1857

Journal of the Voyage of Gov. Thomas Pownall, from Boston to Penobscot River, May, 1759

Thomas Pownall

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ARTICLE VI.

JOURNAL

OF THE

VOYAGE OF GOV. THOMAS POWNALL,

FROM

BOSTON TO PENOBSCOT RIVER.

MAY, 1759.

COPIED FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, BOSTON.

WITH NOTES.

BY J. WILLIAMSON, BELFAST, MAINE.
JOURNAL.

[THE JOURNAL APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY THE GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY, BUT IS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR HIMSELF.]

Journal of the voyage of his Excell'y Thos. Pownall, Esq., Cap'n General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, to Penobscot, and of his Proceedings in establishing possession of his Majesty's Rights there in behalf of said Province.

May, 1759.

4th. Arrived at Falmouth, the most Eastern Town but one in the Province, where I had directed the materials for Building a Fort to be collected, and the wood part framed ready, and where I had ordered the Troops, destined for the Penobscot service to rendezvous.

Reviewed the Carpenter's work, found the lower Story of the Blockhouse finished, and the Flooring of the upper

1 A fort on Penobscot river was first recommended by Gov. Shirley, in his message to the General Court, April 9, 1756. The necessity of it is stated by Gov. Pownall three years after. "As the British Crown has secured and fortified St. John's river, the enemy has now no other outlet to the sea, than through Penobscot river, the door being shut upon them in every other part. These lands ought to be in our possession, for as long as an Indian has any claim to them, the French will maintain a title to them. To take possession there, will assure the honor of completing his Majesty's dominions on the Atlantic; the title to those lands will be secured to the subjects of the Province." Gov. Pownall's speech, Feb. 1, 1759.
Story laid. Flagg, the undertaker, says he can be ready by the 11th.

Gave orders to Brigad' Preble1 to make me returns of Stores, Provisions, and what was wanting to compleat the whole for immediate Embarkation.

Upon Examination, found that they having got a notion that I shou'd not come down, or at least not proceed till the Frame of the Fort was compleated at Falmouth, which supposing cou'd not be within a Fortnight, had neglected to collect the men, or to form them, more to arm and Equipp them.

By the Commisaries Return of what Provisions I shou'd have to proceed with, I found he was going to issue out to the Men a back allowance from the Day of their Enlistment By which I shou'd not have Provisions to proceed with—

Therefore, Ordered the Captains to make out Billeting Rolls instead thereof.

5th. Gave orders to have the men formed into Companies, the Blankets, Haversacks, Cantines, Shot Pouches, Tin Kettles delivered, also to have them compleated, with arms and Powderhorns where deficient. That I would review them on Monday, and expected to have them ready to March on board from the Field, to have a member from each Company appointed to cast bullets.

Distributed the Freight of the Materials and Transportation of them.

The Sloop with the Bricks and Bricklayers, Wheelbarrows, Oak Plank, Iron Work, &c. arrived at 2 P. M.

6th. Sent off Expresses to the Captains2 of the Eastern

1 Jedediah Preble, of Falmouth, Brigadier General of the Militia, and the first Commander of Fort Pownall.

2 To Capt. Lithgow at Fort Halifax, Capt. Howard at Fort Weston, and Capt. at Fort Frederick, Pemaquid.
Companies to Kennobec, to Pemaquid, &c. to meet me at Georges to receive my Orders.

At 10, A. M., Capt. Hallowell arrived.

7th. Repeated Orders for Returns of Men, Stores, Provisions, which I cannot get—much confusion.

Put the Care of the Embarkation under Capt. Hallowell. Review'd Capt. Herricks and Capt. Bean's Company,—saw them Equipp'd and marched off to embark.

Borrow'd, for which I gave my Bills, 114, to pay the Billeting Rolls.

Review'd Capt. Cargill's company, saw them Equipp'd and marched off to embark.

Saw all the Provisions got on board Prebles' lighter.

8th. Embarked in all 333 Men. Left the Rest to come with Flagg in the Sloops, who brought the Materials. Proceeded for Georges.

9th. At 3, A. M., arrived at the Mouth of Georges River. At 10, set out for the Fort in the Barge, Yawl, and six Whaleboats for the Fort St. Georges. At 3, P. M., arrived, Visiting the Garrison'd houses as we pass'd. Herrick's Company came up in a large Sloop, and I left Capt.

