marcht on for Cobequid 22 miles and a half to a small vilige 3 mils from the mass house Gott here aboute 9 oClock this Night had no Bread to Eate for 2 Days being very \* ordered the french to go to Backing† Emedeatly and Kill Cattle and sheep sufficient for th party which they Did as soon as posible the village is Called Nigagou<sup>n</sup>sh†

\*"Hungry" omitted.

†Baking.

‡Nigaganich or Chiganois.

with about 10 Buildings and fine  
Farms  
N B this order for the Camps to be struck  
and moveed Close undere the North  
Side of the forte which was Done  
the Next Day.\*

Tuesday August y<sup>e</sup> 18: 1755

this morning after we had got a suply  
of provition I march on for the head of  
Menas Bay through severall small  
viligees with a hundred men and  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis and L<sup>t</sup> Laurance & Ens Prichard  
aboute 10 mils for to Measure Round the  
head of meenas† so that Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis might  
Tak a plan of the Bay to velige called  
Daguio <sup>(1)</sup> and their Loged

Wednesday y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> august

March on Round the head of Menas  
Bay where we Crost 2 Revers att abote  
1 miles Distance of Each other with  
20 Souldiers one of the Rivers Come in  
to the head of the Bay North E: the  
other from from the southe E marcht along the  
South side of the Bay about 7 mise‡  
through several fine vileges where  
they had Large orchards and fine  
aples and good Indian Corn for the  
season but Last night their was  
such a frost as spilte their Indian  
Corn & tobacco and itt was my orders

\*This paragraph refers to Fort Cumberland.

†Minas.

‡miles.

(1) Daguio is a corruption of Dugato. It was on or near the site of the modern Onslow on the North river (*Rivière des Dugato* on an old French map of 1754). The latter empties into the head of Cobequid Bay near Truro. On John Montresor's map of 1768 the village is named Dugas.

to Bring in all the Depetys of all  
the veleges and I went to the Deputys  
house where I was Kindly treated and  
gave all the Souldirs milk then  
marcht on aboute 4 miles to a vilege  
Called uper Le burke <sup>(1)</sup> and all the  
french had Deserteed upon seeing us  
Cuming the Deputy went as a pilot  
for me and we Could not find one  
Person in the vilege  
Aboute 12 oClock I left this vilege  
and Returnd to another wher I Left  
a Serg<sup>t</sup> and 4 soulders to guard the Deputy that I ordered to go  
with one with one of the french men and told  
him that if the people Did not Come  
in and Lett me Know the Reason  
of their going of from their Houses  
and Bring me 12 sheep & 4 oxen  
I would burn all their Houses  
and Destroye the whole vilege  
and have no mercy upon them  
and Treat them as Rebbles  
Traveled this <sup>Day</sup> <sub>^</sub> 24 miles with a party  
of 20 men & Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis Come upon  
the Beach for to take observation how  
the Bay Lay and I marcht upon  
upland with 80 men to the mass  
house aboute 10 oClock att Night  
and very much Fatigue

N B. this morning orders for to Intrench  
Round the Camps aboute 40 Rods Distance  
from the fort and somthing more  
Remarkabele which I think is worth  
Remarking sum of our Souldirs went on to  
thi marcsh where the Cattle and horses

(1) This village, Le Bourg on old maps, was about half-way between the Riviere des  
Coins (Cobequid, modern Salmon) and Shubenacadie.



where to gather sum green pees wher  
their was a grate plenty and Coll Munckton  
ordered them under guard\*

August 20<sup>th</sup>

this morning according to my orders  
yester<sup>ay</sup> that I Left with the french  
that Desarted their Houses yesterday  
and brought 12 Sheep and 4 good Fatt  
Cattle had all sheep and oxen Killed and  
Delevired onto to Each man 8 pounds to  
Each man and their Resteed and Refreshed  
our selves well Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis with 20 men  
to Survey the harbour against old Cobequid  
and Returnd in the afternoon with his  
party had the meet of one Francis  
Moyeys a french man and gave  
a Reecipt to the Deputy and they  
Expected to Riceve their money att  
fort cumberland but much Messaken  
John Tubuare Brough 308 lb of beef

N B this morning their was a grate up rore in  
the Camp Concerning the peese for itt was  
thought that Coll Munckton had  
much Rather the Cattle Should Eat  
the peess than the Souldirs that Come  
from New England or his one troops  
which by Credible Information of  
oure officers I thought itt very hard†

August y<sup>e</sup> 21 1755

this morning march from the church  
in Cobequid with 250 men and put  
Ser<sup>t</sup> Beamon with the french in Cannoos

\*This paragraph refers to what was taking place on that date at Fort Cumberland. \*

†This paragraph refers to Fort Cumberland.

to Cary our Bagage to a plase Called  
Pinte a peake and march through  
severall vileges 15 miles a Deputys  
Clode Petro and got their aboute  
Sundown

this \* Cap<sup>t</sup> Probey of the sirene man  
of war Come in to this parte with severell  
vesels from halifax and their was a  
Complaint of the french women that four  
souldirs had stolen goods from them  
and the whole battallion was Drawd up  
and their Kees were Demanded and their  
Chests were opened and Attwaters of  
Coll Scotts Company was the Rouge  
and Confined Emedeatly and 2 others  
Irishmen was all putt Into the Provoust<sup>†</sup>  
in the forte<sup>‡</sup>

22 of august 1755

this morning march from pinteapeak  
with the whole party Excepting  
8 men who was Sick who I ordereed  
the french to Pisgate and sent on  
Serg<sup>t</sup> Beaman with the provitions in  
the Connoos with the french people  
which I ordered to stop att Conimi  
and sent on four ox forward <sup>&</sup> <sub>^</sub> sum  
sheep wher we Left the Beach  
and Come upon the upland  
we gott to Conimi aboute sunsett  
which is 12 miles from penteapeak

Nothing Remarkable att the Camps\*\*

\*\*\*Day'' omitted.

†Provost's.

‡This paragraph refers to Fort Cumberland.

\*\*This refers to Fort Cumberland.

