

poor devils are so resigned. Here they are more patient than I could have expected for people in their circumstances, and which still surprises me more is the indifference of the women, who really are or seem quite unconcerned. When I think of those of Annapolis, I applaud our thought of summoning them in. I am afraid there will be some lives lost before they are got together. You know our soldiers hate them and if they can find a pretence to kill them they will. . . . I long much to see the poor wretches embarked and our affair a little settled and then I will do myself the pleasure of meeting you and drinking their good voyage."

The vessels in which the people were to be removed had been ordered from Boston, all probably from the merchants, Charles Apthorp and Thomas Hancock, who almost from the beginning of civil authority, had been the government's commissioned agents to supply the garrison at Halifax with clothing and food. But for some time the vessels did not come, and it was not until a month from the date of the men's imprisonment in the church that it was found possible to embark the first of the families. "This day" (October 8th), writes Winslow in his journal, "began to Embarke the Inhabitants, who went off Very Solentarily and unwillingly, the women in Great Distress Carrying off Their Children In their arms. Others Carrying their Decript Parents in their Carts and all their Goods, moving in Great Confusion and appeared a Sceen of woe and Distres." By the beginning of November, 1510 persons had gone in nine vessels, and Winslow writes that he has more than six hundred still to send. Because of the scarcity of vessels not all were removed before the 20th of December, but in the meantime by Winslow's