1 Capt. Benjamin Hallowell, Commander of the Provincial 20 gun ship King George.

2 Now in the town of St. George.

3 Fort Georges, situated in the present town of Thomaston, in front of the location now occupied by the mansion of the late General Knox. It was erected in 1719-20, by the proprietors of the Waldo Patent, and made a public garrison soon after. It resisted successfully repeated attacks from Indians and French. The last attack was made in 1758 by a body of 400. Eaton's Warren.

4 The blockhouses erected by Benjamin Burton and Dunbar Henderson, on the banks of Georges River. Burton's was situated in the present town of Cushing: it was built of stone, and surrounded by pickets. Henderson lived at Pleasant Point, near the mouth of the river. Hist. Warren.
Cargill with 100 men on board the King George for further Orders, intending he should land on the East side Georges River at night, &c.

Found five Indians at the Fort. Ordered them forthwith to call all their People, if there were any of them in the woods thereabouts.—For that if they did not come in they cou’d not be safe anywhere, but under the Protection of the guns of the Fort.

This I did as before I came, by way of intimidating Our People, they had advised them not to go beyond the Pickets, and as Indians had been seen lurking about Burton’s and Hendersons Garrison’d houses.

Two went off under pretence of calling the Rest in. One came in, one Zacharie, a Pasamaquoda, who I afterwards found had a French Commission for an Ensign—of the Rest I never heard any more.

10th. Captains Drummond, Parker, Ramelin, of the Militia, also Capt. Leisner of the Scouting Company—arrived, and young Lt. Howard from Capt. Lithgow of Fort Halifax. Gave them Orders about Covering and Protection of the Frontiers. Capt. Cargill¹ came up from the Ship to receive my orders. Gave him Orders to land at night on the East side Georges River with three Subalterns, and 100 Men, to to proceed to the lower Carrying place,² if he met any Indians, to Order them into the Fort, to Leave an Officer’s Guard there, with Orders to let all Indians coming to the Fort pass unmolested, and if they cou’d, without discovering themselves. But to stop all going from the Fort by fair means if he cou’d, if not, by any means by force of arms—

To proceed thence to the Middle Carrying place, to leave

¹ Capt. James Cargill, of New Castle.

² From Georges River to Penobscot Bay.
there another Officer’s Guard with the same orders, and so the third,—and to come in himself to Georges, with the Remainder. He executed my Orders.

11th. And in the Morning fell upon some fresh Tracks. He left his Men, and went to trace those by himself, till he traced them to a small Camp of Indians, about Ten as proved afterward, but he thought there were but seven. He came back, took with him Lt. Preble and 10 men, ordering Four on the Right Flank, Four on the Left, and proceeded directly himself with the other, with Orders not to Fire. When he came near the Camp, he discovered himself, call’d to the Indians to come in as he expressed it Good Quarters. The Indians started up, cryed out no Quarters, no Quarters, and Fired upon him. He then Fired, and ordered his men to Fire away. The Indians Ran—two fell, one rose again, and got off into the Swamp,—the other rose no more, and proved to be an Old Squaw.

All this morning as well as yesterday, fitting out the Men to March, as I intended they should go thro’ the Woods as far as they cou’d. Ordered the Commissary to deliver out to each Captain seven days Provisions, Marching allowance for each man. Some of the Men left at Falmouth arrived. P. M. Examined the Indians.

St. Georges Fort, May 11th, 1759.

Examination of Laurent, a Penobscot Indian, left here as an hostage, and of three other Indians that come in to the Fort on pretence of Treating before his Excellency the Governor.

The Hon.¹ Brig.² Waldo,³ one of his Majesty’s Coun-

cil.

¹ Son of Brigadier Preble.
² Samuel Waldo, the proprietor of the Waldo, or Muscongus Patent, the settlement of which he was actively engaged in promoting.
Brig. Jedidiah Preble, Colonel of the Troops.

Capt. Benj. Hallowell, Commander of the King George.

Capt. Thomas Sanders, Commander of the Sloop Massachusetts.

Capt. Israel Herrick.

Capt. James Cargill.

Capt. David Bean.

Capt. Alexander Nickles.

The Rev. Mr. Phillips, Chaplain.


Lieut. Walter McFarland, Sworn Interpreters.