August y<sup>e</sup> 23 1755

this Morning Raleed the party att  
 5 oClock and sent Back Serg<sup>t</sup> Beamon  
 with the french to Cary the sick to  
 Pisgate and then march on for the  
 Blackhils att wheer we Left the Beach  
 Marcht 5 miles and 3 quarters wher the  
 Banks where 100 feet High And the  
 tide Rose att this <sup>Plase</sup>  $\wedge$  70 feett high and we  
 Traveled on as fast as posibile and measered  
 the way and the tide being so Rapard  
 that we was oblige Leave measuring  
 and go as fast as posible and the  
 tide Comeing in So fast we had Liket  
 to off Lost sum of y<sup>e</sup> party but all  
 gott safe to the upland their we  
 was oblegeed to Tarry 5 hourers by  
 Reason of Goeing over another  
 Crick and Gott a fine meale of  
 Cloms which Exceeding good  
 and then March on aboute 4 miles  
 and then Encamped aboute Darke  
 upon a Rever where itt Emties into  
 the North side of the bay  
 River Debar <sup>(1)</sup>

August y<sup>e</sup> 24: 1755

Sent of from the River Debar  
 L<sup>t</sup> Archable of Cap<sup>t</sup> Gorham  
 Ranging Company with 40 men  
 and Rote a Letter to Coll Munckton  
 to Lett him Know that I was on my

(1) This march from Conimi (Economy) was along the shore, towards Red Head (the usual route, when the tide was out). They were making for the Black Isles, but on account of the rising tide they could not continue around the Head but took to the uplands and marched to East River, where they waited five hours until the tide fell sufficiently to enable them to cross. Then they marched four miles to the DeBar river. This is the modern Bass river (Bar or bars is old French word for this fish).

Jorney to fort cumberland with the whole party marcht <sup>(1)</sup> on this Day 9 miles and a half and Incampt this Day halted aboute 12 oClock Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis Caught a fine mess of troutes for Dinner which was very good.

August y<sup>e</sup> 25 1755

this Day ordered the people to be \* to Swing their packs by 5 oClock itt Rained this very hard for aboute an houre then Cleard up pleasant then march on through fine upland where we saw fine timber march 7 mils and a half then Campt aboute sundown and gave oute orders fer Every man to be Ready to march att Brak a Day Next morning

August 26: 1755

this Day march by 4 oClock aboute 4 miles to the Rever Cokine <sup>(2)</sup> and then march on aboute 6 miles in very Bad Traveling wher the Briars upon the marsh very thick and Come to the River ebeare march by the side of the River 2 mils Saw a Cap<sup>t</sup> Cobb with a number of boates to Cary us to fort Cumberland who I was very Glad to see and I Drank a Dram with him which was very Excep :table for had no lquer<sup>†</sup> for sum Day

\*"ready" omitted. †liquor.

(1) The route from the De Bar river was westerly towards the Moose river, down which they had marched on their journey to Cobequid.

(2) The West branch of the Macan river. Whether the name Cokine is a corruption of Macan or is the Indian name is uncertain. Thence they marched westerly to the River Hebert where the boats met them.

Besides warter and he told us the  
 Bad News of generall Braduk\* att  
 ohio then traveled 2 mils <sup>(1)</sup> to another  
 Large River and feryed our 100 of our  
 paty† <sup>to</sup> go to fort Laurance by Land  
 for we had not Boats anuff for  
 to Cary y<sup>e</sup> whole party I Comes  
 by water with 150 of the troops  
 put Cap:‡ Malcum by Land with  
 the other aboute sundown we  
 Land<sup>ed</sup> <sup>at</sup> fort Cumberland Creek  
 and then march up to the forte  
 with my party and come to the  
 forte to Coll Munctons Tent aboute  
 9 oClok this Evening wher I was  
 Kindly Treated and much pleased  
 with my supper who seamed to  
 be well satesfied with my Conduct  
 and aboute 11 or twelve I went to  
 my tent and found all well in heath‡  
 Brough with me 22 french prisoners  
 and Delevred them up

August y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> this morning Maj:† Frye  
 went on Board with 200 hundred men to go  
 up to Sheperdy\*\* to Tak burn and Destroy  
 all the french in that part of the  
 world

28

this Day Come in a Breginteen  
 from halifax and 5 Sailed oute of this

---

\*Braddock.

†party.

‡health.

\*\*Shepody.

(1) This seems to be an error and should be "12 miles." The people with Willard were evidently too numerous to be all transported in boats, and 100 marched along the river Hebert to the mouth of the Macan, where they were ferried in the boats so that they might march overland to Fort Cumberland. The rest of the party went in the boats.

Plase of the Transports that Come  
for to Breng the troops from New  
England

29<sup>th</sup> of August a party paradeed  
to go to the Bay of verts but Raind  
very hard that we could not Keep our  
selves Drye in our Tents

August the 30<sup>th</sup>:

this morning sumthing Souery  
In y<sup>e</sup> after noon our party marcht  
to the Bay of verts  
this Evening Come in from halifax  
the Choplin of anopilis and Chigeneto  
and severall other gentelmen but  
No News

August 31<sup>st</sup> Sunday fair

weather the Regulas where all  
Imbodied for to attend the publick  
worship and the 2 Battallions  
where Drawn up with them and  
the Choplin of the Regulas preecht  
in fore noon and M<sup>r</sup> Philips in the  
afternoon

Sep<sup>t</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1755

Nothing Remarkable

Sep<sup>t</sup> 2: 1755

this Day the wind very high att  
Southwest Maj<sup>r</sup> Freye Come in with  
his party who had ben gon 7 Days from

the Comp he Brought in aboute 30:  
 women and children from Sherberdy  
 and petitojack\* as they was Burning  
 the mass house the Enemy Lay in  
 ambush for our party Consisting of  
 50 men the party of french and Indians  
 the number they Could not tell but itt  
 was thought there was 200 hundred  
 they fired att our people upon a  
 surprise and Killed Doc<sup>t</sup> March  
 and 23: men in the Engagemnt  
 and wounded L<sup>t</sup> Billens and 5 Soulders  
 but not mortal they Killed oute  
 of my Company Will<sup>m</sup> Hutsond  
 from Lancaster and wounded  
 Hezekeah Stowell of Worcester

Sep<sup>t</sup>: 3<sup>d</sup> 1755

this Day Reterned Cap<sup>t</sup> Gelbert from  
 Gasporee who Burnt that vilege  
 yesterday and Brought the women  
 and Children with them and their furniture  
 this Night the wach fireed upon y<sup>e</sup> Enemy  
 as he saith

- 4<sup>th</sup>: Nothing Remarkable but Rains  
 very hard we are not able to keep  
 our selves Drye in our tents
- 5<sup>th</sup>: this Day weather fair the Talk is  
 their is an army of french and  
 Indians Coming upon our tents  
 and we are now in prepration for  
 to Recve them
- 6<sup>th</sup>: Rand very hard this morning and  
 thundered their was News Come that

---

\*Petitcodiac.

their was a Large body of french and Indians to  
 attack fort Lawrence the Battallions  
 was soon Raisd Cap<sup>t</sup> Pery with 50 men  
 was ordireed to go to fort Lawrence  
 to their asisistance No Enemy opears this Night

Sunday Sep<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 7: 1755 Nothing Remarkable