John North, Captain of the Fort, Examiner.—

Lieut. McFarland and Lieut. Treat, sworn to Interpretate faithfully and truly, according to the best of their skill and ability.—

The Governor told the Indians that this was an Examination of the reasons and pretences on which they came in here, and not any Conference or Treaty, had them asked if they understood it so. They all answered they did. Lau-

1 Of Gloucester. He was many years in the naval service of the Province, and at the siege of Louisburg, in 1745, he commanded the Province sloop of war. Memoir of Rev. Thos. Smith. Smith’s Journal, p. 24, Willis’ edition.

2 Of Bristol, which town he represented in the General Court. In 1773, he was a justice of the Peace, there being at that time but twelve east of the Kennebec river.

3 Rev. John Phillips, of Lynn (?)

4 Lieut. Treat was “a great hunter,” and well acquainted with the country about Penobscot. He established his residence near Fort Pownal in 1760, and is supposed to have been the first permanent settler on the river. History of Acadia, by Whipple, 81.

5 North was next to John Gyles, the earliest Civil Magistrate East of Pemaquid. In 1760, he was appointed one of the four Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Lincoln. He died at St. Georges, in 1765. Eaton’s Warren.
rent, being ask'd what Tribe he was of, answered, Penobscot. Joseph, being ask'd what Tribe he was of, ans'd Penobscot and Machias. Joseph Marie was ask'd what Tribe he was of, ans'd Penobscot.

Governor, asked what powers They invented many they had to confer, and what proof They could give him of their being upon no one answer, sent by the whole People, and of and finally gave no an-

their representing the whole people. swer.

Zacharie was asked what Tribe he was of, ans'd Passamaquoda.

Zacharie was asked if the Passamaquoda and St. John's Indians was one nation, ans'd yes.

Zacharie, What did you come in for? ans'd to have Peace and Trade.

Zacharie was ask'd, Did you come ans'd, yes, and thought in on my letter to the Penobscots, it all one.

Zacharie was asked, have you ans'd, nothing but the Truth of his heart and appeal to heaven.

Zacharie was ask'd, Where is ans'd at Penobscot hunting.

Laurent, was ask'd, What power have you, ans'd none.

The Governours Letter then Read, Interpretated and Explained to them, and they had no pretence to come in unless upon those terms, that they had not complied with any of the terms.

That the Letter offered them no Treaty, but protection only, if they come in with their Wives and Families, and put themselves under his Protection. And sent him by Message before they came in. Answers to the several Questions in my Letter.

That they had brought him no Message in answer to his Letter, that as the nation with their Wives and families
would not come in, That therefore he had nothing to say to them.

Then ask'd, have you not often and of Old times, acknowledged yourselves our Brethren; and the same as we, Subjects of King George.

Indians answered, as Brethren, but not Subjects of the King; and when told that Brigadier Waldo, Col. Preble, Capt. Sanders, now present, had been Witnesses to several Treaties, especially Governour Dummies, wherein they acknowledged themselves Subjects of King George.

They answered their Old Men were Dead, and the Treaties buried and lost, and that they were young men and knew nothing of it.

Then the Governour Explained to them how by breaking their Faith and the Conditions of their Treaties, they had forfeited their Lives, their Liberties, and their Lands—Nevertheless, if the whole Tribe, with their wives and children had come in, and put themselves under his Protection, he would Protect their Lives.

The Governor then said, you are in no treaty with me now, and none of your People under my protection but you four, and you I will protect until I put you safe in your own Countrey. Being ask'd if they understood this, answered, all. We understand and thank you. They said they had rather go by Land and take their chance, for that they cou'd avoid the English.—The Governor told them that they could not be safe but with him. Then they acquies'ed and Desired that their canoe might be sent for—which the Governor ordered accordingly.

1 The submission and agreement of the Eastern Indians, entered into at Boston, Dec. 15, 1725, and ratified the following year at Falmouth by the chiefs of the Penobscot tribe. Original Treaty. 3 Me. Hist. Col.
The Governor then told them they could not be safe else, for that some Indians who were on the Carrying place, and when call'd to by some of my people to come in, that they should have good Quarters, they refused and cried no Quarter, no Quarter, and fired upon my people, the consequence of which was an Old Squaw was kill'd—That the first day I came, I told them to call in all their People to come under the Guns of the Fort, for that otherwise they cou'd not be safe, for that the Woods were full of my people. And upon hearing that some Indians had been seen on the River, and about Burton's Garrison, and one at Gut below Pearson Point, I sent them a second Message to call in their People, to which they said if there were any Indians they were not their People, and if they did not come in, they deserved to be killed; being asked, if this was not true, they answered, yes.

Jedediah Preble.
Thomas Sanders.
John Phillips.
Joseph Sanders.
John North.