8<sup>th</sup> this Day our Intrenchment was  
 ordered to be Dugg wider and Deeper  
 which was Round our Camps

9<sup>th</sup> weather fair and we maid a Discovery  
 of sum french or Indians over the  
 Creek towards Tantarmar and in the  
 Evening they mad a fire which Loock  
 Tar on fire att aboute 10 or 11 att Night  
 Sum of our senterys fired his gun  
 severall times Concludieng the Enemy  
 was Come upon us Both Battallions  
 was Emedeatly in their trenches  
 in 5 minuates time I belive 600 men  
 after this their was no more  
 Disturbance this Night

10: fine weather Sumthing Remarkable  
 L<sup>t</sup> Haskall was Cap<sup>t</sup> of the guard  
 one hadley a souldire one of his  
 senterys Like to of Kiled him and  
 Ser<sup>t</sup> gates if he had fired of  
 his gun He Clop<sup>t</sup> his Gun to the  
 L<sup>t</sup> Brest and Swor by God he would  
 Kill <sup>him</sup><sub>Λ</sub> and he was much put to his trumps  
 to Escape his Life

Sep<sup>t</sup>: 11: 1755

wether fair and hott in the after noon  
 a party of men was ordered to go on board  
 the Transports to gard the french



- 12<sup>th</sup> Nothing Remarable onely the weather fair and itt was Said by many that their was a flagg Histed att tanamar\* upon the mass hous about 7 miles from this forte which we Concluded their was a Large army
- 13<sup>th</sup> this Day very showery 300 men att work upon the forte upon the Glassie.
- 14<sup>th</sup> Sunday M<sup>r</sup> Philips preacht and itt was Coll Scotts orders that Every man should go to meeting and those that was found in thir tents should be oblige to pay a shilling strling for such Neglect

Sep<sup>t</sup> 15: 1755

Cloudy in the forepart of the Day but Cleared up towards Evening Maj<sup>r</sup> Prebell with 300 men besides offecrs to march aboute sundwon† for Gasporou Capt Stevens Alexander and my self went oute of Coll Scotts battallion with a number of others with Eighteen Rounds for Each man and Guns very Clean

- 16<sup>th</sup> this morning aboute 8 oClock thee party arived att fort gasporoe and found all well and Staied there this afternoon and I Liveeed very weell upon port wine that Cap<sup>t</sup> Cobb Got from the french

---

\*Tintamare village.

†Sundown.

17<sup>th</sup>: this morneing we marcht from the fort Gasporoe to the vilege aboute 1 mile and half Distance from the forte and sott fire to the vilege where Cap<sup>t</sup> Cobb was ordered for to fire or three wicks before but for the sake of plunder he Did not according to orders form the Coll<sup>o</sup>

after we burnt up the vilege we marcht to a Plase Called olake aboute 10 miles and we saw severall french with a Cart and horses with goods to cary of but they seeing the party Left their teems after this Coll prible ordered the party to march 3 Deep for we saw a Large Number of french and Expected to be attack we march on aboute 2 miles and we saw nothing of the french and sott fire to the vilege wher their was aboute 70 Buildings and then Returned to olake where we sott fire to 120 Buildings and then marcht for the forte to another vilege aboute 2 miles and itt Raind very harde and their we stopt and Killed aboute 60 fine sheep and the french Left porke and fine Cabege in their yards we Liveed very well but Raind very harde all Night

18<sup>th</sup>: this morning Raind very hard but itt was thought best to march by Coll prible we sott fire to the vilige wher we Loged aboute 30 houses and march on aboute 2 miles and sott fire to 40 houses more

Sp<sup>t</sup>: 18: 1755

betwen olake and the forte we Come  
 to forte aboute 4 oClock Like Drowened  
 Ratts to oure tents the tents almost  
 Beeate Down with the storm so that  
 itt was no better Liveing In them than  
 oute { In } { the } Rain their was a Request  
 of { of } { Do } by the officers that the souldirs should  
 Go into the forte for to Keep them  
 from the storm but Coll Munckton  
 said that their was no Room for the  
 Souldirs and Coll Scott and Maj<sup>r</sup> prebel  
 mad the second Tryell and prevaild  
 upon the Co<sup>ll</sup> that he said half  
 of Each Battallion might Go in  
 and all the Officers but I being oute  
 all Day and their seemd to be so  
 much oppesion I staeed all Night  
 in the tents with maj<sup>r</sup> frye and  
 past the time with pleasure  
 with him and Never Slept  
 one wink this night and  
 a french man Ran away from  
 the fote\*

Sep<sup>t</sup>: 19: 1755

this morning weather fair but very  
 Cold the Battallion was ordered to be  
 paraded and vieued† att 3 oClock  
 and Every man was to be Completed  
 with 12 Cartridges and their Guns  
 Clean

20<sup>th</sup> Cloudy and Cold Coll Scott gives  
 Liberty to Every man might  
 build hutts fer to Keep themselves  
 from the Cold

\*fort.

†Reviewed.

- 21: Sunday M<sup>r</sup> Philips preacht  
in forenoon the weather being  
Cold Did not hold forth no more  
this Day
- 22: weather Cloudy and Cold nothing  
more Remarkable

Sep<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 23 1755

- this Day a packett from Halifax  
and a party from the Bay of verts for  
a Docter for We are Informd that the  
People a\* very Sickly
- 24<sup>th</sup> this Day Cloudy a Brigenteen Said †  
for menus ‡
- 25<sup>th</sup> this Day Cloudy and In the vevening it Raind
- 26<sup>th</sup> this morning Cap<sup>t</sup> Adams Come from  
Halifax with a packett and orders Come  
for Every man to to Secure his arms and  
Clean and to be parade Next morning by  
Brake of Day
- 27<sup>th</sup> this Day weather fair and warm a party  
of men 15 fifteen oute of Each  
Company in Both battallions to be  
Ready to march to Morrow morning  
att Six oClock

Sep<sup>t</sup> 28 1755

- this Morning being Sunday the party  
Marcht for Gasporo with provitions
- 29<sup>th</sup> Cloudy in the morning but Clears up  
in the afternon a vessell Came from  
Boston with the good News of the

---

\*are.

†Sailed.

‡minas.

victory Gained at Ground Pointe\*  
by our army under the Command  
of Coll Johnson

30<sup>th</sup> this Day orders were for all the army  
to be paraded and the Guns all  
to <sup>be</sup> fired at 12: oClock in garisons  
and after they was fired in fort  
Cumberland they freed all their  
Cannon at fort Lawrence and  
then y<sup>e</sup> Ships of war fired for Joye  
for the Good success of our army

October y<sup>e</sup> 1: 1755

weather fair but the men Sickly  
in camp

2<sup>d</sup> Nothing Remarkable

3<sup>d</sup> Nothing Remarkable this Day

4<sup>th</sup> weather Cloudy but no Rain

5<sup>th</sup> Sunday Doc<sup>tr</sup>: Philips Preacht  
in the fore noon but weather being  
Cloudy and misty Dismist the  
people in the afternoon

6<sup>th</sup> wind Blows very hard at South y<sup>e</sup>  
which was bad for the Shiping  
that Lay of in the harbour  
a ship of 200 tun parted her  
Cables and Drove a shore  
commanded by Cap<sup>t</sup> Crathorne  
Came to carry of the french

october y<sup>e</sup> 7: 1755

this Day itt was Coll Muncktons  
orders that Each Company Should  
be Drawed upon the parrade to 1.

\*Crown Point.

†they.

Know would List for three years into  
 the Regular troop to my Grate  
 surprise to think he would atsept  
 such a thing as to List oute of Regi  
 :ment Into another before they  
 had their Discharge I Drawd  
 up my Company up upon the  
 Parade and told them their was  
 oppertuny to List but I Did  
 not Incorage the affair but  
 told them to Consider what  
 was best for they Listed  
 and then Dismist the Company

8<sup>th</sup> this Day Coll munckton put out  
 his Serg:<sup>ts</sup> Drums to beate up for  
 Volenters in the Camps for to  
 Inlist into his majisties Servis  
 they first marcht through with  
 Coll Scotts Battallion and Listed  
 severall men and Every man they  
 Listed they Regulars Gave 3 wazers\*  
 and march on to the other Battallion  
 and Beate their Drums but  
 Maj<sup>r</sup> Preblee Bid them Disporce  
 and be gon oute of the Battallin  
 and askt the Serg:<sup>t</sup> who gave him  
 order He Replied the Commander and He  
 told him to go of the Serg:<sup>t</sup> went  
 and told the Coll and he was very  
 mad and sent for ye Maj:<sup>t</sup>  
 and askt him how he Dare  
 Presume to Disobey his orders  
 he told him as he had the  
 Care of the battallion he  
 was Determined to Keep Good  
 orders and he thought the

---

\*huzzahs.

Coll might Dun him the  
 Honour before he sent his serg<sup>ts</sup>  
 to Lett him <sup>{ know }</sup><sub>of none</sub> what he  
 was aboute & Munkton was roath  
 and told the maj<sup>r</sup> he must answer  
 for his <sup>one</sup><sub>^</sub> Conduct and this Concluded and  
 then they went on Listing as before.

- 9<sup>th</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Rowse Come in here from Halifax  
 and Nothing Remarkable
- 10<sup>th</sup> weather fair a sloop from Boston and  
 a Large party of men and 7 teems to go after  
 wood to the vilege aboute 2 miles Distance
- 11 Nothing Remarkable
- 12 Sunday no Preaching by Reason  
 of Cold weather
- 13<sup>th</sup> Comadore Rowse Sailed with the french  
 Prisoners and Raind very hard att Night
- 14<sup>th</sup> the weather very uncomfortabl water  
 in oure tents up to our ankles and  
 very Mudy aboute the tents
- 15<sup>th</sup> the Serg<sup>ts</sup> and Souldirs Determine to go and  
 Kill sum Cattle Lett the Event be what itt  
 will by Reason of their provition being so poor

October y<sup>e</sup> 16:

- Nothing Remarkable this Day
- 17<sup>th</sup> Ens Brewer wente oute with aboute 30  
 men to Seee what Discoury he Could  
 make
- 18<sup>th</sup> Ens Brewer Come in he sow one french  
 man but Could not Take him
- 19<sup>th</sup> Sunday weather fair but no preaching  
 Ens Brewer in the Evening marcht to  
 Tantarmar
- 20<sup>th</sup> Nothing Remarkable

21 this Day itt Rains and Exceedeng Cold  
 weather Serg<sup>t</sup> James Houghton of my  
 Company Dieed this Day who was much  
 Lik<sup>t</sup> by Both officers and Souldirs  
 in the whole Battallion

22 fair weather And somthing pleasant  
 Ens Brewer went oute with 18 men  
 and 250 men from fort Lawranc was  
 ordered for a scoute and Nothing more  
 Remarkable

October y<sup>e</sup> 23:

this is another very Rainy Day which is  
 very Common Ens Brewer Come in with his  
 Party and Brings Entelegence he sow aboute  
 4 french and Endians up att olake the  
 Indians Hollowed and shouted but they  
 Did not attack his party the Rain  
 Came on very hard and so Left the Enemy

24 the Enveleeds were all paraded att  
 Doc<sup>t</sup> Kast tent and those that where  
 Descharged was Comanded by L<sup>t</sup> Trumbill  
 to fort Lawrance

25 this Day Sum Snow and very Cold

26: this Day Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens and Let Willard  
 and 100 privates went from the Camps  
 aboute sundown in persute after  
 some french

27: Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens with his party Returnd  
 and all that Caught was one ox  
 and 2 or three Calfs which was good meet

October y<sup>e</sup> 28 1755

nothing Remarkable Hoppins this Day



- 29<sup>th</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Rowse Sailed from Anapolis with  
the fleet to Cary of the french by Ancomp<sup>t</sup>  
I Received from L<sup>t</sup> Haskall  
this Eveneing Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens went oute  
with a party of 150 on persute of the  
french that Lye Lirking in the  
villeges but aboute Midnight  
itt began to snow very hard and  
he was oblige to Return home the
- 30<sup>th</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens Returnd in with his  
party and Killeed severall Cattle  
and Brought in with them itt  
snowed very hard and winter Like  
wather

November y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1755

this Morning pleasent weather  
but in the after noon very  
Cold

- 2<sup>d</sup> Sunday Serg<sup>t</sup> Houghton this  
Day Carieed Into the Hospitall

November y<sup>e</sup> 3: 1755

Raw Cold weather and Exceeding  
Muddy in our Camps

- 4<sup>th</sup> Nothing Remarkable but very  
Bad porke for the Souldirs which  
the french Left in their Stores
- 5<sup>th</sup> Cloudy this morning but not Cold
- 6<sup>th</sup> this morning all the Boys was order  
ed att Coll Muncktons Marke  
and Drawed up and 5 of them  
were Descharged oute of our  
Battallion

7<sup>th</sup> the wather fair and pleasnt  
 No: 8<sup>th</sup> Sunday but no preaching  
 but the Mud up to our Keese  
 in som part of the Incamp:  
 ment