York, ss. St. Georges, May 12, 1759.

Lieut. Walter Mcfarland made Oath that he Interpreted to the best of his Skill and Judgment the foregoing Examination. Questions and answers from the Governour to the Indians, and from the Indians to the Governour: Excepting the seeing of an Indian at Burton's Garrison, he dont remember about it perfectly.

Before me, John North, Just. Peace.

12th. Sent Capt. Cargill and 20 Men with Young Laurent to fetch his canoe.—Found a good deal of Provisions
hid by the canoe in order for Stealing a March—which confirmed my Suspicion.

Reviewed the Companies, saw them Equipp’d for Marching, and sent them to receive their Provisions.

Capt. Cargill returned—Got his Company ready to March, tho’ they had been out all night, and he himself twice to the furthest Carrying place that day.

P. M. Marched off Brig. Preble with

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Kept for the Whaleboats, 52
Sick at Georges, 11
On board the King George, 7
Bradbury, 2
Prebles Lighter, 3
At Falmouth, 36

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Orders to Brig. Preble to March to the Mouth of Passagasawackeag, a river that runs into Penobscot about thirty miles from Georges. Appointed one Robinson, a hunter, as his Guide—and gave him a Signal—Viz: Three distinct Smoaks—which I would answer with a Gun—upon which he was to send up a fourth Smoak—Ordered Lt. Small, a good Surveyor, to chain the whole way, and keep a field book.

1 The river Passagawassakeag, the mouth of which forms Belfast Harbor.
13th. Embark'd in Sanders's Sloop to go down to the Ship—arriv'd at 10 o'clock. Brought with me Laurent, Joseph, Joseph Marie, and Zacharie. Sent off Lt. Saunders in the Sloop Massachusetts to Falmouth to convoy the Sloops with the Workmen and Materials—Taking out of him into the King George all the Intrenching Tools.

Sail'd for Penobscot, took with me the two Brick Sloops, and Preble's Lighter, with 40 hogsheads of Lime, which I laded at Georges.

Came to anchor off the Green Islands in Penobscot Bay.

14th. As cold as ever I had felt it all Winter. Came to Sail, and arriv'd just before Sunsett off the North of Pausagasewackeag River.

15th. At 4, P. M., Preble arriv'd, made his Signal, which I answered, and he rais'd his fourth Smaok. Sent for him aboard. He reported to me by the Survey they had Marched 30 Miles and 64 Rod.

Told the Indians they might go to-night or to-morrow, which they chose.—They chose the Morrow.

Ordered Preble to be ready to embark by Day light,—that I would send the Whaleboats for him, in which together with the Ship and Brick Sloops, I cou'd carry his People across.

16th. At Day break Embarked according to orders. Sent off Capt. Bean, who had been before in Penobscot River, with a hundred men to take Post on the East side the River to keep a good look out whether anything stir'd or pass'd.

1 Gen Waldo caused the manufacture of Lime to be commenced near St Georges Fort, in 1734. The lime was for many years put up in hogsheads which had been used for molasses; it being then supposed that casks could not be made there for the want of suitable hoops. Eaton's Warren, p. 48.

2 Opposite the present City of Belfast.
While this was doing, sent for the Indians and Spoke to them as follows:

At Georges you were under my protection. You could not have gone safe home had not I brought you here. You may now go safe. Take this Flag as a Passport to Penobscot, and return to your Town.

Gave them an Union Flag.

Tell your People that I am come to build a Fort at Penobscot, and will make the land English. I am able to do it—and I will do it. If they say I shall not, let them come and Defend their Land now in time of War. Take this Red Flag to remember what I say. When I have built my Fort and set down at Penobscot, if ever there be an English man kill'd by your Indians—you must all from that hour fly from the Country. For I will send a number of Men on all sides the River, sweep it from one end to the other, and hunt ye all out.—

Gave them a Red Flag.

As to the People of Penobscot, I seek not their Favour nor fear them, for they can do me neither good nor harm. I am sorry for their Distress, and would do them Good. Let them become English, they and their Wives and Families, and come and live under the Protection of the Fort, and I will Protect them. They shall have Wigwams and Planting Ground near the Fort, and may hunt as usual: But the English shall hunt also: They shall not interfere with one another's hunt, when they hunt separate; and they may hunt together when they choose it. If they will live under the English Laws, I will make such of their Sungamas as they shall choose, Justices—to do Justice—to Right what may be wrong, and to keep Peace amongst yourselves,—and that when anything happens wrong between the English and
Indians, an English Justice and an Indian Justice shall meet and do right between them. You shall have a Free Market for your Furs and Skins, and the Price shall be set by agreement.

Take this White Flag and remember this.

Gave them a White Flag.

Gave them Rum, Meat, Shot, Powder, Blankets, Shoes, Caps, and a Gun, one of them wanting one, the Rest had of their own, and sent them off in their Canoe. They made for the Carrying place¹ which I afterwards found.

Sail'd, and about half past four, P. M., got within about Two Miles, or a League of Wasaumkeag Point,² and tho' the Breeze strong enough to keep all the Sails, Topgallants and all sleeping, yet cou'd not Stem the Torrent of the Tide, on the contrary the Ship under no Command of the helm—whirled about at random, so that Capt. Hallowell let go the keechger—Made several attempts,¹ but cou'd not make it do to-night, so came to anchor.

The Sloop, Patterson, Master, with the Stores and Cannon, arrived in the River, but cou'd not get up to us. Sent two whaleboats, arm'd, to Guard her.

17th. A Fresh Breeze. Sent off two whaleboats with 20 men to Capt. Bean, with Orders to cross over to the Western Shore, and take Post on the Opposite Point.² After several Puzzles, got up into the Harbor.

¹ Probably the carrying place across the neck of Fort or Wasaumkeag Point, to Penobscot river. Perhaps from Cape Jellison Harbor, to the Penobscot, below Sandy Point.

² In the present town of Prospect, at the mouth of Penobscot river. It is now known as Fort Point. The name Wasaumkeag, occurs only in Gov. Pownall's Journal.

² Sandy Point, north of Wasaumkeag Point.
bourl within Wasaumkeag Point. Capt. Bean posted on the north point of the Harbor. Sent Capt. Cargill to bring him round, to look for the Carrying Place, to make a Signal when they had found it, and to take post there.

Landed in the Cove of the Neck, just where it makes a Right angle with the bottom of the Harbor, in the following Order.—As soon as I saw Capt. Cargill and Bean advancing on the Beach to the Right—The men being all Embark'd in Whaleboats and a Lighter which was tow'd in by the Ship and Sloop's boats, I advanced with the whole in a Line abreast.—Preble commanding the left Division, Myself in the Barge the Right, as soon as we came near the Shore, upon a Signal which I had before given Preble, he with his Division push'd up to the Left, and Landed on the Cove so as to form a Right Angle with the Shore where I landed—so that had any Indians from behind the Trees opposed either his or my Landing, the other must have Flank'd them.

There was no enemy,—nor did I expect any—But I could not have justified myself if anything had happen'd, if I did not take all the same Precaution as tho' there were.

We landed and Reconnoitred the whole, and took post at the Point—and Encamp'd the Men.

Came again on board—after Dinner sent Preble to see the Carrying Place.—He reported to me that it was not above 80 Rod across—Went again ashore. Ordered a Party to look out for water. Sent ashore all the axes for clearing.—For having thoroughly Reconnoitred this Point, as I never yet saw so well suited a Scite for a Fort, so I imagin'd I should not find one more proper throughout this

1 Prospect Harbor or Fort Point Harbor between Wasaumkeag and Sandy Points.
BOSTON TO PENOBSCOT RIVER.

River. However made no Determination about fixing the Fort.

18th. Daylight, ashore, Clearing. Order'd them to set about Digging a Well. Sent off Lt. Small to Survey the Whole Neck, Capt. Nichols, with the Picket to Guard him. Order'd a Breast Work or Barricado to be made round the Camp.

Had a Return of Water, three Springs—Gave Orders for clearing them and fixing barrels to them.

P. M. Barricado almost finished. Orders to Brigadier Preble to send two Officers and 40 Men early next morning, with 20 axes to clear the Carrying place about a Rod wide from side to side. One Officer with 20 men to keep Guard the other, with 20 to work, Spell and Spell—To compleat the Breast Work, and have a Detachment of 150 Choice men, officers included, ready to embark at a Minutes Warning in Whaleboats with three Days Provisions.

Finish the Hospital.

19th. Ashore at the Carrying Place. Found it clear'd so as to see from water to water. Order'd Capt. Bean to build a Logg Redoubt according to Form I gave him, with a Guard room in it for an Officer and 25 men, and when compleated to come off, leaving such Guard there. Sent ashore from the King George some Swivel Cohorns to fix on the Breast Work at the Camp. Went to the Camp. Found that the Well Diggers had come to good Water.—Drank Punch made of it. Reconnoitred the Springs and the Point, looking a proper Scite for the Fort in case I determined to fix on this Point.