November y<sup>e</sup> 9: 1755

the wind Sou: w: and very foggy  
 10<sup>th</sup> much Rain this Day and bad stiring  
 in the Camps  
 11<sup>th</sup> nothing Remarkable but Rains  
 almost Every Day  
 12<sup>th</sup> a fogey forenoon and mist but fine  
 Pleasant sun shine in the afternoon  
 13: Clear Cold Morning we heard { att  
 from } the Camps  
 a Large number of guns fired over att  
 a plase Called wescock abute 3 miles Distance  
 which was fired by the french and Indians  
 att 5 sailers which went over to Gett fresh  
 meet and Cabeeges and turnips and whilst  
 they was in y<sup>e</sup> yard the Enemy fired upon  
 the Sailers and shot one throug y<sup>e</sup> Rist  
 but all Escaped.  
 this after noon Coll Munckton ordered  
 two partys of 150 men Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens to  
 Command the one party and I the other  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens to Go Round the head of the  
 marsh and I overr the River wescock  
 att the head of the bay and to meet  
 att a villege Tantarmar

13: 1755

Nov:<sup>m</sup> we marcht of with our partys aboute  
 sun Down and I went aborde Cap<sup>t</sup> Rogers  
 Sloop but the wind being Contary I was

oblige to march 2 miles upon the Marsh  
and then the party was put over in boats  
to wescock aboute 10 oClock we all Got safe  
over the River with much fatigue and then  
march up to the villege 2 miles and Divided  
my Company into severall partys  
and surrounded the Houses but found no  
french and then march on aboute 4 miles  
to a small vilege between wescock and  
Tantarmar aboute Brake of Day after  
Travaling 3 mils midleg high in water and  
and mud Ice which Cut our Leggs very  
much and then halted and Eate sum vitchels\*  
but Cold and snowing but Dare not make  
a fire for fear of Loosing our Enterprize

14<sup>th</sup> about sun Rise I march on being very Cold  
the men all most stiff Traveled aboute 2 miles  
I saw wher a Cart had past the Evening before  
and followed to where I found the oxen and  
Carte. Emediately souround the howses but  
found no french in thir houses but Going  
into the barn where the teeme was I saw  
<sup>a Large</sup>  
Large quantity of wheet in the barn all  
Cleand up and the Cart fitted up for to Carry  
itt of and upon this I Ordered four small  
party to we<sup>i</sup>ghley the Barn upon 4 Rods  
Expecting they would soon be after their  
teem and wheet and Marcht the Main  
Bodey into the woods about 80 Rods  
and sot out senterys.  
and in aboute an houre we heard som  
french Talk at some Distance att sum  
Distance and att the Same Instant  
the sentery saw a french man Come  
through a Thickett of wood Corp<sup>ll</sup> paterson

---

\*victuals.

Cockt his gun and bid the frenchman  
 to Come to him the Man marcht on  
 towards him and seeing him Come up to  
 I spoke to paterson not for to shoot  
 and he under stood what I said  
 and paterson Toock his gun from  
 his face and bid the french come up to  
 him and when he saw that he told  
 paterson in Inglesh that he  
 would not and turned and Ran  
 in a thickett which he made his  
 Escape.

Nov<sup>r</sup>: 14 1755

I then march on with the whole  
 party for Tantamare and Come to the  
 vilege aboute 11 oClock seeing an  
 Number of people Concluding itt was  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens party seeing severall  
 men upon horses and in plain sigh<sup>t</sup>  
 I marcht within aboute 50 Rods sent  
 oute Corp<sup>l</sup> f<sup>g</sup>ster with 5 men to see whoo.  
 they was he Come within a few Rods of  
 the Houses where they were and he  
 found they was french Killjng  
 and Roasting of mutton but Disco  
 vering oure people toock to their heels  
 and Ron Into the woods our men  
 fired 2 guns att them one of the\* fell  
 Down but we Dont Know as he was  
 hurte and after I found itt was not  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens party whoo was to meet me  
 this Day with 150 men Put me under  
 much Concern for feare he was Cutt of  
 by the Enemy for itt was Coll Muncktons

---

\*them.

Orders that Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens and I should meett  
<sup>order</sup>  
 with our party this morning att the mass  
 house I Expecting to meet with the same  
 fate that I feared Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens had  
 meet with by sum Large party of french  
 and Indians sott oute senterys on Every  
 quarter and ordered Cap<sup>t</sup> Spikeman  
 with the Rest of the officers to plase  
 the men in 3 Logg houses which was  
 Nigh to Each other a  
 and then made fires and went to Roast  
 ing the mutton that the french Left  
 which gave the whole party a fine  
 meall which was very fatt  
 and Cabbage and turnups plenty  
 for 500 men a month and after  
 Dinner I sent oute severall small  
 partys to see if they Could Discover  
 anny Large number but Returnd  
 in a fue houres and made no Grate  
 Discovry L<sup>t</sup> Willard with 40 men for  
 Guard this Night aboute midnight  
 one of the senterys hald a frenchman as he  
 Laid tow but he made him no answer  
 and he fired of his gun upon that I Im:  
 mediately ordereed the whole to stan to  
 their arms but Sow no more this Night  
 of the french.

November y<sup>e</sup> 15: 1755

this morning I was under sum Concern  
 for Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens party Expecting he  
 was Cutt of by the Enemy Knowing  
 him to be Resolute where he under  
 takes I Cald the officers together to  
 Consult what was best to be Done and

put oute a Small party to see if they  
 Could Discover anything the party  
 Returnd about 11 oClock but made no  
 Discovery I then Saying to the  
 officers itt would not Do to Tary here  
 any Longer and burne the vilege lett  
 the Event be what itt will Draweed  
 up the whole party into a body and  
 told Every man to stand upon his Guard  
 for we well might Expect the Same  
 fate as we supposed Cap Stevens had  
 mett with and the\* seemd to be well Disposed

Nov<sup>m</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1755

and I Gave orders to L<sup>t</sup> Cone to Draught  
 20 men and sett fire to the vilege he  
 burnt a bout 20 houses withoute any  
 mollistation march on aboute half a  
 mile and the advanc Guard halted and  
 said they saw a Large party Comeing from  
 Towards wesscock and Emediately we found  
 itt to be Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens party which was  
 grate Rejoyceing to see all well after  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens party Refreshed we marcht  
 on for Wescock and burned Eighty seven  
 houses in Tantarmar and burnt  
 on our march between tantarmar  
 and wsscock about 70 houses and we  
 Gott to wscock aboute sundown where  
 we mett Cap<sup>t</sup> Hill with a hundred Regulars  
 troops within 3 mile of fort cumberland  
 to oure Assistance itt being sumthing  
 Remarkable to see them for itt being  
 the first time Since we Came into this  
 Land and we cap<sup>t</sup>† att wescock Coll Scott  
 Maj<sup>r</sup> Prebble and Maj<sup>er</sup> Bourn Came  
 with 350 men to oure Assistance

\*they.