At night, Lt. Small return'd from the Survey.

20th. Visited the Post at the Carrying place. Found Lt. Preble had finished the Redoubt and Guard house which Capt. Bean began.
Thence to Camp. Order'd the like Avenue to be cut across the point where 'tis narrowest, not above 70 rods, to have the same kind of Redoubt and Guard house built there. This executed in two hours' time.

As I found that the Carrying place was rather two far from the Camp at night unless I cou'd also keep another Guard at this last Avenue, and as I had not men enough for that, Ordered that this Guard should alway be reliev'd at the Carrying place at Dusk of the Evening—that both the Guard and Relief should return to the nearer Avenue on the Point, and that the Guard should be posted there all night.—That by Day Break, it should advance by a Scouting March to the Redoubt or the Carrying Place, taking proper caution, thus, as the Sailors phrase it, making Snug Sail at night and out Reefs in the morning.

In the afternoon, Order'd a Road to be cut about two Rods wide in a Direct Line East and West to the Avenue on the narrow of the Point. This executed before night.

Capt. Nichols, who had been on a Party to get Bark to cover the Hospital, &c., returned.

Sloop that was sent to get Sand—Return'd with a good load. Wind all Day blowing at N. N. W. hard Gale and Snow.

21st. Ashore Clearing. Gotta Nine Pounder ashore to the Top of the Point, at an Elevation with the Breech on the Bed. Threw a Shot across into the Woods on the Opposite side, at a Level, into the Channel about half way. At an Elevation of twelve degrees, what they call'd the Cape Breton Point Blank, threw a Shot close in Shore on the opposite Side before it struck.

Lt. Sanders in the Sloop Massachusetts with four Sloops under his Convoy—with the Workmen and Materials arrived about 4 P. M.
Major Berry and 37 Men also arrived from Falmouth. The Hospital finished.

Gave Sanders Orders to be ready to take on board the Detachment for going up the River to-morrow by Daylight—also to one of the Sloops for the same.

Orders to Brig' Preble to have the men ready according to former Orders. Victuall'd for three days.

Orders to Major Berry about the Command of the Camp. To get the Beds into the Hospital—to Regulate the Guards and Scouts in my absence—Ashore and saw this done myself.

22d. At four, A. M., the Embarkation began, but the Wind come to the North about, so cou'd not proceed.

At noon, the South wind came up. Gave the Signal for Embarking, and set out with the two sloops and ten Whaleboats with 136 men, more being unnecessary, as I found the Indians cou'd Muster but 80 Men.—Arrived that night within Six miles of the Falls.¹

23d. Got over the First Ledge of Rocks at High water before we knew it, and stuck on a Rock in the Sloop Massachusetts. As soon as I perceiv'd we were like to have a great Puzzle if ever we got her off, I immediately order'd seventy men into the Whaleboats, and Landed Capt. Nickles with 40 men on the left Shore, and Lt. Brown with 30 on the Right—least if there should be any Indians they might fire upon the Sloop in her distress. The water fell from the Sloop, two feet—the Tide running down three knots. Capt. Hallowell managed by rouling Her to get her off the Rock. In less than an hour that very Rock was above a

¹A few years after, the number of Indians of the Penobscot Tribe was estimated at 700.

²Two miles below the present city of Bangor.
fathom out of Water, and several other Rocks bare all around us—and the Ledge we had passed bare, like Picketts across the River, the Tide boiling round us and running five knots. Tried to proceed in the Whaleboats, but without effect.

P. M. Landed on the East side the River with 136 Men, and proceeded to the head of the first Falls, about four miles and a quarter from the first Ledge. Clear Land on the Left for near four Miles. Brigd' Waldo, whose unremitting zeal for the Service had prompted him at the age of 63 to attend me on the Expedition, drop'd down just above the Falls of an Apoplexy, and notwithstanding all the assistance that cou'd be given him, expired in a few moments. 3

1 Williamson, Hist. Maine, ii. 338. erroneously says on the western side, and supposed the death of Gen. Waldo took place within the limits of Bangor. What authority exists for the statement that Gen. Waldo exclaimed "Here is my bound?" The Waldo Patent did not extend across the river.