†camped.

Nov<sup>r</sup> 16: 1755

weather pleasent and fair Coll Scott  
 ordered provitions to be Killed for aboute  
 700 hundered men beef pork Mutton and  
 the whole to be Ready to march att  
 four oClock this afternoon for membe  
 :remcock we march this Night att ten  
 oClock all but aboute 50 men who  
 Said they was Invaleeds And Could  
 not Travell Cap<sup>t</sup> Cobb and L<sup>t</sup> Trumbell  
 Left to Command that party who  
 Saey they are not able to Preform sutch  
 a fatigue by Reason by Reason of  
 their being Lame &c

Novm<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 17

This morning being much Fatigue with  
 Traveling all Night through Swamps  
 and Brooks Came upon the vilege att  
 membromcock which was 10 mi<sup>les</sup> from wescock  
 was Just att Brake of Day itt was Coll:  
 Scotts orders that Every officer Should  
 Take his Deteachment as he marcht  
 and surround the Houses in the vilege as  
 soon as posible which we Did Immediate  
 Immediately we found Eight person in one  
 house all women and Children and 2 french  
 men gott away but the women semd to be  
 much surprised by seeng so many people  
 the\* Co<sup>ll</sup> Scott ordered that all the houses  
 should be Burnt and that all the Cattle  
 and sheep should be Colected together  
 aboute 250 Kattle & 50 sheep which  
 we Brough of and a Large number of

---

\*there.

Horses aboute 1 oClock we marcht from  
 Membrumcock and Come to wescock  
 Aboute 9 oClock att Night this Night  
 I took a party 32 men oute of Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens  
 and mine and went out up <sup>on</sup>  $\wedge$  the plundering  
 Establishing aboute 3 miles from wescock  
 and found severall good feather beds and  
 severall other things when they  
 sold Come to 4 shilling p<sup>er</sup> man  
 and Reetund aboute Brake of Day

Nov<sup>m</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 18

weather fair and not Cold a party  
 of 300 men was orderred to Tantramar  
 Commanded by Maj<sup>f</sup> Pribble to bring  
 in all the Cattle and horses they  
 Could find which was aboute 10 oClock  
 they marcht

Nov<sup>m</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1755

this Day Maj<sup>f</sup> Pribble Returnd with  
 aboute 150 Cattle and a Larg number  
 of Sheep and Swine

20<sup>th</sup>

this Day all the Boates were ordered  
 up the Creek to wescock to cary all  
 the troops over and also the vessels  
 and their was a party <sup>of 60 men</sup>  $\wedge$  Ordered to Go on  
 to the marsh to Bring all the Cattle  
 to fort cumberland and they Drove  
 about 500 hundred Cattle Sheep  
 and Hoggs and the tide being so  
 Rapid we Could not Recover but  
 aboute 200 hundred on fort Cumber



land sum went so fur up the Creek  
 that they Got Clear but aboute  
 100 hund Returnd up Wescok side  
 and itt was Coll Scotts orders to Kill  
 Every one of the Cattle  
 upon the spott and sum we shott  
 others we Nockt Dowd\* till we had  
 Killed them all and Left all but 7 or 8  
 to Rott upon the Ground and then  
 and then sott fire to the vilege which  
 was aboute 100 Buildings in westcok  
 and then marcht for fort cumberland  
 Crick and Crost with much Trouble  
 and Gott to fort Cumberland about 9 oClock  
 this Night

Novm<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 21

this Day a party of men was sent on  
 to the marsh to Bring all the  
 Cattle to the fort L<sup>t</sup> Henery young  
 Brown Commanded the party the  
 Cattle being wild he Could not  
 Drive them he fired away upon  
 them <sup>and Killed one</sup> and Coll Monckton sent Down  
 another party to Confine those  
 that went first and Both officer  
 and Souldiers were Confind

N B: the Court marcall was held  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens president and the  
 men Tryed and all acquitted by the  
 Courte and by the Conduct itt seems  
 that the Coll had Rather Lett  
 the Cattle Gett away than to suply  
 the troop with fresh meete and what  
 we Brough in Gott away Except whatt the souldirs  
 Killed unbenone to the Commanding

\*Knocked Down.

officere which the Bigger parte I belive  
Lived very well for fresh meate  
for the space of 2 months

Novm<sup>r</sup> 22.

Nothing Remarkable  
N 23 Sunday Eight men oute of Each  
Company for Kings works

Nov<sup>r</sup> 24 this Day a warm Rain for y<sup>e</sup> season

Novm<sup>r</sup> 25

this Day Coll Munckton Toock his  
Departure and Left this plase: and  
the Regulars and Both battallions  
were Drawed up in Line from the  
fort Down to <sup>wards</sup>  $\wedge$  the marsh and all the  
officers in a Line to waite upon him  
to the water side he marching  
through as he past the officers of  
Both Cores macht along with him  
and Down upon the mash we Drank  
a Departing Glass of wine and  
so tooock fair well In hopes of better  
times P. S No better afterwards but Liveing in  
tents

Nov<sup>m</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 26: 1755

weather Cold Snow in the fore noon but  
fair in the Latter part of the Day

Nov<sup>m</sup> ye 27:

weather fair and Cold & nothing Remarkable

Nov<sup>m</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 28.

Nothing Remarkable this Day

29

Cloudy Cold weather

30

Sunday this Day Coll Winslows battallion  
Imbarkt for Halifax

December y<sup>e</sup> 1: 1755

this Day Coll winslow Battallion  
sailed for halifax

Dcm<sup>r</sup> ye 2<sup>d</sup>:

Nothing Remarkable but Cloudy and  
Cold

Dem<sup>r</sup> ye 3:

Exceeding Cold weather

4

Nothing Remarkable

5

One of the gunners and 3 Regulars  
was oute a plundering and was Taken  $\gamma$   
by the Indians att 4 miles Distance from  
the fort

December y<sup>e</sup> 6:

snows in the forenoon and Clear of in  
the after noon

7<sup>th</sup>

Sunday weather fair and not Cold

8<sup>th</sup>

warm wather for the time of y<sup>e</sup> year  
and Rains and in the Evening the wind  
Blowd Exceding strong from the south

9

the wind att south and warm

10

and Continues

11

very Cold and snows all Day

12 Nothing Remarkable

Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens Company and Cap<sup>t</sup> Gilberts

Dcm<sup>r</sup> Company Goes into y<sup>e</sup> Baraks

13 after lying in Camp six months

14<sup>th</sup>

Sunday warm weather for the season

Coll Scott Gives oute orders that

all the troops shall go into the fort for

the futer to see if their arms are all

Clean and Neet and be Revued

Dem<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 15 1755

warm wather all the teems in the place wer muster

:eed for to Bring wood for the brew house & 100 Regulars to guard

which is the first time.