2 In the present town of Brewer, above Treat's Falls (?) about four miles above the mouth of the Kenduskeag. The statement that Gen. Waldo's death occurred on the Western side of the Penobscot, is followed by Eaton, and other historians. Hon. Lorenzo Sabine, in the North American Review, vol. lviii. page 313, says "Waldo exclaimed, 'Here is my bound,' and dropped dead on the site of a city."

3 Gen. Waldo was born in England, and was the son of Jonathan Waldo, a wealthy merchant of Boston. As the commander of a regiment, he occupied a conspicuous position in the capture of Louisburg. In 1747, Massachusetts appointed him to the charge of an expedition against Crown Point, an enterprise which was frustrated by sickness among the troops. He was an accomplished gentleman, active and enterprising, and had enjoyed the advantage of foreign travel, having crossed the Atlantic fifteen times. His appearance as a military officer was elegant and commanding. His portrait recently to be seen at the Knox mansion, in Thomaston, represents him as a tall and stout man, of dark complexion. Hist. Maine, ii. 338. Eaton's Warren, 109. Life of Sir Wm. Pepperell, 350.
At the Head of the Falls—Buried a Leaden Plate with the following Inscription.¹

May 23, 1758. Province Massachusetts Bay.
Dominions of Great Britain.—Possession confirmed by T. Pownall, Gov.

Erected a Flag Staff.—Hoisted the King's Colors and Saluted them.

24th. At High water Returned. Got over the Ledge, and having a fair Wind, and the Torrent of the Freshes in Our favor, arrived at the Camp by two P. M.

Upon this Reconnoitring the River, and finding no place equal to this Point of Wasaumkeag either for Defence by its Scite, being nowhere commanding, and on the contrary having a very great command of the River and the Passes near it. Determined this to be the Place² for the Fort, Erected the Flag Staff, and hoisted the King's Colours with all the Ceremonies usual on such Occasions, adding Divine Service to beg God's Blessing, for unless the Lord builds the House, the Laborer worketh but in vain.

Treated the Troops with a barrel of Rum.

At night, Order'd all the Guards to be doubled, and the Rounds to be more than Ordinarily alert.

25th. Ordered the Celler and Foundation of the Fort to be compleated.

¹ Williamson, Hist. Maine, ii. 338, says "To commemorate the spot, the Governor buried a leaden plate, bearing an inscription of the melancholy event." Subsequent historians make a similar statement. Whipple goes farther, in saying that Gen. Waldo died "while in the act of depositing a piece of lead." Whipple's Acadia, p. 81.

² The location selected by Gov. Pownall, is twenty-five rods from the water's edge, and about the same distance from Fort Point Light house.
Lt. Small to Reconnoitre as far as Cape Rosier. Flagg getting up all his Timber for the First Story of the Block house.

At Evening Buried Brig'd Waldo at the Point near the Flagg Staff, with the honours of War in our Power.

26th. Saw the First Floor and Tier of Timber laid, the cellar being finished.

Set out the Lines for a Parapett, Ditch, and Glacis. Gave Mr. Burbeck, whom I had appointed Engineer and Overseer, particular Directions in what manner to compleat the Works in each Part, as the Ground lay, and show'd him it on the spot.

1 So called from James Rosier, the companion of Waymouth, who first discovered and explored Penobscot Bay and river, in 1605. It is thirteen miles from Fort Point, in the town of Brooksville.

2 On Wednesday, the 23d instant, the Honorable Brigadier General Waldo who went with his excellency in the late expedition to Penobscot, drop'd down dead with an apoplexy, on the march just above the first Falls: and notwithstanding all the assistance that could be given, expired in a few moments. His Excellency had the corps brought down with him to the Fort Point, where it was interred in a vault built for the purpose, on Friday, with all the Honors due to so faithfull a servant of the public, and so good a Commonwealth's man as the Brigadier had ever shown himself to be. Upon landing the corps, it was received by a guard, and when procession began, the Ship King George fired half-minute guns 'til it arrived at the place of interment. The procession was lead by an officer's guard, next to which the minister, then the corps carried by the bargemen of the King George, and the pall was supported by the principal officers. The Governor followed as chief mourner, then officers of the troops and master-artificers, employed in building the fort, two and two, and the whole closed with a captain's guard. Upon coming to the ground, the troops under arms formed a circle, Divine service was performed, and a sermon * suitable to the awful occasion preached by the Reverend Mr. Phillips: And upon the interment of the corps, the Guards fired three vollies over the grave. Boston News-Letter, Thursday, May 31, 1759, in Library of Mass. Hist. Soc.