16<sup>th</sup>

this Day the wather wam the New England

troop guard the teems for wood

17<sup>th</sup>

very Cold sum more of the troops goes

into the Barcks to Live

18

wather Cold and no wood to burn

19<sup>th</sup>

the weather very Cold this Day I  
Mooved Into the Barraks to Live  
in a Large open Room onely Inclosed  
and Sengall\* floors which was very  
uncomforttable but Good Company  
in our mess

20<sup>th</sup>

the bigger part of my Company  
Came Into the Barraks to Live

21

Sunday this Day very Cold toock oute  
sum beding for my Company  
this Day our men Toock the quarter  
guard and the Regulas Keep guard in  
the forte

22

weather cold our party Came in from  
gasperoe much fatigue and severall  
men frose in ther feet Aaron Allen and  
Eleakim Hutchins Left ther of my Company Sick

Dem<sup>r</sup> 23: 1755

24<sup>th</sup> This Day was moderate and In the Evning itt <sup>snowd</sup>  
this Day snowd and Exceding Cold this morning  
one of the train Found Dead betwen the Regular  
vilege and the foort† itt was suspected that he  
was hurt for the sack of his money for he  
was seen to have L7 pound in his pockett the  
Day Before

25<sup>th</sup> this Day the weather fair but Exceding Cold  
the New England troop was obleged to go Into  
the woods to Draw wood for the garison which

\*Single.

†fort.

they thought itt hard a vessel Arived her from  
New England and this Day the Harbour frose  
:up

26 New England troops oblege to Draw wood  
Every Day

27<sup>the</sup> all the troops of a guard ordered for wood

28<sup>th</sup> Sunday weather fair a schooner that went  
from hear 7 Days ago Drove bak by the  
stress of weather and want of Conduct  
much Damnifid by Ice

29<sup>th</sup> Nothing Remarkable but go for wood

30<sup>th</sup> snows in the morning and thaws in afternoon

31<sup>st</sup> nothing Remarkable but very Cold

January y<sup>e</sup> 1: 1756

Fort cumberland January y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1756

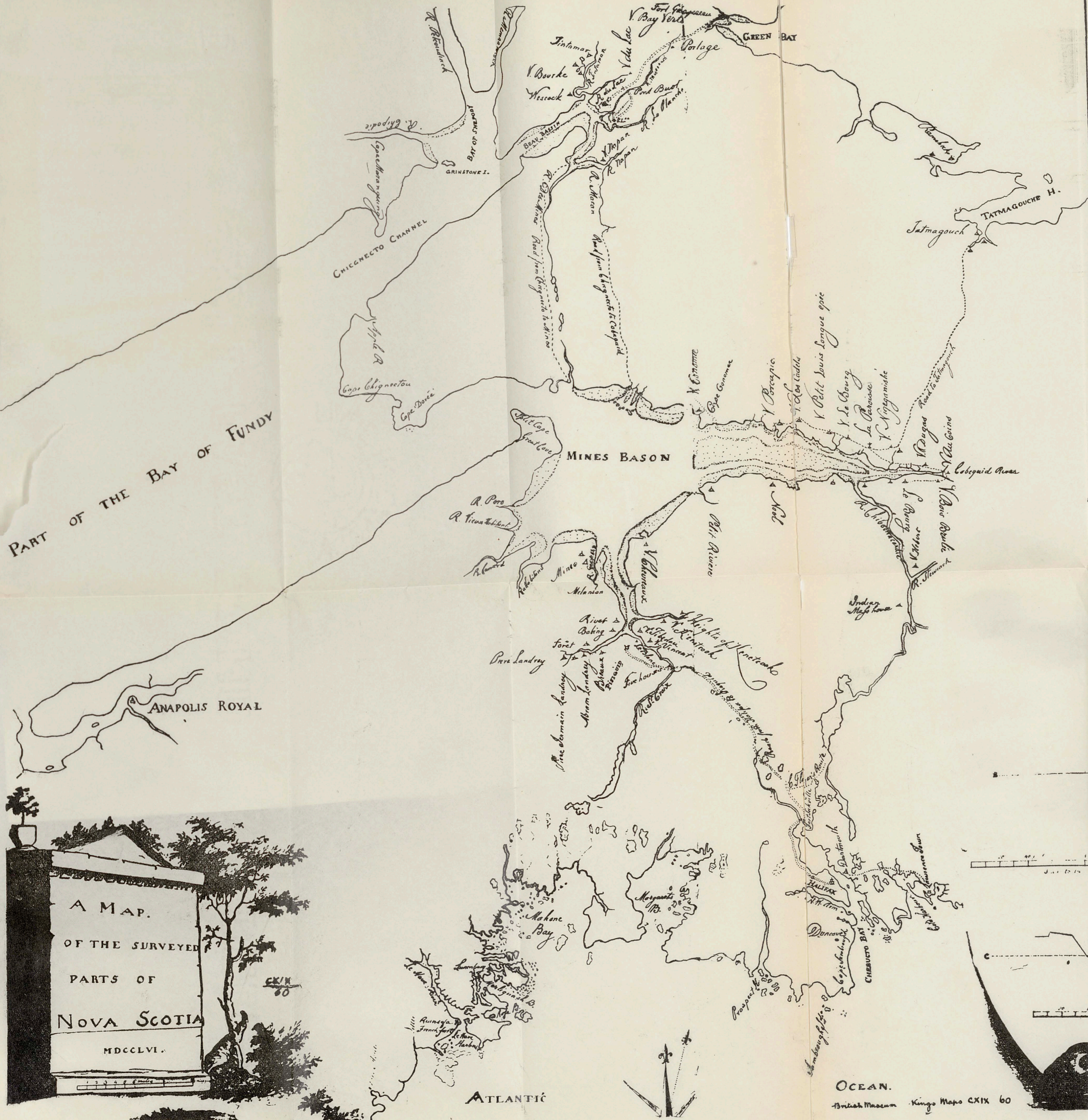
This Day fine weather Co<sup>ll</sup> <sup>Scott</sup> <sub>Λ</sub> with a number  
of Regulars officers had a Barbeque upon  
an Island betwen fort Cumberland and fort  
Lawrance before they Broke up they was  
fild with Drink

January y<sup>a</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1756

this Day weather fair and Cold a party of  
Sixteen men was Deteacht from Each Camp:  
to gett wood for the Barreks and freed from other  
Duty

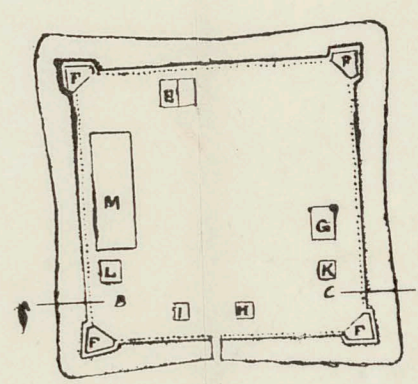
3<sup>d</sup> this morning Ens Briwer and his party march  
toward wescock with 7 Days provitions and  
Each man Drest in french & Indian  
Dress for a Decoye

this after noon Orders Come for me  
to go to Gasparoe with 4 sub<sup>s</sup> officers  
and 100 private men for to guard the provitions  
this Night a number of officers had a  
Grate Carose att Co<sup>ll</sup> Scots that

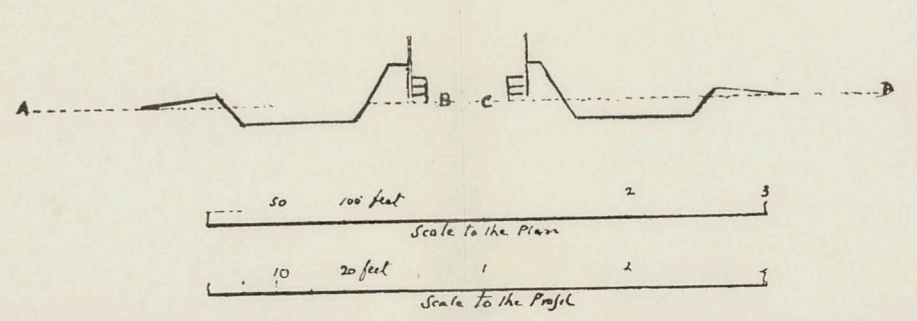


A MAP.  
OF THE SURVEYED  
PARTS OF  
NOVA SCOTIA  
MDCCLVI.

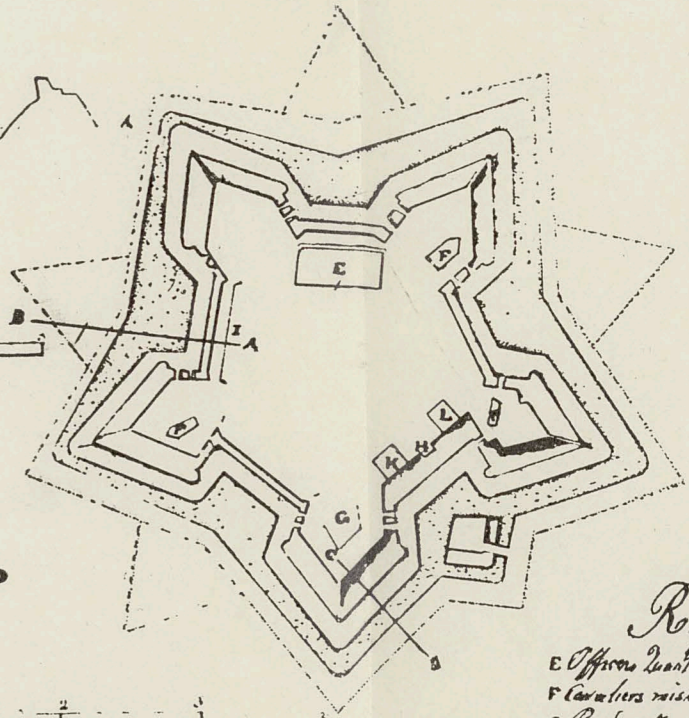
FORT CASPEREAU



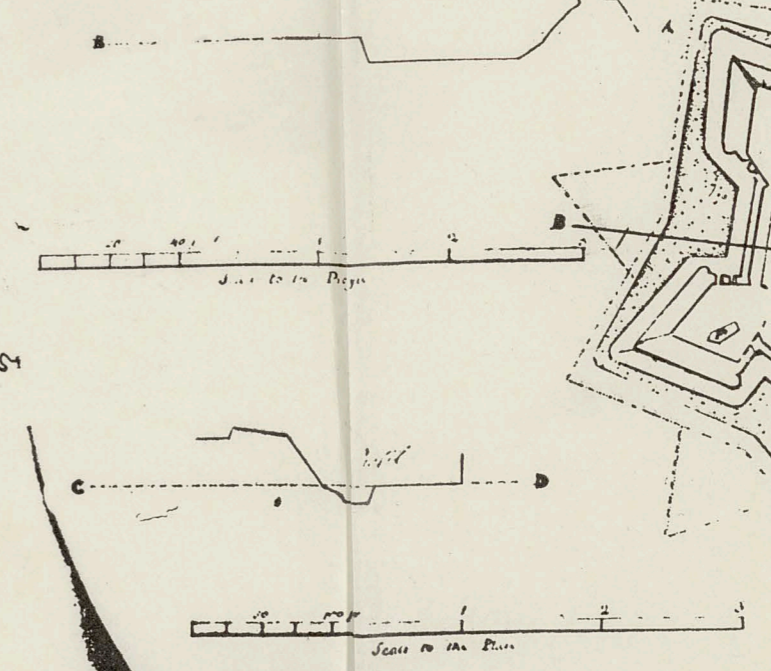
- References
- E. Commandant's Quarters
  - F. Blockhouses with cannon
  - G. Powder Magazine
  - H. Guard Room
  - I. Bake House
  - K. House unfinished
  - L. Officers Quarters
  - M. Line House



FORT CUMBERLAND



- References
- E. Officers Quarters
  - F. Cavaliers raised during the siege
  - G. Powder Magazine
  - H. Old Gate way
  - I. New Gate way
  - K. Secretaries Office
  - L. Bake house



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PART OF THE BAY OF FUNDY



4<sup>th</sup> we Browk All his glases and chenes\*  
 ware which was aboute 10 poind valey†  
 wather very Cold and I marcht of  
 with the party for Gasperoe and several  
 of the men frose their feet we got to the  
 forte with 30 sleads aboute 10 oClock  
 att Night after much fatigue  
 with bring Deade Cattle on fer to Draw 16 mils

January y<sup>e</sup> 5 1756

this Day Stayed with Maj<sup>r</sup> frye & Jones  
 who was Both Ill but Revived much att  
 our Coming to bring them sumthing that  
 was fresh.

6<sup>th</sup>

Cloudy the weather warm for the Season  
 I marcht the party marcht from Gaspore aboute  
 10 oClock.

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\*China.

†value.



OCT 8 - 1930

Journal of  
Abijah Willard  
1755

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