* This was the first sermon ever preached within the limits of Waldo County.
About noon left Wasumkeag Point, and went in the Sloop Massachusetts to Pentaget, 1 with Capt. Cargill and 20 men, Found the old abandon’d French Fort 2 and some abandon-ed Settlements. Went ashore into the Fort. Hoisted the King’s Colours there, and drank the King’s health. The Ship King George lying off the harbour, embark’d in her and came away for Boston—the Wind fair, got down that night to Matinnic 3 in the Mouth of the Bay.

27th. Next day to Cape Ann. Next day, about Sunset, 28th to Castle William. 4

1 Penobscot, or the peninsula of Biguydace, where the present village of Castine is situated. "To the east (of Long Island) is another Bay, called by the French, Pentaget, or Pentooskeag, where I saw the ruins of a French settlement, which from the site and nature of the houses, and the remains of fields and orchards, had been once a pleasant habitation: one’s heart felt sorrow that it had ever been destroyed. T. Pownall: Topographical Descrip. British Provinces, 1776. p. 20.

2 This was the Fort built by St. Castin, in 1667, and subsequently occu-pied by his son, Castin the younger. It was abandoned by him about 1726. The ruins are distinctly visible to this day.

3 Matinico Island is seven miles east by north from Monhegan.

4 Last Monday, His Excellency our Governor returned from the Penob-scot County, in the Province Ship King George, having happily succeeded in the object of his expedition by taking possession for the crown, in behalf of this province, of the Kings ancient rights, and establishing the same, by setting down a fort on Penobscot river. His Excellency, after having first reconnoitred the country to the head of the first falls, fixed upon a high point of land that runs across the river 3-4 of a mile, about seven miles above the old French Fort at Pentaget. And we hear the materials being already prepared and framed at Falmouth, the Fort will be compleated in three weeks or a month.

His Excellency lodged on Monday night at the Castle, and the next day at noon came up to this town in the castle barge, the guns at the castle and the batteries being discharged, when he put off, and when he landed. His Excellency upon his arrival was received and congratulated by his Honor the Lieut. Governor, the members of his majesty’s Council, and a great number of the civil and military officers, and other gentlemen, who waited upon his Excellency to the Court House, being escorted by the Company of Cadets, under arms. Boston News Letter, May 31, 1759.
The fort was completed July 6, 1759, at an expense to the Province of £5000. In his speech to the General Court June 1, 1759, Gov. Pownall says: “Since the dissolution of the late assembly, (April 24) I have been to the Penobscot country, a large and fine tract of land in the dominions of the British crown belonging to this Province, but for many years a den of savages, and a lurking place for some renegado French. By the blessing of God I have succeeded in taking possession thereof, and established that possession by fixing a fort on Penobscot River, in a situation respectable for its own defence, being no where commanded, but more so for the command it holds of both branches of the River, and of the carrying-place therefrom: of Edgemoggin Reach, the outlet, and of Pentagoet, the rendezvous of the Eastern Indians when they come against our frontiers. This River was the last and only door that the enemy had left to the Atlantic—“now hopefully shut forever.” The General Court highly approved of the measure, and on the tenth of June, voted to call the fortification Fort Pownall, in honor of the Governor.

A garrison was constantly maintained at Fort Pownall, until the Revolutionary War. Gen. Jedediah Preble, with a force of eighty-four men, was at first stationed there. On his resignation, in 1763, Col. Thomas Goldthwait took command, which he held until 1770, when John Preble, of Falmouth, son of Brigadier Preble, was appointed in his place. The following year, Gov. Hutchinson replaced Goldthwait. In 1775, Mowett, with a British man of war

1 Records of General Court.
3 Smith’s Journal, ed. by Willis, 218.
BOSTON TO PENOBSCOT RIVER.

dismantled the fort, 1 by removing all the guns and ammunition, and in July of the same year, Col. Cargill, of New Castle, burned the blockhouse and all the wooden works to the ground, fearing that they would be occupied by the enemy to the prejudice of the neighboring inhabitants. 2 The ruins of Fort Pownal are now distinctly visible, and the remains of the breastworks are quite prominent.


2 Pennsylvania Journal, Aug. 23, 1775, in Lib. N. Y. Hist. Soc. Davidson's Ms Narrative. The History of Maine says the destruction of Fort Pownal was not until 1779, which is a mistake.